International migration and development: Regional dimensions and implementation

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wwww.unmigration.org

Parliamentary meeting on the occasion of the adoption
of the Global Compact for Safe, Orderly and Regular Migration
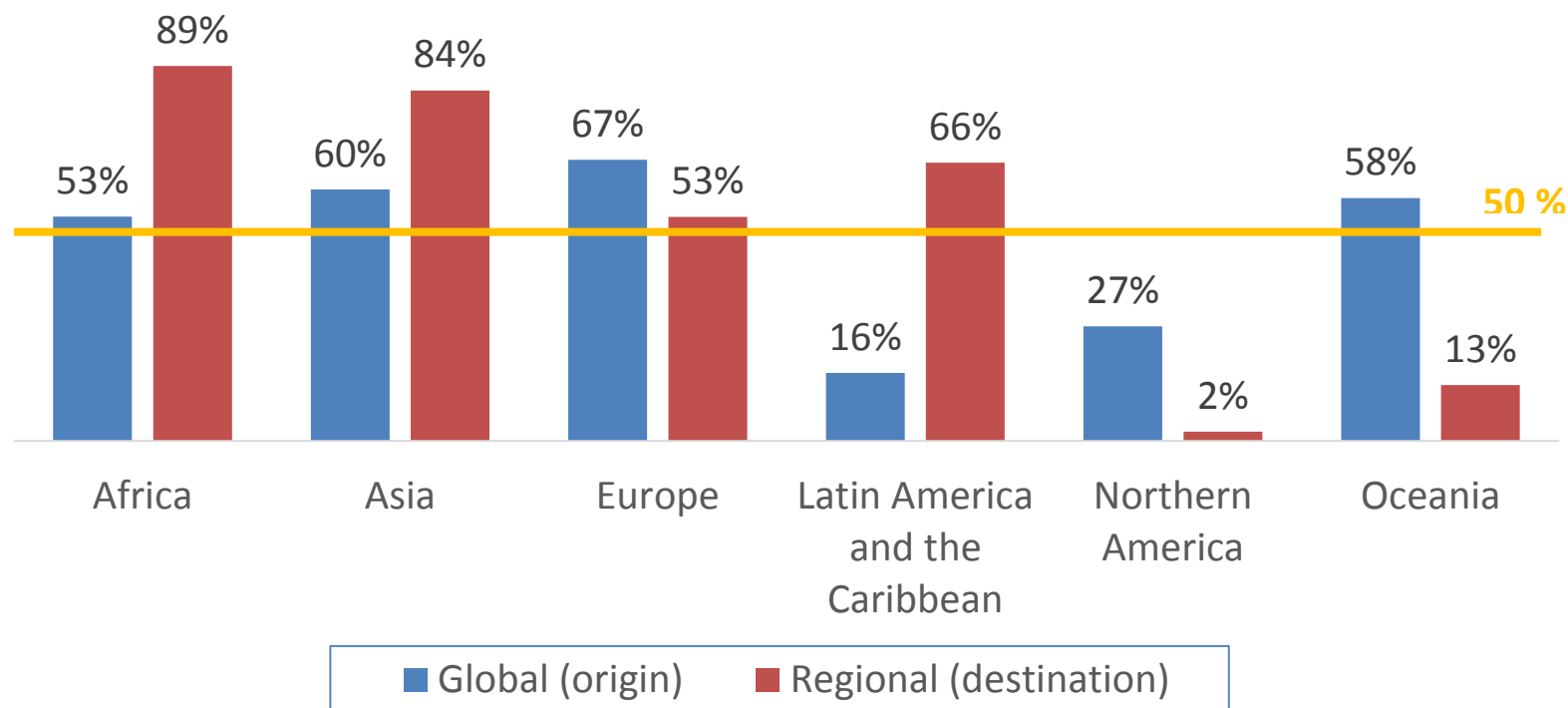
Rabat, Morocco, 6 - 7 December 2018

Most international migration takes place within geographical regions

Share of international migrants residing in their region of birth (2017)

