



# **The Future of Migration: Building Capacities for Change**

World Migration Report 2010  
**International Organization for Migration (IOM)**



# Key Messages

The WMR 2010 seeks to help States, regional and international organizations, civil society and other non-State actors to **prepare for future migration challenges:**

- The relentless pace and new challenges of migration mean that **governments have to make targeted and concerted efforts in managing migration.**



# Key Messages

- It is essential for governments to **systematically engage adequate financial and human resources** to ensure that governments and migrants reap the full potential of future migration.
- The international community **risks losing an historic opportunity to take advantage of this global phenomenon** if adequate policies and resources are not put into place in a timely manner.



# Why focus on Future Migration?

**WMR 2010 identifies several trends** which are likely to have implications for migration even though their full effects are not yet known:

- **Growth in world population;**
- **Urbanization;**
- **Diversity** of societies;
- Demographic change and **global workforce imbalances;**
- Impact of **climate change.**



# Why focus on Capacity Building?

- Increasing attention is given to migration trends by the international community, but **many countries still lack the capacity to manage migration effectively.**
- Thus, governments are **not taking full advantage of migration synergies** (e.g. migration for development) and are **facing increasing migration challenges.**
- **Without renewed action** to address new migration realities, these **challenges will strain existing capacity.**



# Response to Challenges

An **effective response** to emerging global migration challenges **requires building capacity**, including:

- **Stronger partnerships** between countries of origin, destination and transit;
- **Clearly defined national migration policy** goals;
- **Greater policy coherence** addressing short-term as well as longer-term interests;



# Response to Challenges

- **Effective legal frameworks** governing migration;
- More **timely and accurate migration data**;
- Development of **systems for monitoring** (i.e. impact studies);
- Adequate **human and financial resources**.



# Global Overview: Facts and Figures

- **There are almost one billion migrants worldwide today**
  - 214 million international migrants;
  - 740 million internal migrants;
  - The number of international migrants could reach 405 million by 2050;
  - The absolute numbers of both male and female migrants have increased;
  - Women are particularly represented among highly-skilled migrants.
- **Remittances**
  - USD 414 billion in 2009;
  - Over USD 316 billion to developing countries alone.
- **Urbanization**
  - Over half of the world's population lives in urban areas including a significant share of migrants.



# Global Overview: Migration and the Economic Crisis

While the **depth, scope and duration of the economic crisis have varied** according to country, geographic region and labour market sector, the crisis has had a significant impact on migrants and migration.

- The overall **stock of migrants has not decreased**;
- **Flows of new migrants have slowed** in many parts of the world;
- **Irregular migration flows have decreased**;
- Levels of **unemployment increased more among migrants** than among natives;
- Increased job losses have made **migrants more vulnerable**;



# Global Overview: Migration and the Economic Crisis

- The **flow of remittances has slowed though not uniformly** across regions and countries;
- There is **little evidence of a mass return** of migrants to countries of origin;
- **New migration policy measures** have been introduced in response to the crisis, **mostly more restrictive**, in countries of destination.
- However, **some countries of origin have taken action to assist returning migrants** as well.



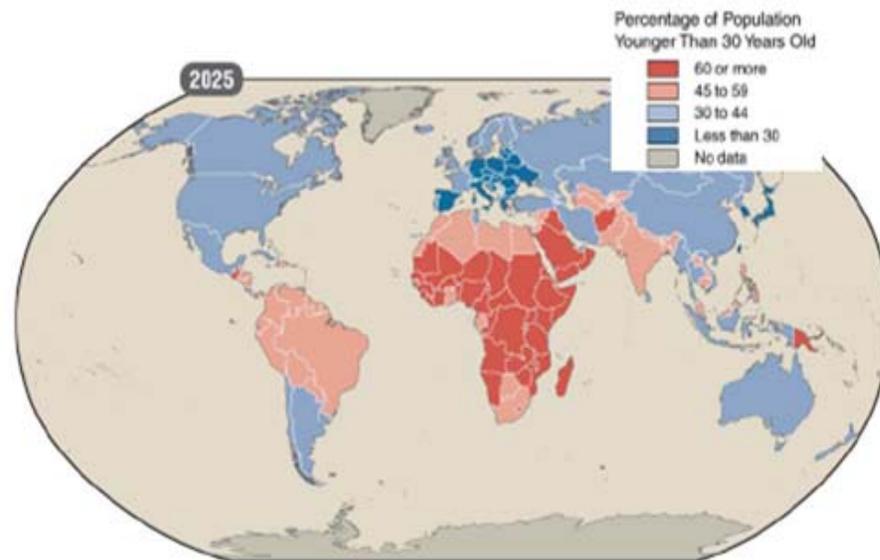
# Global Overview: Demographic Change

- The **labour force in developing countries is expected to significantly grow** from 2.4 billion in 2005 to 3.6 billion in 2040.
- The **labour force in more developed countries** is projected to **remain at about 600 million** until 2050.
- By 2025, **young people** entering the labour market in **developing countries will surpass the current total of the labour force in industrialized countries.**

