Migration in a World of Global Change

New Strategies & Policies for New Realities

Introduction

Main message of presentation
The vital link between physical mobility and policy mobility. In other words, the link between the realities of present-day migration and policies, strategies and mechanism that address it.

1. Changes in International Migration

What are the new migration realities?

a. Volumes: more people on the move

Self-explanatory chart shows overall growth in numbers of migrants worldwide over last 4 decades from 75 to a projected 230 million in 2050.
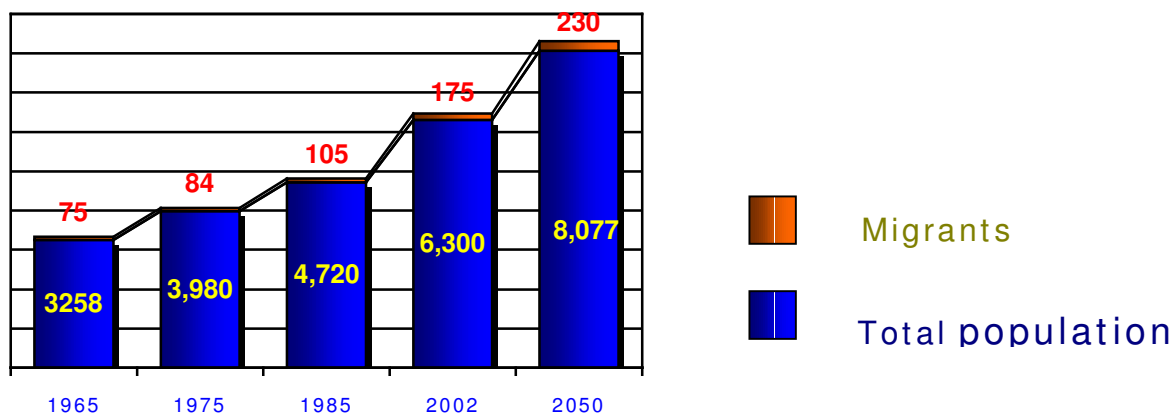

Chart 1. Migrants vs. total population (millions)

b. More types of migration
- **Skilled: considerable increase**

195,000 **195,000**

115,000 **115,000** **107,500**

65,000

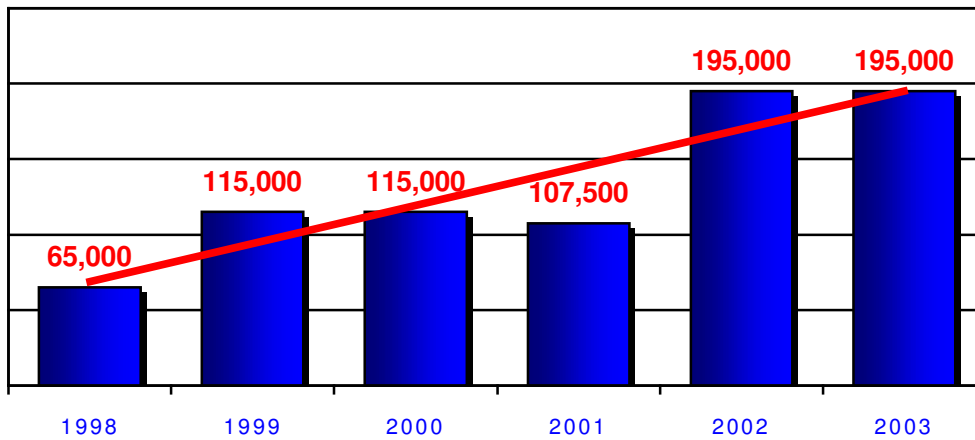1998 1999 2000 2001 2002 2003

Chart 2. Number of H-B1 visas issued by U.S. 1998-2003

(Chart shows, as one example of many, increase in number of H-B1 visas to the US. Situation replicated elsewhere)

- **Tourism: Number of arrivals expected to triple in 2020 to 1.5 billion as compared to 1965)**

