

Migration and Development

Issues and Policies in International Comparison



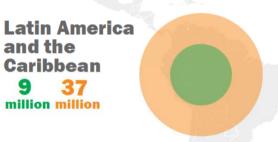
International Migrants Stock Dataset in 2015

North **America** 54 million million



The number of international migrants reached 244 million in 2015.

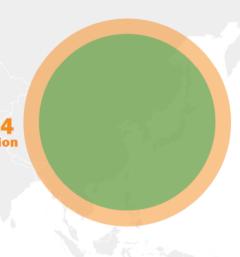
An increase of 71 million since 2000.





million million

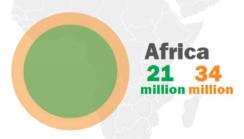




Indicates where international migrants live

Indicates where international migrants come from

The size of the circles is proportional to the number of migrants







Notes:

-All numbers are millions of people. -Unknown residuals were redistributed proportionally to the size of groups for which data on international migrants were available by origin.

and the



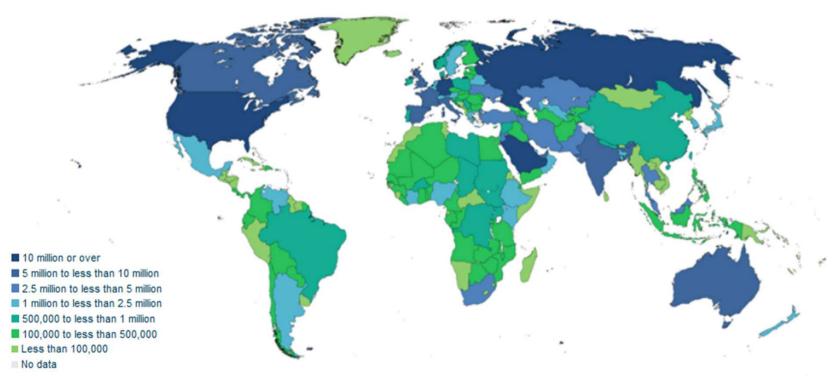


Source: United Nations, Department of Economic and Social Affairs, Population Division (2015). Trends in International Migrant Stock: The 2015 revision. (United Nations database, POP/DB/MIG/Stock/Rev.2015). For more information visit: www.unmigration.org