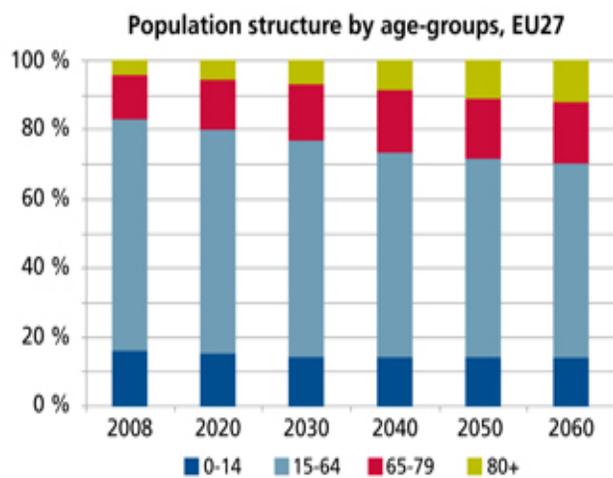


# Global Overview: Demographic Change

**Ageing populations  
and fall in working age  
population in most  
industrialized countries**



Source: Atlantic Council, 2008.



Source: EC, 2009 Ageing Report.

**Growing labour  
surplus in many  
developing countries**



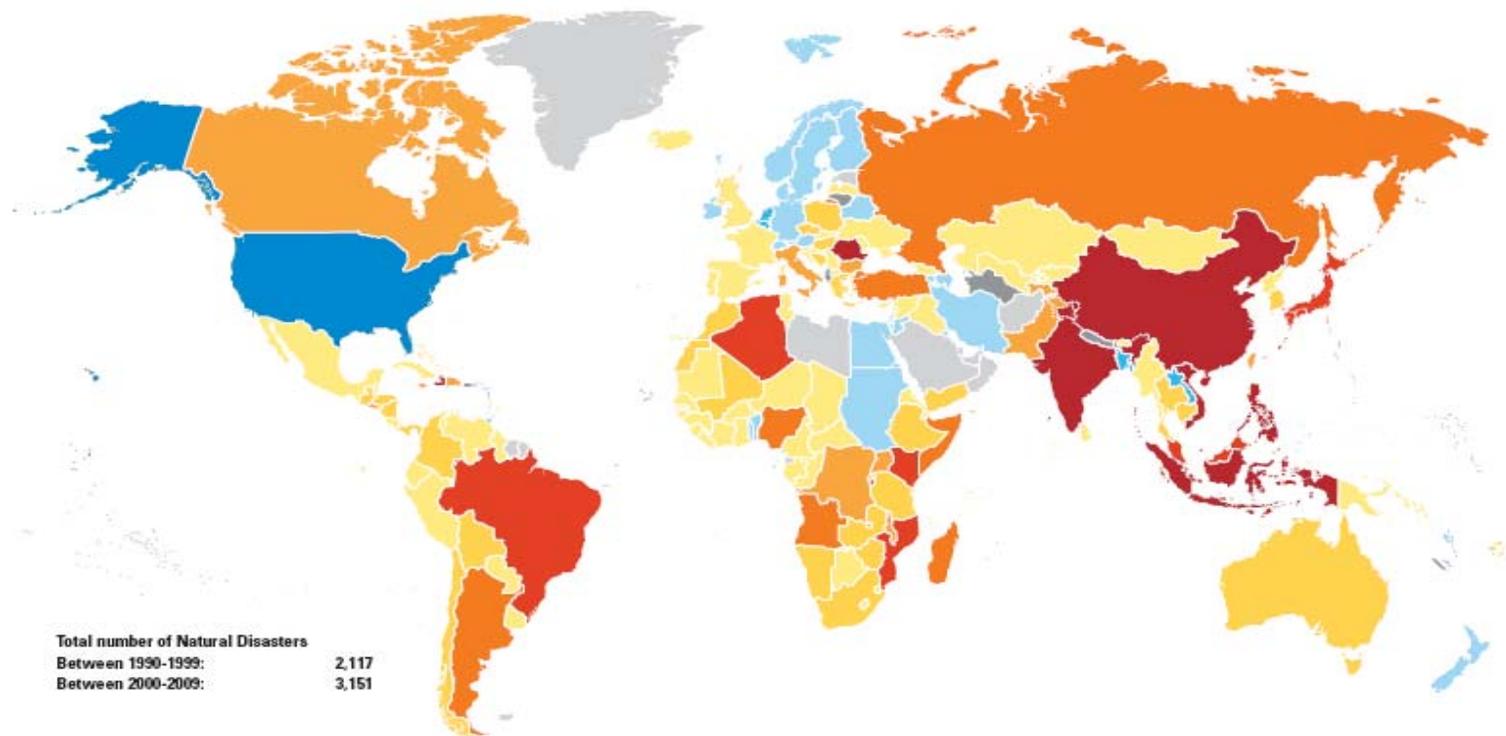
# Global Overview: Environment and Migration

- Climate change and its implications for migration has become a **growing policy concern**.
- **Migration resulting from environmental change is likely to increase** in the foreseeable future.
- The **number of persons displaced due to natural disasters is rising** as the total number of disasters has increased over the last two decades.
- In 2008, **approximately 20 million people were displaced** due to climate-related natural disasters.