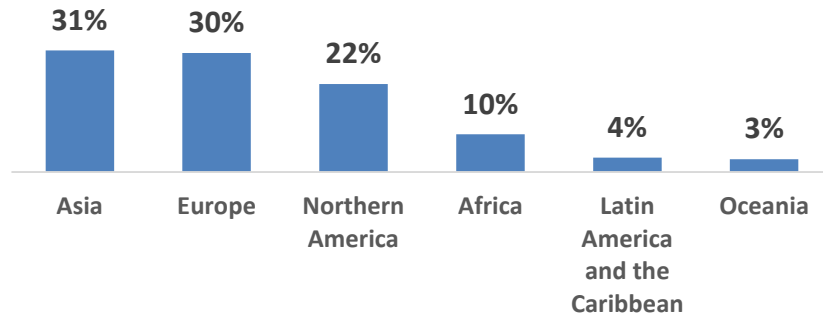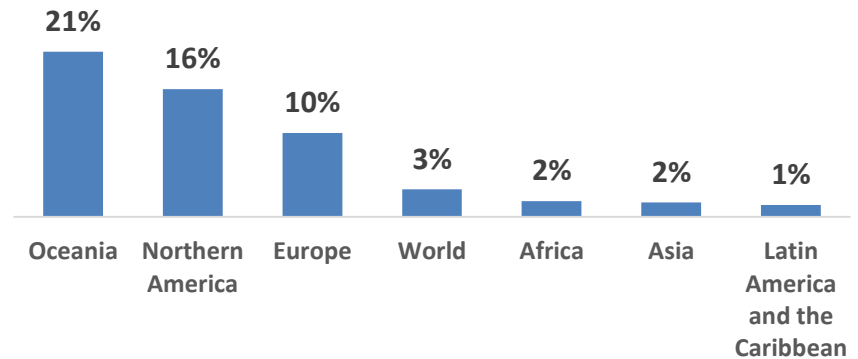|	Africa	Asia	Europe	Latin America and the Caribbean	Northern America	Oceania
Global (origin)	53%	60%	67%	16%	27%	58%
Regional (destination)	89%	84%	53%	66%	2%	13%

50 %

■ Global (origin) ■ Regional (destination)

Regional distribution of migrants and refugees

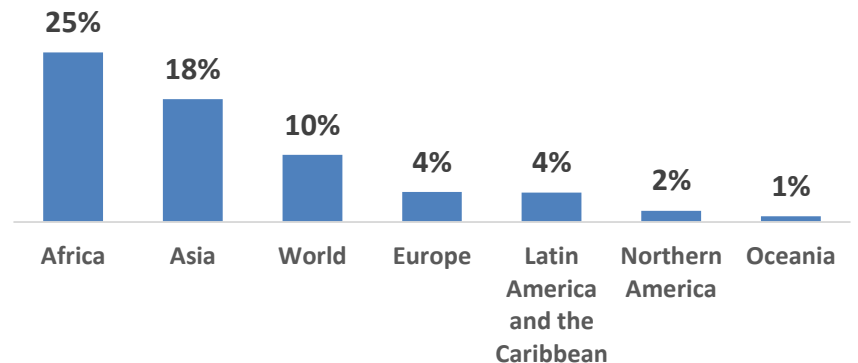## A. Regional share in global international migrant population, 2017 (total: 258 million)

- Asia: 31%
- Europe: 30%
- Northern America: 22%
- Africa: 10%
- Latin America and the Caribbean: 4%
- Oceania: 3%

B. Share of international migrant population in total population, 2017 (percentages)

- Oceania: 21%
- Northern America: 16%
- Europe: 10%
- World: 3%
- Africa: 2%
- Asia: 2%
- Latin America and the Caribbean: 1%

C. Regional share in global refugee population, 2017 (total: 25.9 million)

- Asia: 57%
- Africa: 24%
- Europe: 13%
- Northern America: 4%
- Latin America and the Caribbean: 2%
- Oceania: 0%
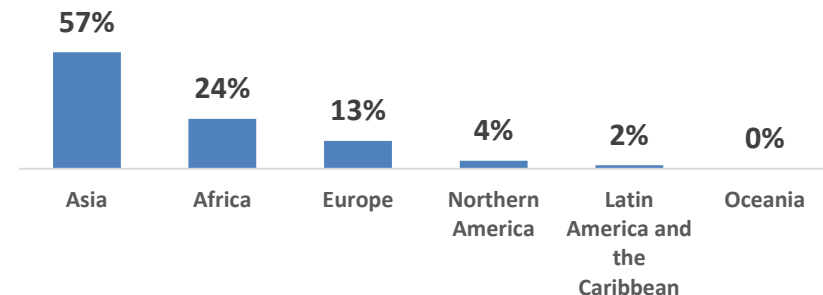
D. Share of refugees in international migrant population, 2017 (percentages)

- Africa: 25%
- Asia: 18%
- World: 10%
- Europe: 4%
- Latin America and the Caribbean: 4%
- Northern America: 2%
- Oceania: 1%

