Keynote Address:
Facilitating South–South Labour Migration for Development: Challenges and Prospects

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5 + 1 important landmarks

- Globalisation
- 9/11 event in the USA
- Economic–financial crisis,
- Emergence of new market economies
- Huge remittance flows
- Underlying demographic dynamics
Defining Global South

- United Nation’s classification of countries;
- UNDP’s Human Development Index,
- World Bank’s ‘development status’.

SOUTH:
- Africa,
- Central and South America,
- Caribbean islands,
- Asia except Japan,
- Oceania except Australia and New Zealand.

NORTH: OECD countries (except Mexico).
Destination of global migratory flows

![Graph showing the direction of migration (% of global migrant stock) for different definitions: S-S, N-S, N-N, S-N. The categories and subcategories include Development status, Income level, and UNDP HDI.](image-url)
Origin and destination of global migratory flows

- North-North: 15%
- North-South: 5%
- South-North: 35%
- South-South: 50%
## Top migrant sending countries (South) and Diaspora population (millions)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Country</th>
<th>Population</th>
<th>Diaspora</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>China</td>
<td>1347.6</td>
<td>35.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>India</td>
<td>1241.5</td>
<td>20.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Philippines</td>
<td>94.9</td>
<td>7.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(Nigeria)</td>
<td>162.5</td>
<td>5.5?</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Top Remittance–receiving countries in the South

- India $55bn
- China $51bn
- Mexico $22.6bn
- Philippines $21.3bn
- Nigeria $19.8bn