# Global Overview: Environment and Migration

## Change in the number of natural disasters between 1990-1999 and 2000-2009



Change in the number of Natural Disasters between 1990-1999 and 2000-2009



Sources: Based on EM DAT, OFDA/CRED, 2010.



# Regional Overview: Africa

**In 2010, the number of international migrants in Africa is estimated to be 19 million, representing less than 9% of the total global migrant stock.**

- The total number of **migrants from Africa** is almost 23 million.
- **Intraregional migration** represents the most common form of migration, accounting for almost three quarters of migration outflows in East, Central and West Africa.
- The stock of **international migrants in Southern Africa increased** from 2.7% in 2005 to 3.7% in 2010.
- Over the last five years (2005–2010) the **stock of migrants in North Africa has increased**, reaching 1.8 million migrants in 2010.



# Regional Overview: Africa

- The **impact of environmental change** could lead to larger numbers of people moving to cities or across borders, especially among pastoralist communities in the most arid parts of East Africa.
- **Nigeria is the top remittance-receiving country** in Africa, with over USD 9.5 billion received in 2009. The **Libyan Arab Jamahiriya is the main sending country** of remittances in Africa with over USD 600 million remitted by migrants in 2008.
- In 2006, **39%** of the population in **Economic Community of West Africa (ECOWAS) countries** was living in urban areas. This figure is expected to rise to **75% by 2050**.
- East and Central Africa hosts **38% of all internally displaced persons** in the world.

Sources: Financial Times, 29 September 2009; World Bank, 2009; OECD, 2009; IDMC, 2009.



# Regional Overview: Africa

## Effects of the economic crisis

- The first countries to have been affected by the crisis were those that were more integrated into global financial markets, such as South Africa, with ripple effects felt in less globalized African economies due to:
  - Reduction in demand for key African exports (e.g. oil and commodities);
  - Lower tourism volumes;
  - Lower levels of official development assistance.
- Closures in the mine and smelter sector, which has traditionally employed migrants from neighbouring countries, have led to **mass layoffs** in the Democratic Republic of the Congo (100,000), South Africa (40,000) and Zambia (3,000).

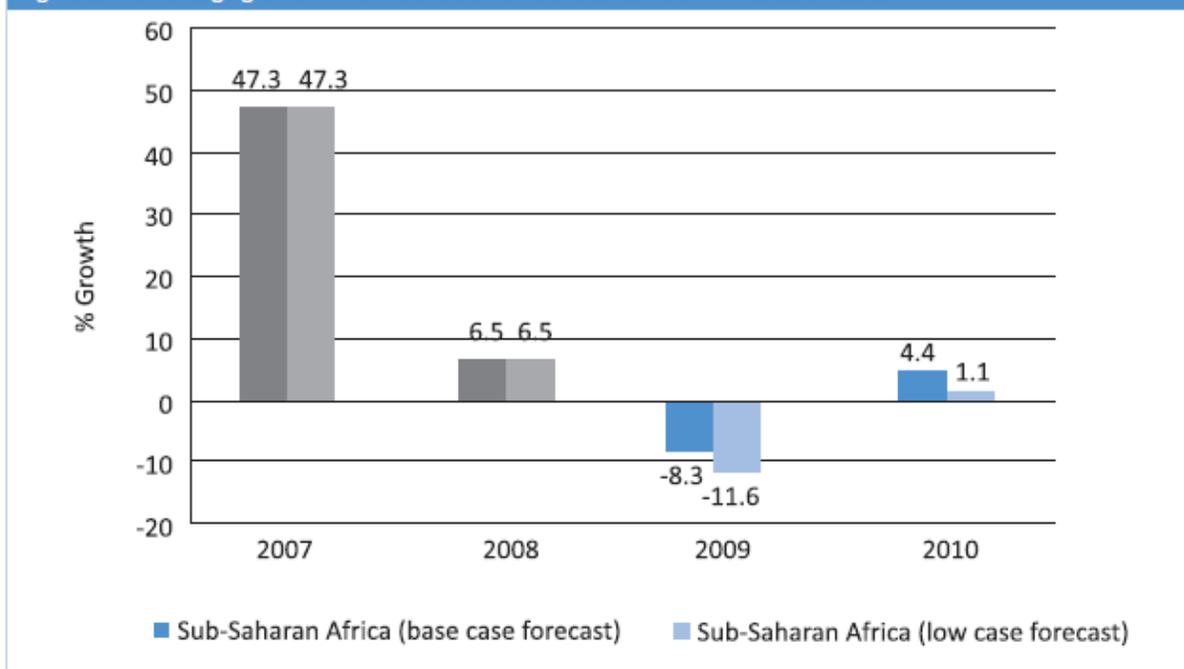


# Regional Overview: Africa

## Effects of the economic crisis

- The region received approximately USD 30.3 billion in remittances in 2009, while USD 4.6 billion were sent in 2008 by migrants residing in the region.

Figure 2: Percentage growth of remittance inflows in sub-Saharan Africa 2007–2010



- Remittance flows to sub-Saharan Africa are estimated to have only slightly decreased in 2009 (USD 20.7 billion compared to USD 21.3 billion in 2008).