Regional differences in demographic composition to drive migration for decades to come

Ratio of population 0-14 and 65+ per 100 population 15-64)
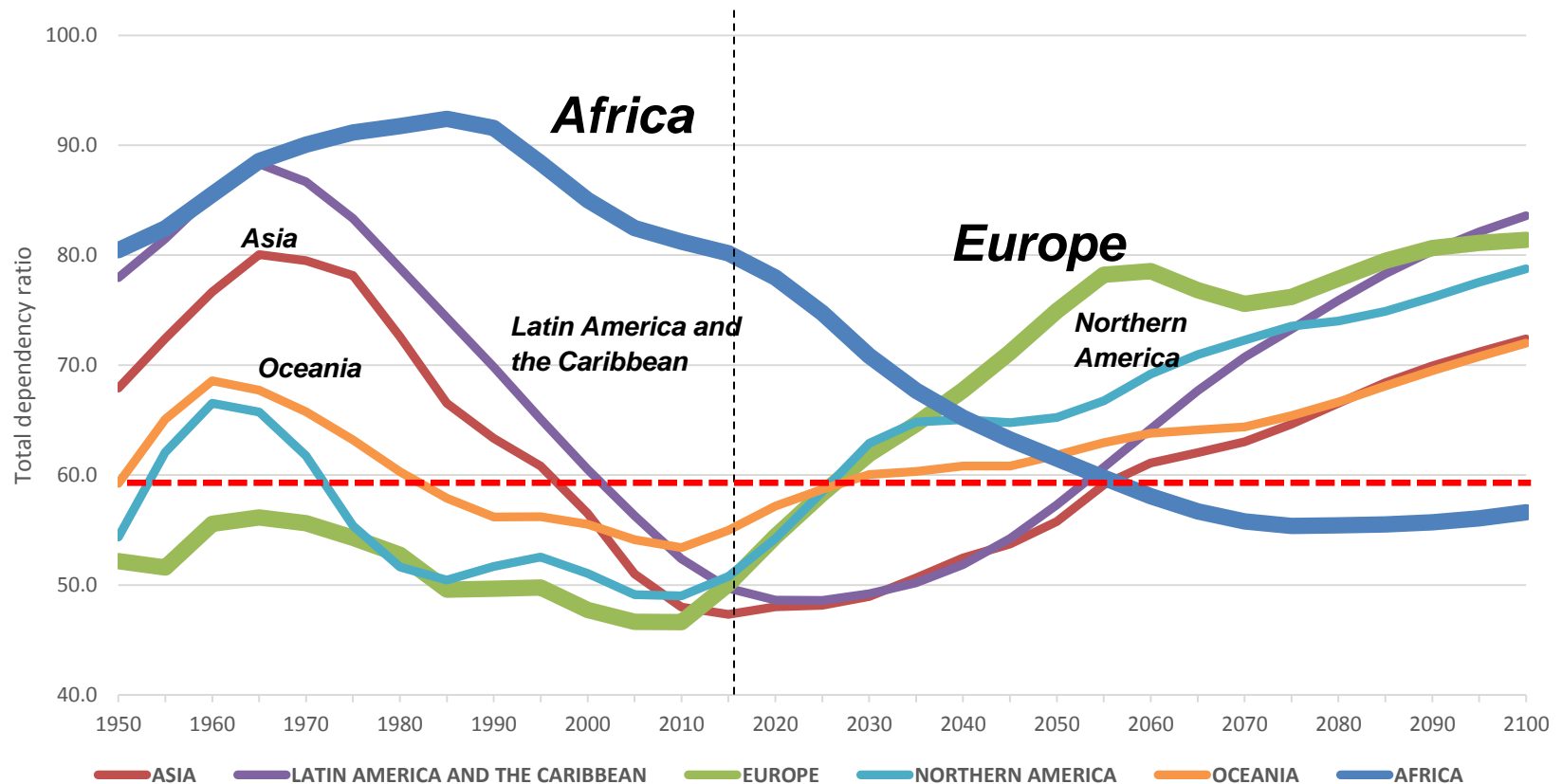
Defining and measuring migrants and refugees

- ## International migrant
  - Definition
    - Change of country of residence irrespective of reason (work, family, study, settlement, asylum, armed conflict, etc.) (1997 UN recommendations on international migration statistics)
  - Measurement
    - Foreign-born and foreign citizens in population census, irrespective of legal status (de facto)

