Migration Data, Trends and Governance in the Global Context

Addressing the Needs of Forced Migrants in the 21st Century

5th EMN Educational Seminar on Migration, Bratislava, 3—5 July 2017

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IOM's Global Migration Data Analysis Centre GMDAC

IOM Data Analysis Centre (GMDAC)

Part of IOM's response to growing calls for action to improve data on international migration globally

Based in Berlin, part of IOM's Headquarters

Key areas of work:

1. Knowledge management
2. Migration data capacity-building
3. Data analysis and innovative ways to measure migration (SDGs)

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Outline

1. Global Migration Trends

1. Migration Data Issues

1. Towards a Global Compact for Safe, Orderly and Regular Migration

1. Global Migration Trends

Migrants at Lesbos' port waiting to get on to a ship to Athens. © IOM/Amanda Nero 2015
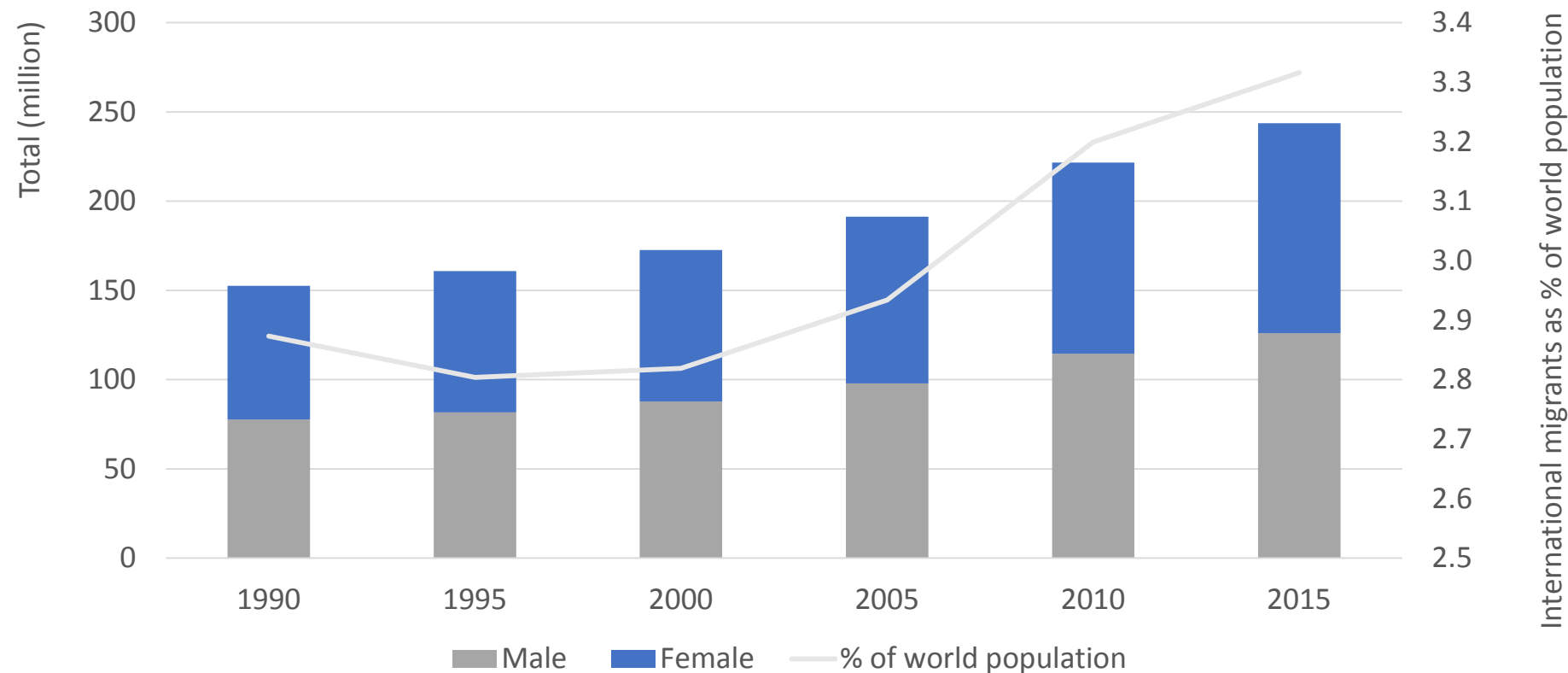
2015 GLOBAL MIGRATION TRENDS

FACTSHEET

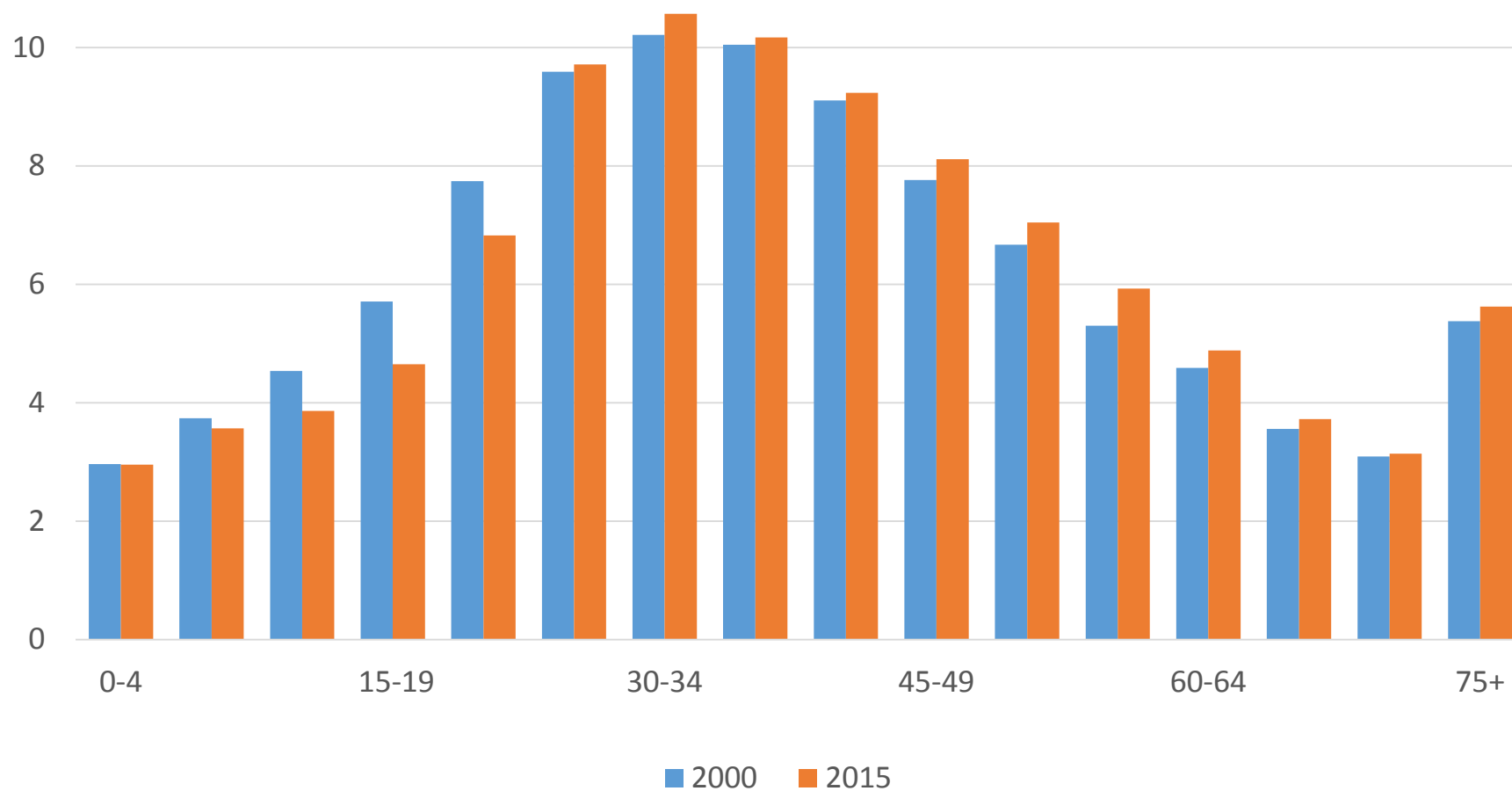IOM's Global Migration Data Analysis Centre GMDAC