Number of international migrants

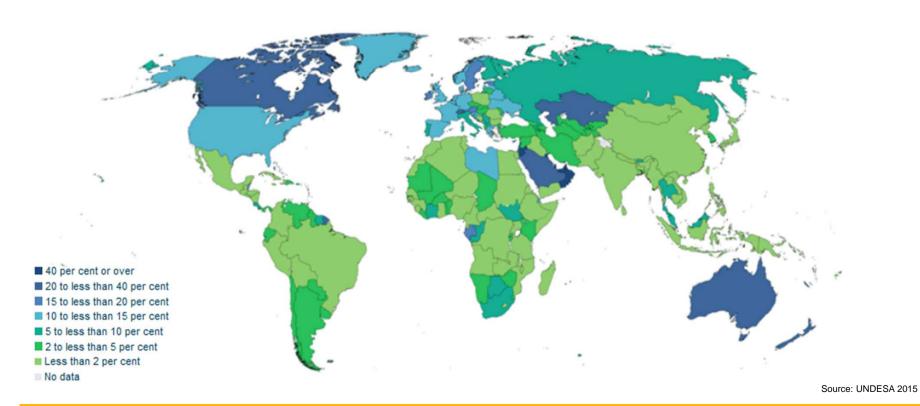
1990	1995	2000	2005	2010	2015





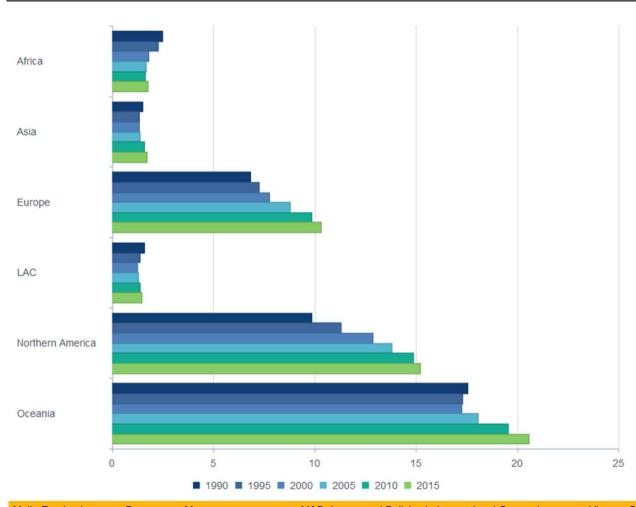
International migrants as a percentage of total population

1990	1995	2000	2005	2010	2015
		2000	2000	2010	20.0



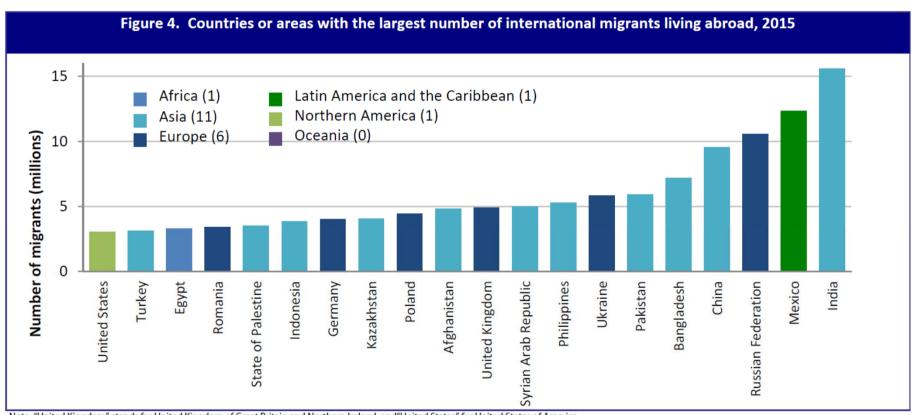


International migrants as a percentage of total population by major area of destination





Countries or areas with the largest number of international migrants living abroad



Note: "United Kingdom" stands for United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, and "United States" for United States of America.

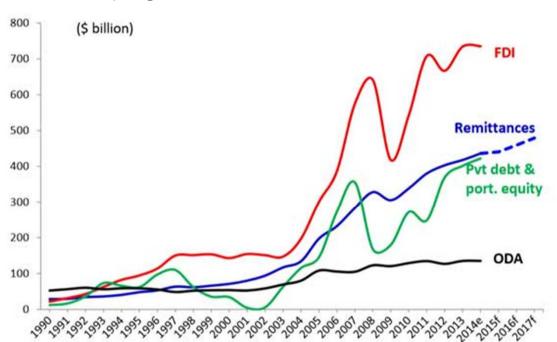
Data source: United Nations (2015a).



Remittance inflows

World 2015: **580 billion**

To developing countries: 430 billion



Migrant remittance inflows (US\$ million)	2015e	Remittances as share of GDP in 2014
Tajikistan	2.575	36,6%
Kyrgyz Republic	1.689	30,3%
Nepal	6.976	29,2%
Tonga	118	27,1%
Moldova	1.712	26,2%
Liberia	693	24,6%
Bermuda	1.395	23,1%
Haiti	2.196	22,7%
Gambia, The	181	21,2%
Comoros	128,79	20,2%

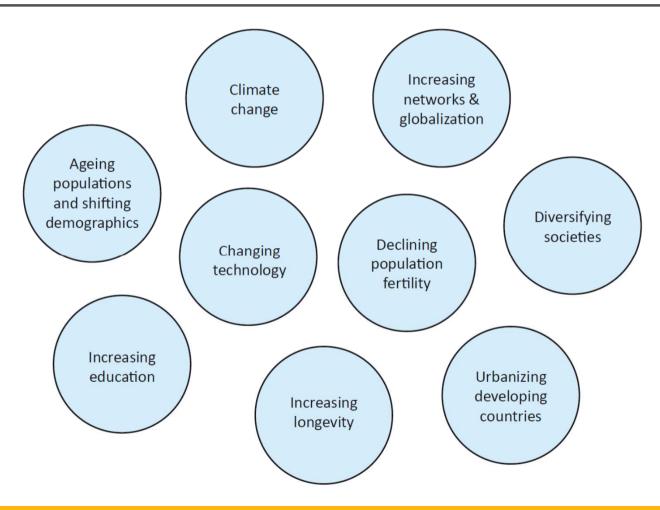
Sources: World Bank Staff calculations, World Development Indicators, OECD. Private debt includes portfolio investment bonds, and commercial banks and other lending.

