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Increasing migration pressure and rising nationalism

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International Migration Stock - UNPD

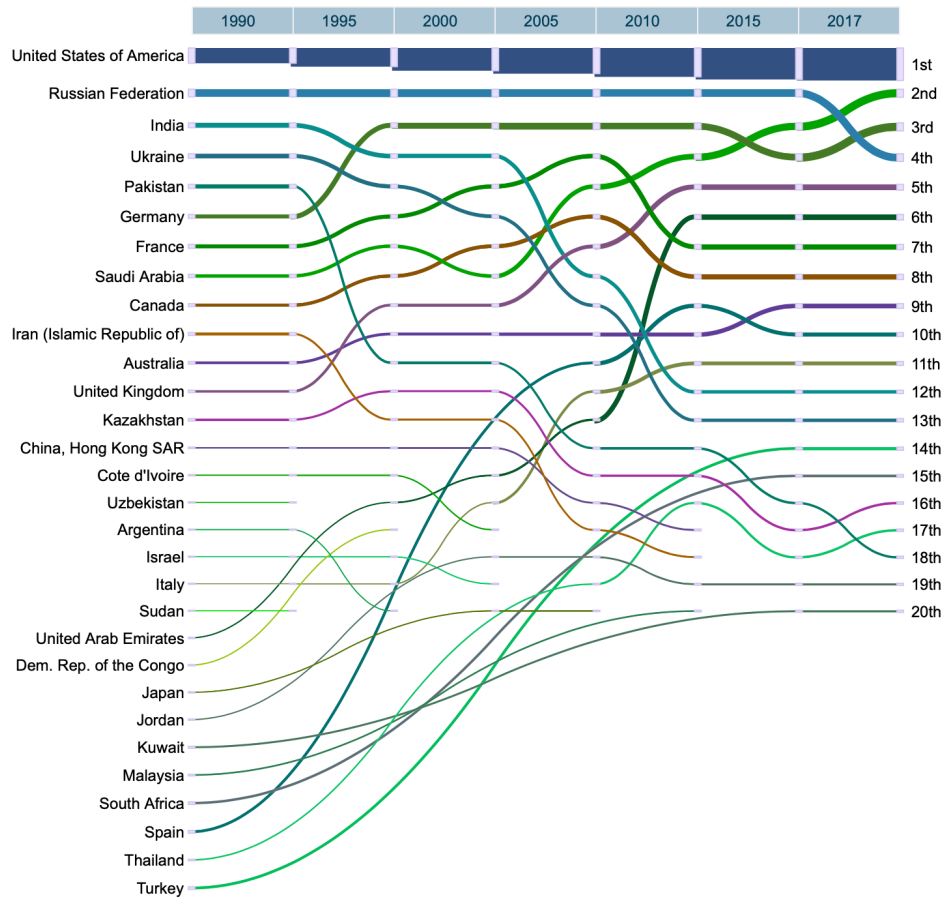
	1990	1995	2000	2005	2010	2015	2017
More Developed Regions	82,391,619	92,331,345	103,417,894	116,295,565	130,683,517	140,250,197	145,983,830
Less Developed Regions	70,150,754	68,368,683	69,186,363	74,236,035	89,335,749	107,335,547	111,731,595
World	152,542,373	160,700,028	172,604,257	190,531,600	220,019,266	247,585,744	257,715,425



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Migrants, Displacement, and Refugees

International Migrants	Displacement	Refugees
No universally agreed definition-Often the term 'migrant' is used to refer to voluntary migrants, who choose to move across international borders, as opposed to forced migrants, who are compelled to leave their communities of origin.	Displacement is a forced removal of persons from their home or country, often due to armed conflict or natural disasters. Internally displaced person, or IDP, is someone who is forced to flee his or her home, but who remains within his or her country's borders.	Refugees are persons who have fled their country because of a well- founded fear of persecution for reasons of race, religion, nationality, membership of a particular social group, or political opinions. Also: who flee because of external aggression, occupation, foreign domination or events seriously disturbing public order