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Migrant stocks

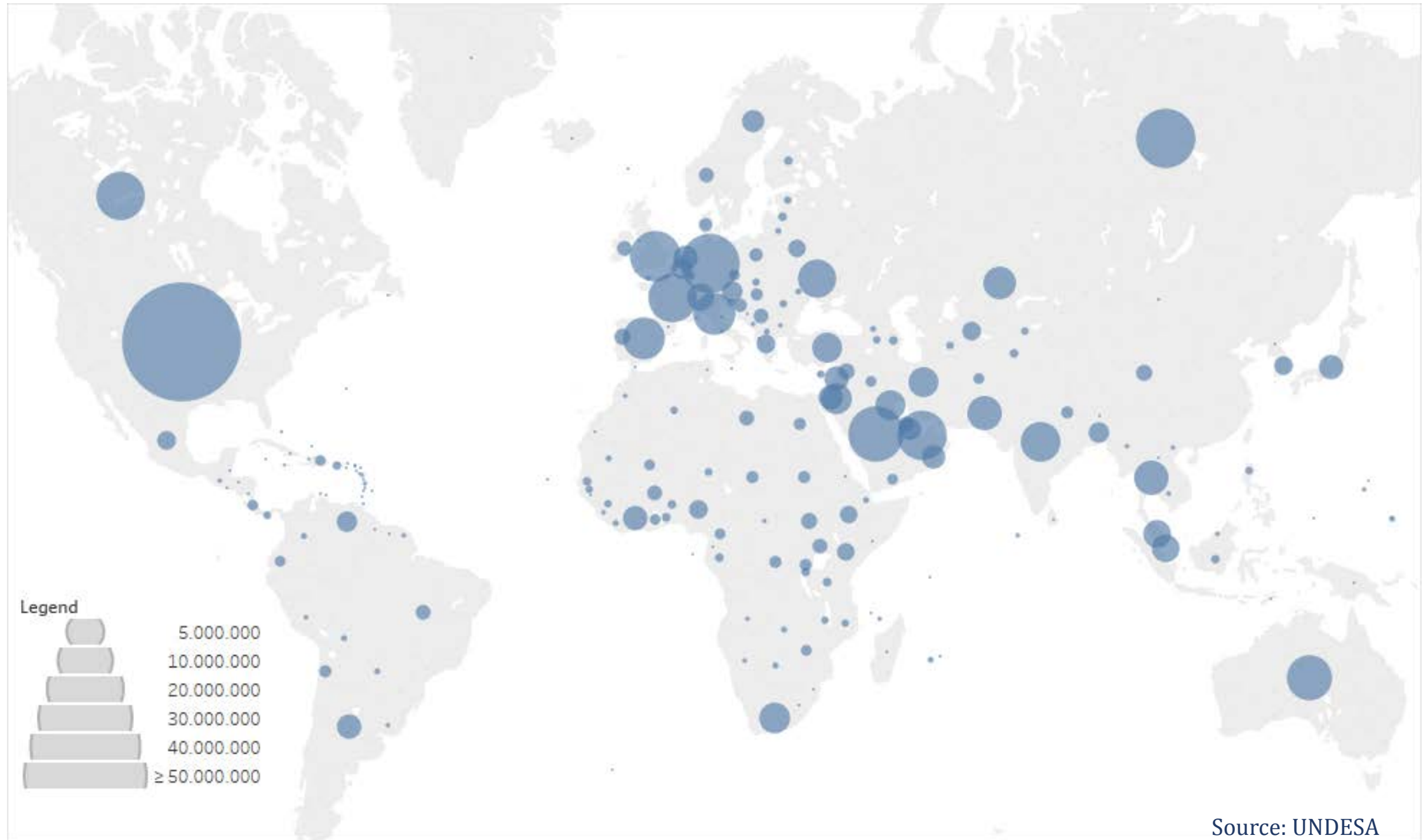## Estimated global international migrant stock, by sex, 1990—2015

Source: UN Department of Economic and Social Affairs (UN-DESA), Population Division, 2015 Revision

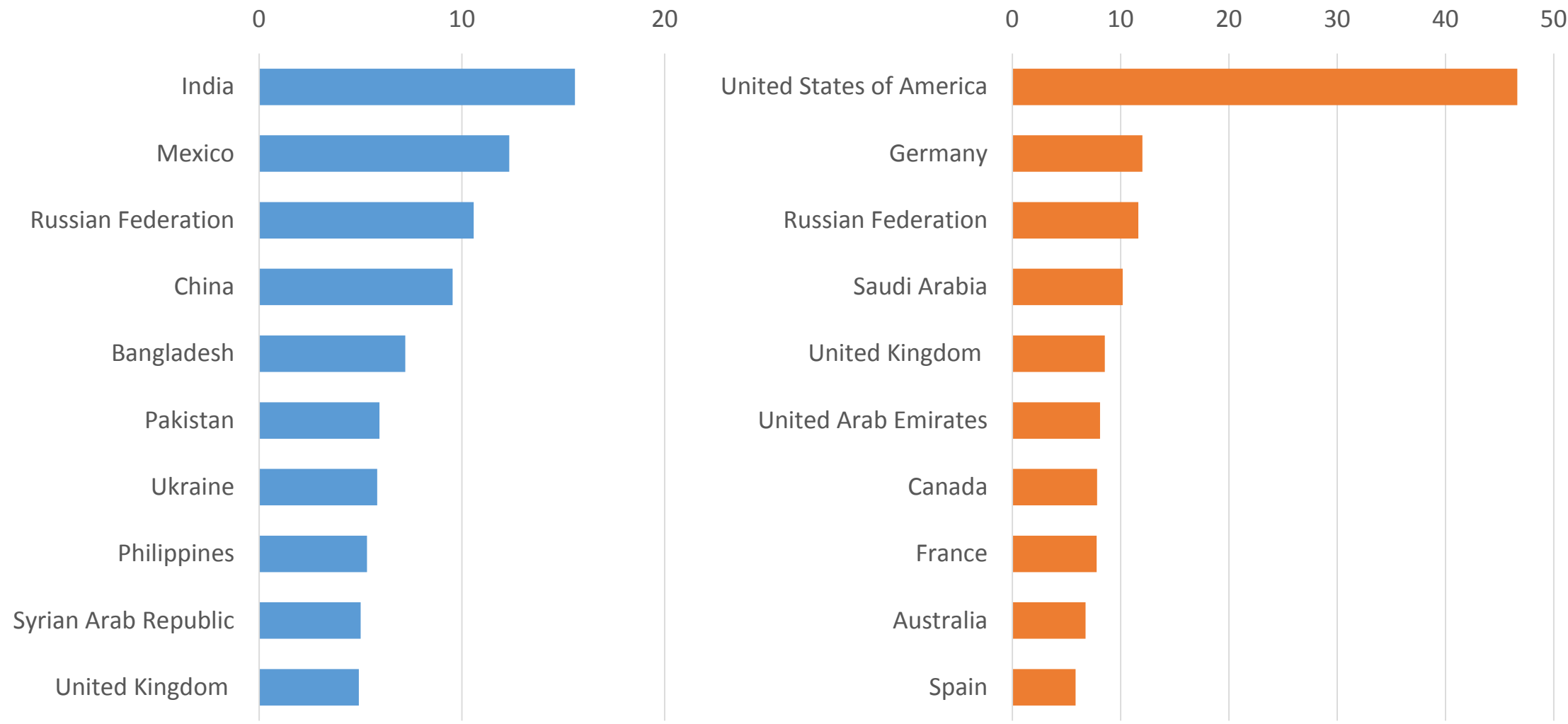# Age distribution of international migrants globally, 2000 and 2015 (%)

Source: UNDESA

World distribution of international migrants, 2015

Legend

- 5.000.000
- 10.000.000
- 20.000.000
- 30.000.000
- 40.000.000
- ≥ 50.000.000

Source: UNDESA

Top 10 countries of origin (left) and residence (right) of international migrants, 2015 (millions)

Source: UN-DESA

International migrants, by major region of residence, 2000–2015 (millions)
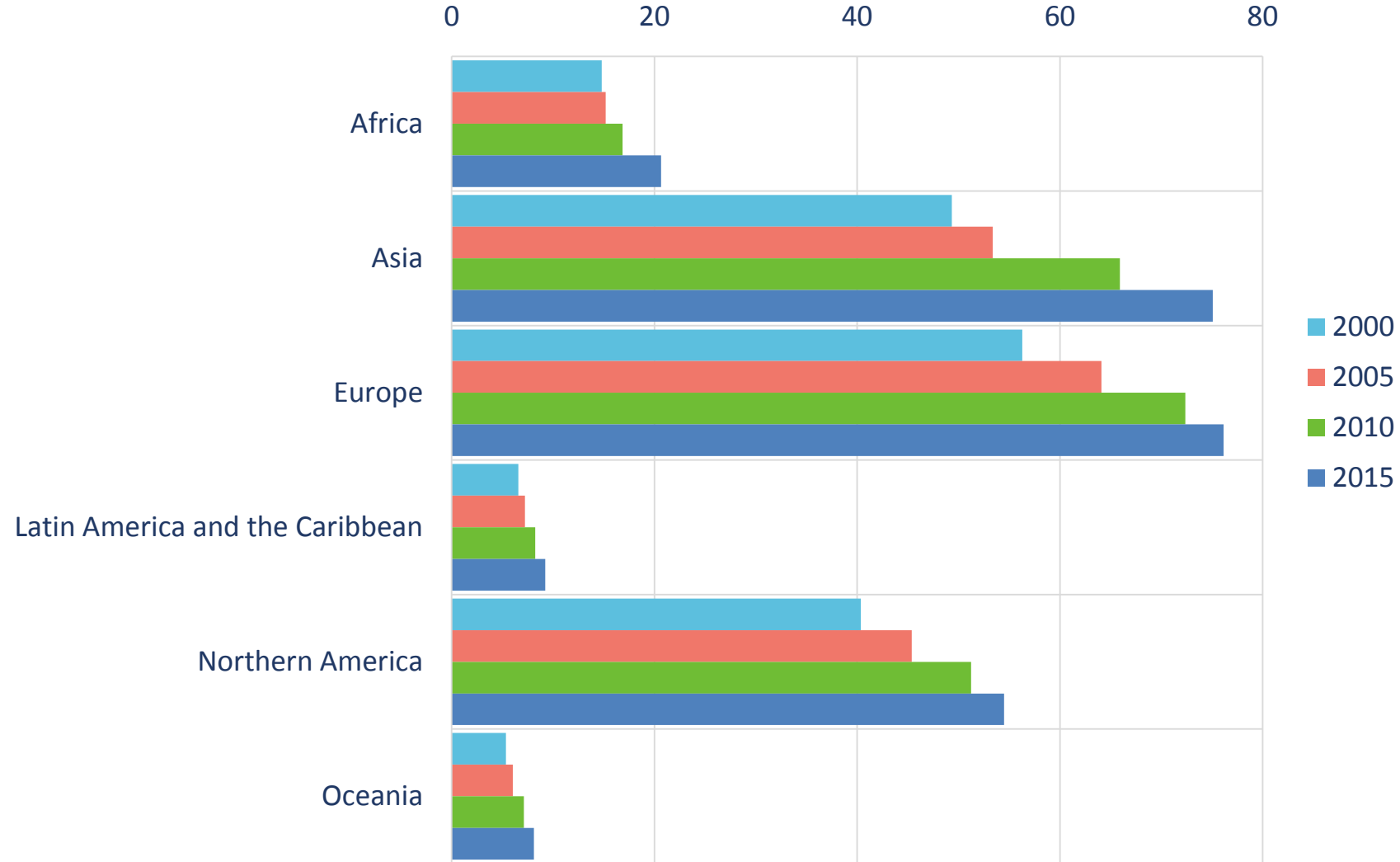
Source: UNDESA