# Regional Overview: Americas

**The number of international migrants in the Americas has increased from almost 47 million in 2000 to over 57.5 million in 2010.**

- With 42.8 million migrants in 2010, the **USA remains the top migrant destination country** in the world, hosting around 20% of all migrants.
- An estimated 30% of the foreign-born population in the USA is in an irregular situation of which women make up 40%.
- In 2010, **Canada** is estimated to host 7.2 million immigrants, comprising 21% of its total population. Most immigrate from outside the Americas.



# Regional Overview: Americas

- **Latin America and the Caribbean** has become a **region of emigration** accounting for approximately 15% of all international migrants in the world.
- Several main destination countries in Latin America and the Caribbean (Argentina, Paraguay, Puerto Rico and Venezuela) have registered a reduction in the number of migrants since 2000.
- The share of female migrants in the sub-region has grown from 48.1% in 1980 to 50.1% in 2010.
- The region hosts **one of the three largest IDP populations in the world**: around 6% of Colombia's population (over 2.5 million people) are internally displaced.



# Regional Overview: Americas

## Effects of the Economic Crisis

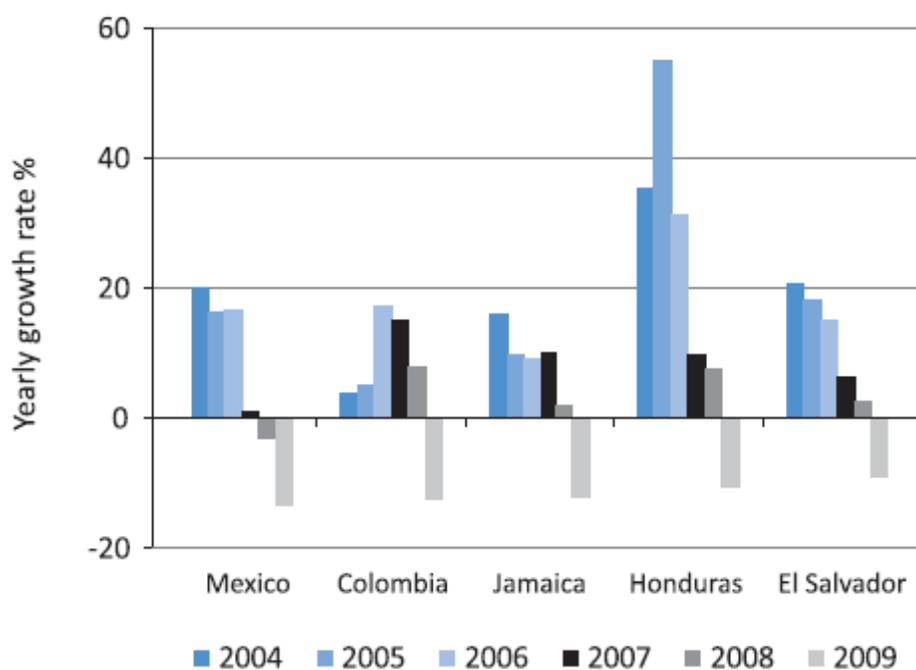
- The UN Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean (ECLAC) estimates that the **GDP of the region fell by 3.1%** in 2009, resulting in the loss of 3.4 million jobs.
- The recession has had a significant impact on the employment of Latin American immigrants in the USA.
  - In June 2009, the unemployment rate for Mexican and Central American immigrants (11.4%) was significantly greater than the unemployment rate for native-born Americans (9.5%).
- The **decrease in irregular migrant flows from Mexico to the United States** (from 1 million in 2006 to 600,000 in 2009) is likely due to a combination of the recession and increased border enforcement.



# Regional Overview: Americas

## Effects of the economic crisis

Figure 9: Latin American and Caribbean remittance recipients with the largest recent declines in remittances in 2004–2009 (in %)



- Remittance inflows to Latin American and Caribbean countries dropped in 2009. Mexico experienced the largest drop in 2009, with a 13% decrease.



# Regional Overview: Asia

**The stock of international migrants in Asia is projected to reach 27.5 million in 2010, representing just under 13% of the total global figure.**

- Four of the top ten **migration corridors** worldwide include Asian countries:

Bangladesh	→	India (3.5 million migrants)
India	→	United Arab Emirates (2.2 million)
Philippines	→	USA (1.6 million)
Afghanistan	→	Iran (1.6 million)

- The **number of refugees in Asia is rising**: from 2.9 million in 2005 to 3.9 million in 2010, accounting for almost a quarter of the world's refugees.



# Regional Overview: Asia

- In 2010, almost half (48%) of all migrants in Asia are women.
- There has been an **increase in the number of female international migrants** in all the sub-regions of Asia, except for South-Central Asia.
- There is a **significant increase in family formation migration** (marriage migration) in East Asia.
  - In Korea, the number of immigrants naturalized through marriage rose from 75,011 in 2005 to 109,564 in 2007.



# Regional Overview: Asia

- **East Asian** countries are the source of around **10 million emigrants**, nearly 6 million of whom are Chinese.
  - The USA, with nearly 3 million East Asian migrants, is the main country of destination, followed by Japan (783,000), Canada (775,000) and Australia (almost 300,000).
- The **number of international migrants in South-Central Asia** increased to an estimated 14.3 million international migrants in 2010, up from 13.8 million in 2005.
- Almost **half of the migrants from South-Central Asia remain** in the sub-region (12.1 million).



