Briefing on the Work Programme of the Population Division: International Migration and Development

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Mandate (partners)

1. **Substantive work**
   - **Data and analysis (UNSD, UNICEF, World Bank)**
     - **Migrant stock**
     - **Migration flows**
     - **Net migration**
2. **Intergovernmental (CPD/ECOSOC, GA)**
   - **Substantive servicing of meetings (UN, GMG)**
3. **Interagency work**
   - **Coordination (UNDESA, GMG, UN system)**
4. **Capacity-building (RCs, GMG)**

# (1) First session of the Population Commission, Lake Success, New York, February 1947

"Nearly every branch of the Organization and of the specialized agencies requires *prompt and reliable information* on the *number and characteristics of people* in different parts of the world and on the *manner in which their numbers are changing by birth, death and migration*. We need accurate *human accounting*."

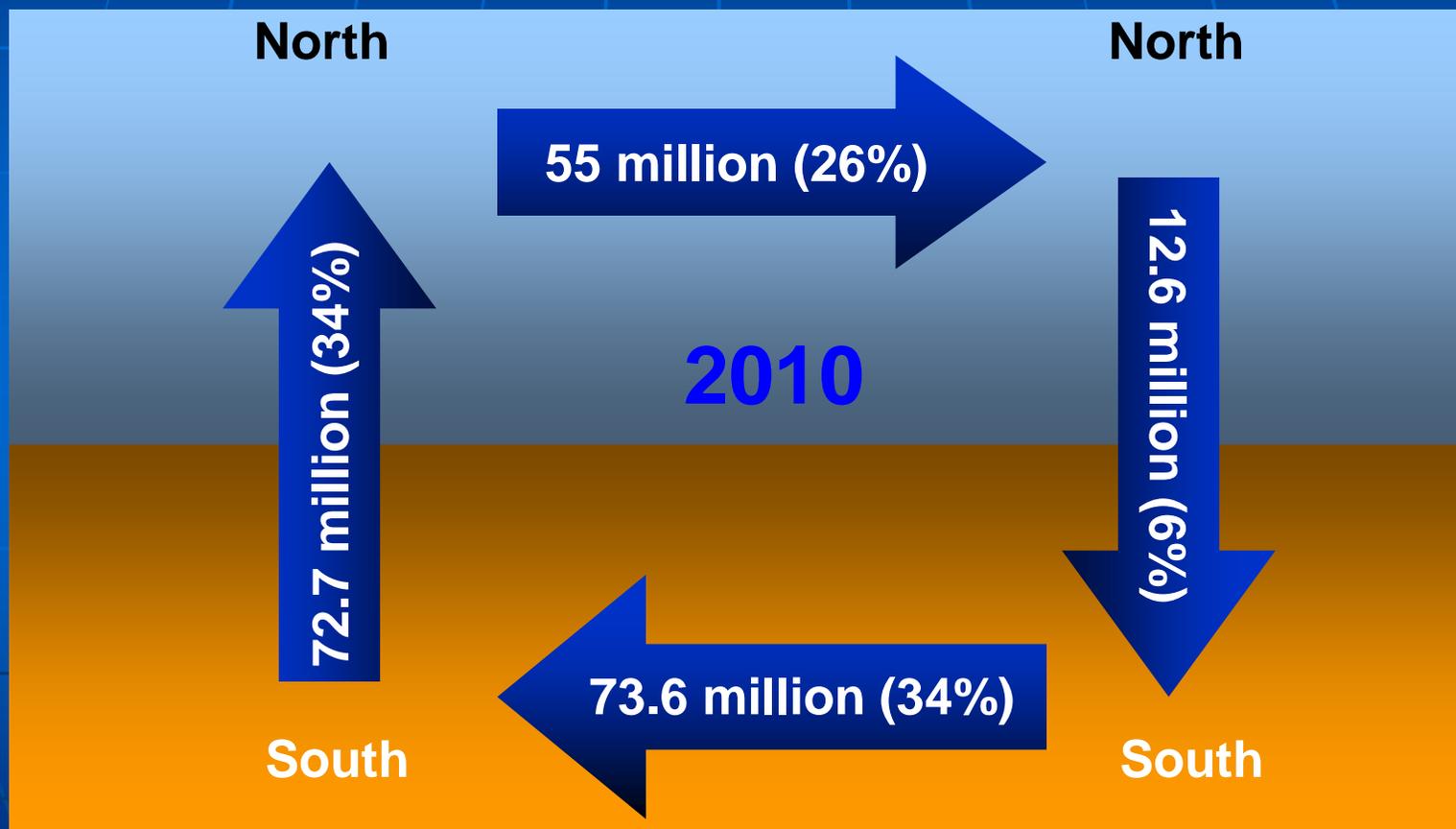# A/RES/65/170 – international migration and development

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"Calls upon the United Nations system and their relevant international organizations and multilateral institutions to enhance their cooperation in the *promotion and development of methodologies for the collection and processing of internationally comparable statistical data* on international migration and the situation of migrants in countries of origin, transit and destination, and to *assist Member States in their capacity-building* efforts in this regard."

Of the 6.9 billion people in the world in 2010
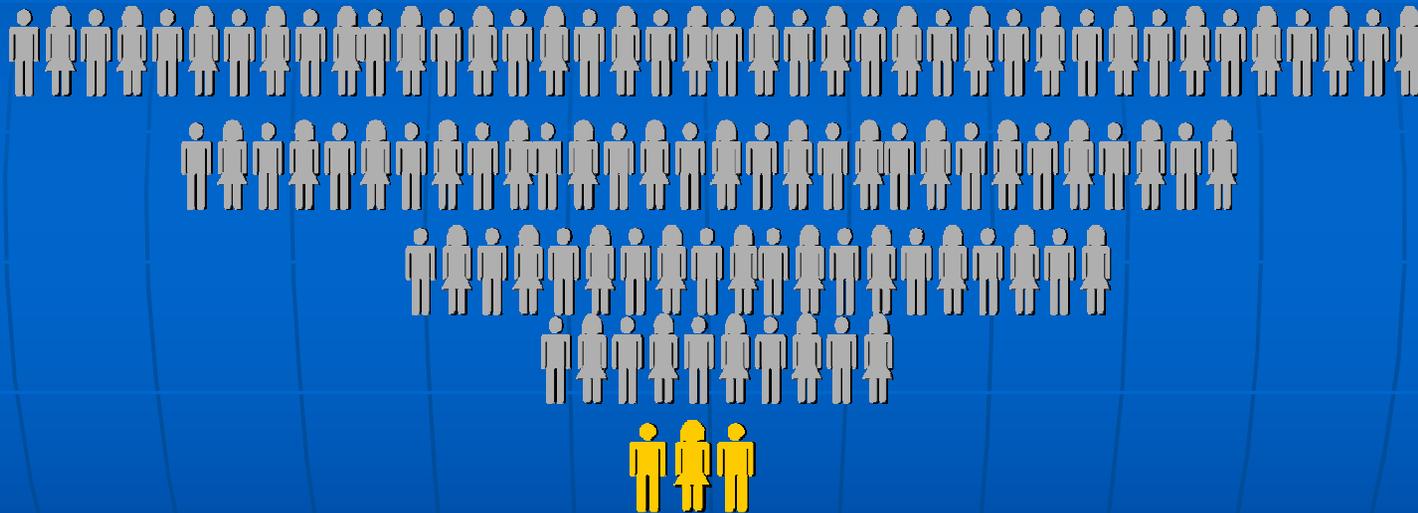
… 214 million or 3.1 per cent were international migrants
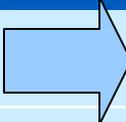
South-South migration is as common …