South-South migration exceeds South-North migration

| Direction	Stock (million)	% of total international migrant stock
South --› South	90.2	37%
South --› North	85.3	35%
North --› North	55.2	23%
North --› South	13.6	5%

Source: UNDESA

Migration flows

Limited knowledge of migration flows globally, no disaggregation, comparability issues

3 main international datasets on international migration flows:
- **UNDESA** International Migration Flows Dataset: 45 countries (15 in 2005)
- **OECD** International Migration Database: 33 countries
- **EUROSTAT:** EU-28

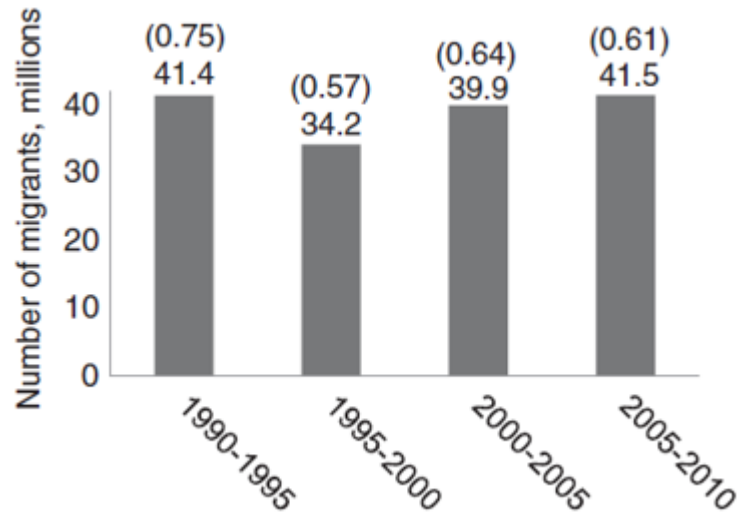*Inflows of foreign nationals into OECD countries (millions)*
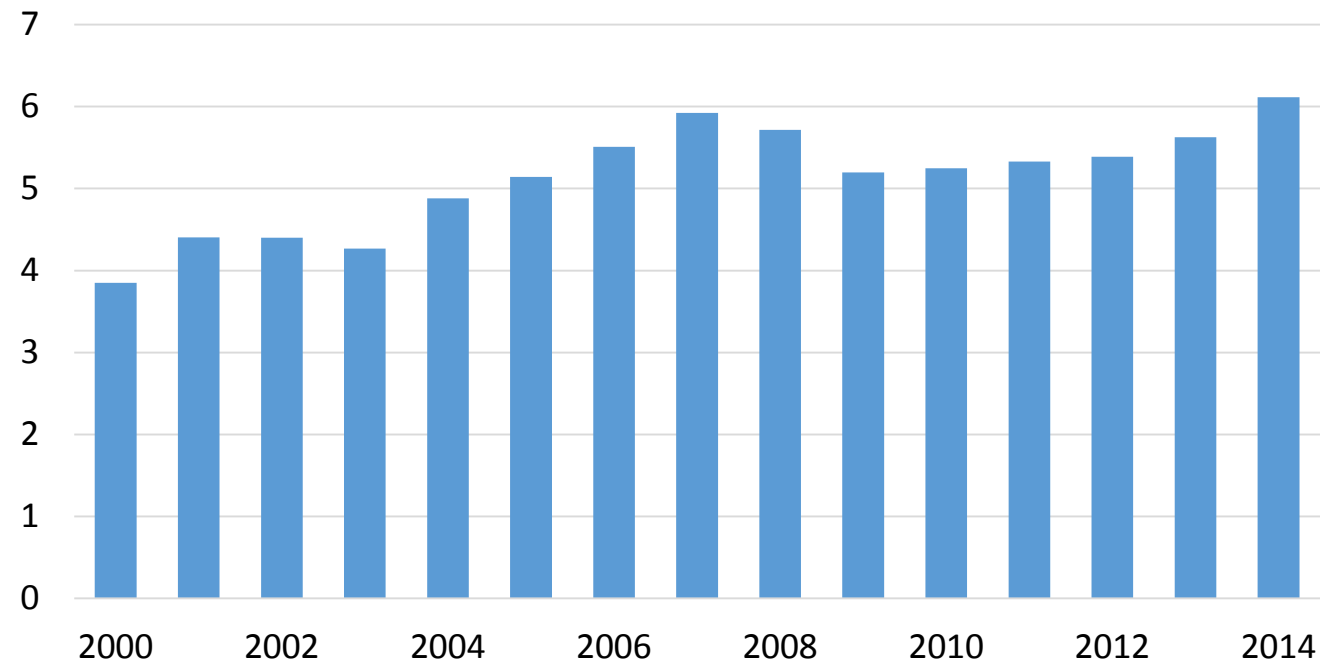
Source: OECD International Migration Database

Migration flows

Estimated migration flows between regions, 2005–2010 →

Estimated migration flows between 196 countries, 1990—2010

Source: Abel & Sander (2014)

Migrant workers

Definition

- **Migrant worker:** "a person who is to be engaged, is engaged or has been engaged in a remunerated activity in a State of which he or she is not a national."

  International Convention on the Protection of the Rights of All Migrant Workers and Members of Their Families (2003), Art. 2(1)

Sources

- **ILO Global Estimates of Migrant Workers and Migrant Domestic Workers, 2015**
  Migrant workers: all international migrants "who are currently employed or seeking employment in their country of usual residence."

- **ILO International Labour Migration Statistics (ILMS) Database** for **ASEAN countries** (10)

- **OECD**: stock of foreign labour in OECD countries

Estimated global migrant workforce
Stock (millions) and % of the total workforce, by broad sub-region, 2013

	Stock (millions)	% of global migrant workforce
Northern Africa	0.8	0.5
Sub-Saharan Africa	7.9	5.3
Latin America and the Caribbean	4.3	2.9
Northern America	37.1	24.7
Northern, Southern and Western Europe	35.8	23.8
Eastern Europe	13.8	9.2
Central and Western Asia	7.0	4.7
Arab States	17.6	11.7
Eastern Asia	5.4	3.6
South-Eastern Asia and the Pacific	11.7	7.8
Southern Asia	8.7	5.8
Total	**150.1**	100