1,560

1000

455.9 550.4 687.3 684.1 702.6

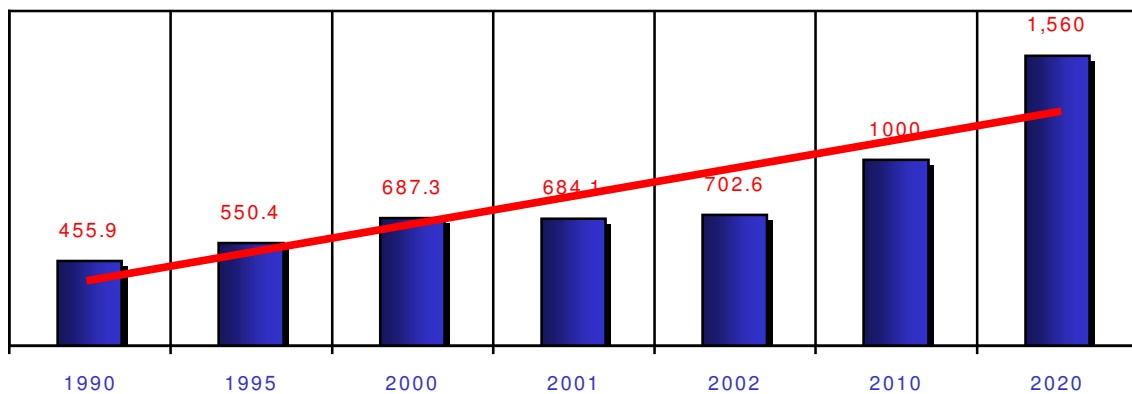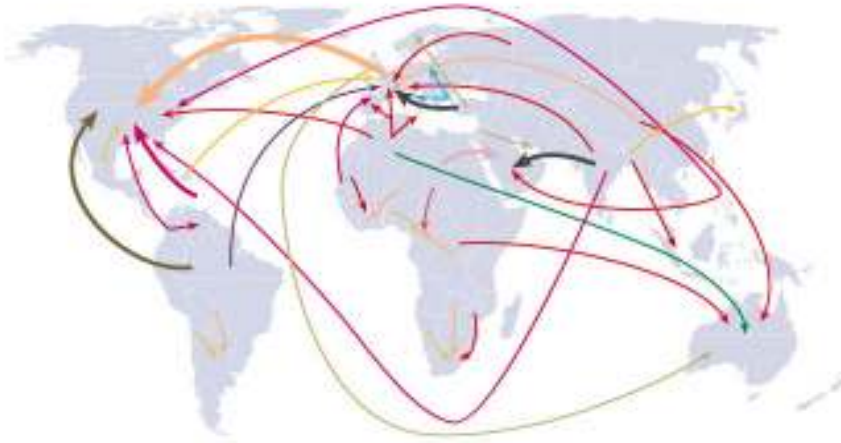1990 1995 2000 2001 2002 2010 2020

Chart 3. Numbers of worldwide arrivals (millions)

- **Family reunification**
- **Business**
- **Study and research**
- **Forced migration**
- **Irregular outflows**

c) More destinations

Past: a handful of "immigration" countries

Major movements 1960s

Present: almost all countries affected
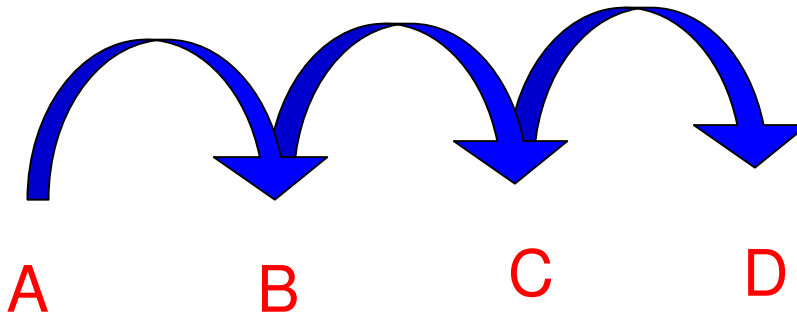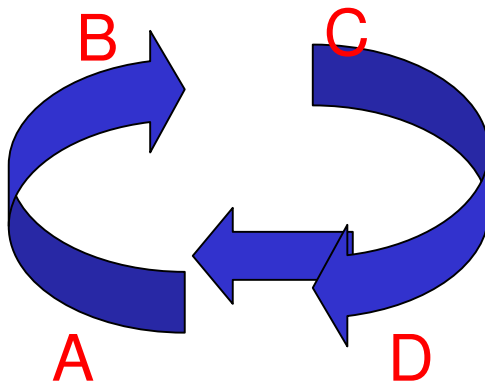

Major movements 1990s

d) More routes and travel strategies
- Short(er)-term (the 2-5 year migration cycle more frequent)