Source: World Bank 2016





Megatrends linked to migration





Common explanations for why people move

Economic reasons

 Imbalances and differentiations at regional and global level (labour market, demand and supply, human capital, wage differences) – 'push' and 'pull' factors

Political reasons

» Flight, displacement, political persecution, political instability, conflict, structural deprivation

Migration as social practice

- » Migration systems, migrant networks
- » Cultural practices, e.g. 'International Communities'



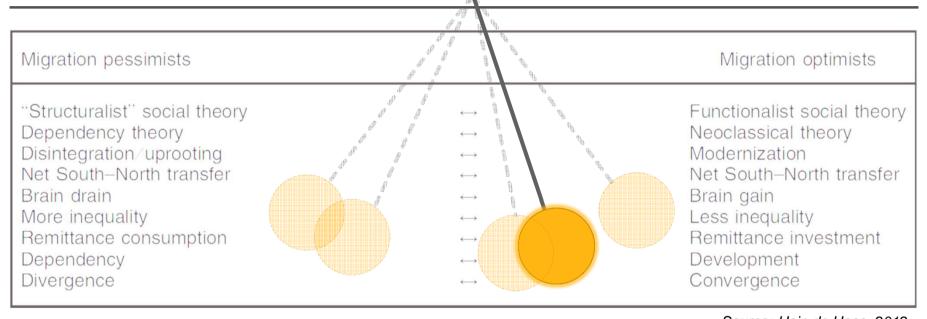
The migration and development discourse: pessimists and optimists

Migration pessimists		Migration optimists	
"Structuralist" social theory Dependency theory Disintegration/uprooting Net South-North transfer Brain drain More inequality Remittance consumption Dependency Divergence	$\begin{array}{c} \longleftrightarrow \\ \longleftrightarrow \end{array}$	Functionalist social theory Neoclassical theory Modernization Net South–North transfer Brain gain Less inequality Remittance investment Development Convergence	

Source: Hein de Haas, 2012



A historical look at the pendulum: from optimism to pessimism and back



1950 and 1960s	Optimism Source: Hein de Haas, 2012
1970s and 1980s	Pessimism and scepticism
1990s	Nuanced views
Since 2000	Optimism
Lately	Towards hybrid approaches

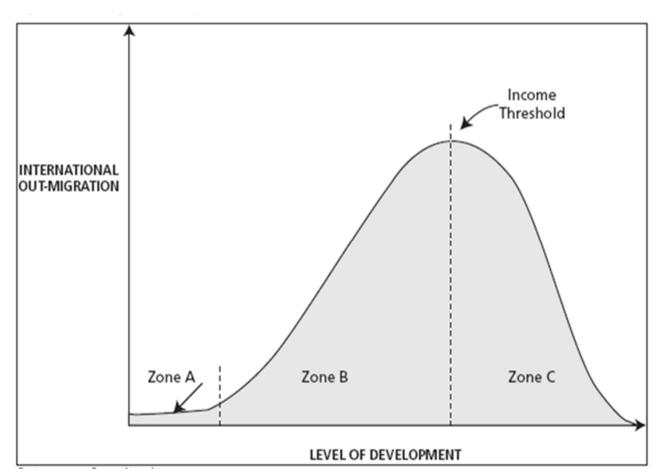


Finding 1985, not yet contested: Economic development and the migration hump

In early stages of development: increase in wealth/ income level (financial, social, resources) – rise in migration

