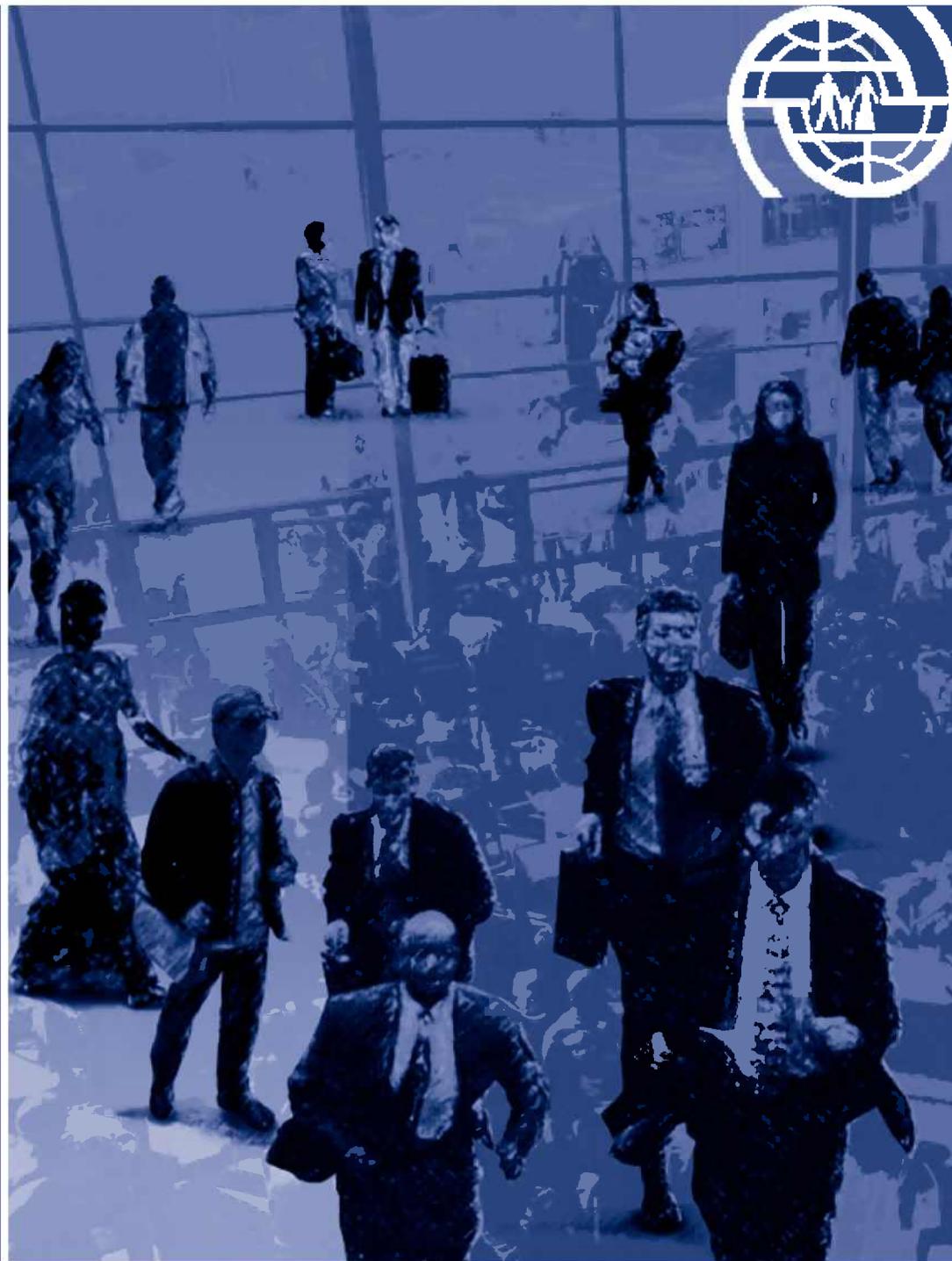


2008 WORLD MIGRATION REPORT

Managing
Labour Mobility
in the Evolving
Global Economy



World Migration Report: Dual Purpose



Part A: Snapshot and analysis

Contemporary patterns of mobility linked to economic purposes

Mosaic of independent studies by specialist researchers



