

The contribution of migration to specific sectors/goal-areas

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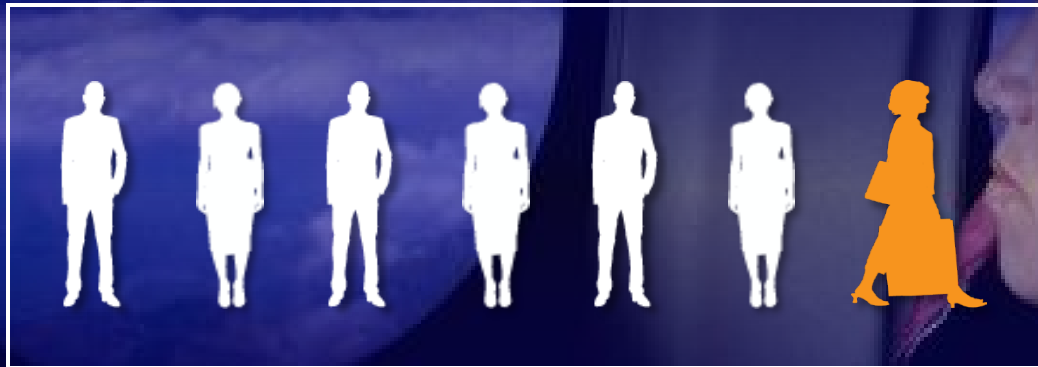
Overview

- I. Global migration context
- II. Remittances, Labour mobility, Vulnerability
- III. Drawing conclusions

Population dynamics

7 billion Population

1 billion Migrants



214 million **International**

740 million **Internal**

Urbanization: 50% +

Feminization: ca. 50%

Remittances – positive impacts

Important share of GDP

Major source of foreign currency earnings

Contribute to the stability of recipient economies

Support for a country's creditworthiness

Remittances – potential down side

Risk of currency appreciation

Lower labour force participation

Lower savings rates of recipient households

Remittances – two policy trends

(1) Transaction costs decreasing - evidence from US-Mexican corridor, proliferation of levying of low flat-rate fees.

(2) Remittances used more productively; tax exemptions on diaspora investments and 'migrant bonds'

Labour migration

By 2020:

38 million to 40 million fewer workers with tertiary education than employers will need, or 13 percent of the demand for such workers

45 million too few workers with secondary education in developing economies, or 15 percent of the demand for such workers

Labour migration

By 2020:

90 million to 95 million more low-skill workers than employers will need, or 11 percent oversupply of such workers

Evidence point toward migrants coming from developing countries suffer earnings penalty, higher inactivity levels and unemployment rates

Protecting migrants from vulnerability

Countries of origin unilaterally or through bilateral accord extend social protection coverage to temporary migrants

Regional agreements grant non-discriminatory access to social services and make benefits portable for intra-regional migrants

Protecting migrants from vulnerability

Thirteen per cent of the world's urban population resides in low elevation coastal zones

In 2012: 32 million persons forced to flee because of climatic disaster, doubled compared to estimates from 2011

Conclusion 1

Migration is a mega-trend and will be an enabler for Global development. But like trade and debt, international community needs to create partnerships to reap dividends.

Conclusion 2

Positive trends on lowering the transaction costs for remittances as well as schemes for smarter investment of remittances. The post-2015 discussion should urge scaling up at global level.

Conclusion 3

Need to keep the focus on the vulnerability of migrants in the world of work and how they cope in situations of crises, otherwise migration could be moving out of one misery to another