



International Dialogue on Migration 2014

South-South Migration: Partnering Strategically for Development

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IDM 2014

- Overarching theme: “**Human mobility and development: emerging trends and new opportunities for partnerships**”
- 1st Workshop (24-25 March) “**South-South migration: partnering strategically for development**”
- 2nd Workshop (7-8 October) “**Migration and Families**”



Emerging trends

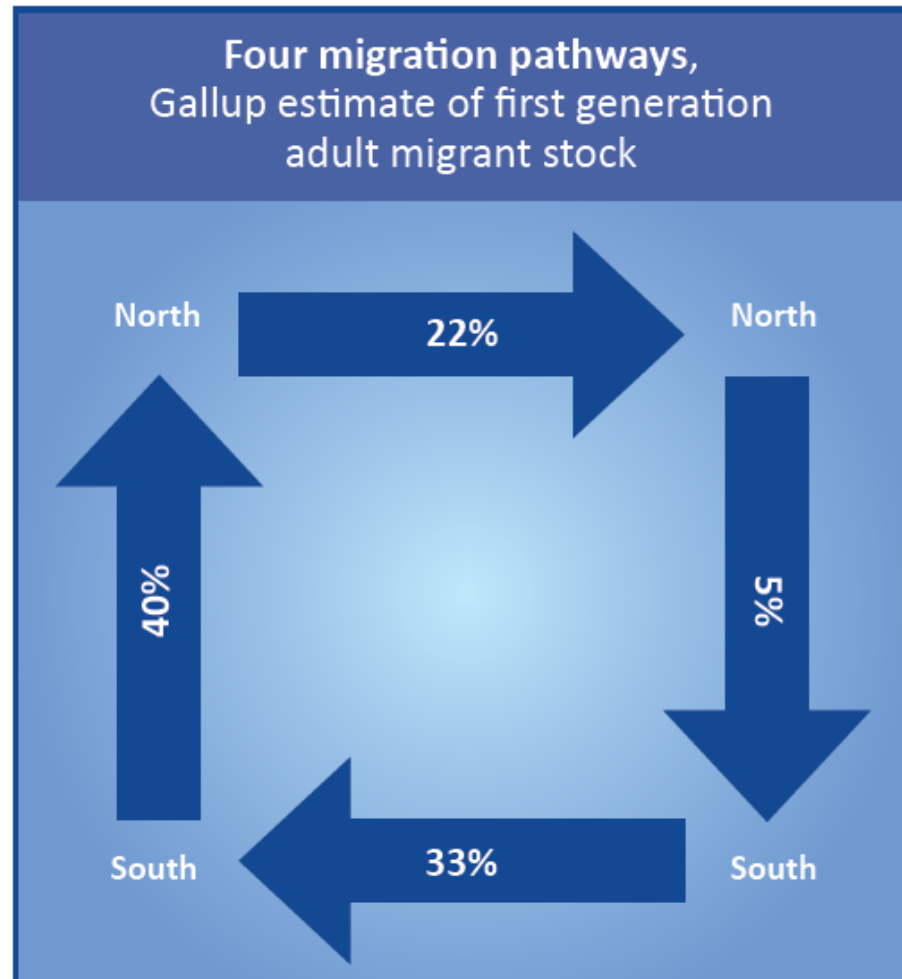
Migration still driven by economic, demographic, and other disparities...

... but new growth poles are emerging in different regions and demand for migrant workers is becoming global

= new & evolving migration routes and patterns, new challenges and opportunities for partnerships



Emerging trends



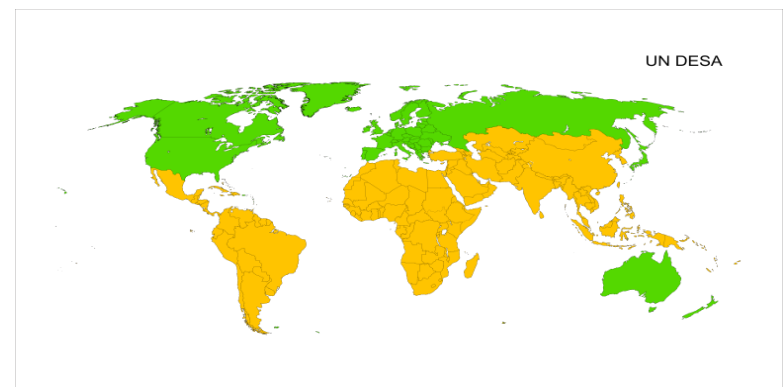
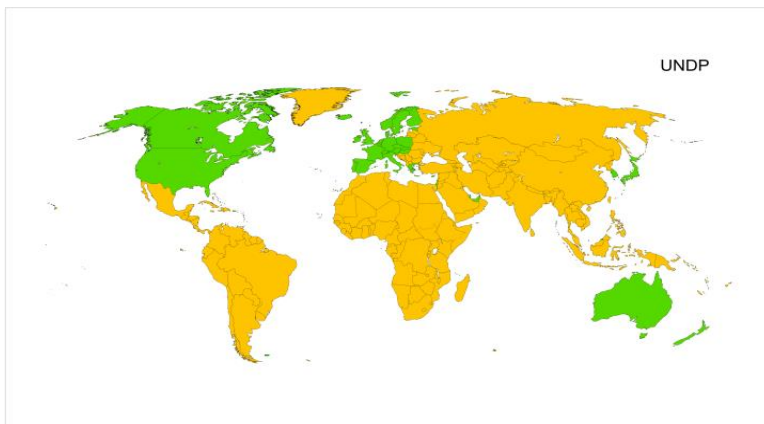
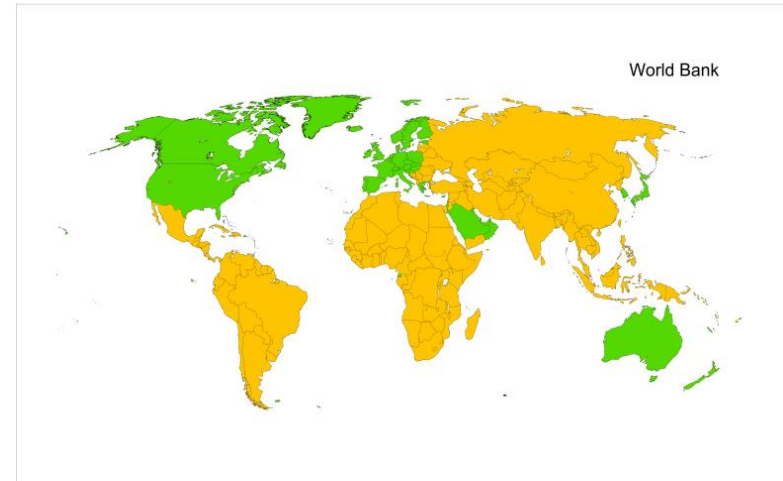
Source: Gallup World Poll, 2009–2011.

