

“Migration and Development” in Asia-Pacific

Implementing safe and orderly and regular migration (SDG 10.7) in the region

International Convention Center jeju | 26 June 2108



Implementing safe, orderly and regular migration

Unpacking Migration & Development

- Drivers of Migration, from crises to opportunities
- Migration driving development
- Indicators of progress on migration and development for Asia-Pacific

Implementing goals on safe migration

- SDGs and Global Compact on Migration
- Regional consultative processes
- IOM work in the region on migration and development

Unpacking Migration and Development

Drivers of migration

Mega-trends driving migration:

Demography

Distance shrinking

Digitalization

Disasters

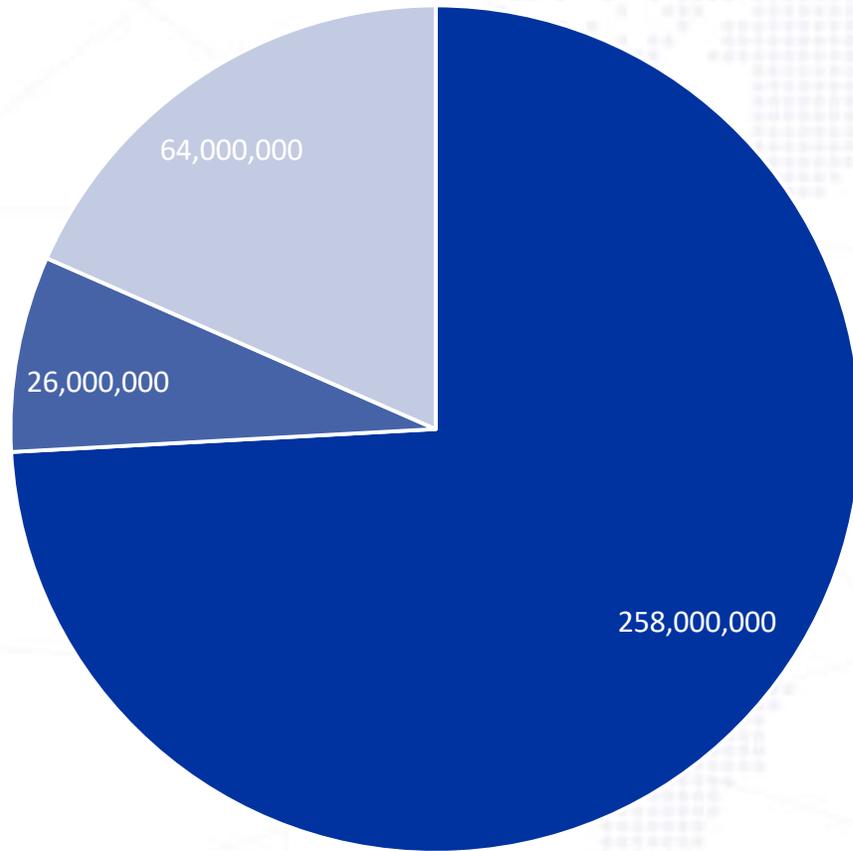
➔ *One in seven on the planet domestic or international migrant*

Drivers of Migration

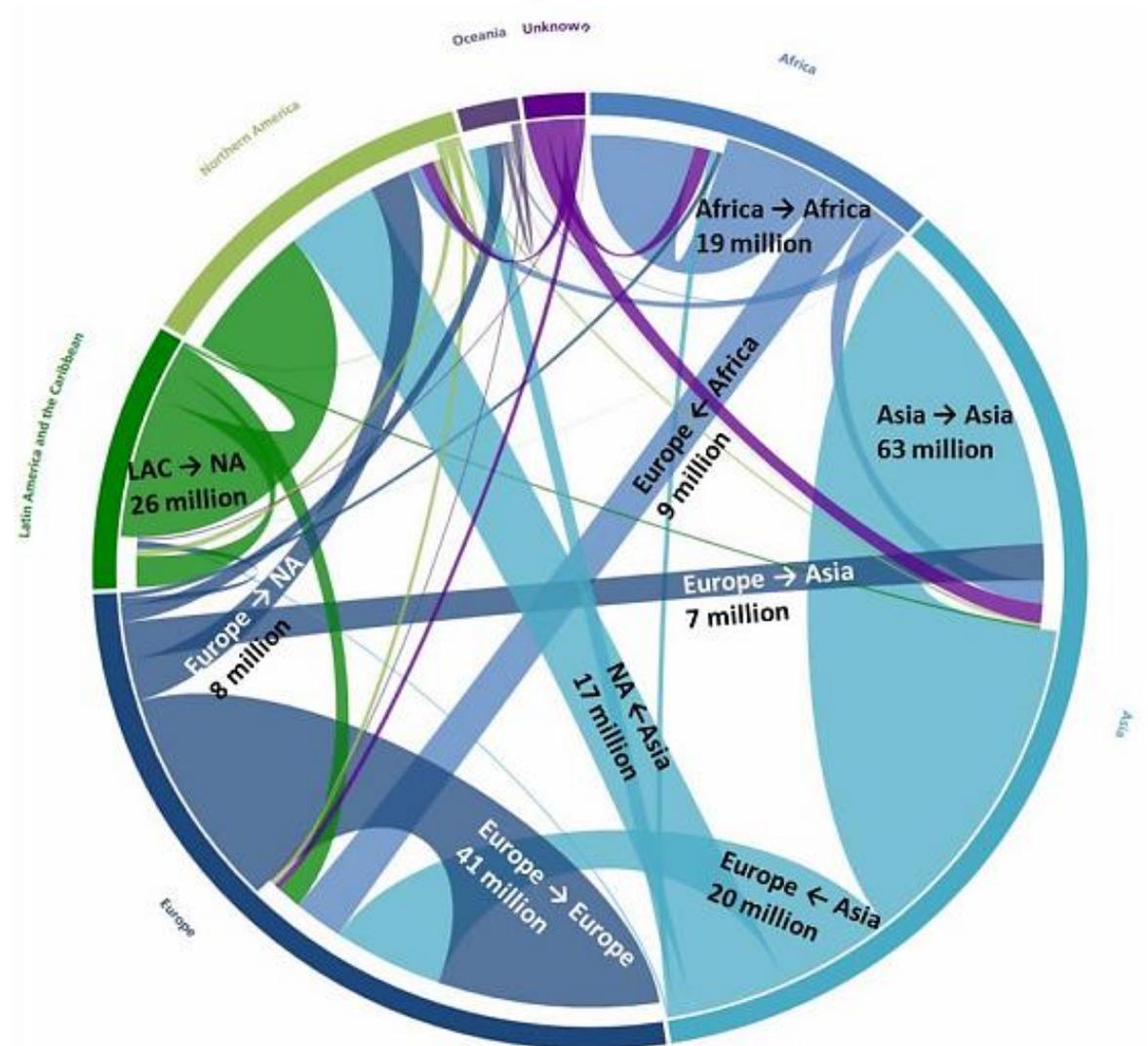
From crises to opportunities...some statistics:

- Refugees and asylum seekers 25,9 million
- IDPs 64,3 million (conflict and disaster)
- International migrants 257.7 million

Break down of mobile populations

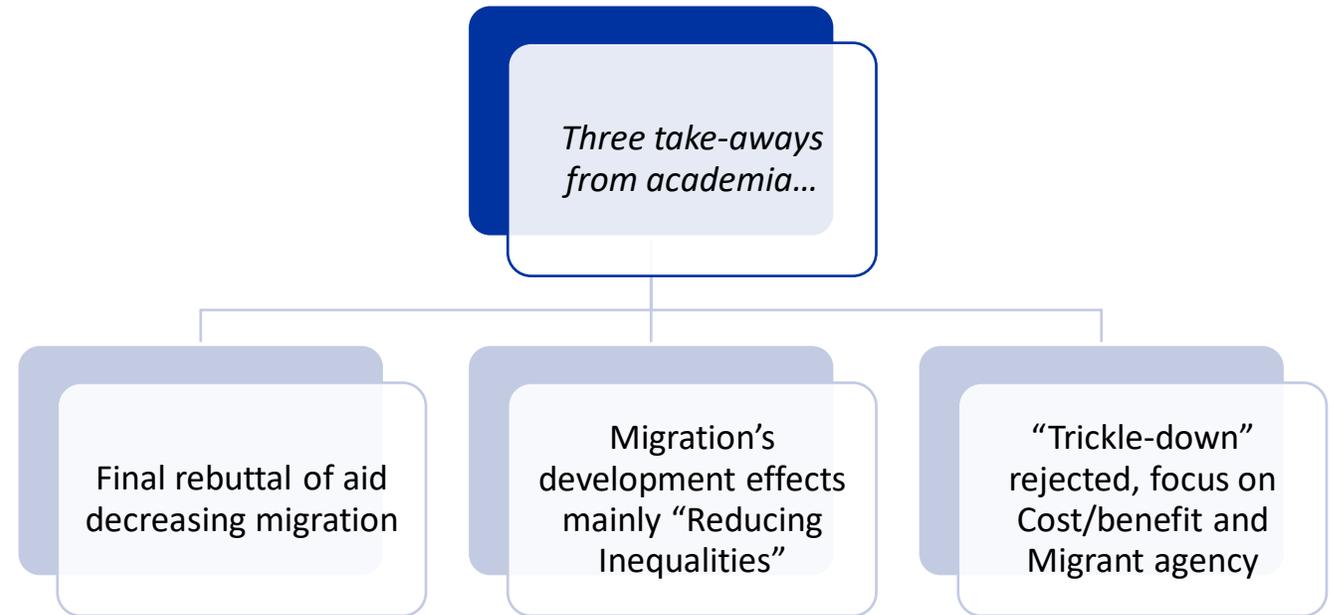


■ International Migrants ■ Refugees and Asylum seekers ■ IDPs



■ Africa ■ Asia ■ Europe ■ Latin America and the Caribbean ■ Northern America ■ Oceania ■ Unknown

How migration drives development



How migration drives development ...in Asia Pacific

Six of the top ten remittance receiving countries are in Asia Pacific. Nepal and Tonga are among the top-ten countries receiving the highest rates of remittances as percentage of GDP.