North   **North**

55 million (26%) →

2010

↑ 72.7 million (34%)

12.6 million (6%) ↓

← 73.6 million (34%)

South   **South**

as South-North migration

(based on migrant stock data)

Migration corridors (in thousands)

Sending	Receiving						Total	Per cent origin
	Africa	Asia	Europe	LAC	NA	Oceania		
Africa	**17,171**	4,459	7,571	32	1,875	339	31,447	**55**
Asia								
Europe								
LAC								
NA								
Oceania								
Total							**213,944**	
Per cent destination								

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Migration corridors (in thousands)

Sending ↓	Receiving							
	Africa	Asia	Europe	LAC	NA	Oceania	Total	Per cent origin
Africa	**17,171**							
Asia	572							
Europe	1,361							
LAC	97							
NA	51							
Oceania	11							
Total	19,263						**213,944**	
Per cent destination	**89**							

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Migration corridors (in thousands)

Sending	Receiving						Total	Per cent origin
	Africa	Asia	Europe	LAC	NA	Oceania		
Africa	**17,171**	4,459	7,571	32	1,875	339	31,447	**55**
Asia	572	**48,213**	18,531	321	13,861	1,946	83,445	**58**
Europe	1,361	7,602	**38,504**	1,518	9,101	2,618	60,702	**63**
LAC	97	545	4,092	**4,621**	23,571	102	33,029	**14**
NA	51	430	848	981	**1,373**	163	3,845	**36**
Oceania	11	75	272	8	262	**848**	1,476	**57**
Total	19,263	61,324	69,819	7,480	50,042	6,015	**213,944**	
Per cent destination	**89**	**79**	**55**	**62**	**3**	**14**		

Compared to the total population, the young are underrepresented among international migrants …

Total population

Migrants

65+		
60-64		
50-54		
40-44		
30-34		
20-24		
10-14		
0-4		

10 5 0 5 10   10 5 0 5 10

Females   **Males**
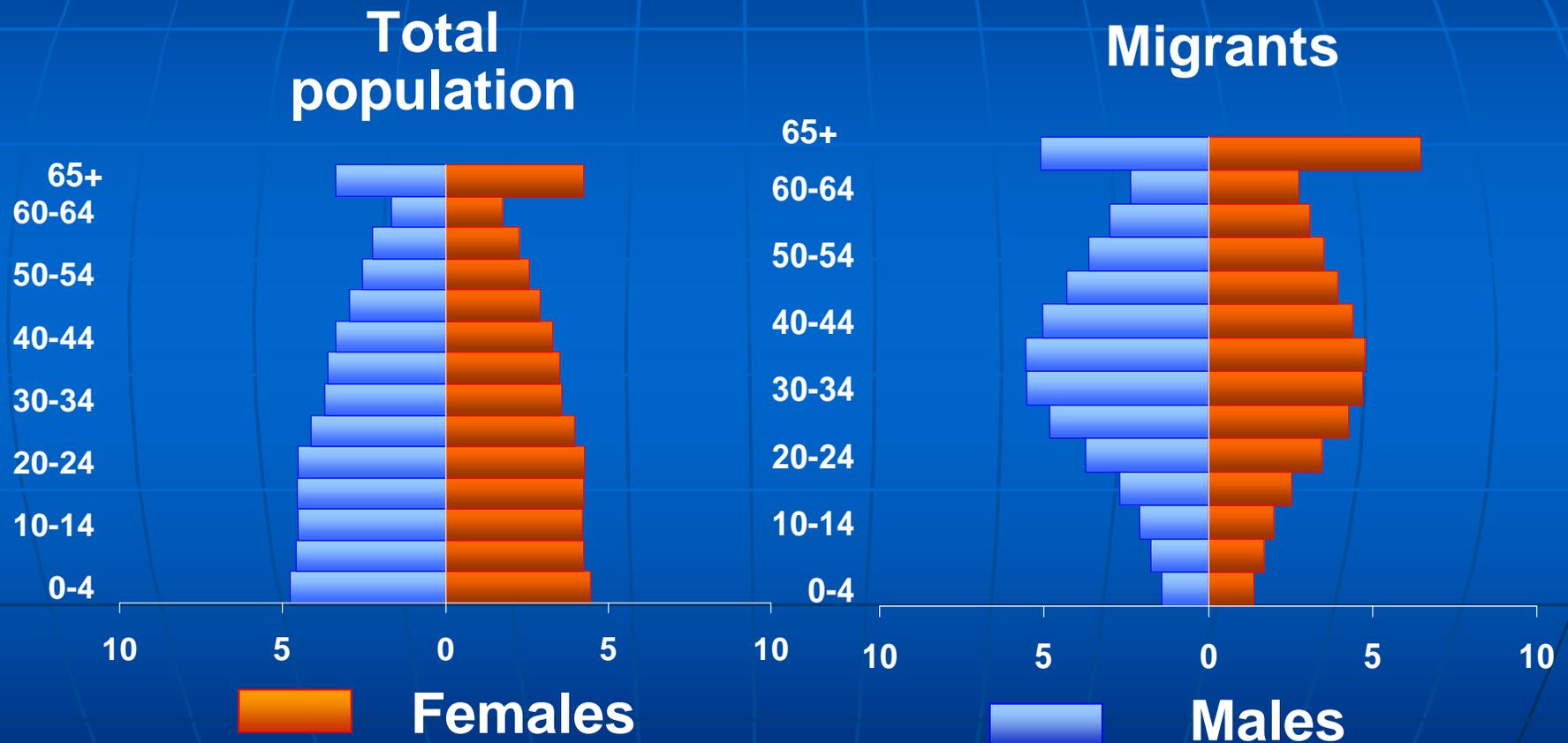
… while those of working age and over age 65 are overrepresented

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International migrants in Africa and Asia are relatively young …

Percentage of migrant stock under age 20, 2010

- 🟧 40 per cent or more
- 🟨 20 to 40 per cent
- ⬜ Less than 20 per cent

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... while they are older in Latin America and Europe