- **Multi-stage**

A   B   C   D

- **Circular**

B   C

A   D

2. Driving forces behind today's mobile world

Why have all these migration realities come about? There are a number of factors which basically fall in two large categories:

I) Demographic trends

6.07 6.45 6.83 7.19 7.54 7.85 8.13 8.37 8.59 8.77 8.91

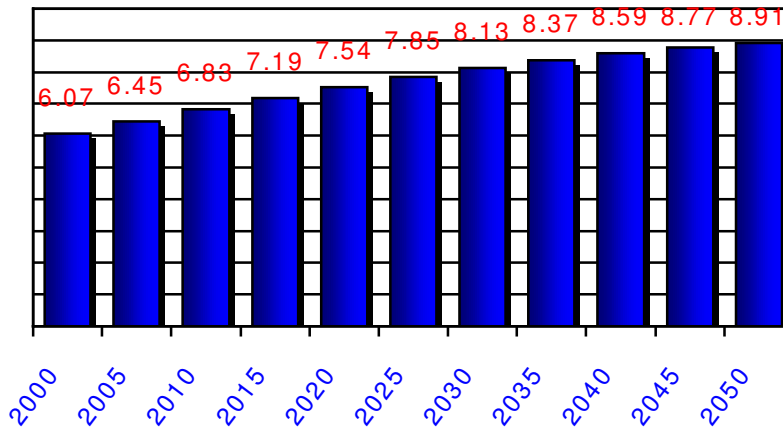2000 2005 2010 2015 2020 2025 2030 2035 2040 2045 2050

Chart 4: World population to the year 2050 (billions)

a) Increase of overall population: expected to continue until 2050 from present 6.2 billion to almost 9 billion.

b) Ageing of Europe and much of the developed world's population.

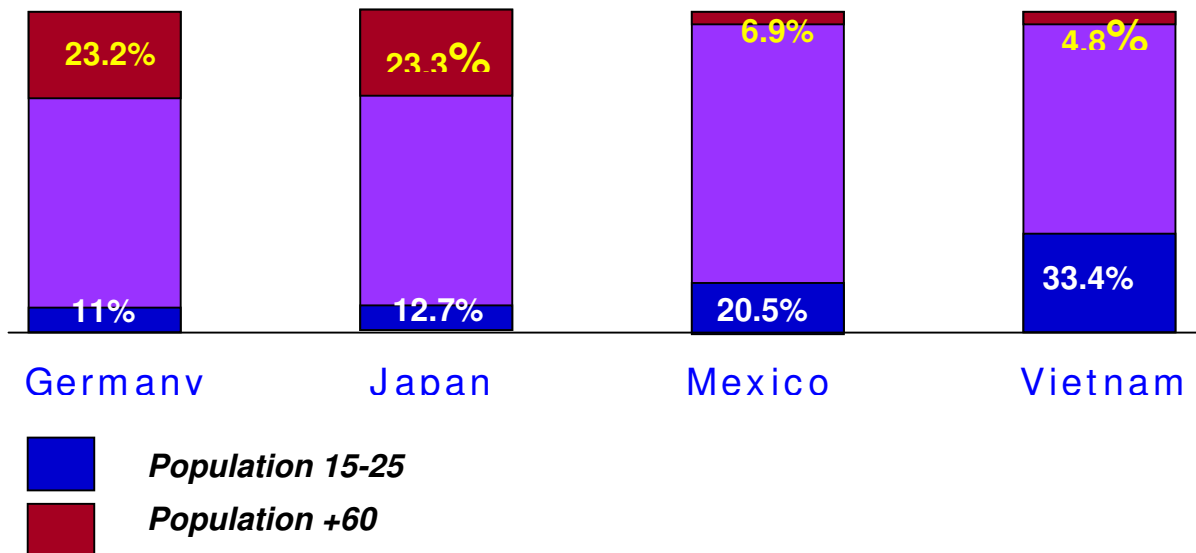|			
23.2%	23.3%	6.9%	4.8%
11%	12.7%	20.5%	33.4%
Germany	Japan	Mexico	Vietnam

■ *Population 15-25*
■ *Population +60*

Chart shows that population over 60 is considerably larger in develop than in developing countries. This means a:
- **Younger more dynamic population in emerging economies that**
- **Will be more likely to seek opportunities abroad.**

c) Migration increasingly available as a life choice (not necessarily taken)

d) Massive rural to urban migration in world's most populous countries:
India and China (150 million alone in China, biggest migration wave in history)
- **Expected to follow classical trajectory: rural to urban and urban to international**

