Migration: Faktoren & aktuelle Trends sowie
die Rolle der IOM

AK Migrations- und Flüchtlingsrecht, Frankfurt, 22 Juni 2018
IOM Data Analysis Centre (GMDAC)

Part of IOM’s response to growing calls for action to improve data on international migration globally

Based in Berlin, part of IOM’s Headquarters

Key areas of work:

1. Knowledge management
2. Migration data capacity-building
3. Data analysis and innovative ways to measure migration (SDGs)
Outline

1. IOM’s Mandate and IOM in the UN System
2. Global Migration Trends
3. Key Trends 2017
4. Migration Data Issues
5. Towards a Global Compact for Safe, Orderly and Regular Migration
About IOM

- Established in 1951
- Leading inter-governmental organization in the field of migration
- 169 member states (purple), 10 observer states (blue)
The history of IOM

• Mandated to help European governments to **resettle 11 million** people uprooted by the Second World War.
• Transition **from logistic agency to migration agency**.
• Broadened scope to become the **leading international agency** working with governments and civil society to advance the **understanding of migration** issues, encourage **social and economic development through migration**, and uphold the human dignity and **well-being of migrants**.
IOM’s work areas

• Migration and development

• Facilitating migration

• Regulating migration

• Forced migration.
IOM's in the UN system

- IOM as a related organization (2016)
- The New York Declaration
- Leading the UN Migration Coordination Network that replaces the Global Migration Group
1. Global Migration Trends
Migrant stocks

Estimated global international migrant stock, by sex, 1990—2015

Source: UN Department of Economic and Social Affairs (UN-DESA), Population Division, 2015 Revision
Age distribution of international migrants globally, 2000 and 2015 (%)

Source: UNDESA
World distribution of international migrants, 2015

Source: UNDESA
Top 10 countries of origin (left) and residence (right) of international migrants, 2015 (millions)

Source: UN-DESA
International migrants, by major region of residence, 2000–2015 (millions)

Source: UNDESA
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Direction</th>
<th>Stock (million)</th>
<th>% of total international migrant stock</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>South → South</td>
<td>90.2</td>
<td>37%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>South → North</td>
<td>85.3</td>
<td>35%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>North → North</td>
<td>55.2</td>
<td>23%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>North → South</td>
<td>13.6</td>
<td>5%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: UNDESA
Migration flows

Limited knowledge of migration flows globally, no disaggregation, comparability issues

3 main international datasets on international migration flows:
- **UNDESA** International Migration Flows Dataset: 45 countries (15 in 2005)
- **OECD** International Migration Database: 33 countries
- **EUROSTAT**: EU-28

*Inflows of foreign nationals into OECD countries (millions)*

Source: OECD International Migration Database
Migration flows

Estimated migration flows between regions, 2005–2010

Estimated migration flows between 196 countries, 1990—2010

Source: Abel & Sander (2014)
Migrant workers

Definition

- **Migrant worker**: “a person who is to be engaged, is engaged or has been engaged in a remunerated activity in a State of which he or she is not a national.”

  *International Convention on the Protection of the Rights of All Migrant Workers and Members of Their Families (2003), Art. 2(1)*

Sources

- **ILO Global Estimates of Migrant Workers and Migrant Domestic Workers, 2015**
  Migrant workers: all international migrants “who are currently employed or seeking employment in their country of usual residence.”

- **ILO International Labour Migration Statistics (ILMS) Database for ASEAN countries (10)**

- **OECD**: stock of foreign labour in OECD countries
### Estimated global migrant workforce

Stock (millions) and % of the total workforce, by broad sub-region, 2013

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Region</th>
<th>Stock (millions)</th>
<th>% of global migrant workforce</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Northern Africa</td>
<td>0.8</td>
<td>0.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sub-Saharan Africa</td>
<td>7.9</td>
<td>5.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Latin America and the Caribbean</td>
<td>4.3</td>
<td>2.9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Northern America</td>
<td>37.1</td>
<td>24.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Northern, Southern and Western Europe</td>
<td>35.8</td>
<td>23.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Eastern Europe</td>
<td>13.8</td>
<td>9.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Central and Western Asia</td>
<td>7.0</td>
<td>4.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Arab States</td>
<td>17.6</td>
<td>11.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Eastern Asia</td>
<td>5.4</td>
<td>3.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>South-Eastern Asia and the Pacific</td>
<td>11.7</td>
<td>7.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Southern Asia</td>
<td>8.7</td>
<td>5.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td><strong>150.1</strong></td>
<td><strong>100</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>


- **71%** employed in services, **18%** in industry, **11%** in agr.
- **56%** male, **44%** female
Remittances

- Usually understood as **financial or in-kind transfers made by migrants to relatives back home**
- **BUT** issues with definitions and methodological challenges
- **World Bank** main source of global (bilateral) remittance flows and transaction costs

*Source: World Bank, 2017*
Top remittance recipients, 2016 (est.)