Studies from Nepal show that welfare gains result when the distribution of remittances is skewed towards entrepreneurs.

Study across 89 developing countries show increase in migrant remittance inflows by 1% is associated with a 2% rise in years of schooling at both the secondary and tertiary levels. Study in Nepal showed absence of educated parents contrast this gain.

the largest diasporas world-wide originate in countries in the Asia Pacific region: India (16 million), China and Philippines (10 million each), Indonesia (8 million), Bangladesh (7 million) and Pakistan (6 million).

Research demonstrates brain drain highly overrated as talented persons are given opportunities that give dividends. Diasporas also spur trade, investment and philanthropy.

Implementing goals on safe migration

Migration in the SDGs

Specific references



4 QUALITY EDUCATION
4.b SCHOLARSHIPS
STUDENT MOBILITY)



5 GENDER EQUALITY
5.2 TRAFFICKING (FOCUS
ON WOMEN AND GIRLS)



8 DECENT WORK AND
ECONOMIC GROWTH
8.7 TRAFFICKING
8.8 MIGRANT WORKERS
RIGHTS (ESP. WOMEN)



10 REDUCED
INEQUALITIES
10.7 WELL-MANAGED
MIGRATION POLICIES
10.c REMITTANCES



16 PEACE AND
JUSTICE
16.2 TRAFFICKING



17 PARTNERSHIPS
FOR THE GOALS
17.16 GLOBAL PARTNERSHIP
17.17 PUBLIC, PRIVATE AND CS
PARTNERSHIPS
17.18 DATA DISAGGREGATION (INCLUDING
BY MIGRATORY STATUS)

Other entry points



1 NO
POVERTY
1.5 RESILIENCE TO
CLIMATE EVENTS AND
SOCIO ECONOMIC SHOCKS



3 GOOD HEALTH
AND WELL-BEING
3.8 ACHIEVING UNIVERSAL
HEALTH



11 SUSTAINABLE CITIES
AND COMMUNITIES
11.5 REDUCE DEATHS AND
NUMBER OF PEOPLE
AFFECTED AND ECONOMIC
LOSSES CAUSED BY DISASTERS
11.B CITIES IMPLEMENTING
INTEGRATED POLICIES



13 CLIMATE
ACTION
13.1-3 RESILIENCE TO
CLIMATE HAZARDS AND
NATURAL DISASTERS

SDGs and Global Compact on Migration

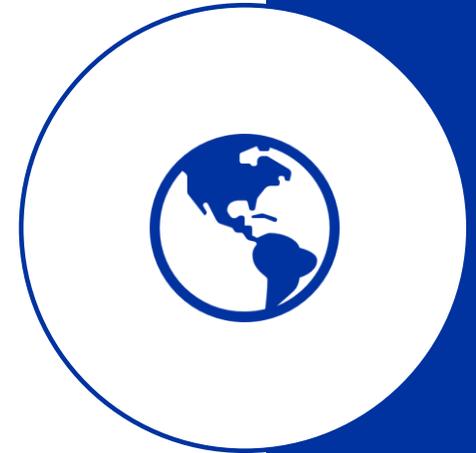
The commitments set by the SDGs:

- SDG 10.7 facilitate orderly, safe, and responsible migration and mobility of people, including through implementation of planned and well-managed migration policies
- SDG 8.7 Take immediate and effective measures to eradicate forced labour, end modern slavery and human trafficking and secure the prohibition and elimination of the worst forms of child labour, including recruitment and use of child soldiers, and by 2025 end child labour in all its forms.
- SDG 8.8 protect labor rights and promote safe and secure working environments of all workers, including migrant workers, particularly women migrants, and those in precarious employment

SDGs and Global Compact on Migration

The follow-up and review at the UN:

- Progress on SDG 8 and 10 reviewed every 4 years
- Done at UN by Development and Finance ministers
- First review 2019 and second review 2023



SDGs and Global Compact on Migration

23 objectives agreed by UN MS “for Safe, Orderly and Regular Migration”, e.g:

- Collect data for evidence-based policies
- Minimize structural factors that compel people to leave their country of origin
- Provide all migrants with proof of legal identity
- Facilitate fair and ethical recruitment and safeguard conditions that ensure decent work
- Invest in skills development and facilitate recognition of skills

SDGs and Global Compact on Migration

The 23 objectives to be reviewed...

