Global Compact on Migration: Roadmap from A Development Viewpoint

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MICRATIONANT



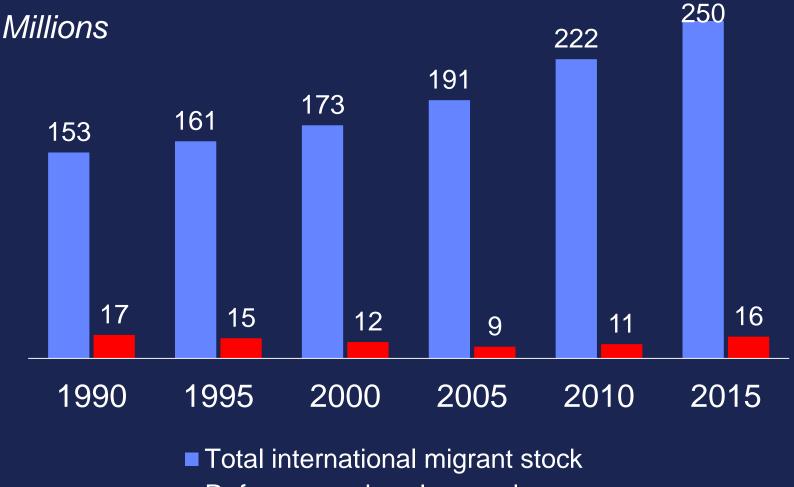
WORLD BANK GROUP

SEPTEMBER 2016

Outline

- Data and drivers of migration
- Benefits and challenges of migration
- Roadmap to a global compact on migration

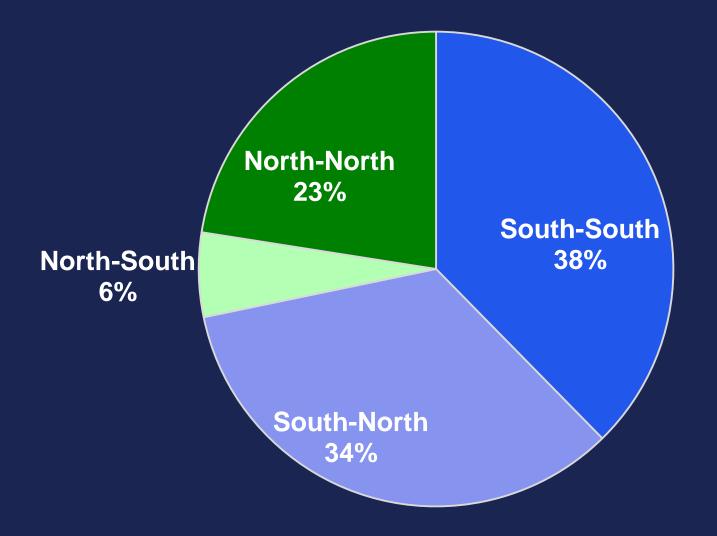
Data: International Refugees and Migrants



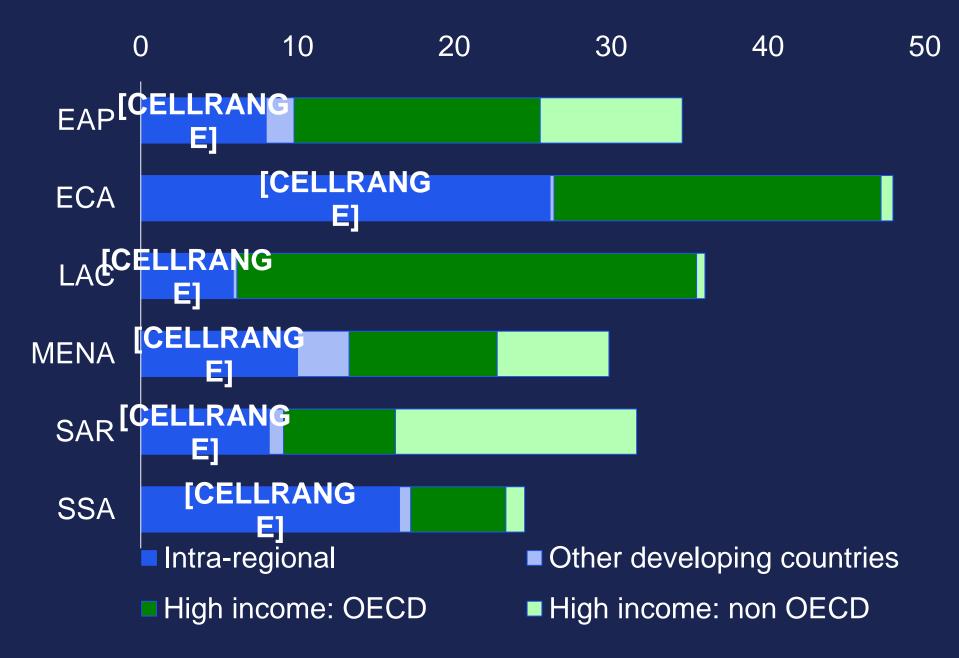
Refugees and asylum seekers

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



Intra-regional migration is substantial in Africa, Europe and Central Asia, and MENA