Percentage of migrant stock age 65 or over, 2010

- 20 per cent or more
- 10 to 20 per cent
- Less than 10 per cent

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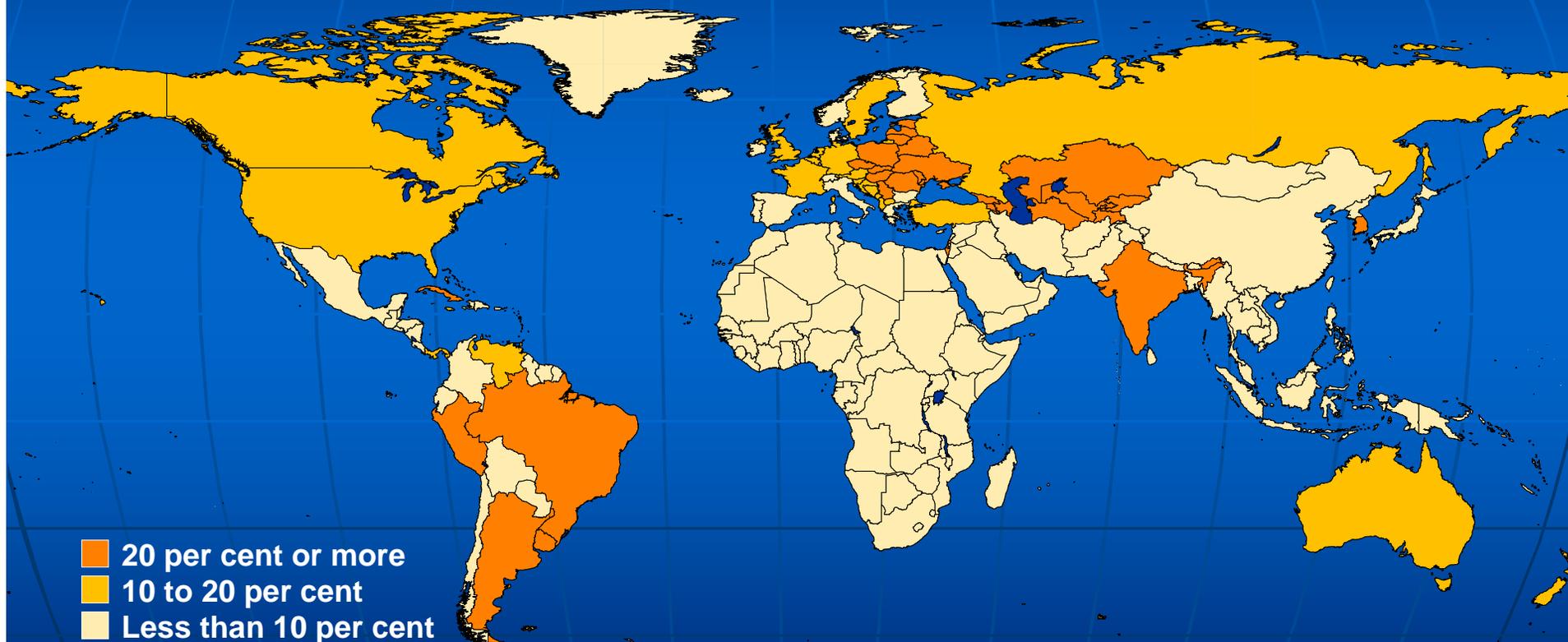
In 2010, about half of all international migrants are female ....
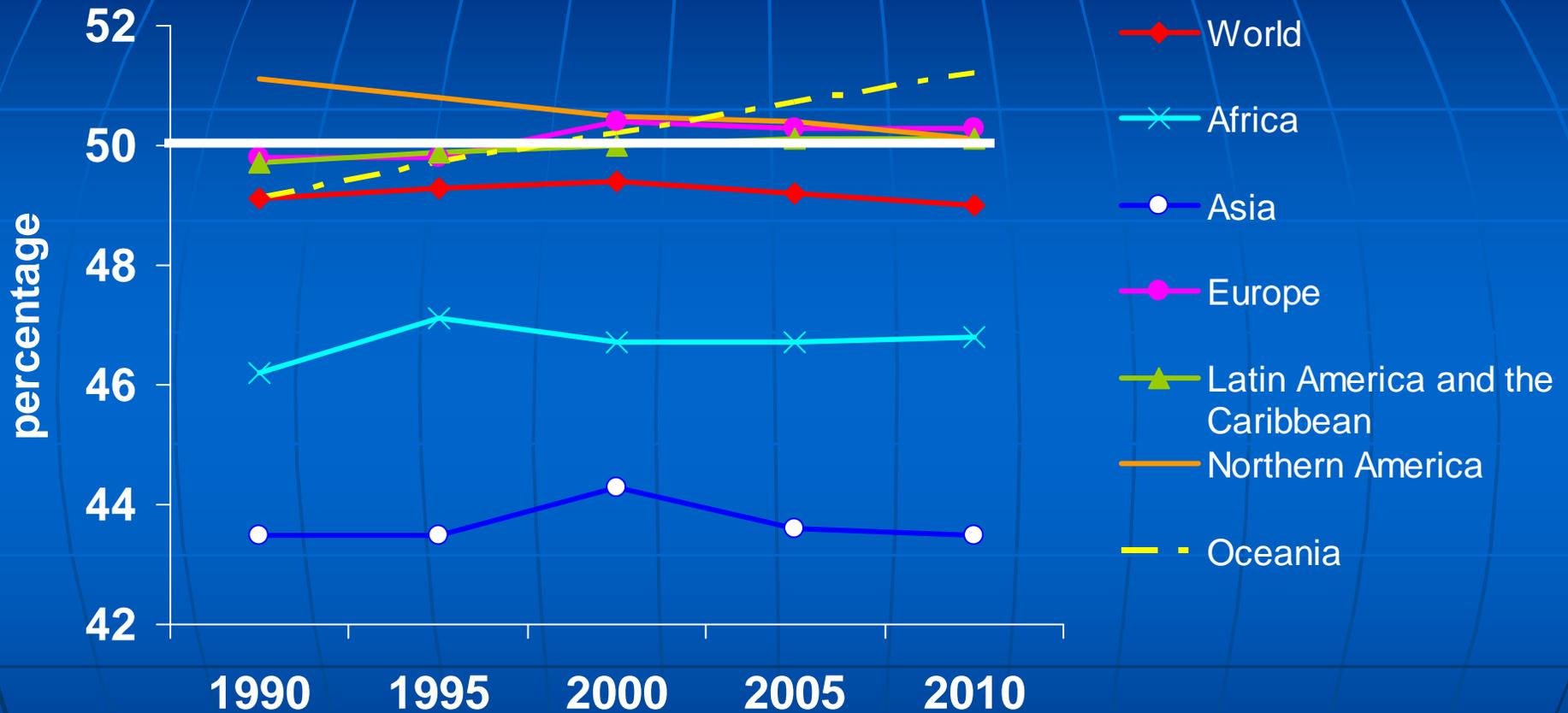
… however, there is no evidence for increasing feminization of migration at the global level