Poor people lack resources

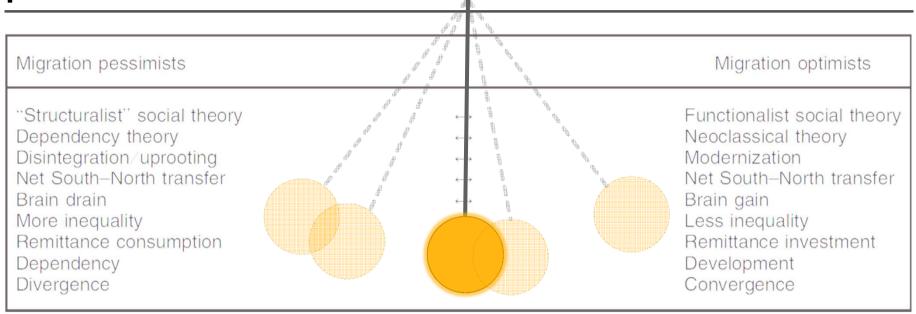
- tend not to migrate far
- don't benefit from remittances



Source: Phil Martin



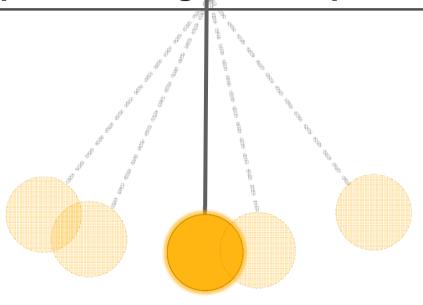
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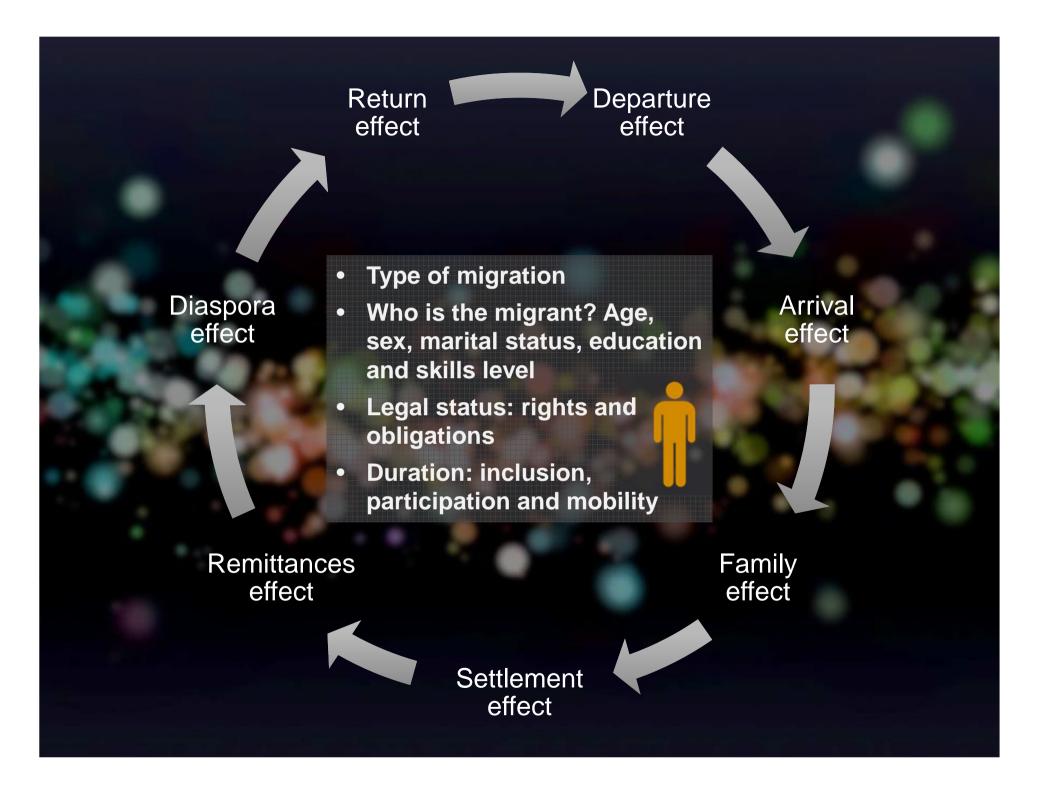