- **Growth of cities (in developing world); implications for city infrastructure**

e) Feminization of migration
Today's migrant is not a male head of household – more than 50% of migrants are women

48.5   48   48.5   51.7   52.4

1960   1970   1980   1990   2000
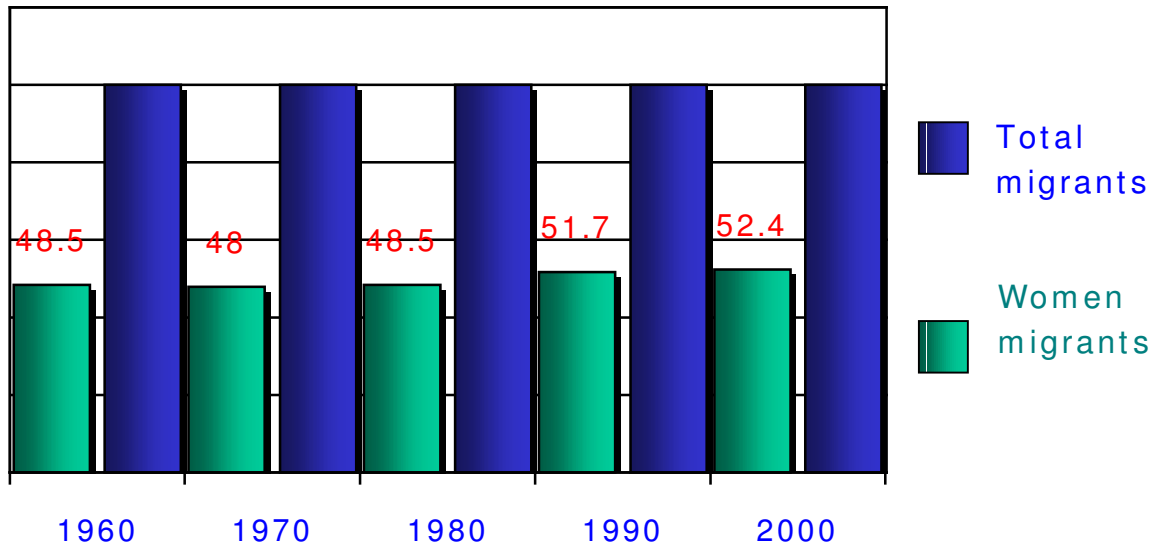
Total
migrants

Women
migrants

Chart shows a steady increase over the past five decades of women migrants from 48 to 52% of the total migrant population.

f) The very nature of societies in the developed world:
- **Internal freedom of movement**
- **Liberal access for tourism, business, etc that can act as a pull factor.**
- **Move towards more multi-ethnic societies**

g) Trans-national communities: grown exponentially in past four decades
While situation is not uniform and consistent across the board, the chart shows that the figures show the number of foreign born at three moments in time (1985, 1990, 29001) has grown considerably. The story is very much the same everywhere. This will act as support structure and basis for further migration (family reunification) regardless of economic cycles.