# Regional Overview: Asia

## Effects of the economic crisis

- The contraction of economic activities in export dependent economies in Asia led to **rising unemployment among migrant workers**.
  - In early 2009, 20 million internal migrant workers in China, highly concentrated in export-oriented, labour-intensive industries, had lost their jobs.
  - In Singapore, 900,000 migrant workers, concentrated largely in the manufacturing and services sectors, faced large-scale job losses equivalent to 30% of the labour force.

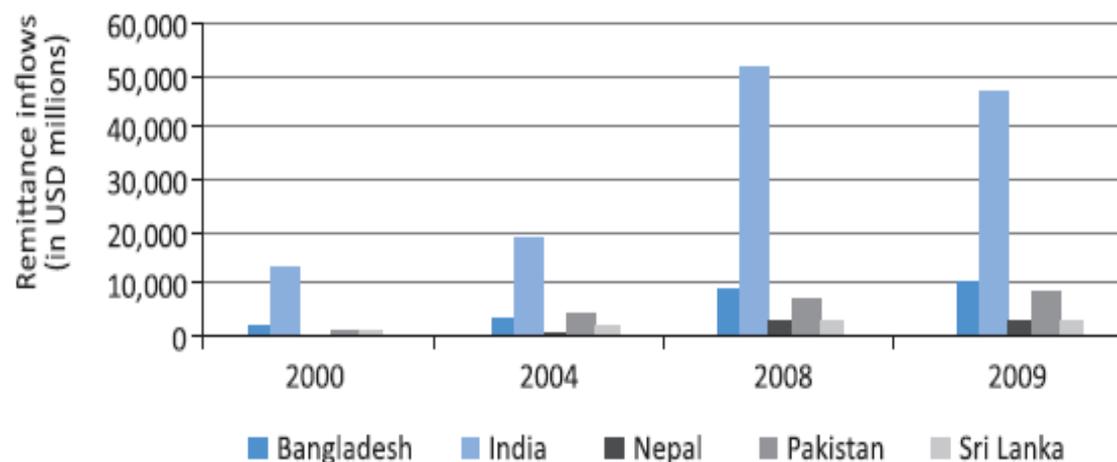


# Regional Overview: Asia

## Effects of the economic crisis

- Despite the economic slowdown, **remittance flows to South-Central and East Asia have been relatively robust.**

Figure 11: Remittance inflows to selected countries in South-Central Asia in 2000–2009 (in USD millions)



- In 2009, overall remittance inflows to South-Central Asia, fuelled by increases in inflows to Bangladesh and Pakistan, have only slightly decreased from USD 74.4 billion to USD 73 billion in 2009.



# Regional Overview: Asia

## Effects of the economic crisis

- In **destination countries** within the region, several **policy measures** in response to increasing unemployment have been introduced:
  - The Government of South Korea reduced the quota of employed foreign workers from 100,000 in 2008 to 34,000 in 2009;
  - The government of Japan implemented a voluntary ‘pay-to-go’ programme for ethnic Japanese Brazilians (‘Nikkei Brazilians’).
- In South-East and South-Central Asia, some **countries of origin** responded by formulating programmes to facilitate the reinsertion of returnees into their labour markets.
  - In Kerala, India, a loan programme to assist returning migrants from the Gulf States was established.



# Regional Overview: Europe

**In 2010, there are an estimated 72.6 million migrants living in Europe and Central Asia, representing around one third of all international migrants in the world.**

- Overall, net international migration rates increased across the region in the period 2005–2010, though the picture varies within different sub-regions:
  - The majority of Western and Central European countries have witnessed an increase in net migration, with Cyprus, Luxemburg, Spain, Iceland and Ireland being the most affected countries.
  - Eastern European, Central Asian and new Member States of the EU have experienced a reduction in their net migration.



# Regional Overview: Europe

- The **drivers behind the increase in the number of migrants** (both as a total stock and as a percentage of total population) vary but include:
  - Rapidly declining populations (especially in Southern Europe);
  - Family reunification;
  - Growth of long-term foreign-born population;
  - High rates of economic growth before the economic crisis.
- While Europe experienced sustained increases in inflows of migrants, it is important to note that **emigration of the foreign-born population remains significant.**



# Regional Overview: Europe

- The percentage of women in the total stock of migrants in Europe remained stable at 52.3% with Eastern Europe recording the highest share of female migrants (57.3%).
- In Europe, the Russian Federation is both the most important country of origin and destination of migrants (in absolute numbers).
- Some of the more **prevalent migration corridors** worldwide are located in Eastern Europe and Central Asia, including the routes between:

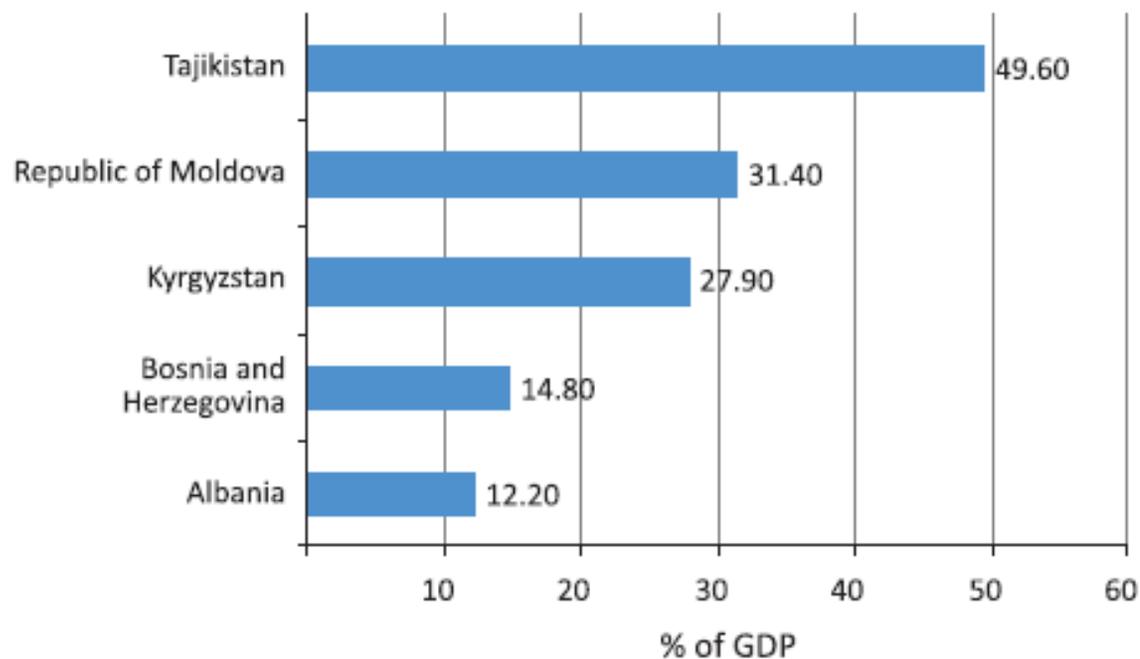
The Russian Federation	→	Ukraine
The Russian Federation	↔	Kazakhstan
Belarus	→	The Russian Federation
Uzbekistan	→	The Russian Federation



# Regional Overview: Europe

- Some of the **most remittance-dependent economies** in the world can be found in Eastern Europe and Central Asia.

Figure 12: Remittance inflows in Eastern Europe and Central Asia in 2008, as a percentage of GDP: top five countries



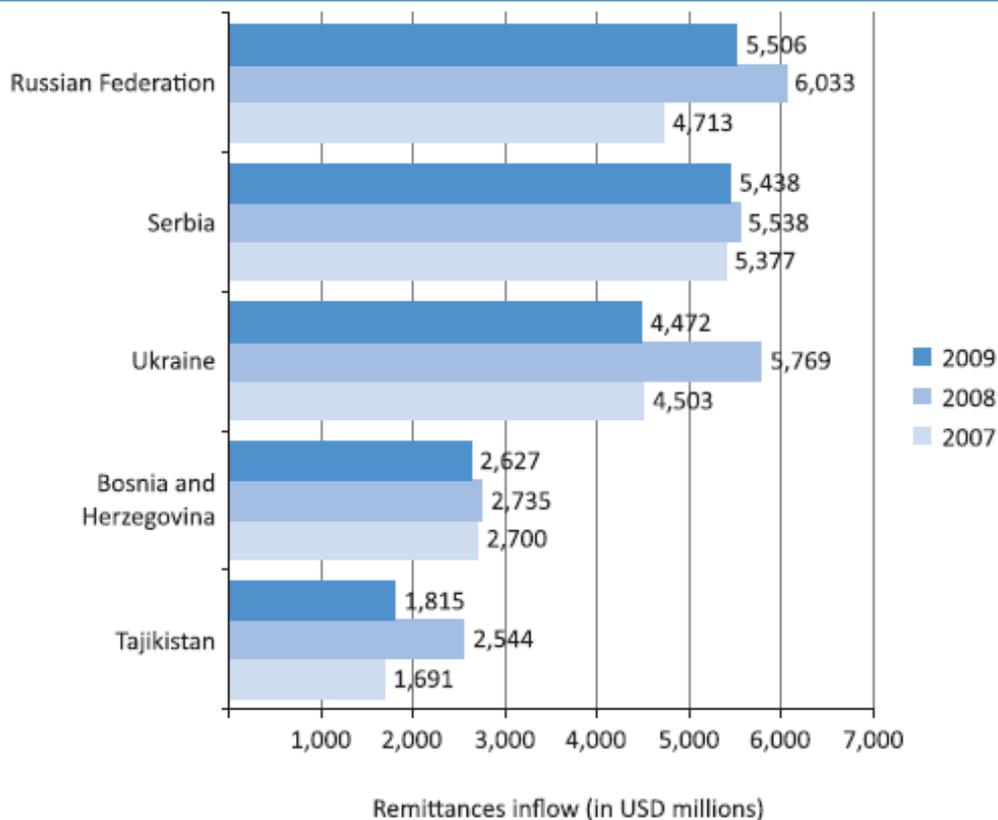
Source: World Bank, 2009.