71% employed in services,
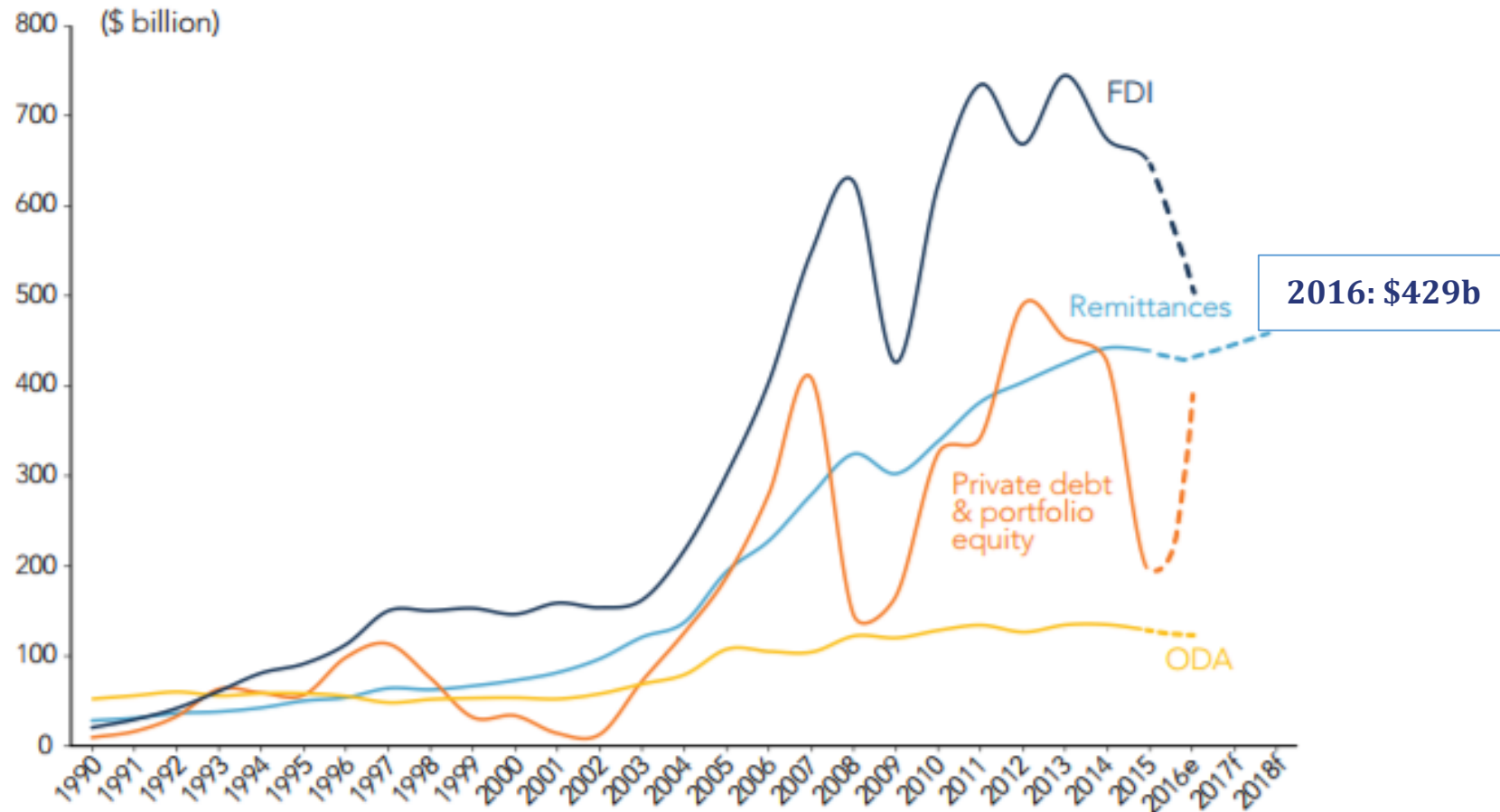18% in industry,
11% in agr.

56% male,
44% female

Source: ILO (2015). Calculations based on a total estimated labour force of 3.390 billion, as provided in ILO (2015).
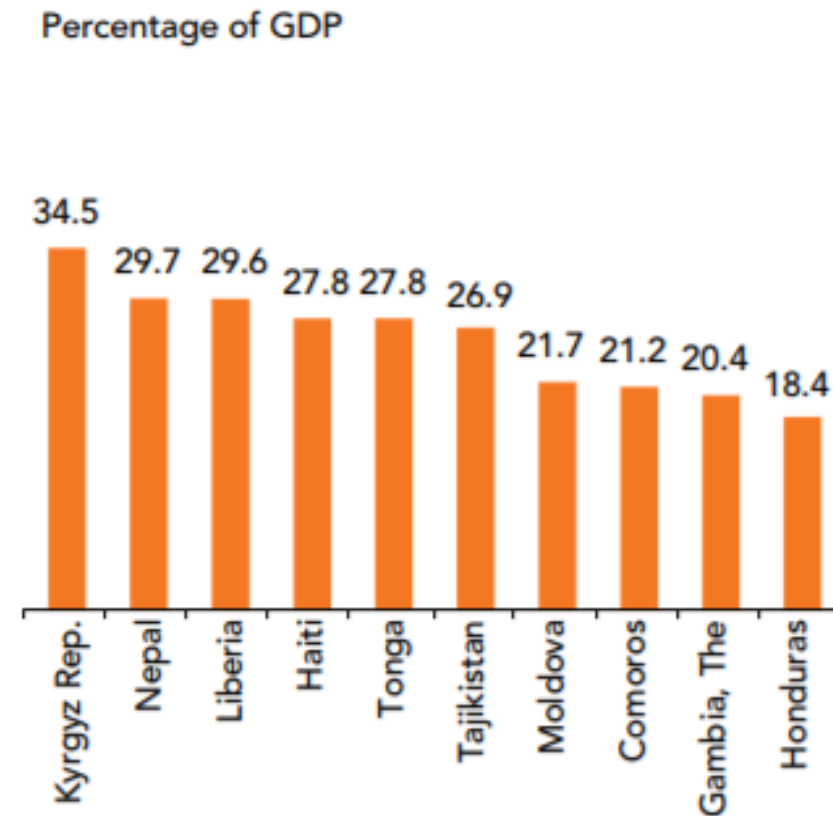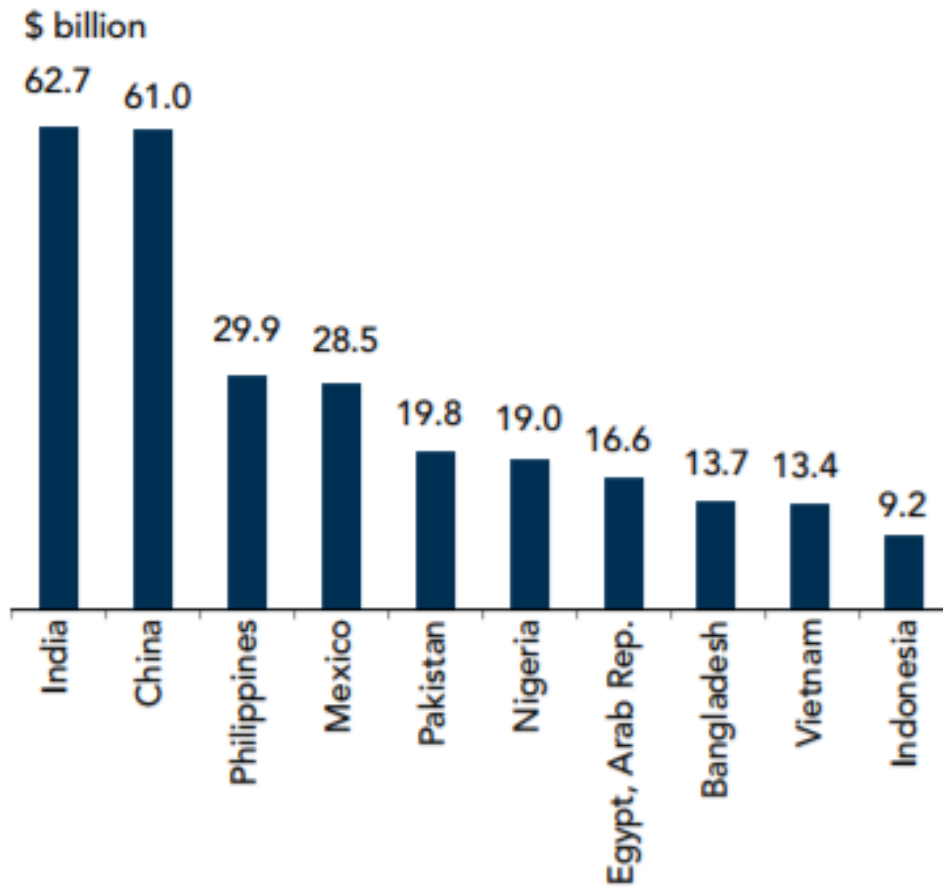
Remittances