Global Migration Database
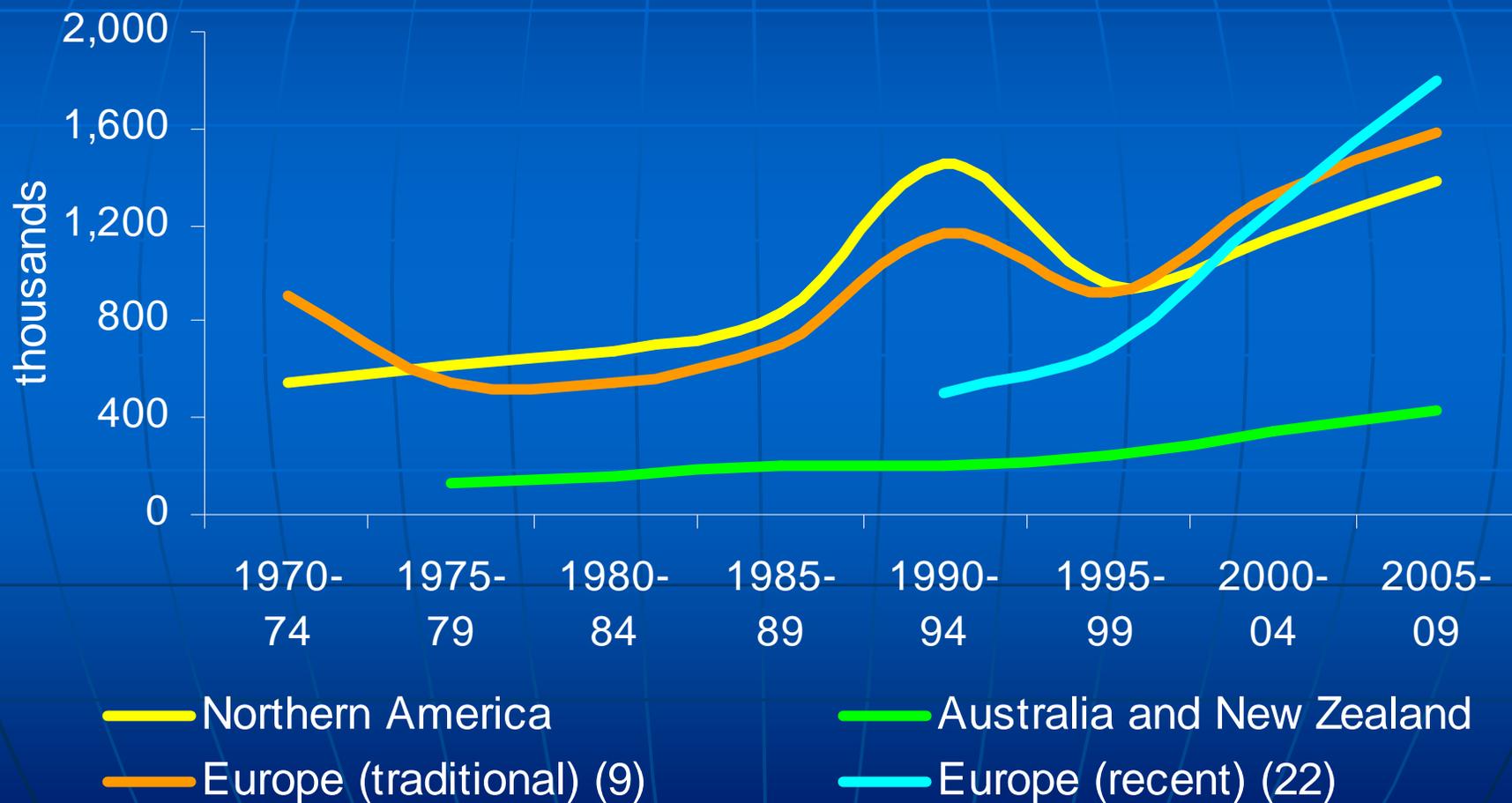

- International migrant stock data by **country of birth, citizenship, sex and age**
- >230 countries/territories since 1960s
- Censuses, registers, surveys
- > 2.7 million records
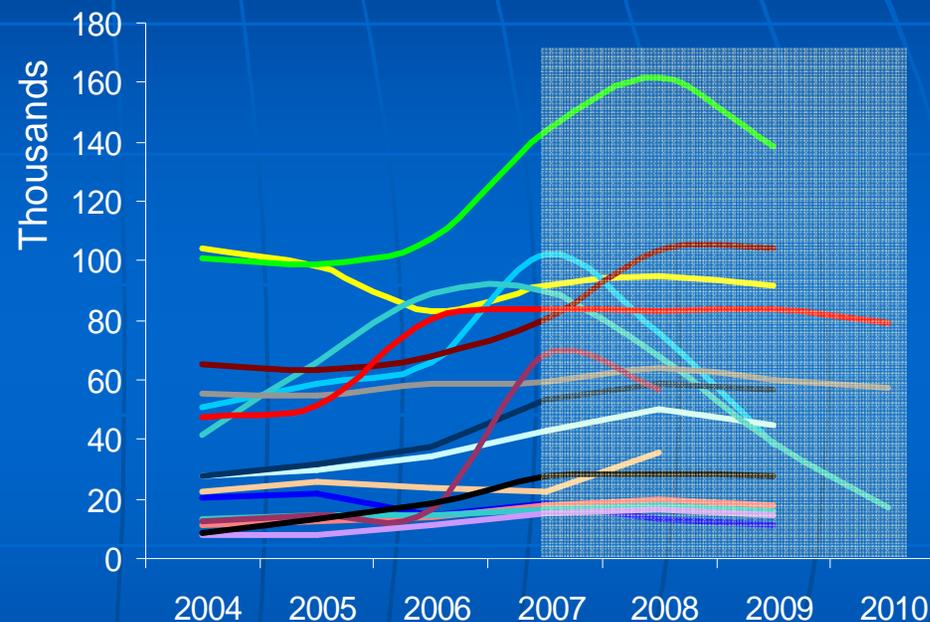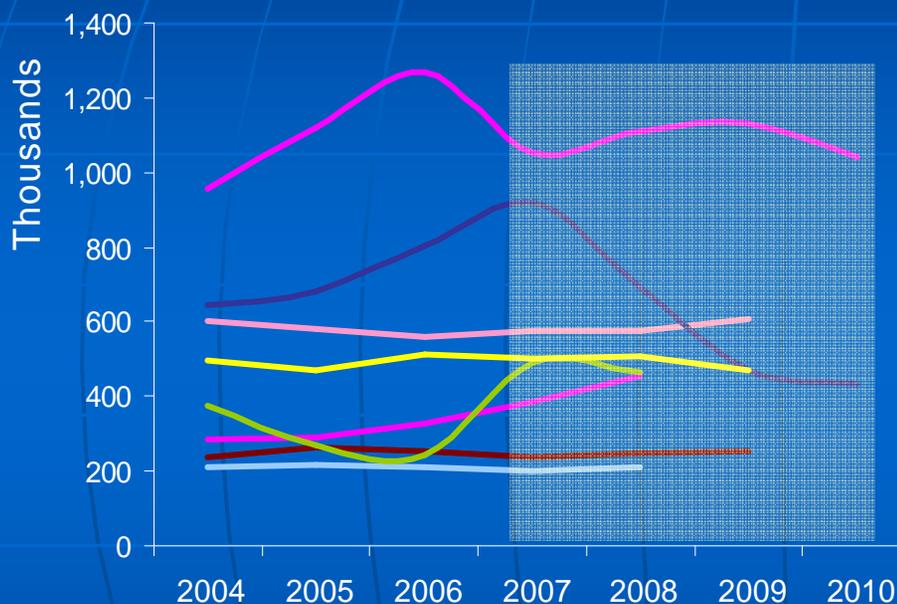- >3,00 subscribers
- ❖ **UNSD, UNICEF, UNDP-SU/SSC, WB**