# Regional Overview: Europe

## Effects of the economic crisis

Figure 11: Remittance inflows in Eastern Europe and Central Asia: top five countries in 2007–2009 (in USD millions)



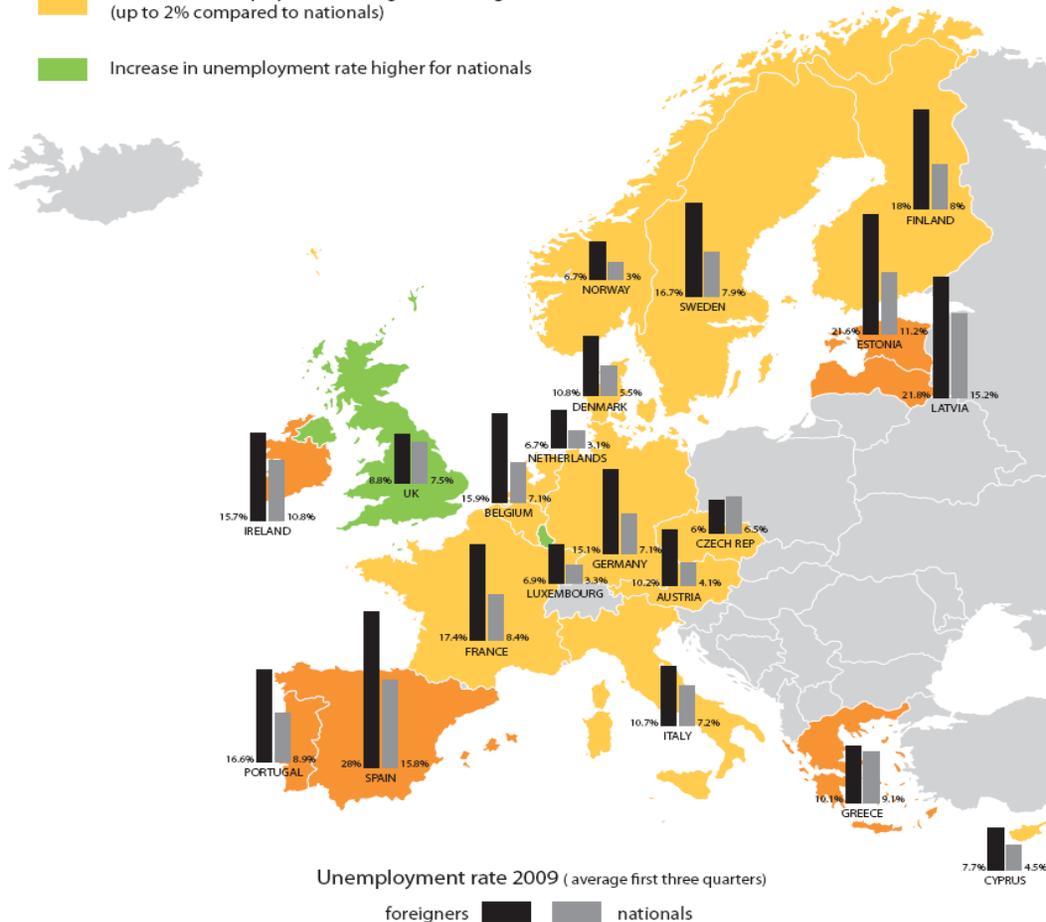
- Countries in Eastern Europe and Central Asia experienced a significant **decline in remittance inflows**.



# Regional Overview: Europe

## Effects of the economic crisis

- Increase in unemployment rate higher for foreigners (2% and more compared to nationals)
- Increase in unemployment rate higher for foreigners (up to 2% compared to nationals)
- Increase in unemployment rate higher for nationals



- **Unemployment rates have grown faster for foreigners than for nationals between 2008 and 2009.**

Source: Based on Eurostat, 2010.



# Regional Overview: Europe

## Effects of the economic crisis

- Many European countries have instituted **new policies aimed at stemming immigration** including:
  - More stringent labour migration conditions and reduction of quotas (Czech Republic, Italy, Lithuania, Spain, the Russian Federation and Ukraine);
  - Stricter labour market tests (Estonia and the United Kingdom);
  - Stricter controls on family migration (Italy).
- Return migration has been a concern for countries of origin and destination:
  - Spain and the Czech Republic enacted new programmes to encourage the voluntary return of migrant workers;
  - Moldova and the Russian Federation established programmes to assist returning nationals.



# Regional Overview: Middle East

**The Middle East continues to be one of the fastest-growing migrant-receiving regions, with an annual average growth rate of the migrant stock equal to 3.8% between 2005 and 2010.**

- The percentage of female migrants in the region grew by 20.4% from 2005 to 2010. There are **10.2 million women migrants in the Middle East today.**
- Migrants are concentrated around major urban centres in the region:
  - Between 500,000 and 1 million foreign-born live in the cities of Jeddah and Riyadh (Kingdom of Saudi Arabia), Dubai (United Arab Emirates) and Tel Aviv (Israel);
  - Foreign-born represent a quarter of the total population in Muscat (Oman), Medina (Saudi Arabia) and Jerusalem.