- Usually understood as **financial or in-kind transfers made by migrants to relatives back home**
- **BUT issues with definitions and methodological challenges**
- **World Bank** main source of global (bilateral) remittance flows and transaction costs
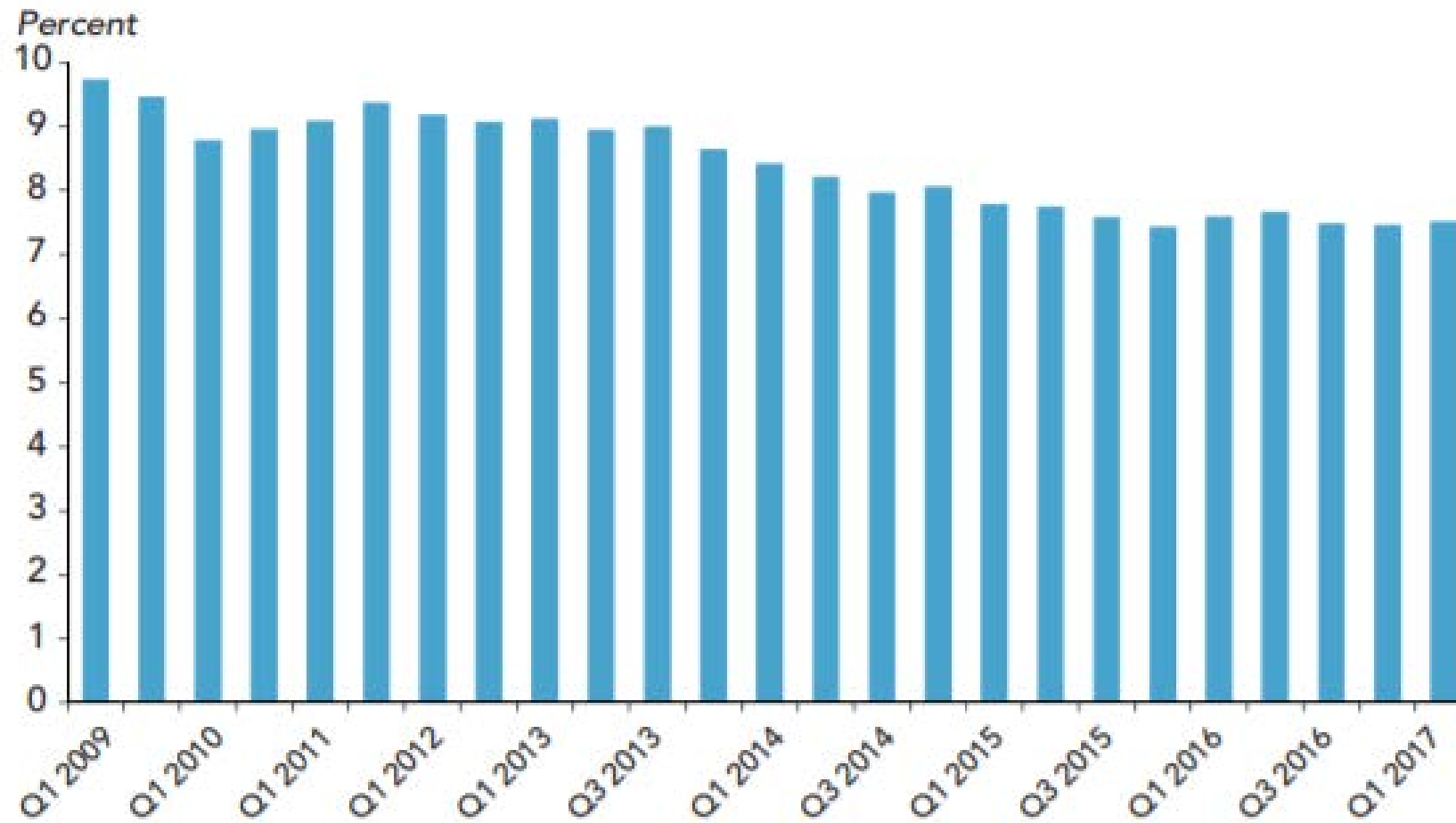
Remittances flows to low- and middle-income countries

Source: World Bank, 2017
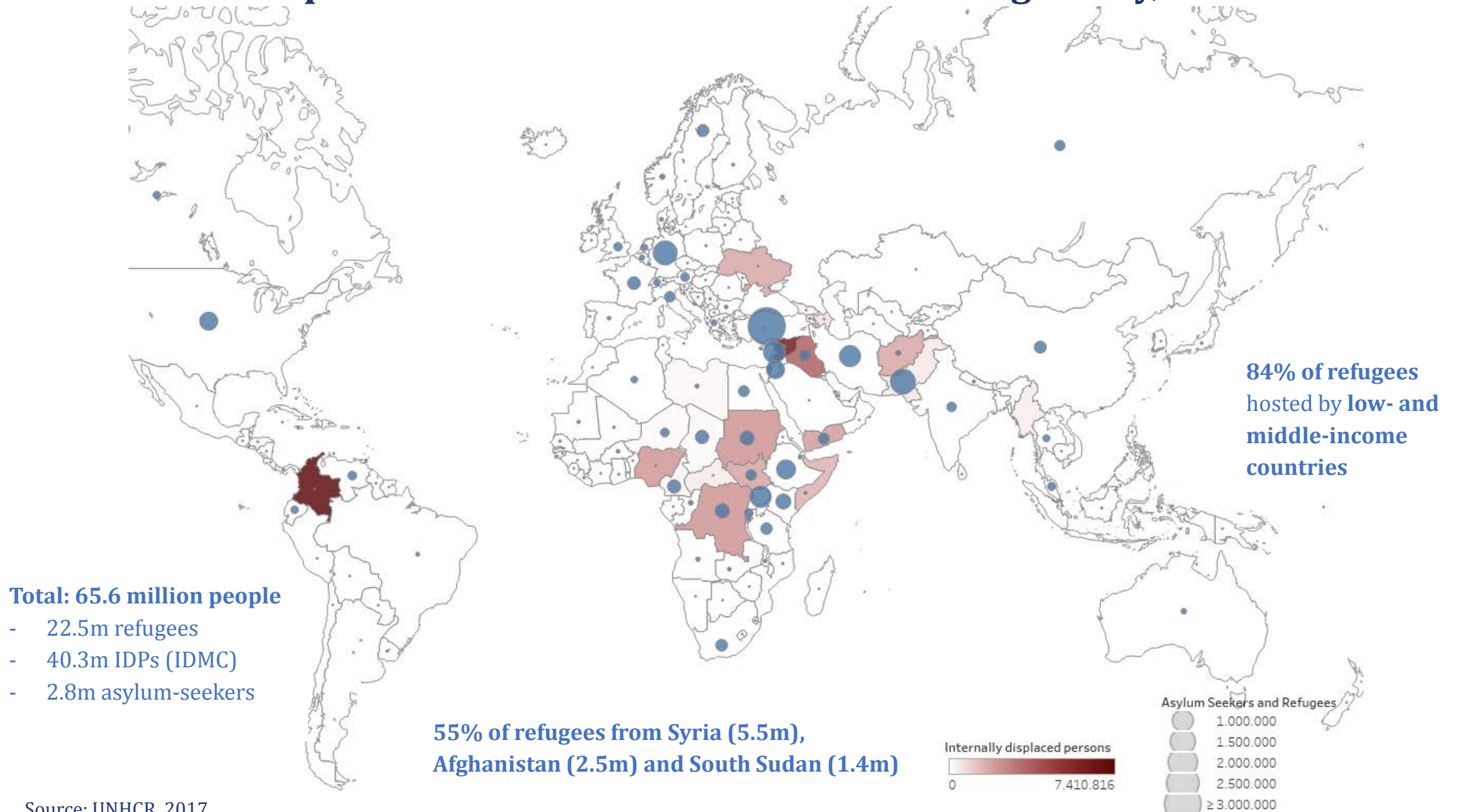
Top remittance recipients, 2016 (est.)

$ billion

Country	$ billion
India	62.7
China	61.0
Philippines	29.9
Mexico	28.5
Pakistan	19.8
Nigeria	19.0
Egypt, Arab Rep.	16.6
Bangladesh	13.7
Vietnam	13.4
Indonesia	9.2

Percentage of GDP

Country	Percentage of GDP
Kyrgyz Rep.	34.5
Nepal	29.7
Liberia	29.6
Haiti	27.8
Tonga	27.8
Tajikistan	26.9
Moldova	21.7
Comoros	21.2
Gambia, The	20.4
Honduras	18.4

Source: World Bank, 2017

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Cost of sending 200 US$

Forced displacement due to violence and conflict globally, end of 2016

84% of refugees hosted by **low- and middle-income countries**

Total: 65.6 million people
- 22.5m refugees
- 40.3m IDPs (IDMC)
- 2.8m asylum-seekers

55% of refugees from Syria (5.5m), Afghanistan (2.5m) and South Sudan (1.4m)

Asylum Seekers and Refugees
1.000.000
1.500.000
2.000.000
2.500.000
≥ 3.000.000

Internally displaced persons
0   7.410.816

Source: UNHCR, 2017

Forced displacement due to natural disasters during 2016

- **24.2m** people **newly displaced by natural disasters in 2016** (IDMC)
- **South and East Asia** were the most affected regions (but **small island states** as % of pop)
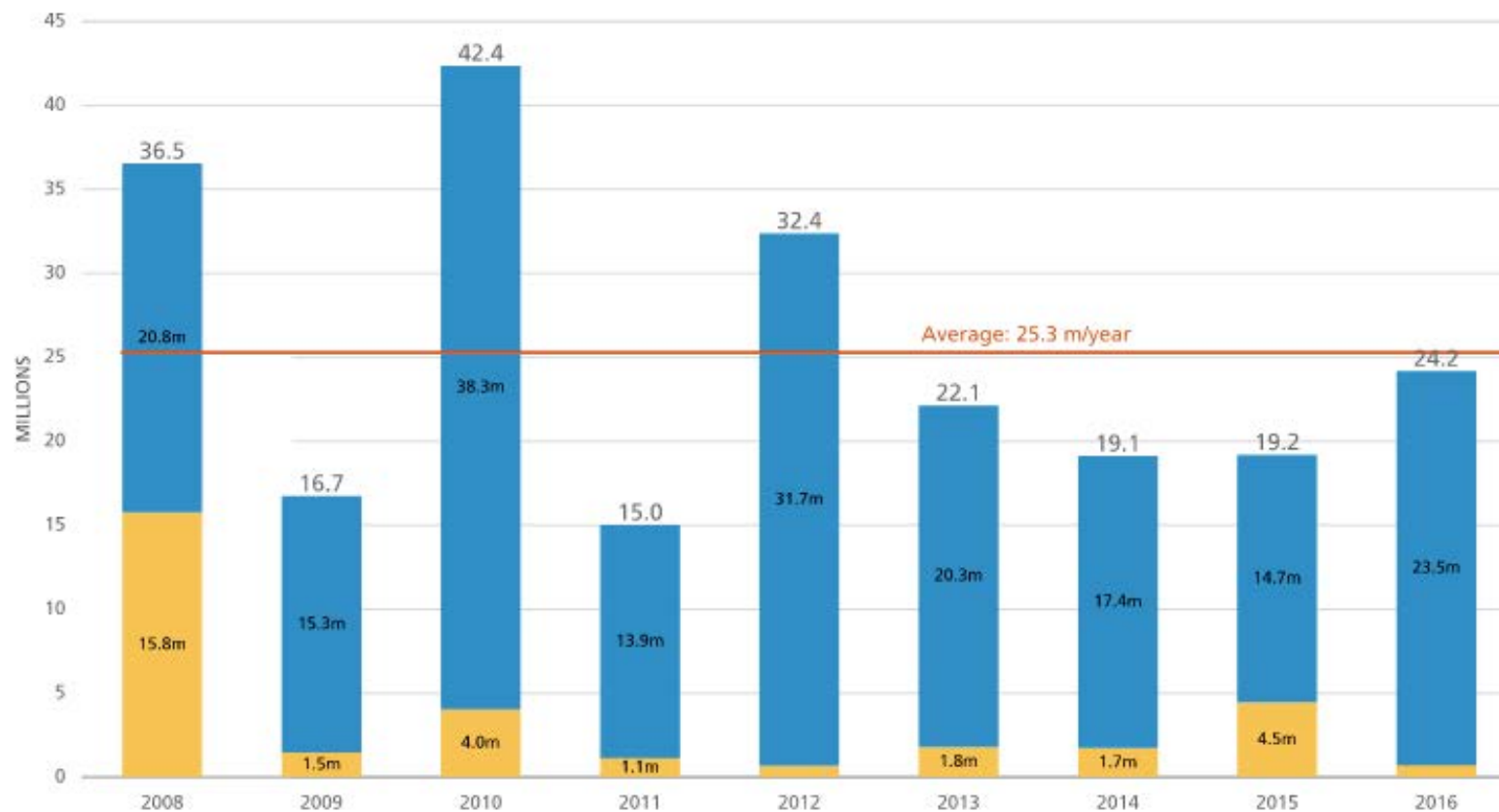
Irregular migration and migrant smuggling