Migration pressures will increase in future

	Change in	Change in	"Migration
	working age	employment needed	pressure" created
	population,	to keep employment	by the
	2015-2050	rates at 2015 level	unemployed
	(million)	(million)	(million)
	(A)	(B)	(A–B)
Developing countries	2,119	1,243	875
East Asia & Pacific	200	135	65
Europe & Central Asia	8	4	4
Latin America & Carib,	179	109	70
Middle East & N. Africa	204	84	120
South Asia	600	317	283
Sub-Saharan Africa	928	595	333
High income OECD	78	44	35

Source: International Labour Organization calculations based on ILO Trends Econometric Models and UN World Population Prospects (2015 Revision).

Drivers of migration

- Income gaps
- Demographic changes
- Environmental Change
- [Fragility, Conflict, Violence]

Income Gap 70:1

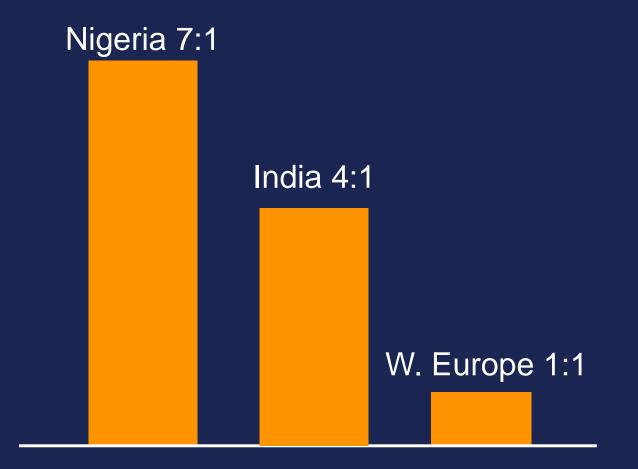
Per capita income, 2015

High-Income \$43,000



Demographic divergence

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



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

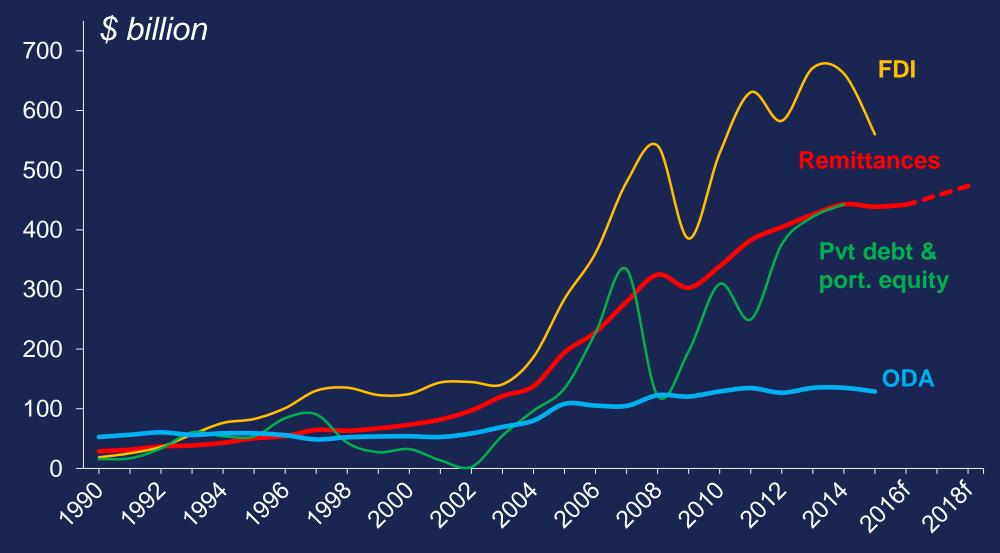
<u>Costs</u>

- 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

	<u>Perception</u>	<u>Reality</u>
United States	32%	13%
France	28%	10%
Spain	24%	12%
United Kingdom	24%	13%

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!