Part B: Working tools

Inventory of policy elements for the development of strategic responses

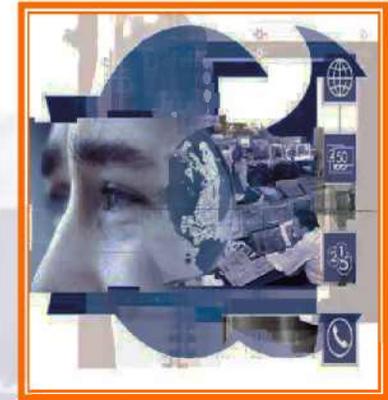
Most written in house



Mobility Patterns Related to Employment



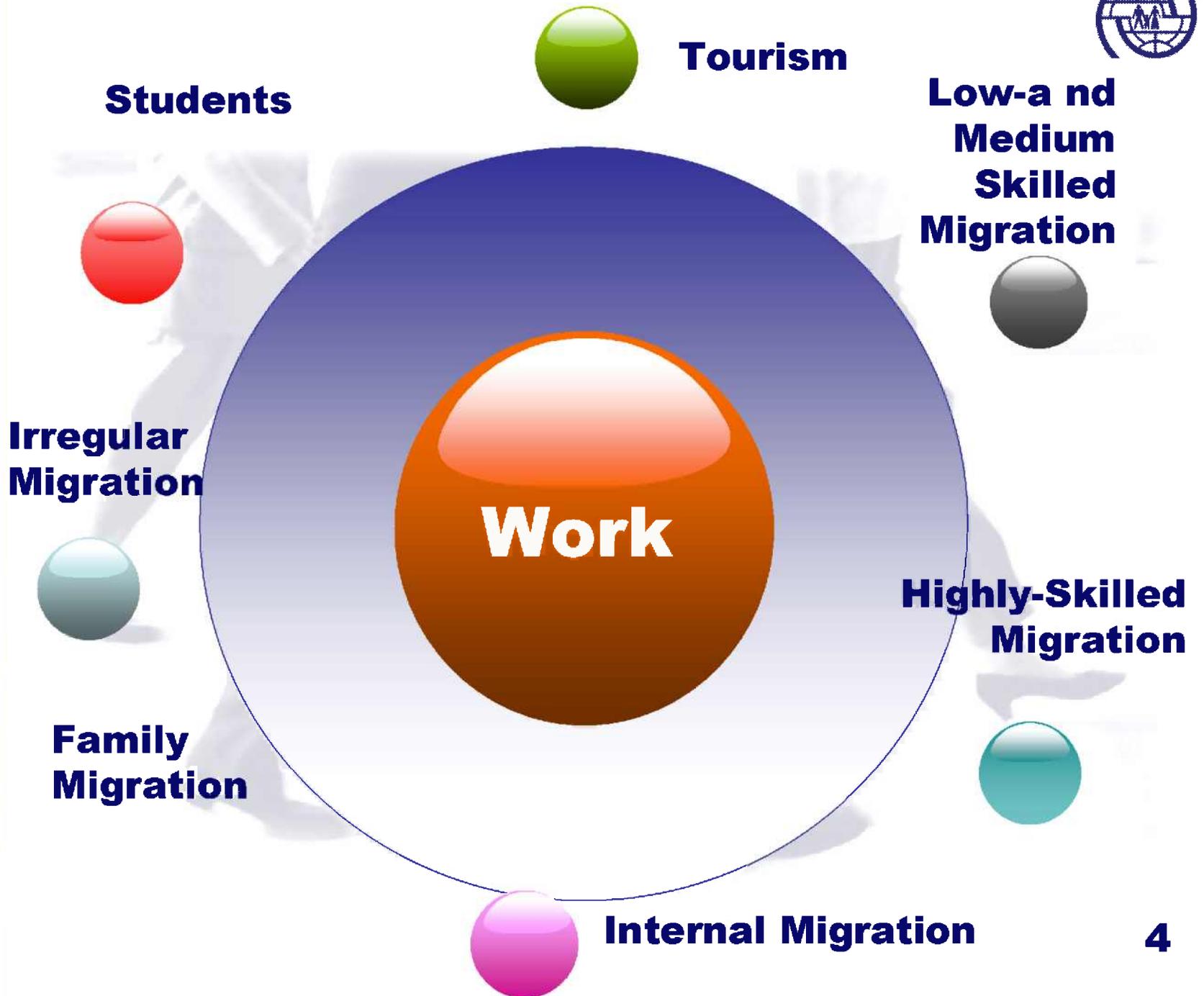
“Global Labour Market”