	Source: Hein de Haas, 2012
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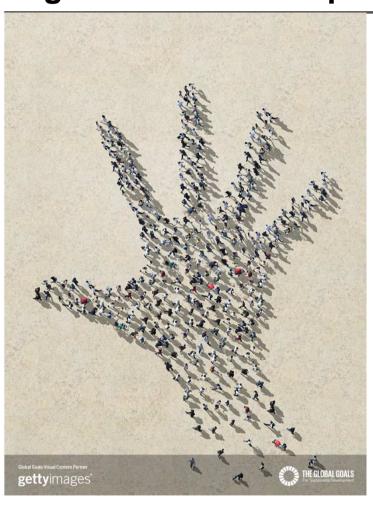
A continuum of possible migration impacts







An attempt at conceptualising the nexus between migration and development: a reciprocal relationship



- Migration is an integral part of change itself in the same degree as it may enable further change.
- Migration can reinforce already existing patterns and trends of social, economic and political change – whether these are more negative or positive.
- M&D concepts need to account for the constraining or enabling political, institutional, economic, social and cultural context in which migration takes place as well as agency: the limited but real capacity of individuals to overcome constraints and potentially reshape the structural context.





Mapping M&D policies in Europe: our findings in 2013 Conceptualisation of the nexus

- No consensus on the exact nature of M&D and needed policy responses
- Migration is a challenge
- Migration → development cooperation
 - Remittances, skilled migration and diaspora engagement
 - Limited attention to socio-political and cultural contributions
- Development → migration policies
 - Return, reintegration and circular migration, ethical recruitment
 - Admission policies have focused on skilled migrants
- International migration from developing to developed countries



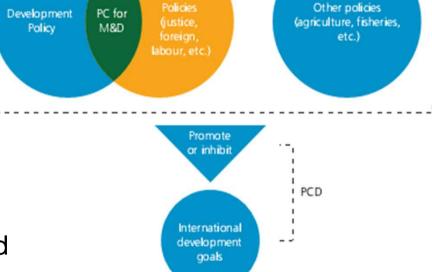




Mapping M&D policies in Europe: our findings in 2013 Institutional framework

Leading Ministry colours the direction

- M&D portfolio sensitive to political changes
- Weak exchange of practices between central and local levels
- Weak coordination and harmonisation between states compared to other development cooperation sectors
- Intensified discussions on migration and Policy Coherence for Development, whole-of-government approaches



Source: ICMPD and ECDPM 2013



Two European players on the global arena

Sweden

- Policy coherence as point of departure
- Emphasis on labour immigration, remittances, knowledge transfer, and offering protection to those who need it
- Labour market regulations =
 Enhance circular migration
- M&D responsibility is mainly with the Ministry of Justice

Switzerland



- IMZ 2011
- WOGA → WOSA
- SDC Global Program on M&D 2009
 - Swiss migration policy: wholeof-government approach in the external dimension
 - 2. International dialogue on M&D
 - 3. Acceptable working conditions
 - 4. Contributions of the diaspora
 - 5. Integrating migration in development planning



Mapping M&D policies in Europe: our findings in 2013 Differing approaches

Initial approaches

- International migration from developing to developed countries
- Economic understanding of development
- Focus on migrants resources
- Focus on origin country policies
- Focus on the benefit for the origin country
- Preference for temporary migration
- Reliance on the root causes approach

More recent approaches

- All forms of mobility: south-south, internal and forced migration
- Human development approach
- Focus on treatment of migrants and their rights
- Attention to destination country migration policies
- Acknowledging benefits for destination countries
- Cities and local authorities
- Dismissal of the root causes approach

Source: ICMPD and ECDPM 2013



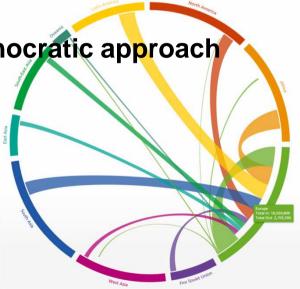
Milestones for M&D policy at EC/EU level