# Regional Overview: Middle East

- **Forced migration** in the **Arab Mashreq Region** was the main driver behind the increase in the number of migrants in the region. The vast majority (77%) of the 8.7 million migrants were refugees, mainly from Iraq and Palestine.
- A growing trend seems to be the increase in **mixed flows of African migrants and refugees** arriving irregularly across the Gulf of Aden into Yemen.
- 57% of the population in the **Arab Mashreq Region** is under the age of 24 as of 2010, providing a significant labour resource.



# Regional Overview: Middle East

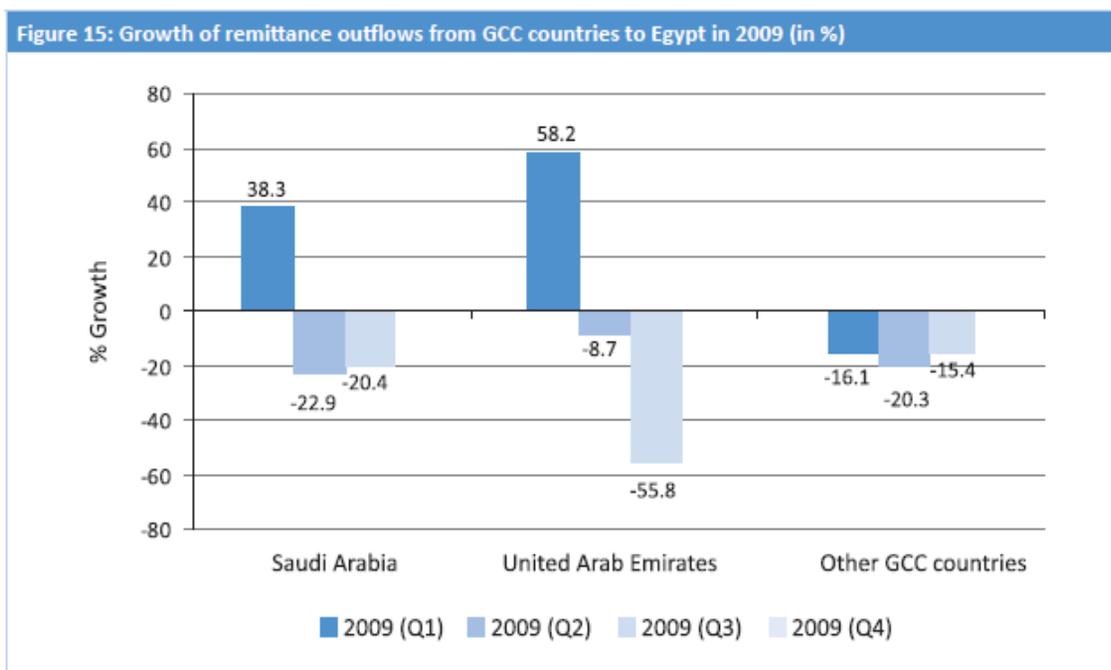
- As of 2010 the migrant stock in the six countries of the **Gulf Cooperation Council (GCC)** is estimated to have reached 15.1 million, an increase of 2.4 million (19%) over 2005.
- **Temporary contractual workers** are estimated to represent more than two thirds of the population in Qatar (86.5%), United Arab Emirates (70%) and Kuwait (68.8%).



# Regional Overview: Middle East

## Effects of the economic crisis

- The financial crisis has had a noticeable impact on temporary contractual workers in GCC countries.



- Growth in remittances sent to Egypt and Pakistan slowed, registering negative growth for Egypt until the third quarter of 2009.



# Regional Overview: Oceania

**Oceania remains a region of immigration, in spite of recent estimates showing an increased outflow of migrants.**

- **The percentage of female migrants in Oceania is steadily growing** – from 50.7% of international migrants in 2005 to 51.2% in 2010.
- In 2010, for the first time since 1990, **New Zealand hosts a higher percentage of migrants** as a share of the total population than Australia, with the annual inflow of foreign workers to New Zealand doubling from 2000 to 2007.
- The number of temporary workers in Australia increased significantly as well - from 36,000 in 2002 to 87,300 in 2007.

Source: UN DESA, 2009.



# Regional Overview: Oceania

- In 2008, there were approximately 50,000 irregular migrants in Australia. The majority of these (84%) entered as tourists and overstayed their visas.
- **Micronesia** is the sub-region with the highest number of migrants - 151,000 - which represents also the highest percentage in the region, relative to the total population.
- **Polynesia continues to have the highest negative migration rate**, with -8.5 migrants per 1,000 inhabitants recorded between 2005 and 2010.
- **New Caledonia** and **French Polynesia** are the only Pacific Islands with a positive migration rate.



# Regional Overview: Oceania

## Effects of the economic crisis

- The impact of the global crisis was delayed in the region, the same is predicted for its recovery.
- For the first time since 2005, **remittance inflows decreased** from USD 7 billion (in 2008) to USD 6.9 billion (in 2009), reflecting the effects of the economic crisis.



# Regional Overview: Oceania

## Effects of the economic crisis

- Australia and New Zealand were the first countries in the region to introduce **restrictive migration policy measures** in response to the economic crisis, in order to protect local workers.
  - The Australian government reduced the number of permanent and temporary migrants admitted, for the first time in ten years.
  - New Zealand replaced its General Work Policy with an Essential Skills Policy, that mandates native workers must be given priority for any new position.