- ## Refugee
  - Definition
    - Well-founded fear of being persecuted for reasons related to race, religion, nationality, membership of a particular social group or political opinion, outside country of nationality and unable to return (1951 UN Refugee Convention)
    - External aggression, occupation, foreign domination or events seriously disturbing public order (1969 OAU Refugee Convention)
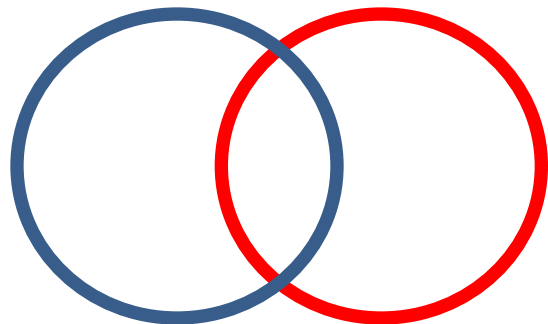 - Measurement
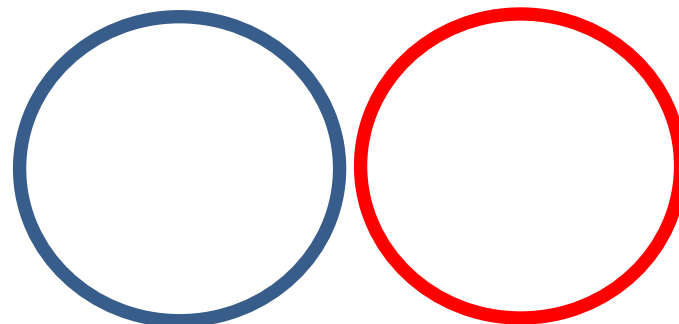   - Administrative records (registers of refugees and asylum-seekers)

Are refugees migrants?

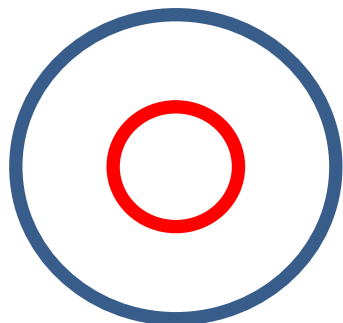*(**international migrants**, **refugees**)*
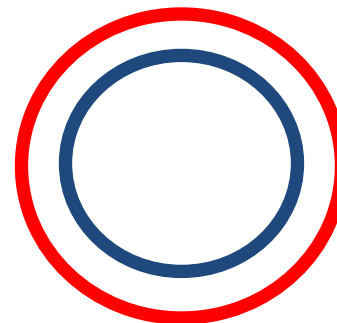
New York Declaration (September 2016)

Global compacts (December 2018)

UN Statistics recommendations

Human rights

Depends on who you ask

Uneven regional ratification of United Nations instruments related to international migration (status as of mid-2018)