Regionally through UN Regional
Economic Commissions and RCPs

Globally at the International
Migration Review Forum, every 4
years

Capacity building mechanism in the
UN

United Nations network on
migration among UN agencies led by
IOM

Regional consultative processes

Principal forums in the Asia-Pacific region

Bali Process

Columbo Process

Abu-Dhabi dialogue

Migration Governance Framework

1. Adherence to international standards and the fulfillment of migrants' rights.

2. Evidence and whole of-government approaches to migration governance.

3. Strong partnerships to support migration governance.



1. Socioeconomic well-being of migrants and society.

2. Effective responses to the mobility dimensions of crises.

3. Safe, orderly and dignified pathways of migration.

Methodology to assess country-specific migration governance structures

Baseline assessment, quick, cost-effective

Framework and methodology to measure SDG progress

The Migration Governance Indicators



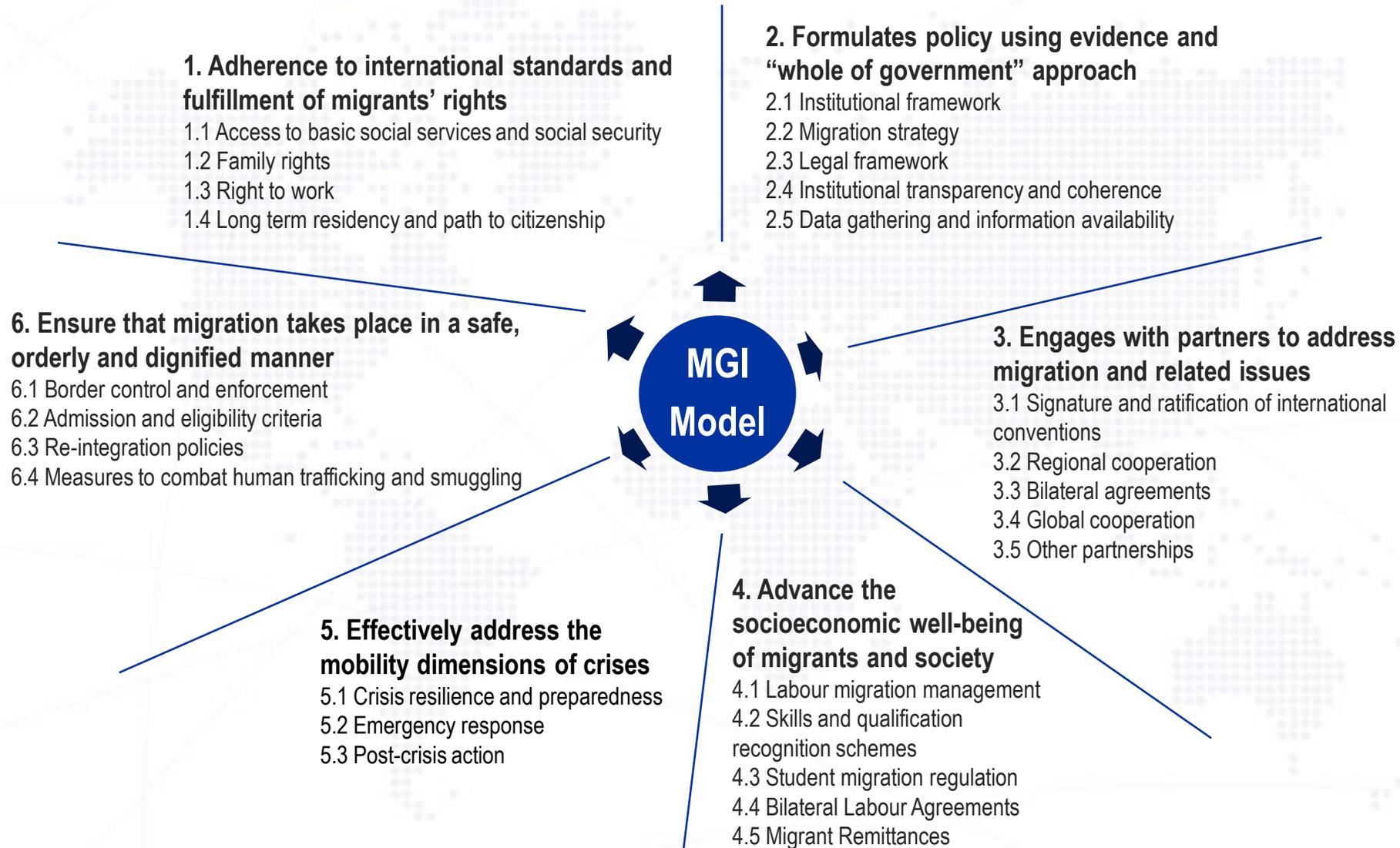
International Organization for Migration (IOM)
The UN Migration Agency