Source: IOM World
Migration Report
2013



North / South

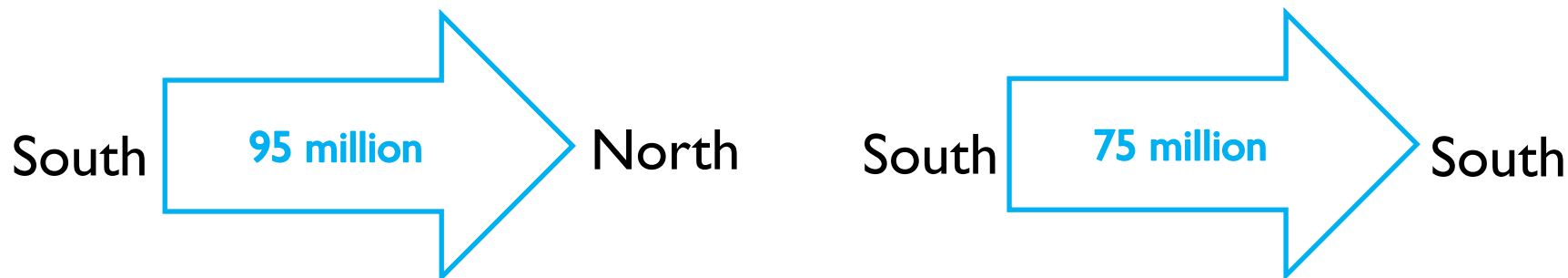
- Shorthands for complex realities
- Different definitions by World Bank, UNDP, UNDESA





Why focus on South-South migration?

1 Scale & Complexity



(IOM WMR, 2013, based on 2010 data by UNDESA, WB classification)

More than half of the top 20 migration corridors worldwide are along the South–South axis

(IOM WMR 2013)

South-South migration: intra-regional and extra-regional



Why focus on South-South migration?

2 Development potential

- Long-standing poverty reduction and livelihood strategy
- Economic growth in countries of the South → demand for labour at all skills levels
- Significant financial remittances flows, but high transfer costs
- Important social remittances and diaspora contributions
- Mobility as an adaptation mechanism for environmental fluctuations



Why focus on South-South migration?

3 Gaps and Challenges

- Well-being of South-South migrants measurably poorer than for other migrants (WMR, 2013)
- High levels of irregular migration; high risk of human rights violations, exploitation, unethical recruitment
- Integration and reintegration
- High proportion of forced migrants in the South
- South most affected by climate change / environmental degradation as potential driver of migration
- Lack of data and research
- Lack of capacity or awareness



Faces of South-South migration

Aleida from Nicaragua in Costa Rica



Carlos, from Peru, working as a doctor in Angola



Mustariya from Ethiopia, stranded in Somalia



Zimbabwean women traders in Zambia





Opportunities for partnerships

Extensive South-South regional cooperation

- Regional economic communities
- Regional consultative processes on migration

→ Various degrees of facilitation of migration:
*From visa-free travel for certain categories to
generalized free movement*

How to strengthen capacity and
implementation?



Policy considerations

- Build data and research on dynamics of South-South migration – esp. migrant well-being, diasporas, remittance behaviour, development impacts of South-South migration
- Reduce cost of remittance transfer and expand financial inclusion
- Address labour migration issues in a South-South context, incl. ethical recruitment, decent work, skills development
- Build capacities at local, national, regional levels
- Strengthen regional and inter-regional cooperation – esp. through RCPs and RECs
- Integrate South-South migration into national and regional development strategies in the South



Conclusion: Thinking and acting in partnership

- Deeper understanding of the complex dynamics of human mobility and their potential impact on development in a South-South context
- Development plans need to include dynamics human mobility trends
- Governments, the private sector, civil society, academia, migrants and diaspora associations have a role to play
- Enhancing capacities and strengthening cooperation at the regional and interregional levels



Thank you!

www.iom.int/cms/idmsouthsouthmigration