Number of Member States which have ratified the relevant
United Nations legal instruments, as of mid-2018 (percentages)
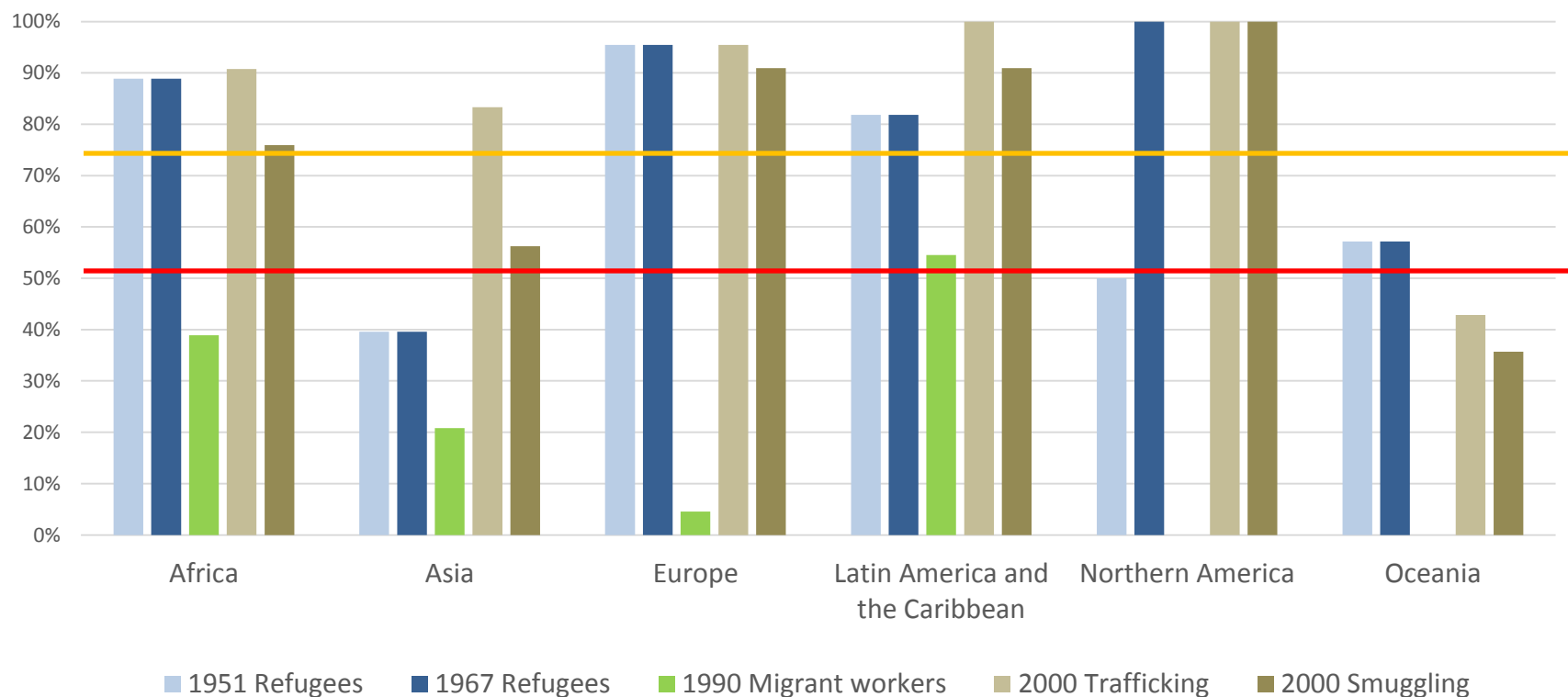
Legend: ■ 1951 Refugees ■ 1967 Refugees ■ 1990 Migrant workers ■ 2000 Trafficking ■ 2000 Smuggling

Regions: Africa, Asia, Europe, Latin America and the Caribbean, Northern America, Oceania