The
Economist

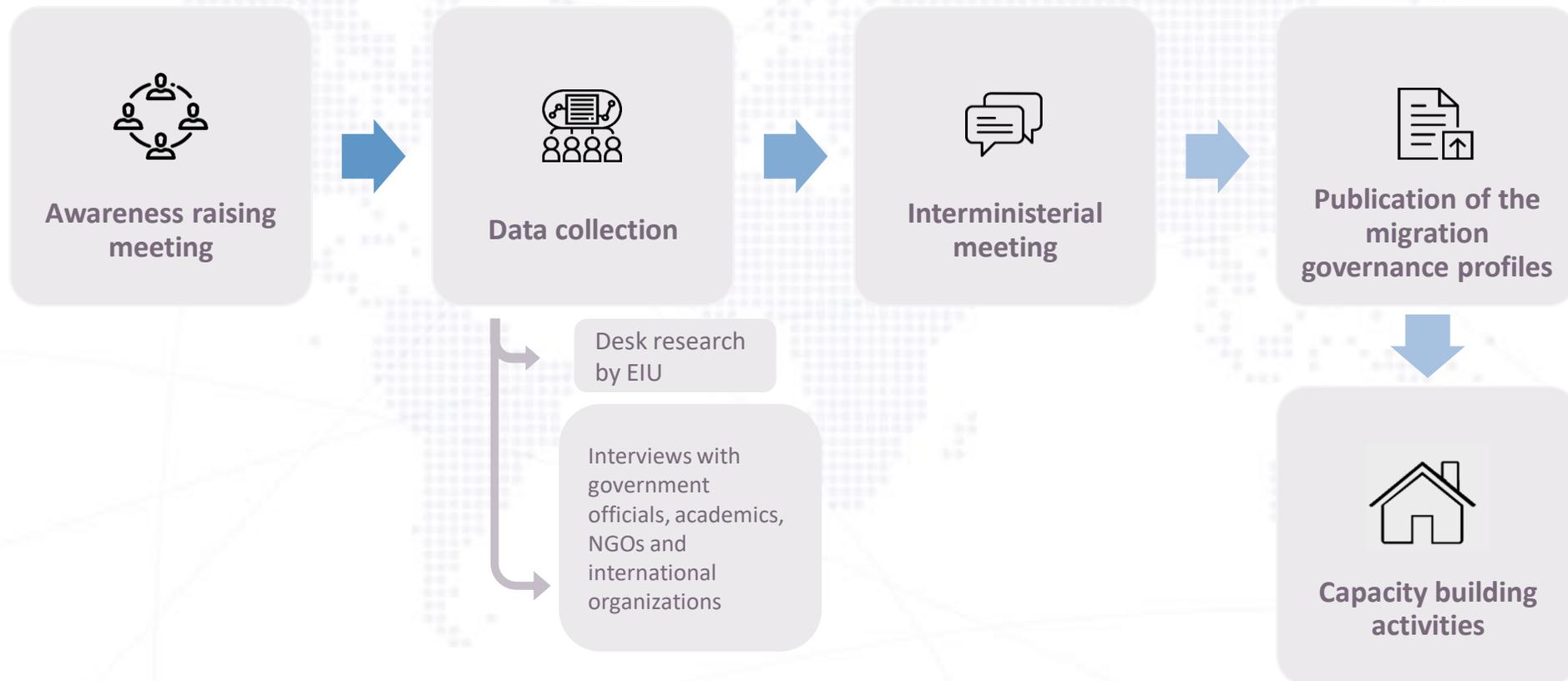
Intelligence
Unit



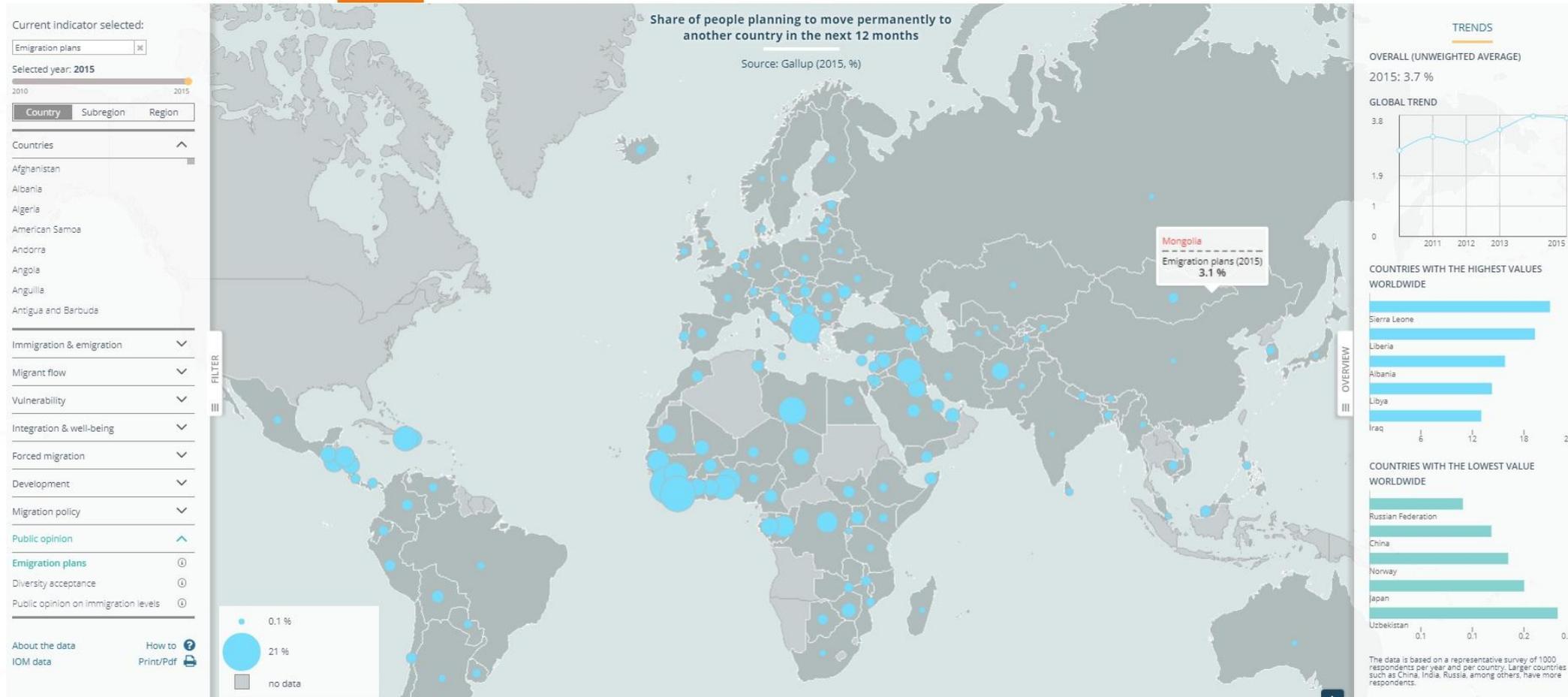
The MGI Framework



The MGI assessment process



Publication of findings – Data Portal



MGI Pilot - 15 countries

January 2016 – May 2016

Bahrain
Bangladesh
Canada
Costa Rica
Germany
Ghana
Italy
Mexico
Moldova
Morocco
The Philippines
South Africa
South Korea
Sweden
Turkey

MGI II (a) - 14 countries

August 2017 – March 2018

Colombia
Dominican Republic
Ecuador
El Salvador
Honduras
Kazakhstan
Kenya
Kuwait
Mali
Mauritius
Portugal
Serbia
Sri Lanka
Uganda

MGI II (b) - 10 countries

September 2017 – August 2018

Albania
Argentina
Brazil
Guatemala
Kyrgyzstan
Lesotho
Nepal
Tuvalu
Ukraine
Vanuatu



Migrant rights

- All countries provide some degree of **government-funded healthcare to migrants**. In ten countries, access is provided regardless of legal status. In six countries, however, only emergency healthcare services are provided.
- 28 countries allow migrants **access to government-funded education** to at least one level of education (primary, secondary or tertiary).
- 16 countries have not ratified the **International Convention on the Protection of the Rights of All Migrant Workers and Members of their Families (ICRMW)**



Whole of government approach

- All but two countries have an **immigration policy**, while 28 countries have **inter-ministerial coordination bodies** to enhance horizontal policy coherence.
- Most countries collect and publish **data on migration** on a regular basis. Most also make some effort to publish migration regulations in the public domain.
- Only half of the countries have aligned their migration strategy with **national development strategies**.



Partnerships