A second important group are

II) Economic factors
a) Income disparities. Chart shows the considerable differences between three main categories of income (low, middle and high) in a number of representative countries.
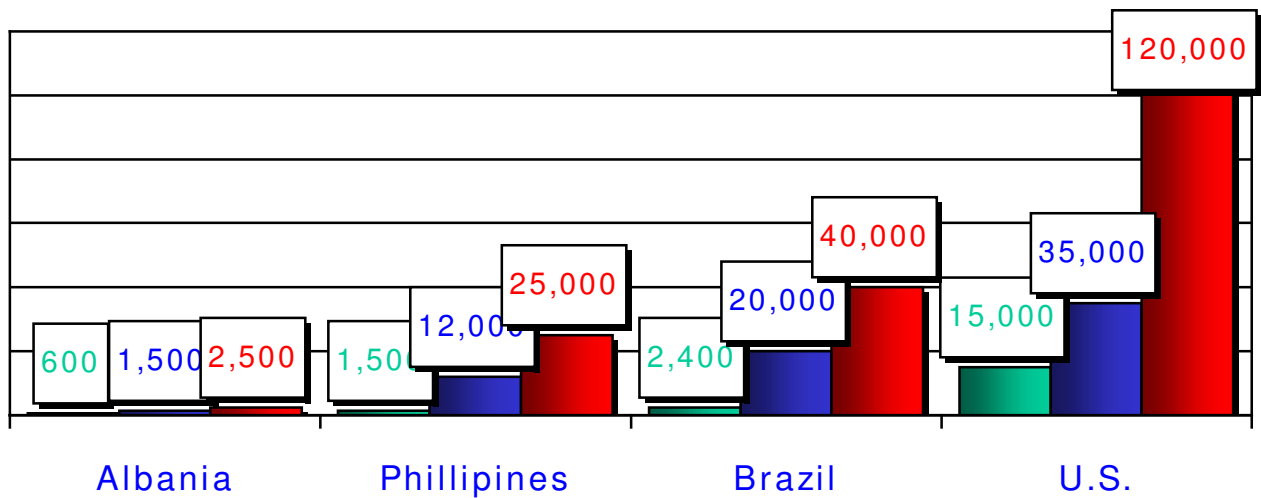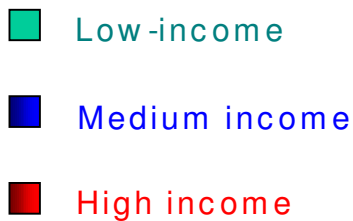
Chart 8. Average yearly incomes in selected countries

■ Low-income

■ Medium income

■ High income

b) Income growth
- **Prosperity has two-stage effect on movement: outbound first, stabilisation second**
- **Typical migrant not in the lowest income range. More towards highest.**
- **Move from good to better**
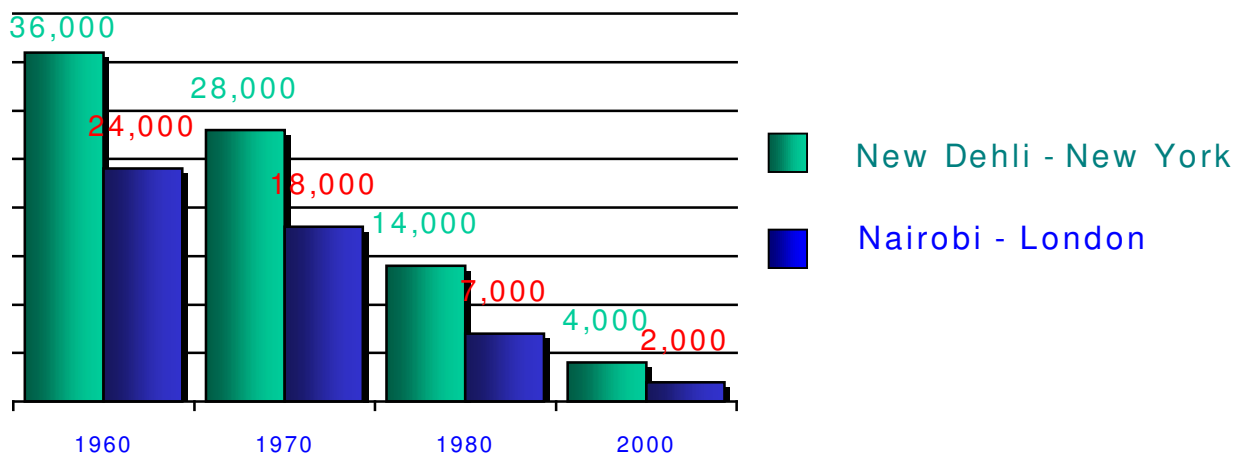
c) Cost of transportation

Chart 9. Cost of air travel on selected routes: 1960 – 2000

Technological advances have made travel cheaper and simpler. Chart shows dramatic decrease in costs for air travel to two selected destinations (New-Delhi to New York and Nairobi to London) adjusted for today's buying power parity.) Decrease from 36,000 to 4,000 for N.Delhi to N.Y and from 24,000 to 2,000 for Nairobi to London.