More countries entered or entering world economy

Markets more open to international trade and capital flows

Workforce more integrated into the world economy



Mobility Patterns Related to Employment



Highly skilled migrants

Growing numbers



10% of all highly skilled persons from the developing world live either in North America or Europe

46% increase in share of tertiary educated migrants
migrant flows in OECD countries between 1990 and 2000

Different, conflicting agendas

Countries of destination: to beat the competition through policies that will attract the “best and brightest”*

Countries of origin: need for protection from the loss of highly skilled nationals and/or to secure return

* Kapur and McHale, 2005

Mobility Patterns Related to Employment



Low- and middle-skilled migration

Today most high-income countries have multiple programmes

Enable foreign workers access via “front, side, and back doors”*



New Rationale

Welcome skilled workers and allow them to settle

Promoting circular migration

Greater impact on poverty reduction than emigration of professionals

Workers come from lower-income families and communities: benefit more directly from migration

Withdrawal from home-country labour markets opens opportunities for replacement workers

Remit more per person than highly-skilled professionals, especially if left families behind

* Philip Martin

Mobility Patterns Related to Employment



Students

Between 1998 and 2004 number of foreign students enrolled worldwide rose by 52% to 2.7 million

OECD countries host 85% of total

Shifts in both government motivations and the design of educational programmes

Broad academic, political, cultural and development aid goals

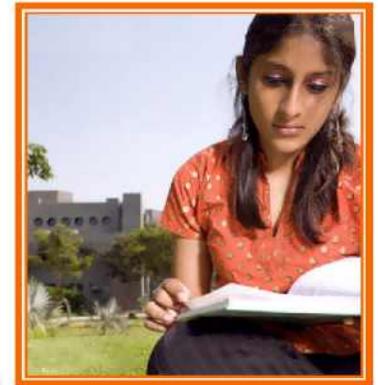


More economic objectives

Education programmes to recruit highly skilled migrants

Entry card to the international job market for foreign students

Internationalization of higher education



Mobility Patterns Related to Employment



Short-term movement (tourism and business)

Many flows for leisure and business related to earlier migration

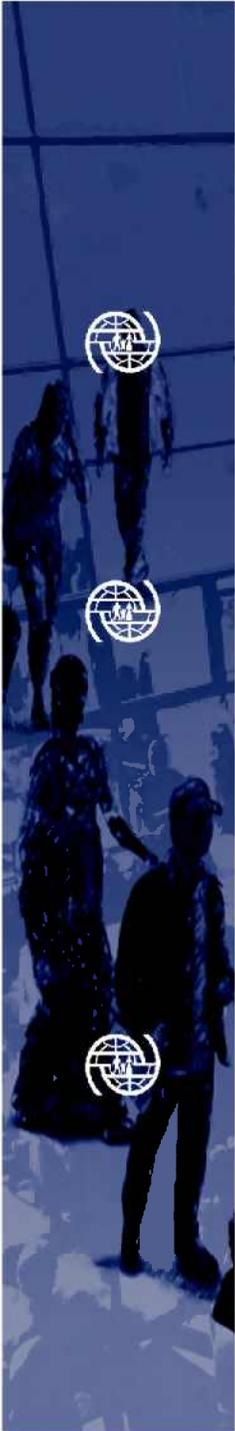
Tourist movements give rise to longer-term migration

Promote further tourisms and business movement from home countries

Migration related to building of tourism infrastructure

Skills, experience and knowledge of travelers can meet temporary labour market needs

Working holiday schemes



Mobility Patterns Related to Employment



Family Migration

Two-thirds of immigration into the U.S.
Between a third and a quarter in Canada
and Australia (2006)



Sharp Distinction

Socially-oriented
family reunion
programmes

Labour migration
programmes

Often misleading

Family migration: largest single category in the North

Generally dominated by women

Image of woman and dependant family
migrant with little interest in working

Outdated



Mobility Patterns Related to Employment



Internal Labour Migration

In many countries far more important* than outmigration to more distant destinations

In terms of numbers of people and value of remittances

China: dramatic increase over past two decades

26 million in 1988 to 126 million in 2004

Majority: circular rural-urban migrants with strong links to rural family

Rising incidence of such movement

Impact of internal remittance flows on development

Migration of women, children and ethnic minorities and resultant segmentation of migrant labour markets