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UNHCR - Global Trends Refugees

Number of people newly displaced per day | 2003-2017





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Year and Refugees

• 1981	• 8,455,000
• 1983	• 10,319,000
• 1986	• 12,634,000
• 1990	• 17,396,000
• 2001	• 11,480,900
• 2002	• 12,116,800
• 2006	• 8,394,400
• 2013	• 11,700,000
• 2015	• 14,400,000
• 2016	• 16,100,000
• 2017	• 17,200,000



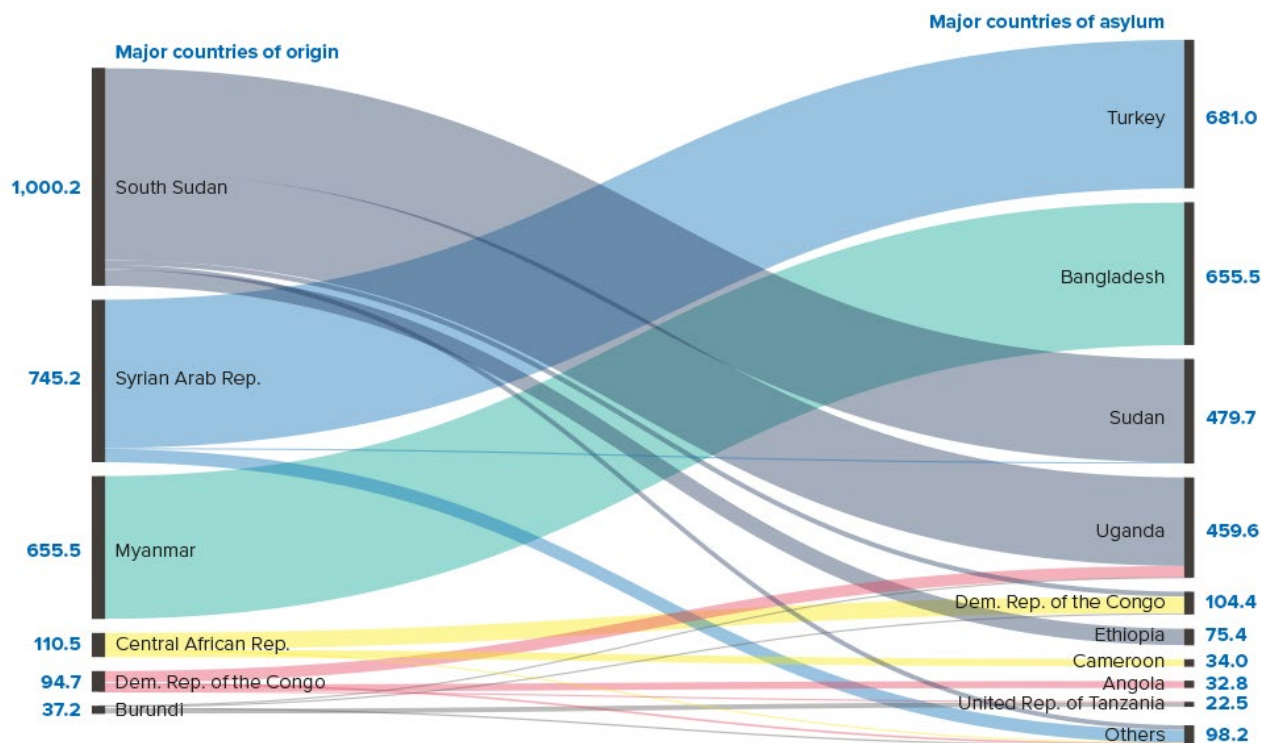
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Home for New Refugees in 2017

Where new refugees found asylum in 2017²³

(No. of refugees in thousands)

More than 2.7 million people fled their homes to another country in 2017, the vast majority of whom (88 per cent) originated from just three countries (South Sudan, Syria, Myanmar) and found protection in bordering countries or their immediate region.