- Partnerships represent the strongest dimension in the MGI framework. Particularly strong is the indicator on **bilateral agreements**: 28 countries participate in formal bilateral agreements, while 25 have semi-formal agreements or Memoranda of Understanding (MOUs) with other countries.
- More than half of the countries participate in **regional agreements promoting labour mobility** (e.g. Gulf Cooperation Council, European Union, Mercosur, East African Community, Eurasian Economic Union)
- More formal channels could be established for **participation by the private sector and diaspora organisations**, as these tend to be engaged on an ad hoc basis in many cases.



Socioeconomic well-being of migrants

- Ten countries do not make **assessments involving labour market demand** for immigrants, while eleven countries have not examined the impact of emigration on the domestic labour market
- Many countries are developing measures to promote the **ethical recruitment of migrants**, both as countries of origin and destination



Mobility dimensions of crises

- Countries are less likely to include this dimension in their migration governance frameworks. Mobility issues are usually addressed in **national resilience strategies or emergency response plans**.
- All countries provide **humanitarian assistance** to migrants in the event of an emergency, regardless of their legal status, and all offer some type of **consular assistance** in emergency situations (such as natural disasters and/or conflict).
- In 11 countries, migration is not specifically addressed in **recovery strategies** or development planning. In 18 countries, there is no specific policy for accommodating the **return of migrants** who have fled during a crisis.