- **No reliable global statistics** on the number of irregular migrants globally
- **Fluid nature** of irregular migration (status, not individual)

- **Estimated 50m** irregular migrants globally a decade ago (UNDP, 2009)
- A significant number **used smuggling services**
- The estimate is **believed to have increased** since (UNODC, 2011)

Over 90% of all migrants that reach the EU have used smuggling services
Rob Wainwright, Director of Europol, 2016

- **Estimates of stocks of irregular migrants** in certain countries/regions **(Europe, US)**
- No global assessment of **access to basic services for undocumented migrants**
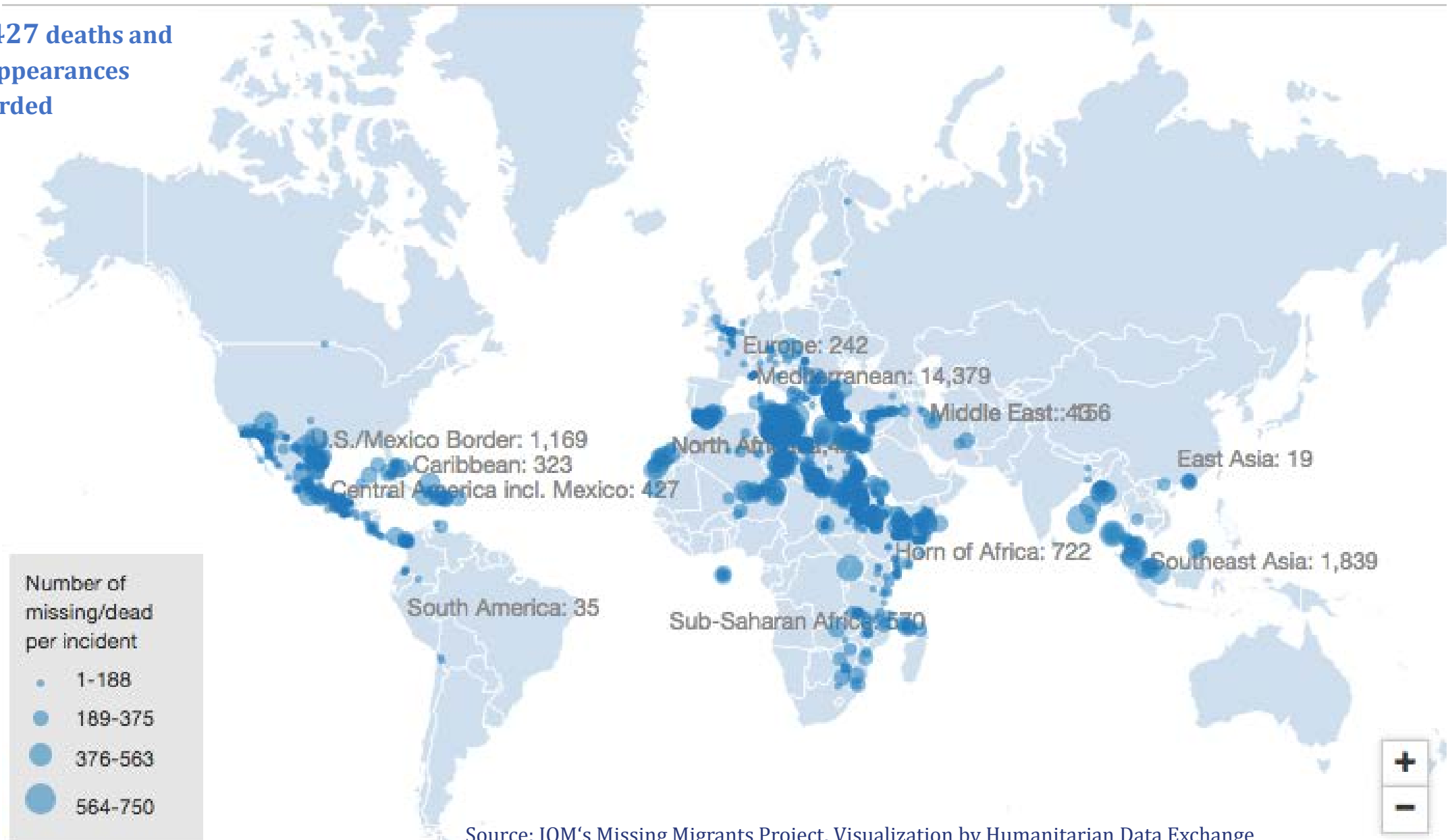- Irregular migration data needed to **monitor progress towards SDGs**

Irregular arrivals to Europe by sea, 2009—2017 (until 18 June)
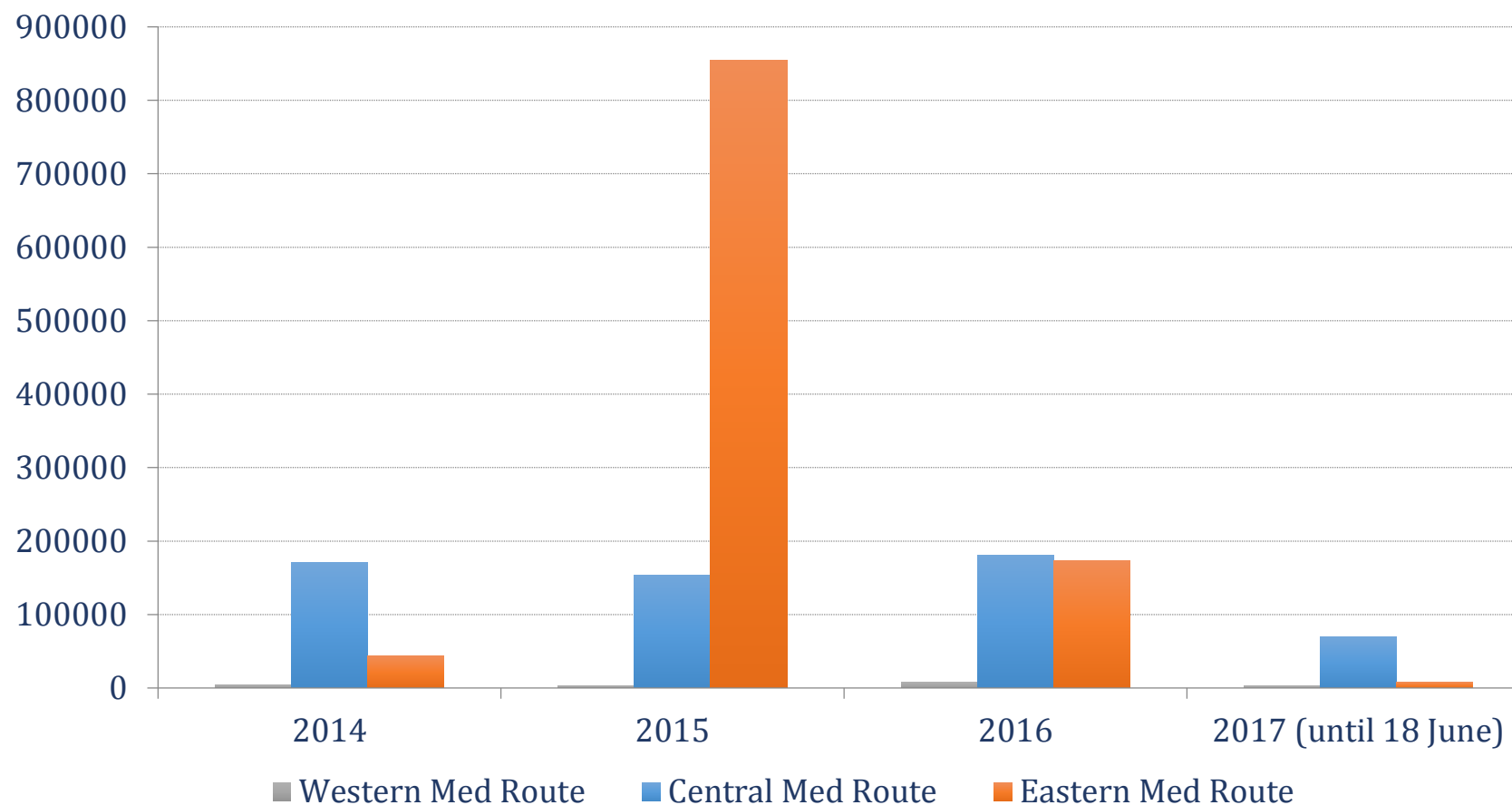
Source: IOM (2015—2017), based on data from national authorities, and Frontex (2014)