Source: World Bank, 2017
Cost of sending 200 US$

Source: World Bank, 2017
Forced displacement due to violence and conflict globally, end of 2016

Total: 65.6 million people
- 22.5m refugees
- 40.3m IDPs (IDMC)
- 2.8m asylum-seekers

55% of refugees from Syria (5.5m), Afghanistan (2.5m) and South Sudan (1.4m)

84% of refugees hosted by low- and middle-income countries

Source: UNHCR, 2017
Forced displacement due to natural disasters during 2016

- 24.2m people **newly displaced by natural disasters in 2016** (IDMC)
- **South and East Asia** were the most affected regions (but **small island states** as % of pop)

Source: IDMC, 2017
Irregular migration and migrant smuggling

- **No reliable global statistics** on the number of irregular migrants globally
- **Fluid nature** of irregular migration (status, not individual)

- **Estimated 50m** irregular migrants globally a decade ago (UNDP, 2009)
- A significant number **used smuggling services**
- The estimate is **believed to have increased** since (UNODC, 2011)

*Over 90% of all migrants that reach the EU have used smuggling services*

Rob Wainwright, Director of Europol, 2016

- **Estimates of stocks of irregular migrants** in certain countries/regions (Europe, US)
- No global assessment of **access to basic services for undocumented migrants**
- Irregular migration data needed to **monitor progress towards SDGs**
Irregular arrivals to Europe by sea, 2009—2017 (until 18 June)

Estimated migrant fatalities and disappearances globally
1 Jan. 2014 – 28 June 2017

22,427 deaths and disappearances recorded

Source: IOM's Missing Migrants Project. Visualization by Humanitarian Data Exchange
2.: 2017 Migration Trends Update
2017 Migration Trends

- Number of people internally displaced by conflict **almost doubled** since 2016 (from 7 to 12 million)
- **Asylum** applications in the EU 28 have **halved** (from 1.3 million to 700,000)
  - Not equal across EU
  - +96% in Spain (15,000)
  - -73% in Germany (520,000)
- Illegal border crossings into EU lowest in four years, -60% since 2016
- US Border Patrol has -24% apprehensions since 2016
- **6163 migrants dead** or missing (-25%),
- **3139 in the Mediterranean** (-40%)
2. Migration Data Issues
Data issues and gaps

- Lack of reliable, comparable, timely and disaggregated data on migrant stocks and flows

- Limitations of traditional sources of migration data
  - Population censuses: main source but infrequent
  - Household surveys: costly and methodologically problematic (sample size)
  - Administrative records: events, not people

- (Some of the) knowledge gaps
  - Migration flows
  - Public opinion on migration
  - Migration policies
  - Migration and the environment
  - Well-being of migrants
  - Irregular migration
  - Migration potential/forecasting

SDGs
For a review see chapter on Innovative Data Sources in Migration and Development Data Handbook produced by the Global Migration Group (A. Singleton, ed.)
3. Towards a Global Compact for Safe, Orderly and Regular Migration
The global context

Unique opportunity: Migration at the top of the global policy agenda

- High-Level Dialogue on Migration and Development, 2013
- Agenda 2030 for Sustainable Development – *leaving no one behind*

→ Towards a Global Compact for Safe, Orderly and Regular Migration

... What should be the priorities?
What are *well-managed* migration policies?

IOM Council Resolution C/106/40 (Nov. 2015)
Towards the Global Compact for Safe, Orderly and Regular Migration

Preparatory process (Modalities Resolution)

• **Phase I (consultations):** Apr. – Nov. 2017
• Phase II (**stocktaking**): Nov. 2017 – Jan. 2018
• Phase III (**intergovernmental negotiations**): Feb. – July 2018

**Informal thematic consultations**
1. Human rights of all migrants, social inclusion, cohesion and all forms of discrimination
2. Addressing the drivers of migration, including effects of climate change and human-made crises
3. International cooperation and governance on migration
4. Contributions of migrants and diasporas to all dimensions of sustainable development
5. Smuggling of migrants, trafficking in persons and modern slavery
6. Irregular migration and regular pathways
**IOM’s Vision for a Global Compact**

- **Historic opportunity** for achieving a world where *migrants move out of choice, not necessity*

- GCM should place the *rights, needs, capacities and contributions of migrants* at its core

- **4 key elements:**
  1. Protecting the right of migrants
  2. Facilitating safe, orderly and regular migration
  3. Reducing incidence and impacts of forced and irregular migration
  4. Addressing the mobility consequences of natural and human-made disasters

- Other IOM initiatives including
  - **Thematic Papers**
  - **IOM Research Leaders Syndicate**
Global Migration Data Portal: Data & Migration Statistics

- World Map features 71 migration indicators
- 15 international data providers
- Breakdown by country, sub-region, region
- Automatically generated country profiles based on the indicators, presenting migration trends
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