Strong link with international migration



* In conjunction with proximate cross-border flows

* Especially in countries with marked regional inequalities but not limited to developing world

Mobility Patterns Related to Employment



Irregular Migration

Present in all major migration systems



Work opportunities for lower-wage, low-skilled migrant workers: important incentive for irregular migrants

Most occurs through lawful entry of persons who become irregular

Demand for low-skilled labour not met through regular channels

Global industry:

Connections to legitimate migration agencies at one end

To criminal networks at the other end



Labour Migration: Key Aspect of Human Mobility and Global Economy

Before (last 3 decades of the 20th Century)

Pre-eminence of asylum and irregular migration on policy agendas

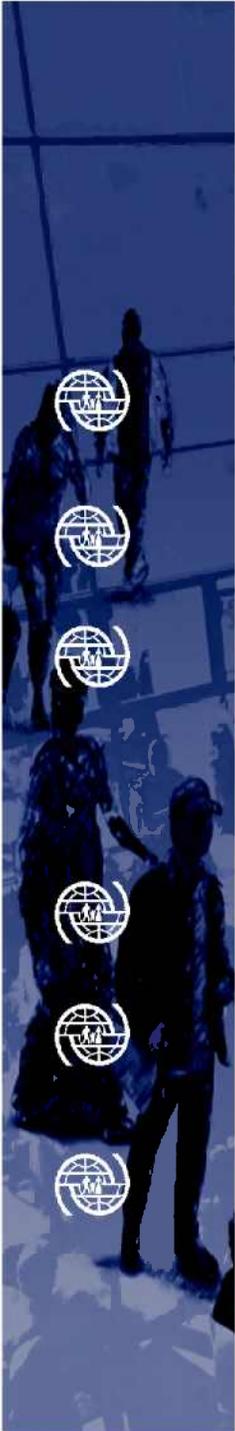
Focus on protection and humanitarian assistance

Little space for comprehensive migration management

Recent shift in policy perspective

Possible realisation that tackling isolated migration problems such as integration or return not very effective

Economic impact of labour migration on countries of origin, through remittance flows





Policy Strategies and Responses

Importance of data: knowledge base

Crucial to understanding of labour migration flows

Formulation of effective policies

Different data needs at policy, programme and case management levels

Three initiatives to enhance governments' knowledge base:

Improving reliability and comparability of existing data sources

Gathering new data on issues requiring fresh attention

Transnational communities

Return and circular migration

Remittances

Dissemination and utilization of data and research on labour migration



Policy Strategies and Responses



Countries of Origin

Deployment of workers abroad

Human Resource Development

Elements of an optimally functioning foreign employment policy:

- Regulation of private recruitment agencies
- Protection of workers
- Provision of support services (including notably the dissemination of accurate and authoritative information)
- Marketing structures
- Administrative structures

International cooperation

- Important role of Regional Consultative Processes (RCPs)



Policy Strategies and Responses

Countries of Destination

Meeting specific labour market needs

Migrant Workers in Safe, Planned predictable ways

Human Resource Development

Key policy issues confronting countries of destination:

- Needs assessment
- Design of foreign labour admission policies
- Post-admission policies, including labour market regulation and protection,
- Migrant worker rights and responsibilities
- Economic and social integration of newcomers
- Maintenance of social cohesion
- Irregular migration

Partnerships of key stakeholders





Policy Strategies and Responses

The Migration and Development Relationship

Countries of origin

Countries of destination

Development

Trade policies

Capacity building

Development-friendly policies

Diasporas

Common Sphere of Interests
Mainstream migration and remittances into national development strategies