Annual average foreign immigration
(flows for selected countries)

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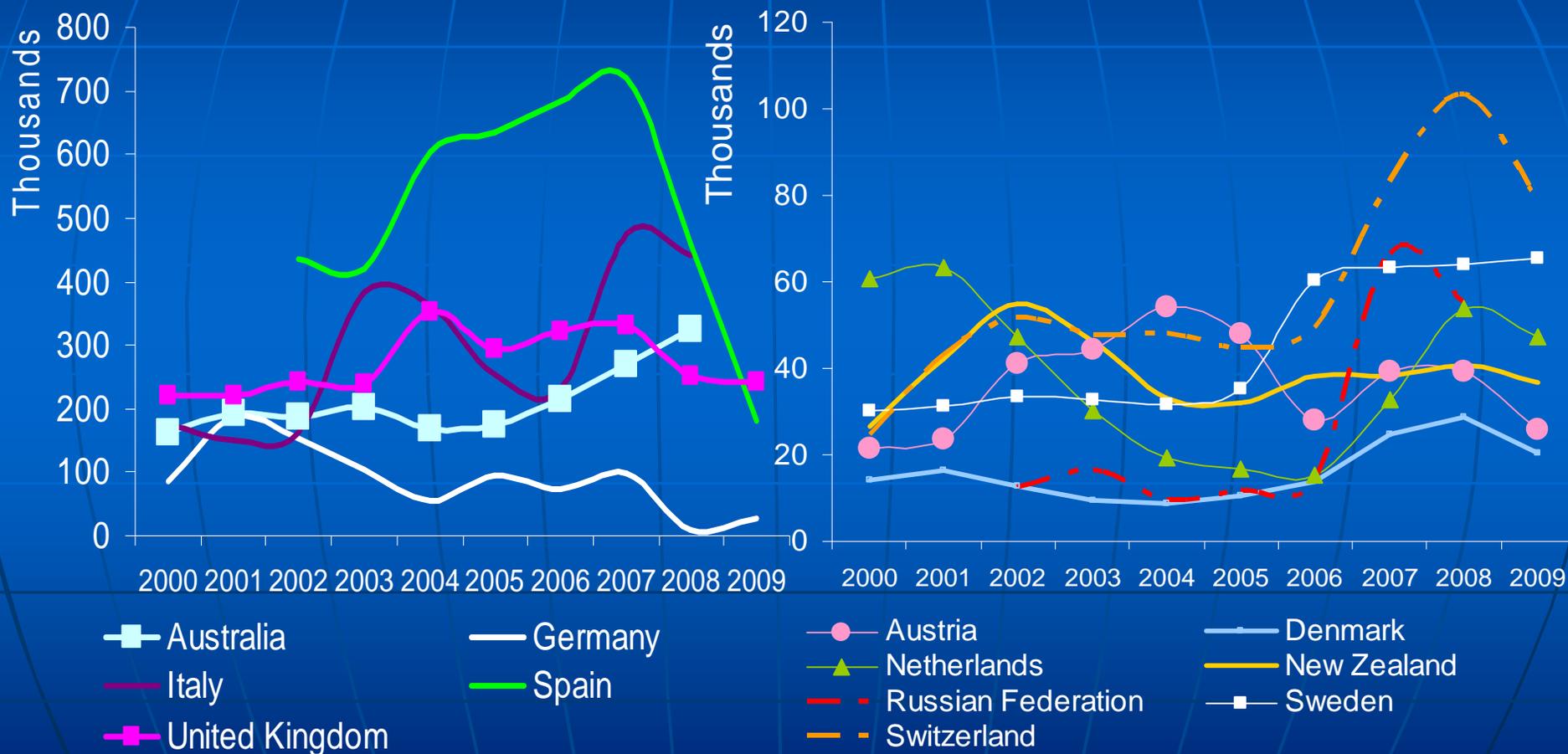# The impact of the financial crisis: inflows of foreigners

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The impact of the financial crisis: net migration of foreigners

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The role of South - North migration in immigration flows