d) Integrated world economy
- **Economies: pace of change accelerating, require varying-profile, more mobile labour force to service**
- **Money, goods and services flow more freely across borders. People inevitably follow.**
- **If people don't follow the money, money goes to the people: delocalization/outsourcing**
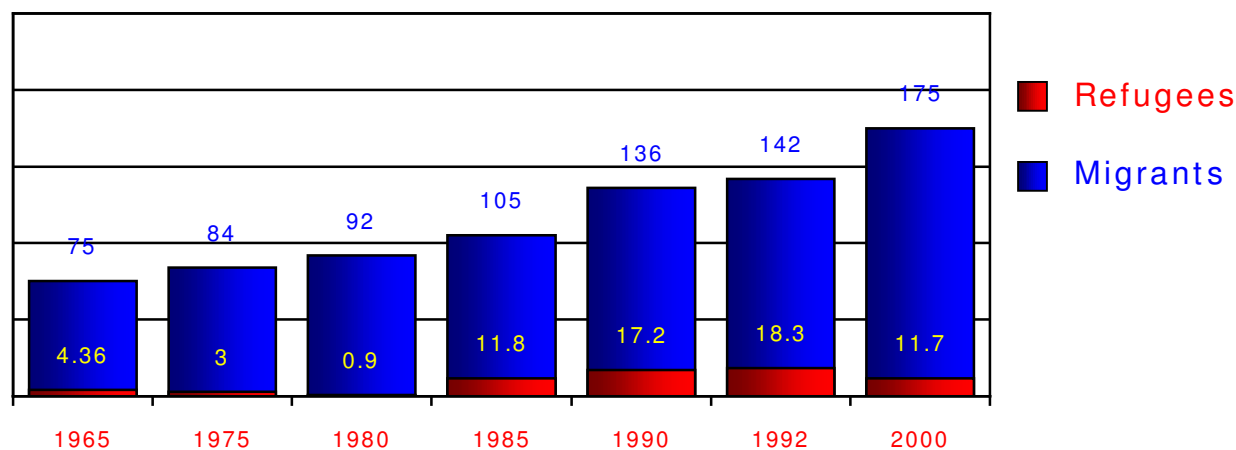
3. Implications for policy makers

1. **Migration: considerably more multi-faceted than several decades ago. Suggests just as multi-faceted policies.**
2. **Reflection of structural economic and social realities of present-day world at all stages of the migration cycle**
3. **Implications at both individual and societal level**
4. **A choice needs to be made:**
- **Either manage migration and harness its positive potential**
- **Or cede control to so called 'market' forces and face more irregular flows: trafficking/smuggling**
The essential thing is to balance facilitation and control

4. Migration management systems: in step with realities?

- **At international level: transitional period in managing migration – still developing methods for dealing with international migration**

Chart 10. Refugees vs. migrants 1965-2050 (millions)

- **Current systems focus still on migration/asylum nexus. Chart shows that of the total migrant population refugees represent only a minority.**

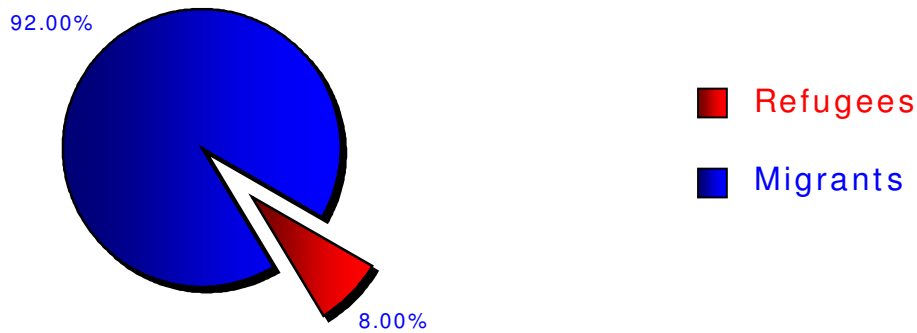- **Systems deal with only minority percentage of movements.**

Chart 10. Migrants, refugees as average % of total movements 1965-2050

Chart shows that refugees are on average only 8% of total migration flows.

- **More importantly, current systems are not set up to maximize benefits of migration.**