Labour migration policies

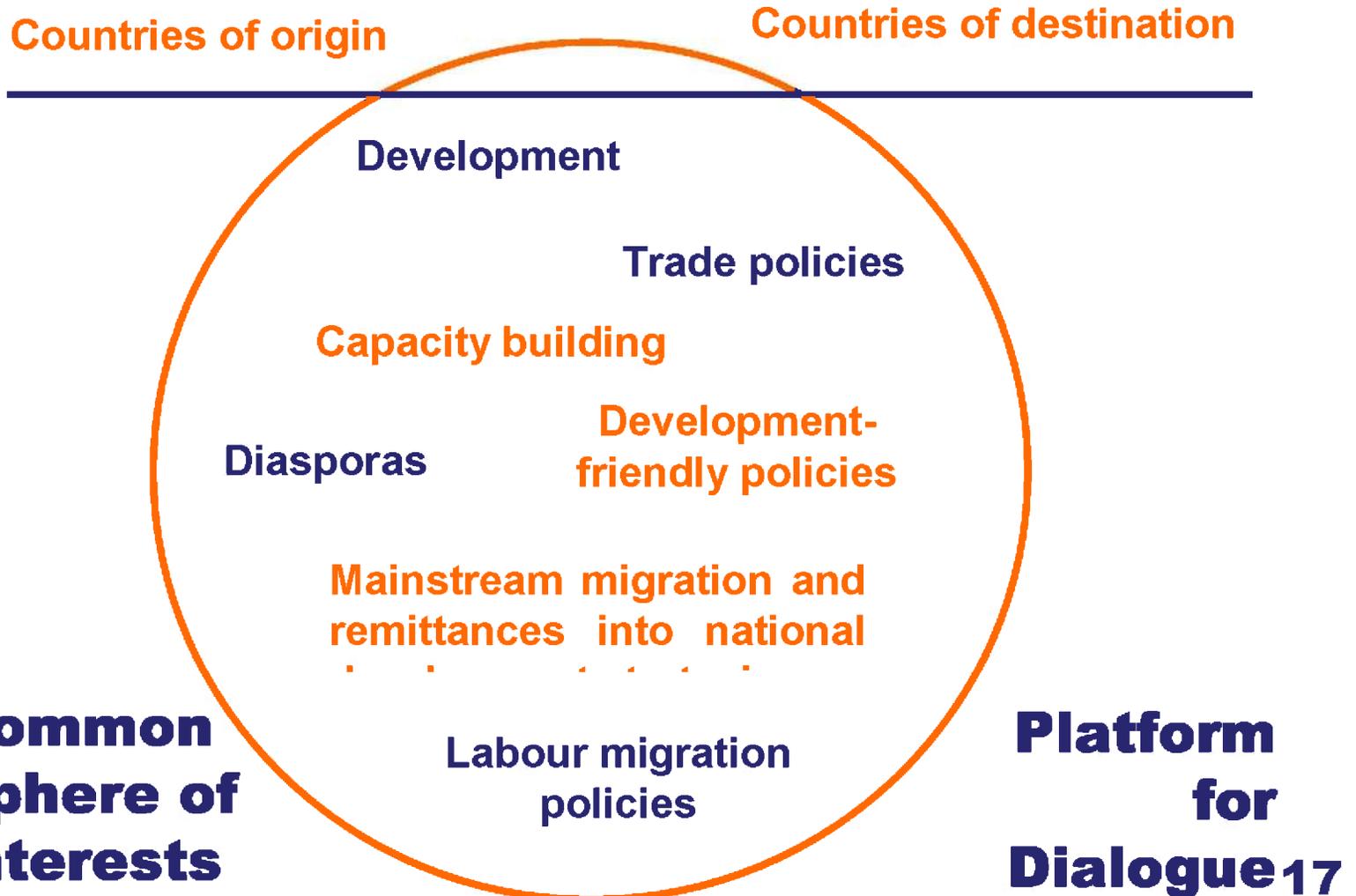
Platform for Dialogue 16





Policy Strategies and Responses

The Migration and Development Relationship





Policy Strategies and Responses

International cooperation

Formal:

- International human rights and labour law treaties (UN & ILO)
- Multilateral agreements regulating international trade (GATS Mode 4)
- Regional integration processes
- Bilateral arrangements

Informal:

- Global Forum on Migration and Development (GFMD)
- Regional Consultative Processes
- IOM's International Dialogue on Migration (IDM)



Concluding Remarks

Human mobility: defining feature of contemporary world

Mobility for economic purposes at the heart of mobility

Labour market dynamics increasingly operating across international borders





Concluding Remarks

Knowledge base: mobility issues and patterns

Meeting demand with supply in a safe, regular, humane and orderly ways

Recognition of the capacity-building needs of all governments





Managed migration

Best way to ensure

Supply meets demand

The human rights of migrants are upheld and protected

Integration & adaptation is effective

Migration can work for development



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