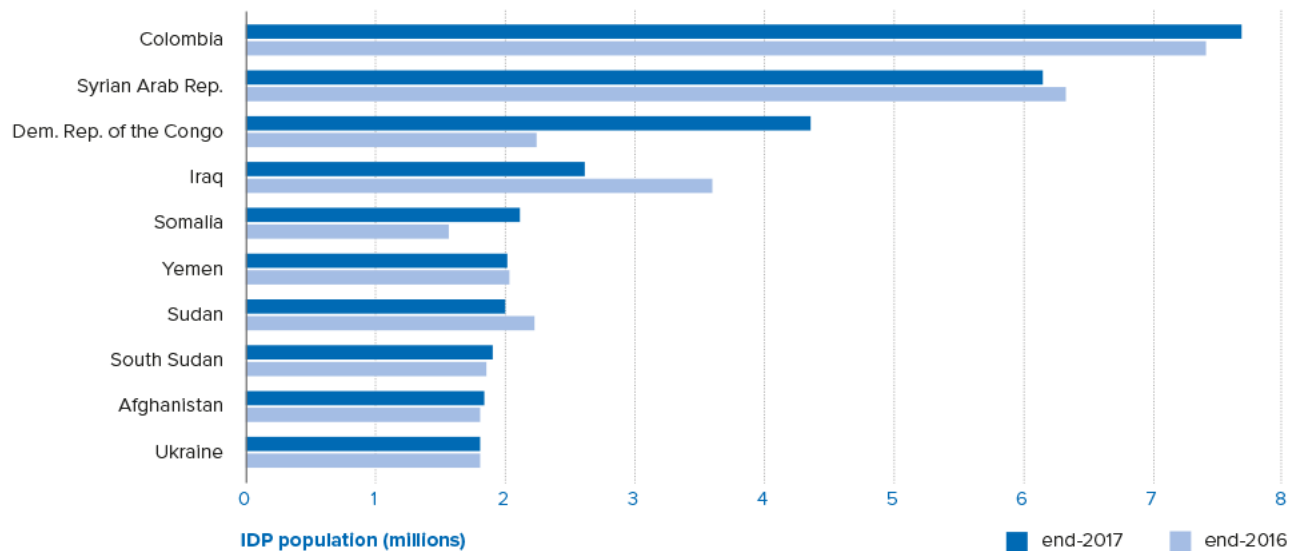




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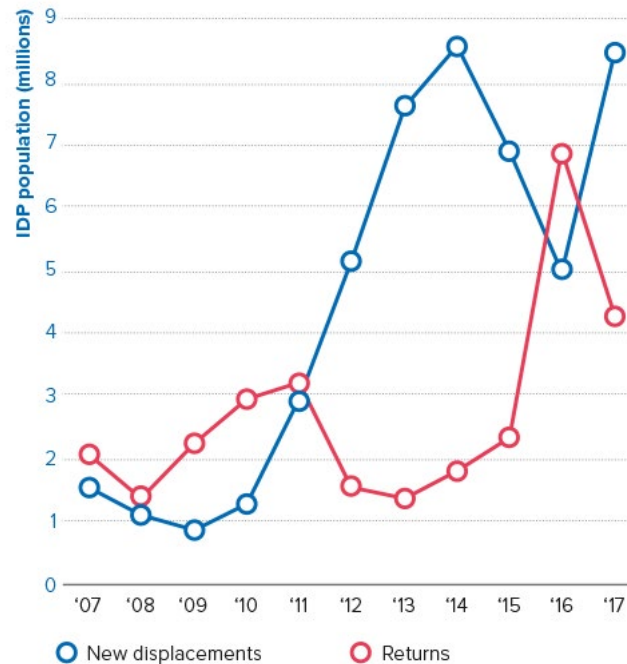
Countries with most IDPs