Estimated migrant fatalities and disappearances globally
1 Jan. 2014 – 28 June 2017

22,427 deaths and disappearances recorded

Europe: 242

Mediterranean: 14,379

Middle East: 456

U.S./Mexico Border: 1,169

North Africa

Caribbean: 323

Central America incl. Mexico: 427

East Asia: 19

Horn of Africa: 722

Southeast Asia: 1,839

South America: 35

Sub-Saharan Africa: 570

Number of missing/dead per incident

- 1-188
- 189-375
- 376-563
- 564-750

Source: IOM's Missing Migrants Project. Visualization by Humanitarian Data Exchange

2.Migration Data Issues

MigFacts: International Migration

**244 million** international migrants globally in 2015[1]

An international migrant is a person who is living in a country other than his or her country of birth[2]

As the world population grows so does the number of international migrants: there are three times more international migrants in 2015 than in 1970

The international migrant population has remained relatively stable over the last few decades: **2.2 to 3.3 per cent** of the world's population

244 million international migrants in 2015 out of a **global population of 7.3 billion**
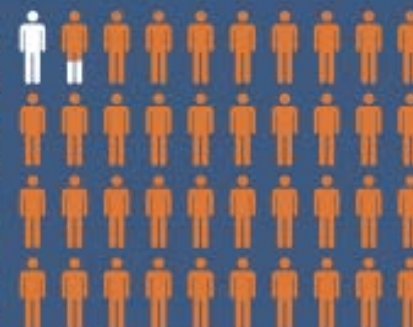
48% of international migrants are women

**39** is the median age of an international migrant

Sources: (1) Figures calculated using UN Department of Economic and Social Affairs (UNDESA), Trends in International Migrant Stock: The 2008 Revision, May 2009, and 2015 Revision, December 2015, unless otherwise noted. (2) UNDESA, International Migration Report 2015, p. 4.

Data issues and gaps

- **Lack of reliable, comparable, timely and disaggregated data on migrant stocks and flows**

- **Limitations of traditional sources of migration data**

  - **Population censuses:** main source but infrequent
  - **Household surveys:** costly and methodologically problematic (sample size)
  - **Administrative records:** events, not people

- **(Some of the) knowledge gaps**

  - Migration flows
  - Public opinion on migration
  - Migration policies
  - Migration and the environment ⟶ **SDGs**
  - Well-being of migrants
  - Irregular migration
  - Migration potential/forecasting

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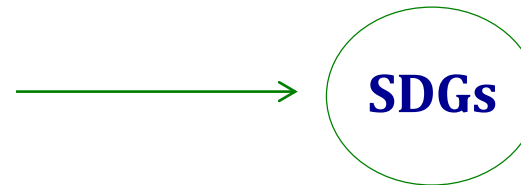
Big data

Average daily numbers of sims that moved out from the communal sections surrounding Saint-Marc, Oct 15 to Oct 23, 9:00 am, 2010.
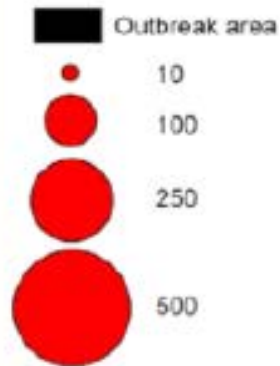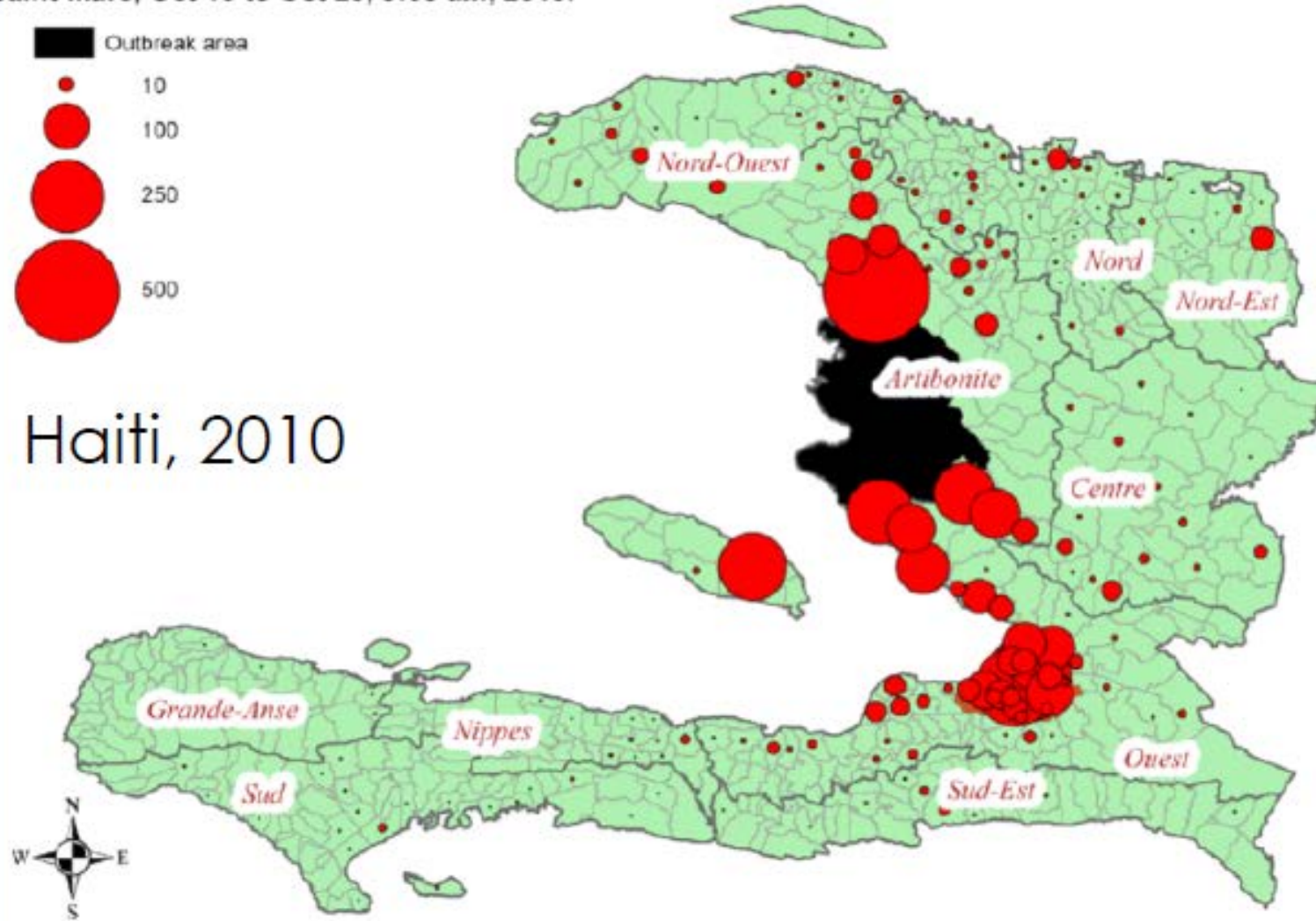
Haiti, 2010

Figure 5. Average daily numbers of SIMs moving out of the cholera outbreak area. October 15 to October 23, 2010, divided per communal section of destination. The data were disseminated to relief agencies at the outset of the outbreak (October 24, 2010). doi:10.1371/journal.pmed.1001083.g005

For a review see chapter on Innovative Data Sources in Migration and Development Data Handbook produced by the Global Migration Group (A. Singleton, ed.)

