Informal Working Breakfast on Migration and its impact on the implementation of Agenda 2030



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> Co-convened by the Bahá'í International Community and the International Movement ATD Fourth World 866 United Nations Plaza, Suite 120 Wednesday, 8 June 2016

Who is an international migrant?

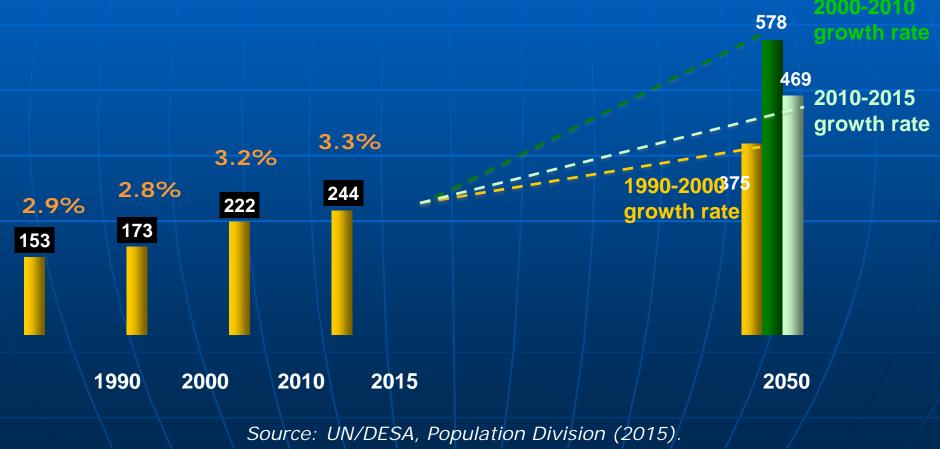
(United Nations, Department of Economic and Social Affairs, Statistics Division (1998). Recommendation on statistics of international migration. Rev.1.)

Any person who changes her / his country of residence

- Part of this definition:
 - a move
 - minimum duration of stay (long-term vs. short-term)
- <u>Not</u> part of this definition:
 - purpose / reason (work, family, study, asylum, etc.)
 - Legal status
- Main data source: population census
 - Foreign-born (country of birth)
 - Foreign citizen (citizenship)

1. The number of international migrants is likely to increase

International migrant stock, 1990-2050 (*millions*) Proportion of international migrants in total population



Trends in International Migrant Stock: The 2015 revision

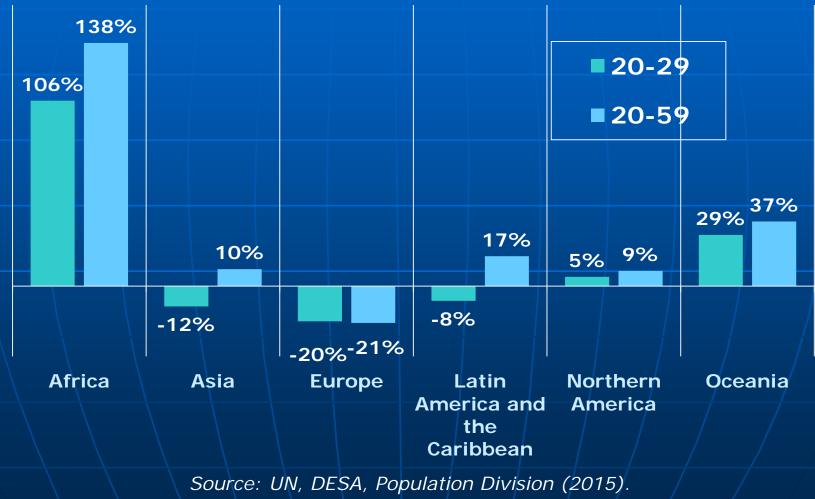
2. The role of migration in overall population change is likely to increase



Births-deaths

Source: UN, DESA, Population Division (2015). World Population Prospects: The 2015 Revision

3. Differences in the change of the working age population will increase between some regions (2015 – 2050)



World Population Prospects: The 2015 Revision





Population Division

United Nations, Department of Economic and Social Affairs

2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development

- Strengthen and retain health work force in LDCs (3.c)
- 2. Provide scholarships for study abroad (4.b)
- 3. Protect labour rights of migrant workers (8.8)
- 4. Facilitate orderly, safe, regular migration through well-managed migration policies (10.7)
- 5. Reduce transaction costs of remittances (10.c)
- Provide for legal identity, incl. birth registration (16.9)
- 7. Eliminate human trafficking (5.2; 8.7; 16.2)
- B. Disaggregate data (by migratory status, etc.) (17.18)

Addis Ababa Action Agenda (means of implementation of 2030 Agenda)

Migration

- Portability (acquired rights, foreign qualifications)
- Abusive recruitment practices (e.g. costs)
- Combat xenophobia and facilitate integration

Remittances

- Reduce transfer costs
- Address adverse consequences AML/CTF
- Competition/new technologies/transparancy
- Financial literacy and inclusion

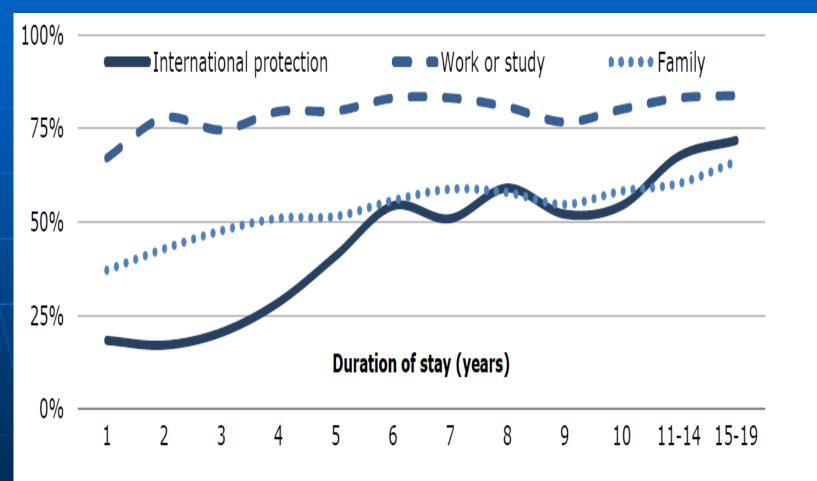
Refugee trends, 2014



Refugees and asylum-seekers Internally displaced persons People newly displaced during the year*

* Displaced internally and across international borders. Available since 2003.

Labour market integration takes time and depends on entry category (EU-28)



Source: Eurostat Labour force survey (2008) ad-hoc module on the labour market situation of migrants and their immediate descendants.

4. Responsibility sharing for refugees is uneven Ratio of refugee population to gross domestic product per capita (PPPs)

Under 0.1 Between 0.1 and 1 Between 1 and 15 More than 15

> Source: UNHCR Statistical Yearbook 2014, Annex Table 26. Indicators of host country capacity and contributions, end-2014