Northern America

Europe

Total   Less developed regions

Europe (traditional) (9)   Less developed regions

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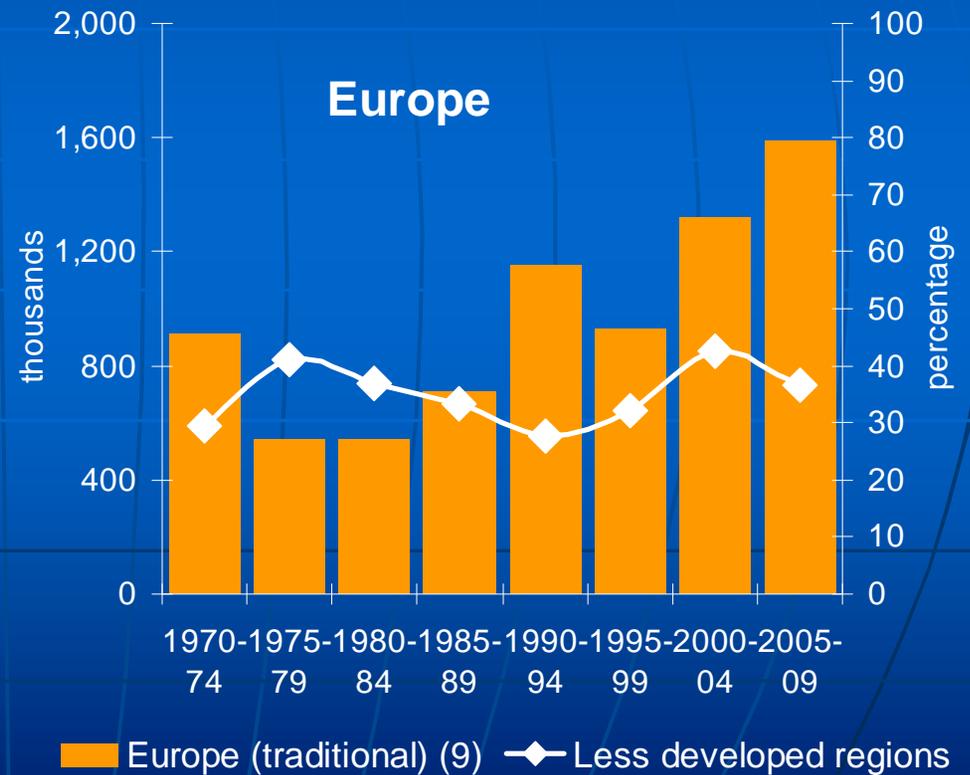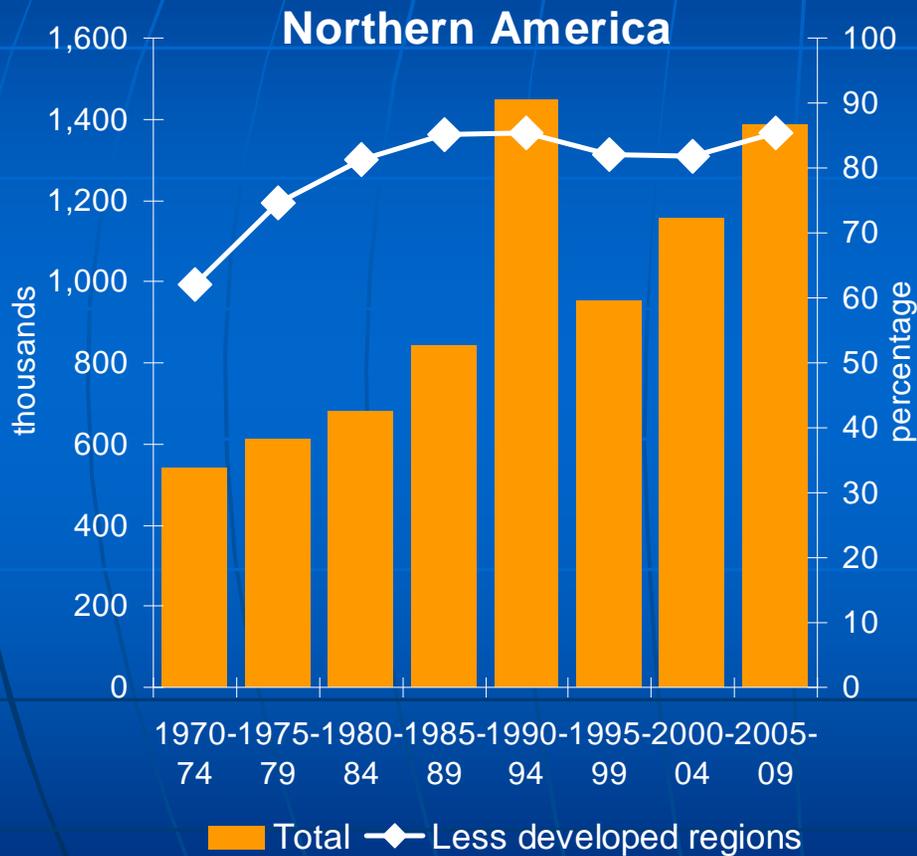
Young people represent a major proportion of those migrating annually

(distribution of migrant inflows by age to selected countries in Europe)
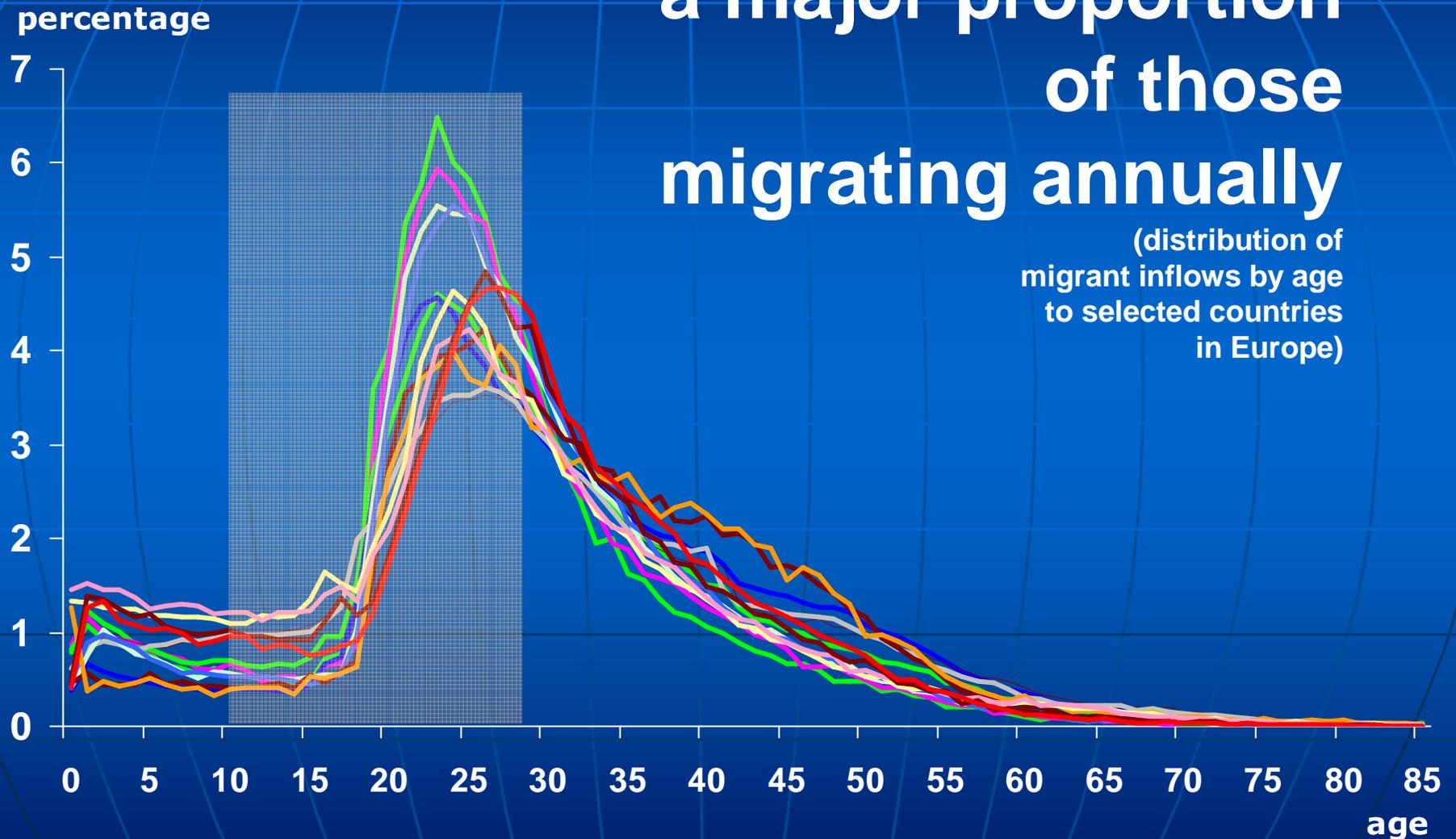
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Differential impact of international migration on population change