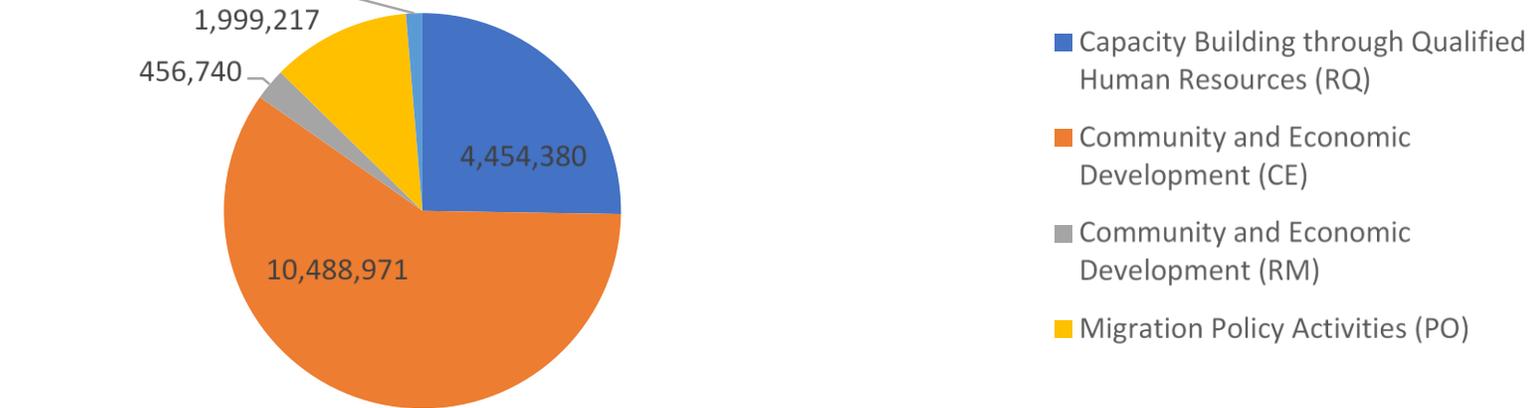
Safe and orderly migration

- Most countries have a **dedicated body** tasked with integrated border control and security.
- While all countries but one have websites outlining **visa options**, only nine allow for a fully online visa application process.
- Much work remains to be done in developing programmes for **assisting nationals who have emigrated** and now wish to be reintegrated into their domestic economies.

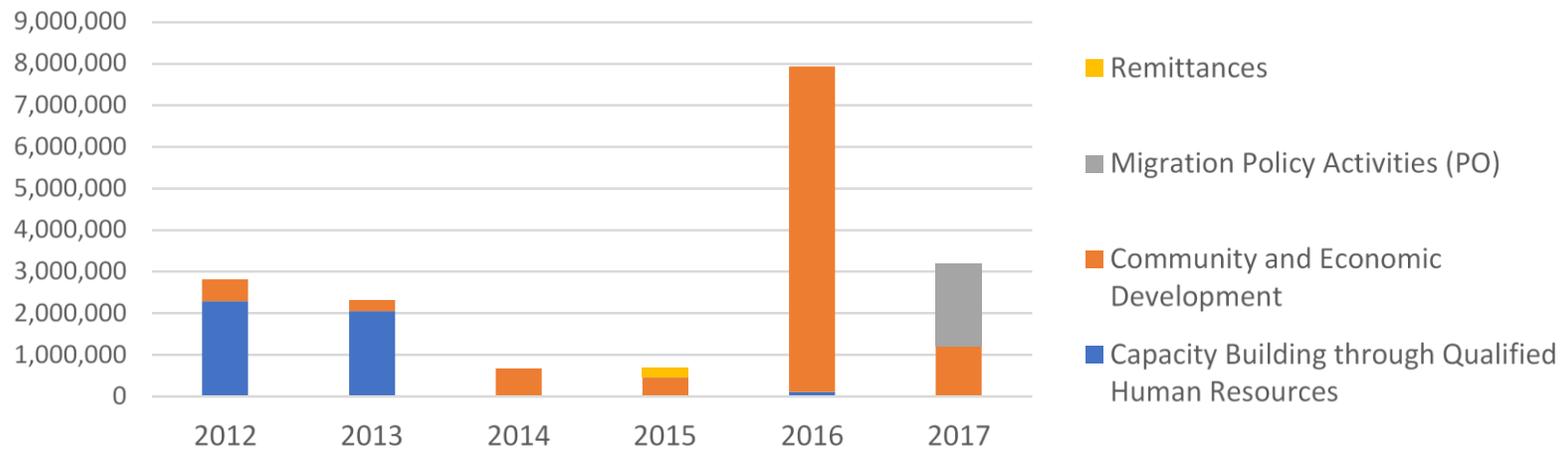
IOM work in Asia-Pacific on migration & development

Number of projects CE/RM/RQ in AP 2012 – 17 by project type				
	<i>CE</i>	<i>RM</i>	<i>RQ</i>	Total
	17	1	3	17
<i>Bangladesh</i>	<i>6</i>	-	-	6
<i>Myanmar</i>	<i>3</i>	-	-	3
<i>Afghanistan</i>	<i>1</i>	-	<i>3</i>	4
<i>Nepal</i>	<i>1</i>	<i>1</i>	-	2
<i>Vietnam</i>	<i>1</i>	-	-	1
<i>Vanuatu</i>	<i>1</i>			1