Uneven regional data collection from 2010 census round

Percentage of countries with data on the number of international migrants by sex, age and origin
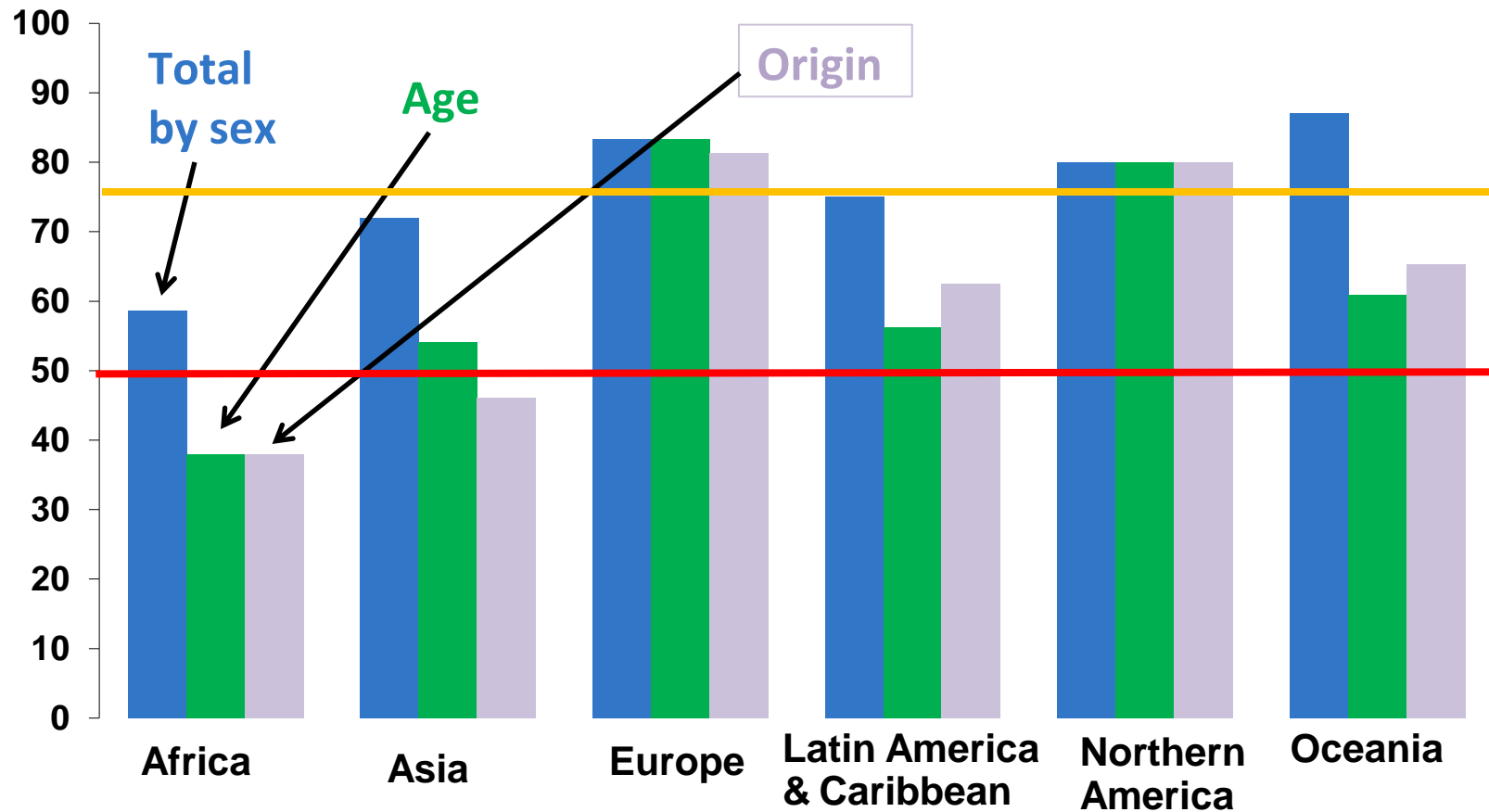
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Migration in the 2030 Agenda:
10 of the 169 targets are 'migration-related'