- 2005 Global Approach to Migration
- 2009 Migration is one of five PCD priority areas
- 2011 Agenda for Change, Global Approach to Migration & Mobility
- 2013 Maximising the Development Impact of Migration
- 2014 Council Conclusions: migration in EU development cooperation

Enter high politics: moving from a closed technocratic approach

- Juncker Commission
- 2015 European Agenda on Migration:
 - » Development of origin countries
 - » SDGs migration related targets
 - » Labour migration, regional and south-south mobility
 - » Cheaper, faster and safer remittances





Milestones for global M&D policy developments

 1994 Cairo Conference on Population and Development 	ent
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- 2005 Global Commission on International Migration
- 2006
 1st UN High-level Dialogue on M&D, GMG, UNSRSG
- 2007 Global Forum on Migration and Development
- 2013
 2nd UN High-level Dialogue on M&D
- 2015
 2030 Agenda: Sustainable Development Goals, AAAA

















2019 3rd UN High-level Dialogue on M&D

Where to go from here?
Reflections and observations



Making migration work: an 8-point agenda for action

- Protect the human rights of all migrants
- Reduce the costs of labour migration
- Eliminate migrant exploitation, including human trafficking
- Address the plight of stranded migrants
- Improve public perceptions of migrants
- Integrate migration into the development agenda
- Strengthen the migration evidence base
- Enhance migration partnerships and cooperation























M&D in development cooperation – possible action areas

- Addressing the root causes of forced migration and migration out of necessity
- Enhancing protection capacities in partner countries
- Strengthening institutional capacities for better regulated migration also at regional level
- Development-sensitive labour migration: ethical recruitment, labour matching, protection of workers' rights, vocational training and education standards
- Supporting countries to support and protect their emigrant/diaspora population
- Promote the development potential of emigrant/diaspora communities: skills and knowledge transfer, remittances, entrepreneurship and investment, community and development projects
- Support countries in assessing the links between migration and development in a specific (local) context
- Dialogue with with partner countries and regions



Issues to consider for migration in development cooperation

Need to engage in discussions on

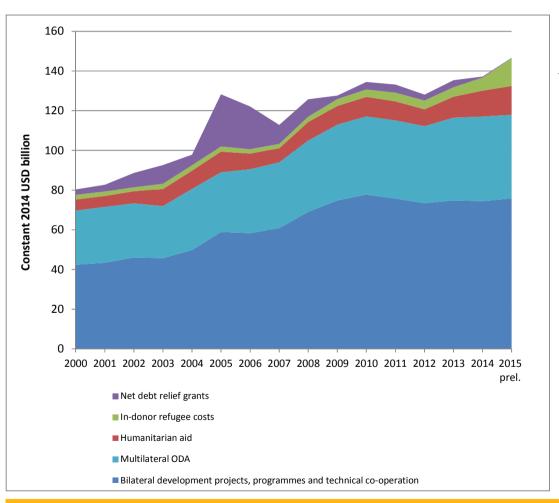
- 1. Selection of M&D target countries: Coinciding or going beyond the development cooperation partner countries and to expand to countries of origin of immigration flows?
- Migration and Development Policy Coherence vs. Migration and Development Policy Coherence for Development

Two-pronged approach

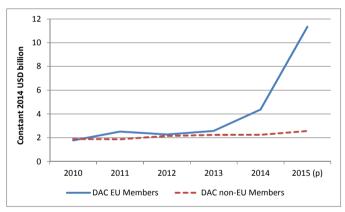
- 1. Make dedicated funding for M&D projects available
- 2. Integrate migration components in projects in the core areas



Components of DAC donors' net official development assistance



In-donor refugee costs



Source: OECD 2016



Final remarks

- Policies which help migrants may not necessarily also help the poor
- Developed countries cannot expect to solve their immigration problems by reducing poverty in developing countries
- If we are successful in reducing poverty, we should expect increased out-migration from developing countries
- Both sending and receiving countries governments can adapt measures to increase development impact of migration on both sides
- Migration can be made easier, cheaper and safer. An informed choice

Thank you very much for your attention!

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