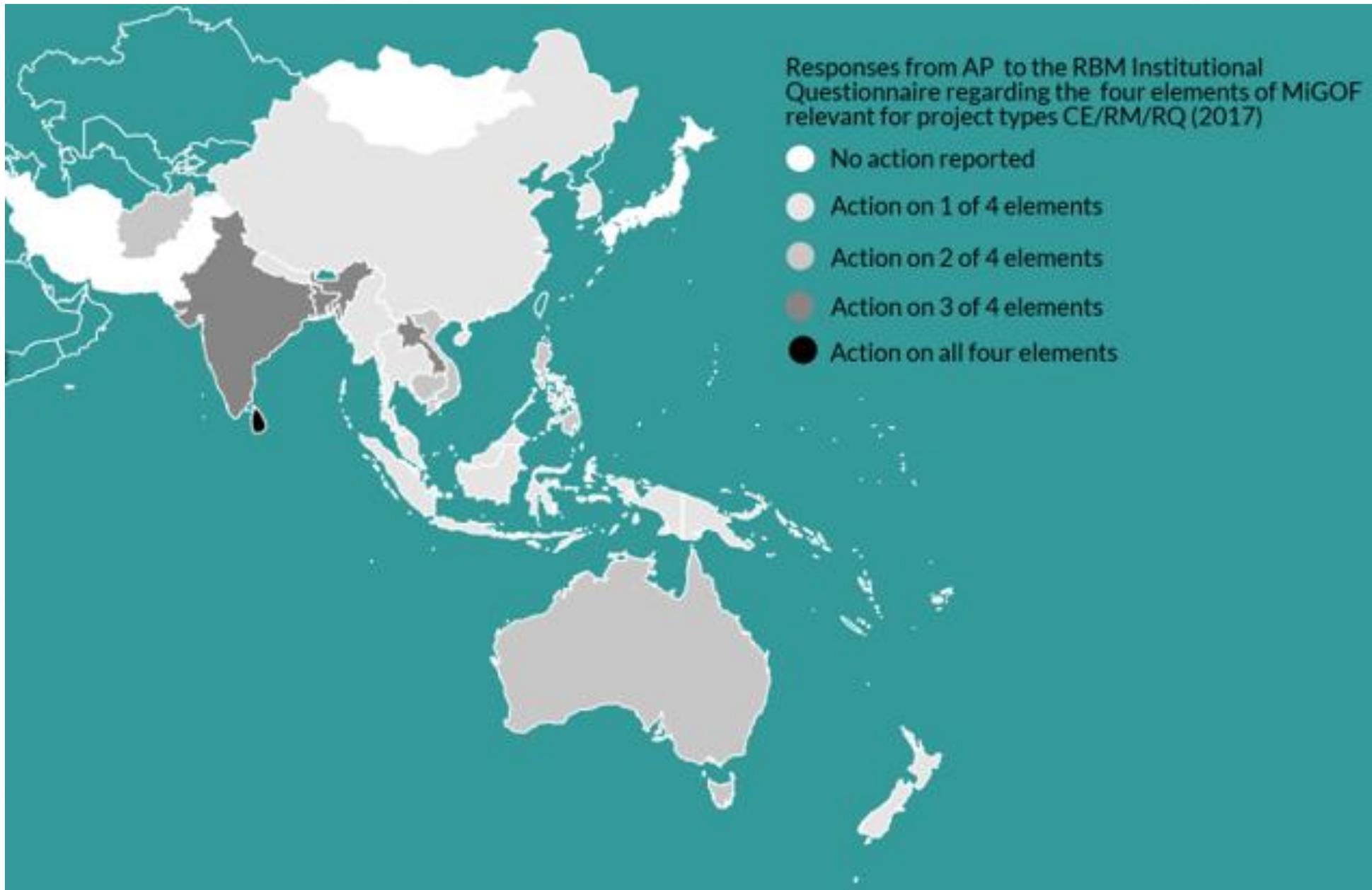
BREAK DOWN OF TOTAL CONTRIBUTIONS TO CE/RM/RQ IN AP 2012-17
(APPROX. USD 17.600.000)



Evolution of funding (USD) toward CE/RM/RQ in AP



<i>Elements of MiGOF relevant for project types CE/RM/RQ RBM Institutional Questionnaire</i>	Principal 2 II. B. Integrating migration into development and other sectoral policies	Principal 3 III. B. UNDAFs (migration in results matrix)	Objective 1 III. Improving financial and economic well- being of migrants	Objective 3 I. Safe and regular migration, Visa processing
<i>Afghanistan</i>	X		X	
<i>Australia</i>		X		X
<i>Bangladesh</i>	X		X	X
<i>Cambodia</i>	X		X	
<i>China</i>	X			
<i>Fiji</i>		X		
<i>India</i>	X	X		X
<i>Indonesia</i>				X
<i>Iran</i>				
<i>Japan</i>				
<i>Lao PDR</i>	X	X		X
<i>Malaysia</i>				X
<i>Maldives</i>				
<i>Micronesia</i>	X	X		
<i>Mongolia</i>				
<i>Myanmar</i>	X			
<i>Nepal</i>	X			
<i>New Zealand</i>				X
<i>Pakistan</i>				
<i>Papua New Guinea</i>	X			
<i>Philippines</i>	X		X	
<i>Rep. of Korea</i>	X			
<i>Sri Lanka</i>	X	X	X	X
<i>Thailand</i>		X		
<i>Timor Leste</i>				X
<i>Vanuatu</i>	X		X	X
<i>Viet Nam</i>	X			X
Sum countries	15	7	6	11



Implementing
M&D
programs of
the future in
Asia-Pacific

Demographic Research (Migr. prone communities, house hold surveys)

Policy development (Migr. Profile, MGI, Mainstr. Migration in Dev. Plans)

Community engagement (Financial literacy, pre-depart, safe migration)

Skills development (Training center cross-border consult. w. private sector)

Sustainable reintegration (Acquired skills, start-ups, community support)