Europe
Slowing decline

Africa
Reducing growth, but little impact

Northern America
Adding to growth

Total net change

Immigration-emigration

Births-deaths

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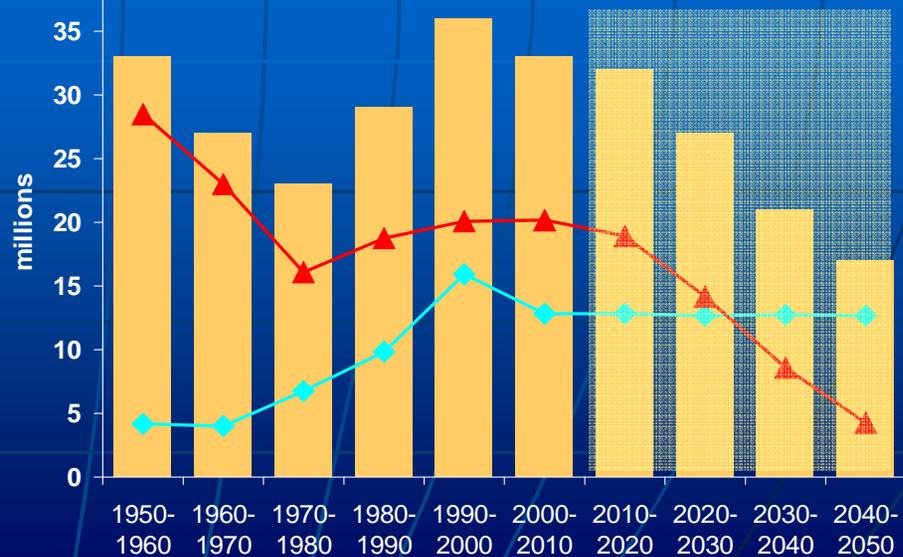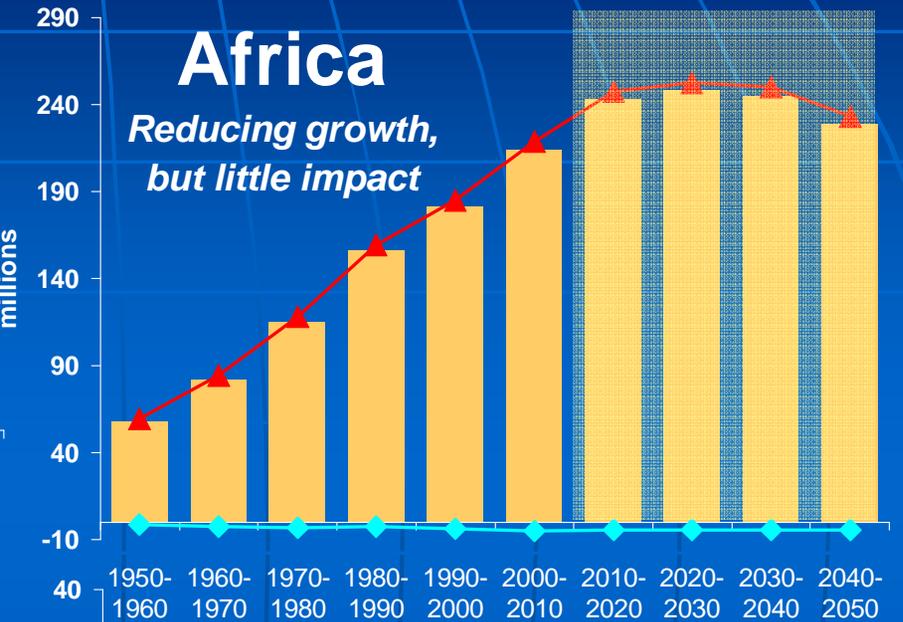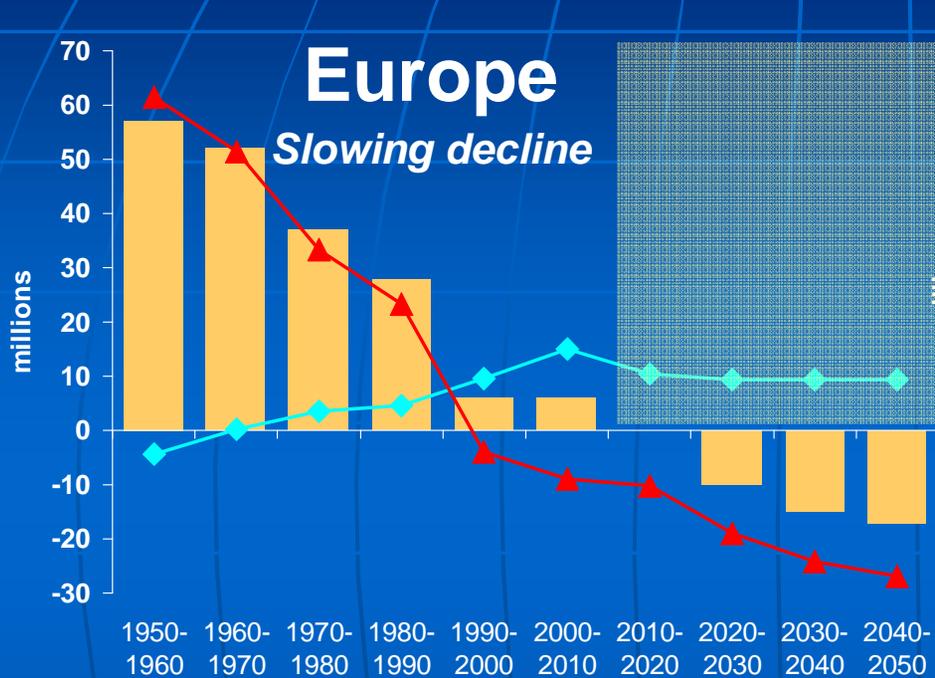
(2) International Migration and Development in the General Assembly
A/RES/65/170, A/RES/63/225/ A/RES/62/270 … A/RES/49/127

- **Regularly discussed in the GA since 1995**
- **Report of the Secretary-General**
- **High-level Dialogue on International Migration and Development in 2006 and 2013**
- **Informal Thematic Debate on international migration and development in 2011**