5) Policy challenges
This poses the following five major challenges to policy makers.
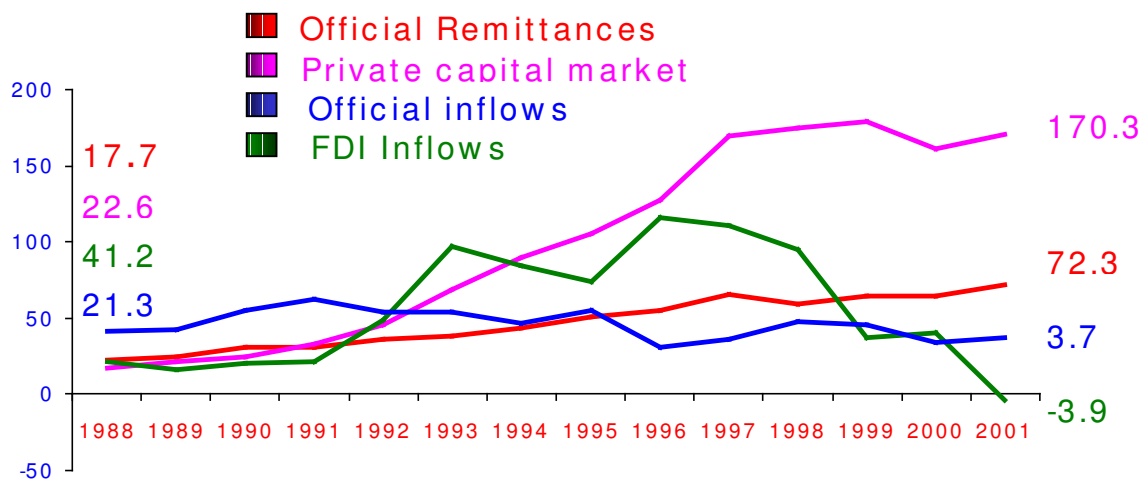**1. The link between migration and development.**

Chart 12. Remittances vs. other inflows in developing countries (billions)

Remittances occupy a central point in the migration discourse. Chart shows the considerable and steadily rising resource hat remittances represent for a good number of developing countries. Rising from 17.7 billion in 1992 to over 72 in 2001. They thus surpass ODA +FDI).

- **Regular labour migration/exchange schemes**
- **Skills transfer**
- **Expatriate community support to development**

2) Migration from a life-cycle perspective
- **Pre-departure**
- **Passage**
- **Immediate post-arrival**
- **Integration**
- **Long(er) term perspective**

The value of this analytical perspective is that it offers insights into:
- **Difficulties facing migrants at each step of the way**
- **Challenges for governments**
- **Policy solutions**

In more concrete terms, here are some of the issues that need to be addressed at each step of this life-cycle:

a) Pre-departure
- **Preparation for migration (information)**
- **Recruitment**
- **Health screening**
- **Migrant rights**
- **Cultural orientation**
- **Language training**

b) Passage
- **Security**
- **Protection**

c. Post-arrival
- **Facilitated entry**
- **Reception facilities**
- **First-stage practical 'survival' skills**

d. Longer term
- **Integration**
- **Citizenship**

- **Harnessing potential of immigrant communities**
- **Skills transfer and return**
- **Remittances, investment, business development**

A daunting task by any account. Wanting to address it could easily lead to a fragmented approach.

3) That is why the third major challenge is to bring all these together under a comprehensive and manageable policy.

IOM proposes four pillars to a coherent migration policy

- **Migration and development**
- **Facilitated migration**
- **Migration Control**
- **Forced migration**

Together these:
- **Deal effectively with major challenges**
- **Reap benefits of migration**
- **Address human aspects of migration**
- **IOM structures itself to assist governments in these four major areas**

These four pillars can effectively sum up most if not all of the major migration management issues facing governments today.
Together with some cross-cutting activities such as

- **Technical co-operation**
- **Protection of rights, etc**
- **Information gathering and research**
- **Policy debate and guidance**
- **Regional and international co-operation**
- **Advocacy, Public information and Education**
- **Migration Health**

4) The fourth major challenge is that of a discourse at a global level.
- **Geneva Migration Group**
- **Global Commission**
- **Berne Initiative**
- **IOM Council International Dialogue on Migration**

Regionalization – The map shows the major RCPs on every continent Increased cooperation: exchange of data & information

5) The fifth challenge is that of partnerships.

These should include :

- **Governments at various levels**
- **IO's**
- **NGOs**
- **Recruitment agencies**
- **Employers**

They are all shareholders in this enterprise and need to be actively involved.

6) Conclusions

- **Mobility - prevalent feature of modern life**
- **Choice: managed or disruptive migration**
- **Policies need to balance:**
- **Policies need to balance**
  - **Impact on society and individual**
  - **Control and facilitation**
  - **Benefit from positive and dampen the negative impact**

IOM's Vision

- **Orderly migration as a beneficial factor for societies**
- **Factor of individual and collective development**

To make this happen physical mobility should be met with policy mobility.

IOM - Migration Policy and Research
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