Ten largest IDP populations



UNHCR - IDP New Displacements and Returns , 2007-2017

IDP new displacements and returns | 2007-2017





Climate Change and Migration

- There are no reliable estimates of climate change induced migration.
- Enough evidence that gradual and sudden environmental changes are already resulting in substantial population movements.
- IDMC 2017 - 18.8 million disaster-induced displacement of which 18 million were weather-related
- The number of storms, droughts and floods has increased threefold over the last 30 years.
- Forecasts vary from 25 million to 1 billion climate/Environmental migrant by 2050
- 250 million is the most widely cited estimate. This figure equals the current estimate of international migrants worldwide.



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Climate Change

- Slow onset
- Fast onset

Sea-level rise, Salinization of agriculture land, desertification and growing water scarcity

Flooding, storms and glacial lake outburst floods

Environmental pressure

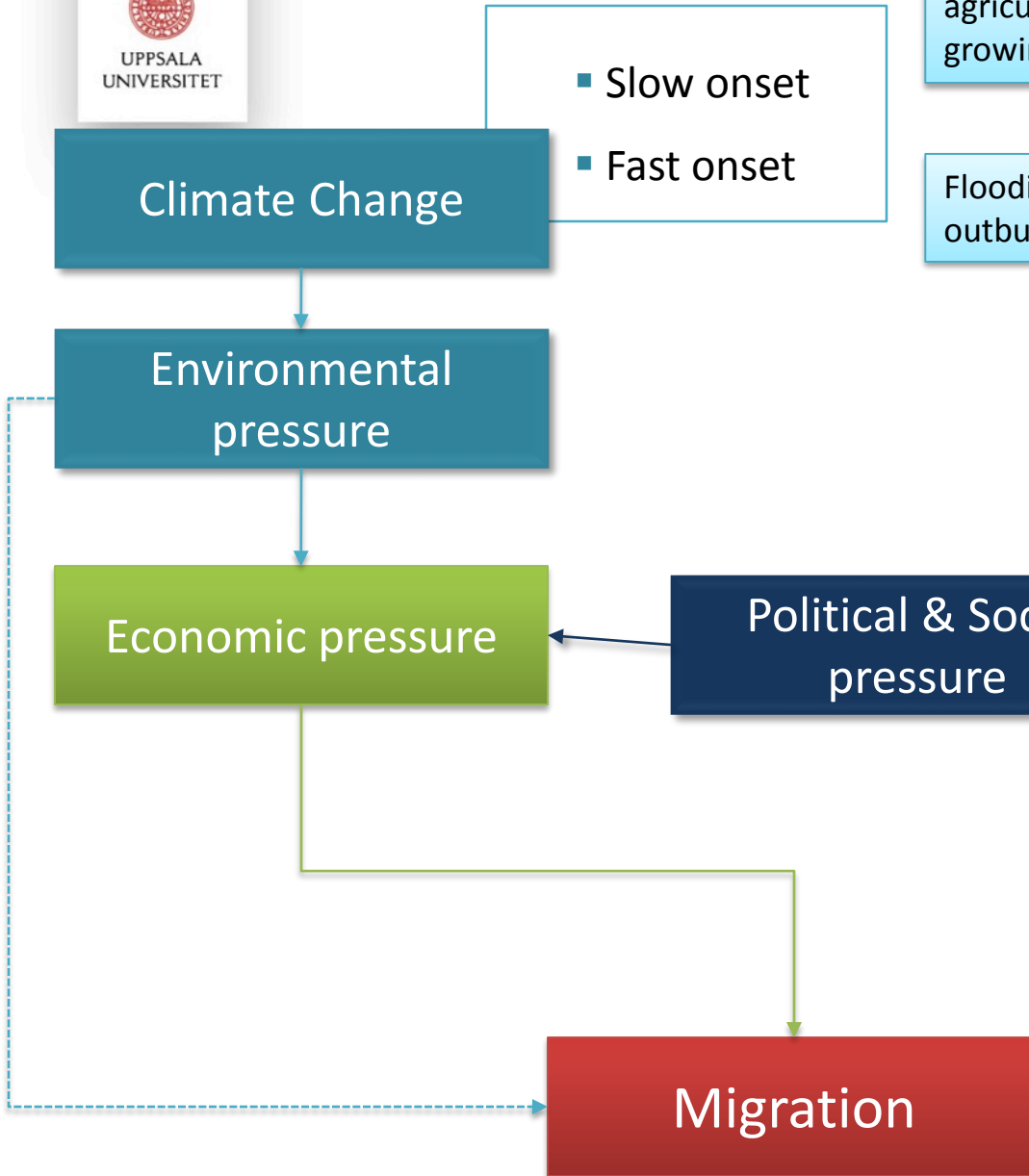
Economic pressure

Political & Social pressure

- Bad Leaders
- Weak Institutions
- Polarized Social Identities

- Rapid urbanization
- Social minority
- Coping mechanisms

Migration





Migration Trend

- The overall volume of net migration across regions of the world increased steadily until 2010.
- In the decade from 2000 to 2010, the net inflow to Europe, North America and Oceania combined reached a level of 3.1 million migrants per annum.
- In the period from 2010 to 2015, migration inflows showed some signs of contraction.
- International migrants live in Asia (80M), Europe (78M). Northern America (58M), Africa (25M), Latin America & the Caribbean (10M) and Oceania (8M)



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Migration Projection

- The UNPD (2015) predicts a drop in net migration levels between 2010 and 2020, and constant levels until 2050.
- The Vienna Institute of Demography project the total number of migrants globally over the next 50 years to remain almost constant (Sander et al, 2013).
- Net migration is projected to be a major contributor to population growth in many high-income countries.



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Migration forecasting not easy