International migration and development – the global agenda

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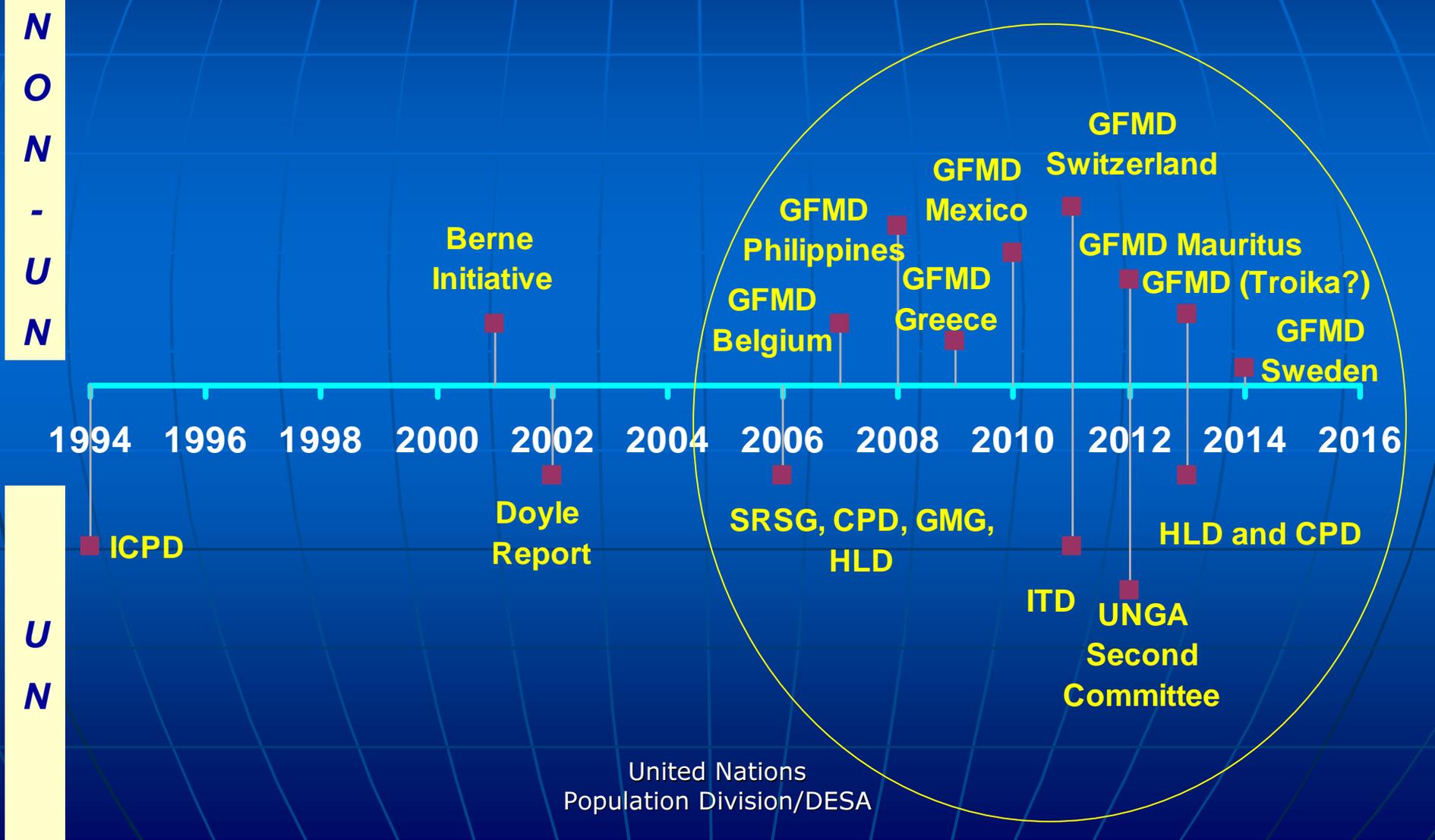
Global Forum on Migration and Development

Origin

- **Emerged from the 2006 High-level Dialogue on International Migration and Development**

Objective

- **to advance understanding and cooperation on the nexus between migration and development**
- **to foster practical and action-oriented outcomes**

Character

- **voluntary, informal, participatory, non-binding and Government-led process**

Global Forum on Migration and Development – Link to the UN

SRSG
(Special Representative of the Secretary-General on International Migration and Development) – Sir Peter Sutherland

Secretary-General meets with Chairs of the Global Forum

Global Forum on Migration and Development

UNDESA's role

- Participation in GFMD working groups
- Participation in GFMD thematic meetings
- Joint GMG statements
- Support for the SG, USG, SRSG

(3) Interagency coordination (A/RES/58/208)

- **Participants: UNDESA, GMG, UN Secretariat, NGOs, Member States** – about 100 participants
- **Chairs** of the Global Forum on Migration and Development

10th Coordination Meeting: 9-10 February 2012

- **Topics:** data, remittances, human trafficking, labour migration, migration of the highly-skilled, financial crisis, capacity-building and knowledge sharing, migrant integration, etc.

Global Migration Group

• **Created by United Nations Secretary-General in context of the** 2006 High Level Dialogue

• **16 members, including the 14 United Nations entities, IOM and the World Bank,** UNDESA member since 2006

• Objectives:

- Apply international instruments and norms on international migration

- Promote coherent, comprehensive and coordinated approach to international migration

What does the Global Migration Group do?

Meetings

- Working-level, principals, technical, symposia
- Working Groups

Publications

- Handbook on Mainstreaming Migration into Development Planning
- International Migration and Human Rights
- Migration and Youth
- Factsheets, Symposia reports, etc.

Support

- GFMD (i.e., working groups)

(4) Development Account Project on strengthening national capacities to deal with international migration
(Regional Commissions and UNDESA)

Objectives

- **Provide tools** for countries to take advantage of migration benefits
- **Strengthen national institutional** capacities to incorporate international migration into national development strategies
- **Improve** quality and availability of **information**
- **Promote cooperation** through an intra and interregional network

Outcome

➢ 6 regional and 2 interregional **workshops**
➢ **Inventory on information systems** on international migration (UNECE and ECLAC have web-based inventory)
➢ Final **outcome report** (forthcoming)
➢ **Toolkit** (forthcoming)

Five steps to improve migration data in the long term, with existing institutions and at low cost are …

A **M** **C** **P** **B**

Ask basic census questions – country of birth, citizenship, previous residence by age and sex – and tabulate and disseminate the answers

Make better use of existing administrative data sources

Compile existing data from surveys

Provide access to micro data

Build capacity to collect and disseminate data

Activities of the Migration Section 2010-2011 (intergovernmental, interagency and capacity-building)

United States
2/10 UNITAR, IOM, UNFPA, MacArthur Foundation
5/11 GMG
11/11 UNITAR, IOM, UNFPA MacArthur Foundation

Switzerland
4/10 GFMD
9/10 GFMD
10/10 GMG
3/11 GFMD
9/11 Reg'l Commissions
11/11 GFMD & GMG
12/11 GFMD & GMG

Austria
7/10 GFMD

Turkey
8/10 UNFPA
12/10 UNECE, UNFPA
10/11 UNECE, UNFPA

Kyrgyzstan
2/10 UNECE

Belgium
10/10 other

France
6/11 GFMD & GMG

Moldova
10/11 GFMD & GMG

Georgia
7/11 GFMD & GMG

Philippines
10/11 UNECE, UNFPA

Mexico
11/10 GFMD & GMG
10/11 Scalabrini Int'l Mig Network

Jamaica
2/11 Ramphal Commission

Lebanon
6/11 Reg'l Commissions

Colombia
9/10 Scalabrini Int'l Mig Network

Indonesia
11/11 UNFPA

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The Future

- **Strengthen the evidence base**
- **High-level Dialogue in 2013**
- **Future of the Global Forum process**
- **Future of the Global Migration Group**

❖**We look forward to our enhanced collaboration.**
❖**Ideas welcome!**

www.unpopulation.org
www.unmigration.org

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