Figure 2. Migration in the sustainable development goals and targets

Strengthen and retain the health workforce in developing countries (3.c)

Increase the number scholarships for study abroad (4.b)

Eradicate human trafficking (5.2, 8.7, 16.2)

Protect labour rights of migrant workers (8.8)

Facilitate orderly, safe, regular and responsible migration (10.7)
Reduce transaction costs of remittances (10.c)

Establish legal identity, including through birth registration (16.9)

Disaggregate data by migratory status (17.18)

Figure 3. Migration in the Addis Ababa Action Agenda

THIRD INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE
FINANCING FOR DEVELOPMENT
13-16 JULY 2015 · ADDIS ABABA · ETHIOPIA
TIME FOR GLOBAL ACTION

➢ Combat xenophobia
➢ Facilitate integration through education and communication strategies
➢ Lower the cost of recruiting migrant workers
➢ Increase portability of earned benefits and recognition of qualifications
➢ Promote faster, cheaper and safer transfer of remittances
➢ Enhance the productive use of remittances
➢ Mitigate negative consequences of anti-money laundering and counter-terrorism financing measures

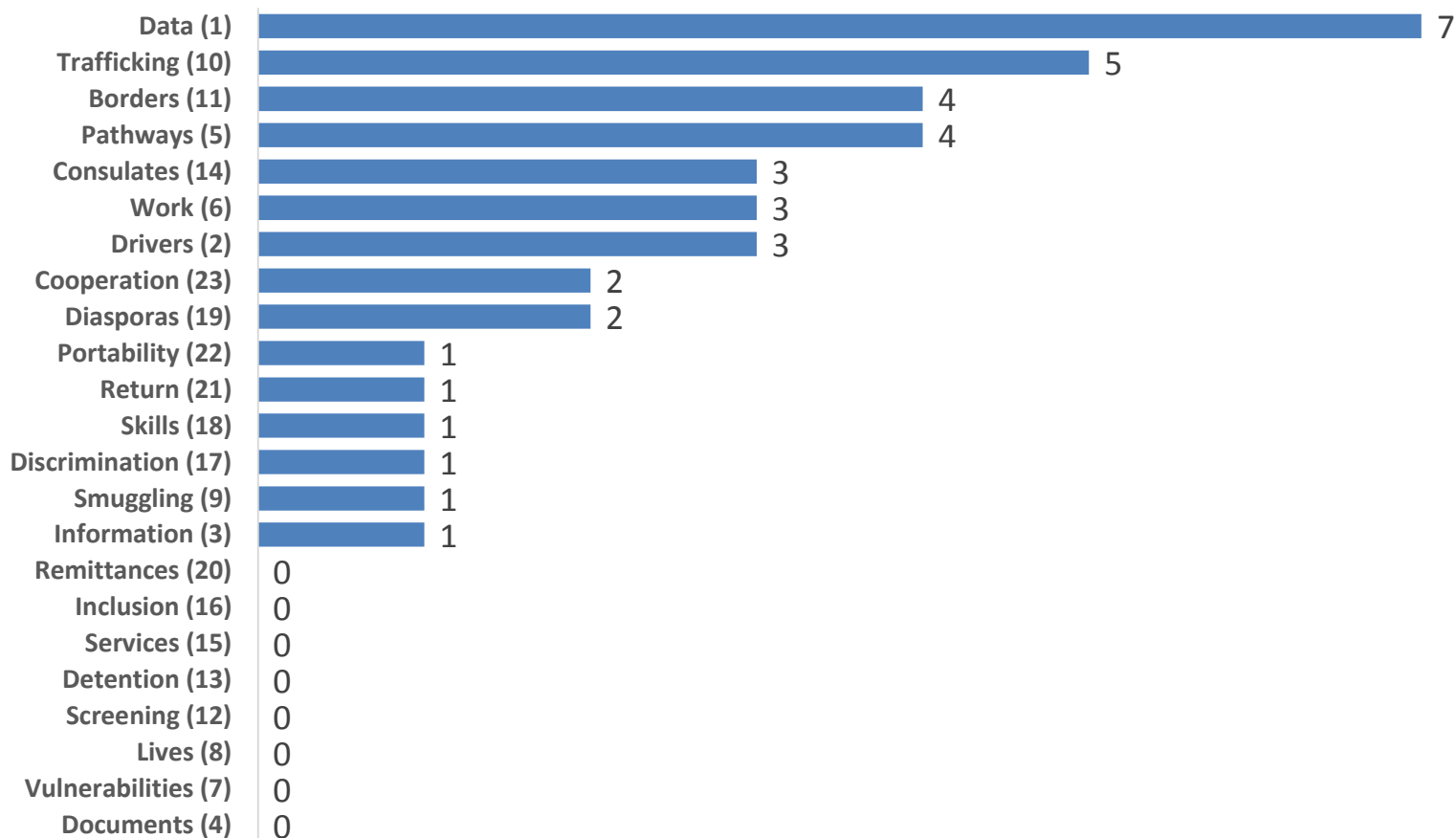# The Global Compact: A 360-degree approach

Guiding principles
1. People-centered
2. Cooperation (23)
3. Sovereignty
4. Rule of law
5. Sustainable development
6. Human rights
7. Gender-responsive
8. Child-sensitive
9. Whole-of-government
10. Whole-of-society