Source: Bengtsson et al. (2011), Flowinder.org

3. Towards a Global Compact for Safe, Orderly and Regular Migration

The global context

Unique opportunity: Migration at the top of the global policy agenda

- **High-Level Dialogue on Migration and Development, 2013**

- **Agenda 2030 for Sustainable Development** – *leaving no one behind*

- 19 Sept. 2016: **New York Declaration for Refugees and Migrants**

→ Towards a **Global Compact for Safe, Orderly and Regular Migration**

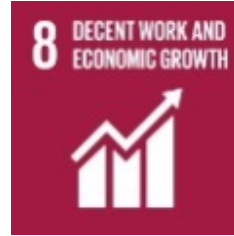   *... What should be the priorities ?*

Migration in the SDGs

4.b SCHOLARSHIPS (STUDENT MOBILITY)

5.2 TRAFFICKING (FOCUS ON WOMEN AND GIRLS)

8.7 TRAFFICKING
8.8 MIGRANT WORKER RIGHTS (ESP. WOMEN MIGRANTS)

10.7 WELL-MANAGED MIGRATION POLICIES
10.c REMITTANCES

16.2 TRAFFICKING

17.16 GLOBAL PARTNERSHIP
17.17 PUBLIC, PRIVATE AND CS PARTNERSHIPS
17.18 DATA DISAGGREGATION (INCLUDING BY MIGRATORY STATUS)

1.5 RESILIENCE TO CLIMATE EVENTS AND SOCIO ECONOMIC SHOCKS

3.8 ACHIEVING UNIVERSAL HEALTH COVERAGE

13.1-3 RESILIENCE TO CLIMATE HAZARDS AND NATURAL DISASTERS

11.5 REDUCE DEATHS AND NUMBER OF PEOPLE AFFECTED AND ECONOMIC LOSSES CAUSED BY DISASTERS
11.B CITIES IMPLEMENTING INTEGRATED POLICIES

What are *well-managed* migration policies?

IOM Council Resolution C/106/40 (Nov. 2015)

Measuring *well-managed* migration policies

Target 10.7: *Facilitate orderly, safe, regular and responsible migration and mobility of people, including through the implementation of planned and well-managed migration policies.*

Indicator 10.7.2: Number of countries that have implemented well-managed migration policies (IOM and UNDESA as *possible custodian agencies)*

- Based on working definition from **IOM's 2015 Migration Governance Framework** (MIGOF):
  1. Institutional capacity and policy
  2. Migrant rights and integration
  3. Safe and orderly migration
  4. Labour migration and recruitment costs
  5. International cooperation and partnerships
  6. Humanitarian crises and migration policy

- And existing instrument: **UN Inquiry among governments on Population and Development**

Measuring *well-managed* migration policies:
The Migration Governance Index (MGI)

The Economist | Intelligence Unit

Measuring well-governed migration
The 2016 Migration Governance Index

A study by The Economist Intelligence Unit
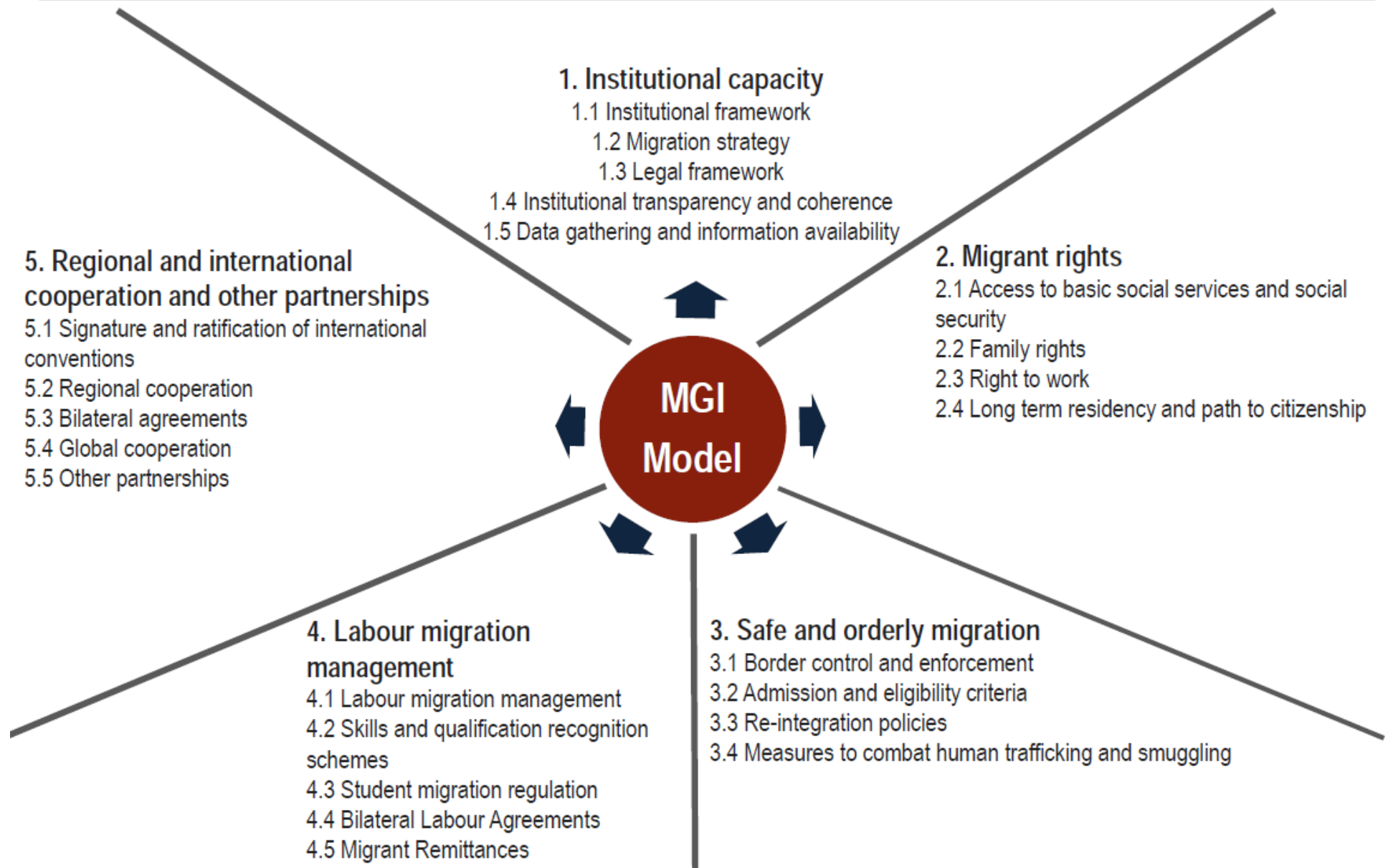
Commissioned by

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- Implemented by the Economist Intelligence Unit (EIU)

- Aim: evaluation of country-specific migration governance structures

- Phase 1: 15 pilot countries

- Phase 2: refinement, expansion, consultations with governments

Note:

- **Bench-marking tool**, not ranking system

- Largely based on **MiGOF** domains (no crisis-related migration)

- Focus: governance **inputs & processes**, not outputs

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The MGI model framework

5 domains
23 indicators
73 sub-indicators

1. Institutional capacity
1.1 Institutional framework
1.2 Migration strategy
1.3 Legal framework
1.4 Institutional transparency and coherence
1.5 Data gathering and information availability

2. Migrant rights
2.1 Access to basic social services and social security
2.2 Family rights
2.3 Right to work
2.4 Long term residency and path to citizenship

5. Regional and international cooperation and other partnerships
5.1 Signature and ratification of international conventions
5.2 Regional cooperation
5.3 Bilateral agreements
5.4 Global cooperation
5.5 Other partnerships

MGI Model

4. Labour migration management
4.1 Labour migration management
4.2 Skills and qualification recognition schemes
4.3 Student migration regulation
4.4 Bilateral Labour Agreements
4.5 Migrant Remittances

3. Safe and orderly migration
3.1 Border control and enforcement
3.2 Admission and eligibility criteria
3.3 Re-integration policies
3.4 Measures to combat human trafficking and smuggling

Towards the Global Compact for Safe, Orderly and Regular Migration

- GCM framed with **Target 10.7** and **Agenda 2030**

- **Aims** (Annex II of New York Declaration)
    - Addressing all aspects of international migration (humanitarian, development, human rights, etc.)
    - Contributing to global governance and enhancing coordination on international migration
    - Setting out "a range of principles, commitments, and understandings among Member States"
    - "May include actionable commitments, means of implementation and framework for follow-up and review among Member States"

- **Modalities Resolution for the intergovernmental negotiations** (6 April 2017)
    - Key elements and timelines
    - Open, transparent and inclusive process
    - UN Secretariat and IOM jointly servicing the negotiations

Towards the Global Compact for Safe, Orderly and Regular Migration

Preparatory process (Modalities Resolution)

- **Phase I (consultations): Apr. – Nov. 2017**
- Phase II (**stocktaking**): Nov. 2017 – Jan. 2018
- Phase III (**intergovernmental negotiations**): Feb. – July 2018

Informal thematic consultations

1. Human rights of all migrants, social inclusion, cohesion and all forms of discrimination
2. Addressing the drivers of migration, including effects of climate change and human-made crises
3. International cooperation and governance on migration
4. Contributions of migrants and diasporas to all dimensions of sustainable development
5. Smuggling of migrants, trafficking in persons and modern slavery
6. Irregular migration and regular pathways

IOM's Vision for the Global Compact

- **Historic opportunity** for achieving a world where **migrants move out of choice, not necessity**

- GCM should place the **rights, needs, capacities and contributions of migrants at its core**

- **4 key elements**:
  1. Protecting the right of migrants
  2. Facilitating safe, orderly and regular migration
  3. Reducing incidence and impacts of forced and irregular migration
  4. Addressing the mobility consequences of natural and human-made disasters

- Other IOM initiatives including

  - **Thematic Papers**

  - **IOM Research Leaders Syndicate**

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More information on the Global Compact

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