Global Compact on Migration: Roadmap from A Development Viewpoint

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Outline

• Data and drivers of migration
• Benefits and challenges of migration
• Roadmap to a global compact on migration
Refugee data excludes 5.2 mn Palestinian refugees reported by UNRWA
Source: World Bank, Migration and Remittances Factbook 2016
South-South vs. South-North Migration

- South-South: 38%
- South-North: 34%
- North-North: 23%
- North-South: 6%
Intra-regional migration is substantial in Africa, Europe and Central Asia, and MENA.
## Migration pressures will increase in future

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Developing countries</th>
<th>Change in working age population, 2015-2050 (million)</th>
<th>Change in employment needed to keep employment rates at 2015 level (million)</th>
<th>&quot;Migration pressure&quot; created by the unemployed (million)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>(A)</td>
<td>(B)</td>
<td>(A–B)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Developing countries</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>East Asia &amp; Pacific</td>
<td>200</td>
<td>135</td>
<td>65</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Europe &amp; Central Asia</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Latin America &amp; Carib,</td>
<td>179</td>
<td>109</td>
<td>70</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Middle East &amp; N. Africa</td>
<td>204</td>
<td>84</td>
<td>120</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>South Asia</td>
<td>600</td>
<td>317</td>
<td>283</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sub-Saharan Africa</td>
<td>928</td>
<td>595</td>
<td>333</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>High income OECD</td>
<td>78</td>
<td>44</td>
<td>35</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Drivers of migration

• Income gaps
• Demographic changes
• Environmental Change
• [Fragility, Conflict, Violence]
Income Gap 70:1

Per capita income, 2015

High-Income $43,000
Low-income $600
Demographic divergence

Ratio of # of 20-year olds to # of 65-year old

Nigeria 7:1
India 4:1
W. Europe 1:1
Benefits and Costs to Migrants

Benefits after migration

- Migrants’ income increased by 15-fold
- School enrollment doubled
- Child mortality reduced by 16-fold
- Women are empowered
- Better access to health, education, services

Costs

- Risks: health, trafficking, abusive employers and recruiters
- Exclusion, discrimination, xenophobic attacks
- Family left behind (children and old parents)
Benefits: Sending Countries

- Reduced unemployment, reduced poverty
- Remittances and diaspora investments
- Trade and FDI
- Skill and technology transfer
Remittance flows to developing countries to reach $442 billion in 2016
Challenges: Sending Countries

- Family left behind
- Loss of skills
- Dutch disease
Benefits: Receiving Countries

- Increased incomes
- Increases in labor supply
- Increases in skills, entrepreneurship and innovation
- Alleviates aging problem
- Fiscal contributions often positive
- Diversity
Challenges: Receiving Countries

• Job competition for native workers
• Congestion and fiscal costs of social services
• Crime
• [National security]
• [National identity]
• Negative public perceptions
## Public Perceptions: Myth vs Reality

*Perception of share of migrants in population*

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Country</th>
<th>Perception</th>
<th>Reality</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>United States</td>
<td>32%</td>
<td>13%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>France</td>
<td>28%</td>
<td>10%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Spain</td>
<td>24%</td>
<td>12%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>United Kingdom</td>
<td>24%</td>
<td>13%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*Source: German Marshall Fund 2015*
Ten challenges – elements for the Global Compact

**Migrants**
1. Risks: health, trafficking, abusive employers and recruiters
2. Exclusion, discrimination, xenophobic attacks
3. Family left behind (children and old parents)

**Origin countries**
1. Family left behind
2. Loss of skills

**Receiving countries**
1. Job competition for native workers
2. Congestion and fiscal costs of social services
3. [National security]
4. Integration of migrants [National identity]
5. Negative public perceptions
A Role for IFIs

1. Financing development projects

2. Addressing fundamental drivers

3. Maximizing benefits in line with the SDGS
   - Reducing recruitment costs
   - Reducing remittance costs
   - Improve data by migratory status

4. Knowledge for policy making and countering negative public perceptions
Roadmap for the Global Compact on Migration – for IFIs

• Migration diagnostic tool

• Knowledge and data

• Financing – pilots

• Convening – facilitate dialogue among states

• Need for innovative, game-changing solutions

• World Development Report?
Roadmap – for States

• Leverage Global Forum on Migration and Development, and Regional Communities and Processes

• Different, Coordinated, and Accelerated approach

• Game-changing ideas needed
Core Elements for the Global Compact

• Migrants’ safety, trafficking, abusive employers and recruiters

• Exclusion, discrimination, xenophobic attacks on migrants; Integration in host community; National identity

• Family left behind (especially children and old parents)
Core Elements for the Global Compact

• Loss of skills in origin countries

• Job competition for native workers in receiving countries

• Congestion and fiscal costs of social services
Time is short!