Return
Conditions
Preparations
Development
Destination
Movement
Borders

Data (1)
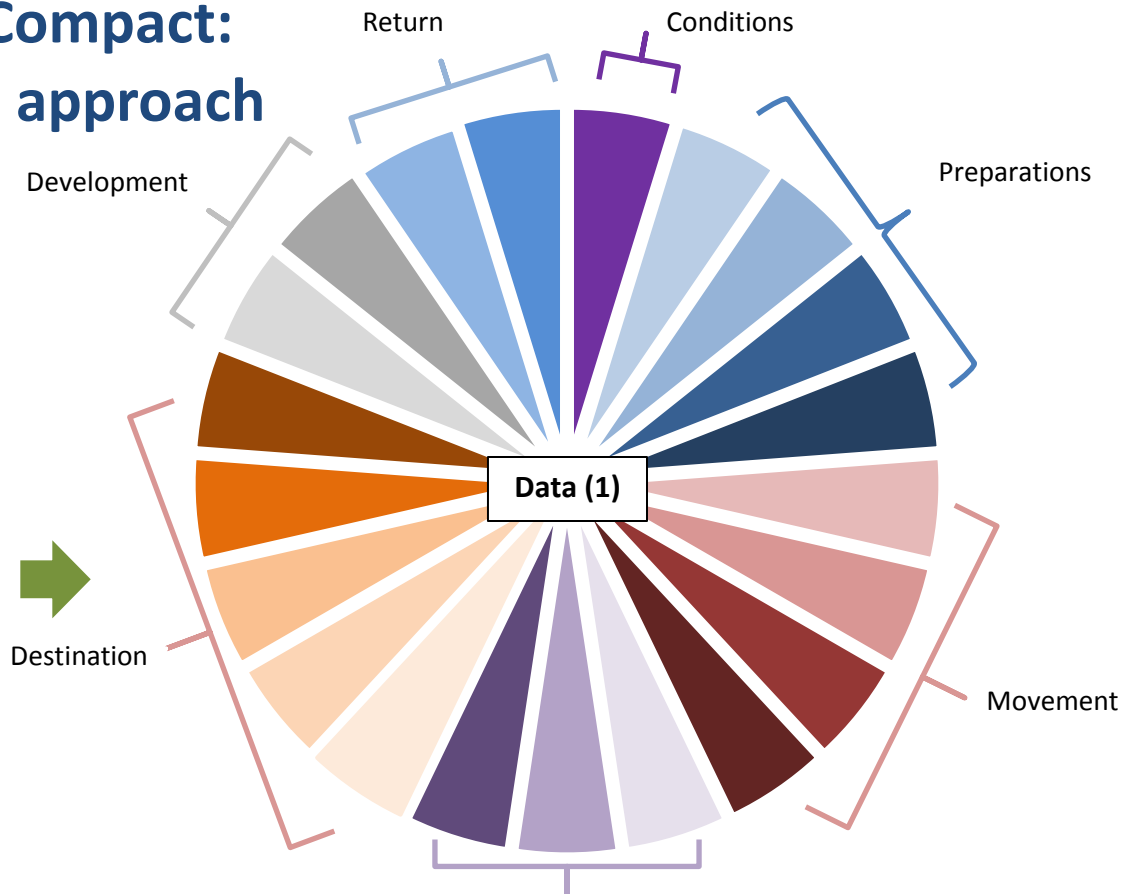
- Drivers (2)
- Information (3)
- Documents (4)
- Pathways (5)
- Work (6)
- Vulnerabilities (7)
- Lives (8)
- Smuggling (9)
- Trafficking (10)
- Borders (11)
- Screening (12)
- Detention (13)
- Consulates (14)
- Services (15)
- Inclusion (16)
- Discrimination (17)
- Skills (18)
- Diasporas (19)
- Remittances (20)
- Return (21)
- Portability (22)

Indication of the importance of a regional approach for each GCM Objective

No. of occurrences of the word "region" in each GCM objective

Objective	Count
Data (1)	7
Trafficking (10)	5
Borders (11)	4
Pathways (5)	4
Consulates (14)	3
Work (6)	3
Drivers (2)	3
Cooperation (23)	2
Diasporas (19)	2
Portability (22)	1
Return (21)	1
Skills (18)	1
Discrimination (17)	1
Smuggling (9)	1
Information (3)	1
Remittances (20)	0
Inclusion (16)	0
Services (15)	0
Detention (13)	0
Screening (12)	0
Lives (8)	0
Vulnerabilities (7)	0
Documents (4)	0

Collect and utilize accurate and disaggregated data as a basis for evidence-based policies (GC/M Objective 1) – Regional dimensions

1. Elaborate and implement a comprehensive strategy for improving migration data at .. **regional** .. levels (para 17a)

2. Collect, analyse and use data on effects of migration to inform A2030 implementation at .. **regional** .. level (para 17d)

3. Collaborate between .. **regional ..** databases and depositories (para 17e)

4. Establish and strengthen r**egional** centres for research and training on migration or migration observatories (para 17f)

5. Conduct household surveys improve .. **regional ..** data comparability (para 17h)

Comprehensive strategy for improving migration data – Key elements

1. Leveraging the 2020 round of population censuses

2. Using migration data from administrative sources

3. Gathering data on migration through sample surveys

4. Supporting demand-driven training programmes

5. Establishing regional training centres

6. Promoting cooperation and partnerships

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GC/M implementation (para 40-47)
Regional dimensions

- Call for concerted efforts at … **regional …**levels to implement GC/M

- Implement the GC/M through enhanced bilateral, **regiona**l … cooperation

- Invite **regional and sub-regional** fora to provide platforms to exchange experiences on GC/M implementation

GC/M follow-up and review (para 48–54) Regional dimensions

- Review progress made at … **regional** … in GC/M implementation in the framework of the United Nations

- International Migration Review Forum to discuss the implementation of the Global Compact at the … **regional** … level (2022, 2026, etc.)

- **Sub-regional, regional and cross-regional** processes, platforms and organizations, incl. RECs and RCPs, to review GC/M implementation (2020, 2024, etc.)

- Other (non-regional) platforms, such as High-level Political Forum, UN Statistical Commission, etc.