- Available data lack uniformity and not very reliable
- Many unpredictable push and pull factors
- Decision to migrate is too complex



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Potential Scenarios of Global Migration

	World population 2030 (est.)	International migrants 2030 (est.)	Change over baseline (2017)
Growth scenario (4.5 per cent)	8,558 billion	385 million	49 per cent
Continuity scenario (3.4 per cent)		291 million	13 per cent
Contraction scenario (2.0 per cent)		171 million	(34 per cent)



Migration Politics: State vs Society

- In some cases, migrant receiving regimes oppose migration. *Indian state opposing Muslim Rohingya or Muslim Bangladeshi migrants, Bangladesh accepts all Rohingya Refugees (Political Migration)*
- in some other, migrant receiving societies oppose migration. *In Gulf countries, society opposes migration (Economic Migration)*
- Many times, regimes accept migration while society opposes. *Germany & Sweden (Regime perceives migrants as Economic/Labor Migrants while society sees them as Political Migrants)*
- In other cases, regime opposes while society supports: *UK, USA (Political Ideology)*
- Typology of Conflicts:
- *1. Migrant population vs Receiving State, 2. Migrant Population vs Receiving Society, 3. Sender State vs Receiving State, 4. Sender State vs International Community, 5. Receiving State vs International Community*

Migration Debate: Racism vs Nativism

- The opposition to migration is being seen by the migrants as racism (on the basis of color or religion)
- Host society frames it as nativism (protecting the interest of established inhabitants)

Some critical and complicated cases:

- 1. Migration between Myanmar, Bangladesh and India,
- 2. Migration from South Asia to Gulf Countries,
- 3. Migration from Syria to Turkey & EU,
- 4. Migration from Central America to USA



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Migration, Nationalism & Multilateralism

- Growing debate and differences over migration between sender states and receiving states
- Its Impact on SDG 16: Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions
- Its Impact on SDG 17: Partnership for the Goals:



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