Global Immigration Context and its Consequences: Problems, Successes, and its Great Challenges

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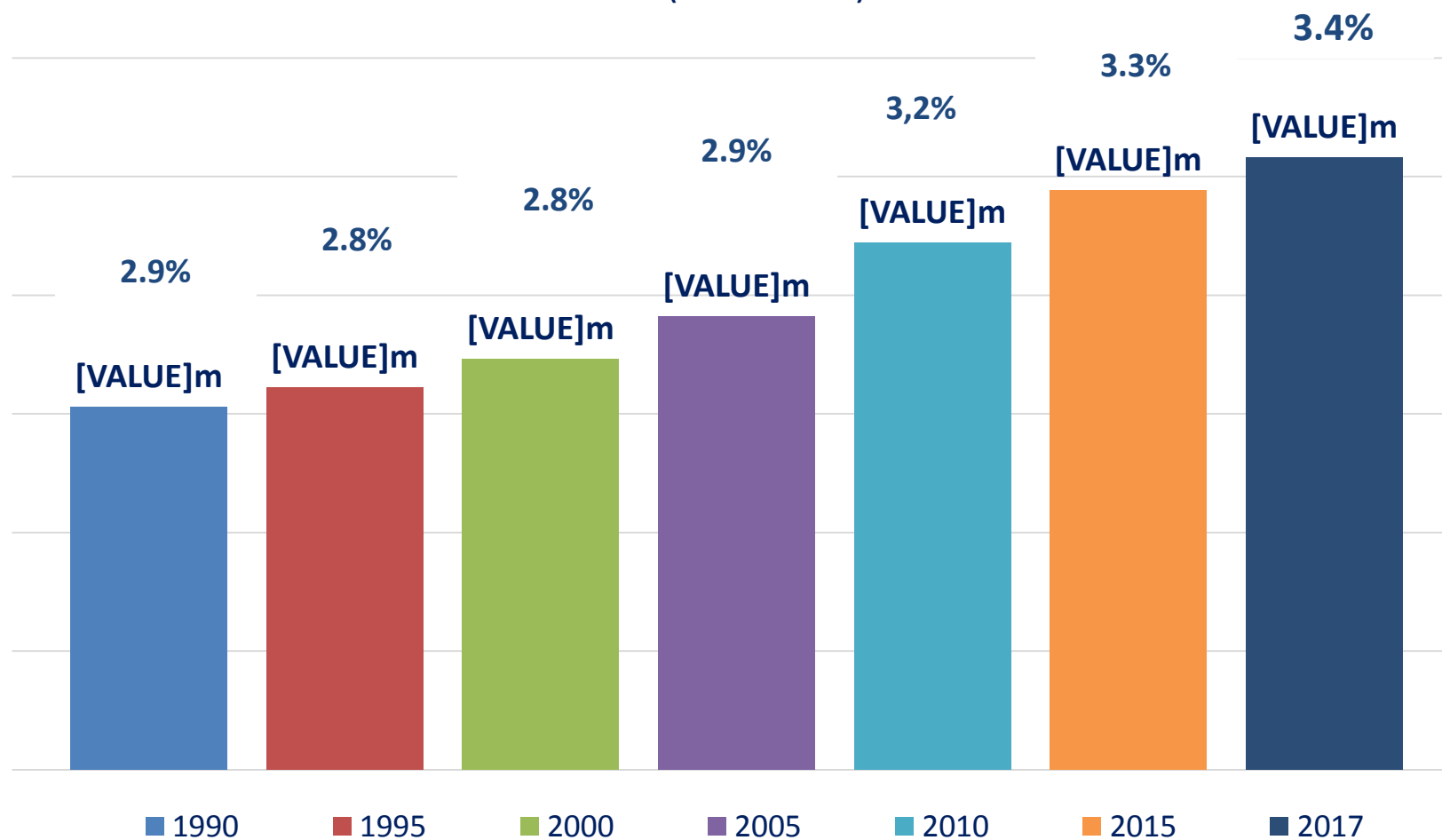
Facilitator

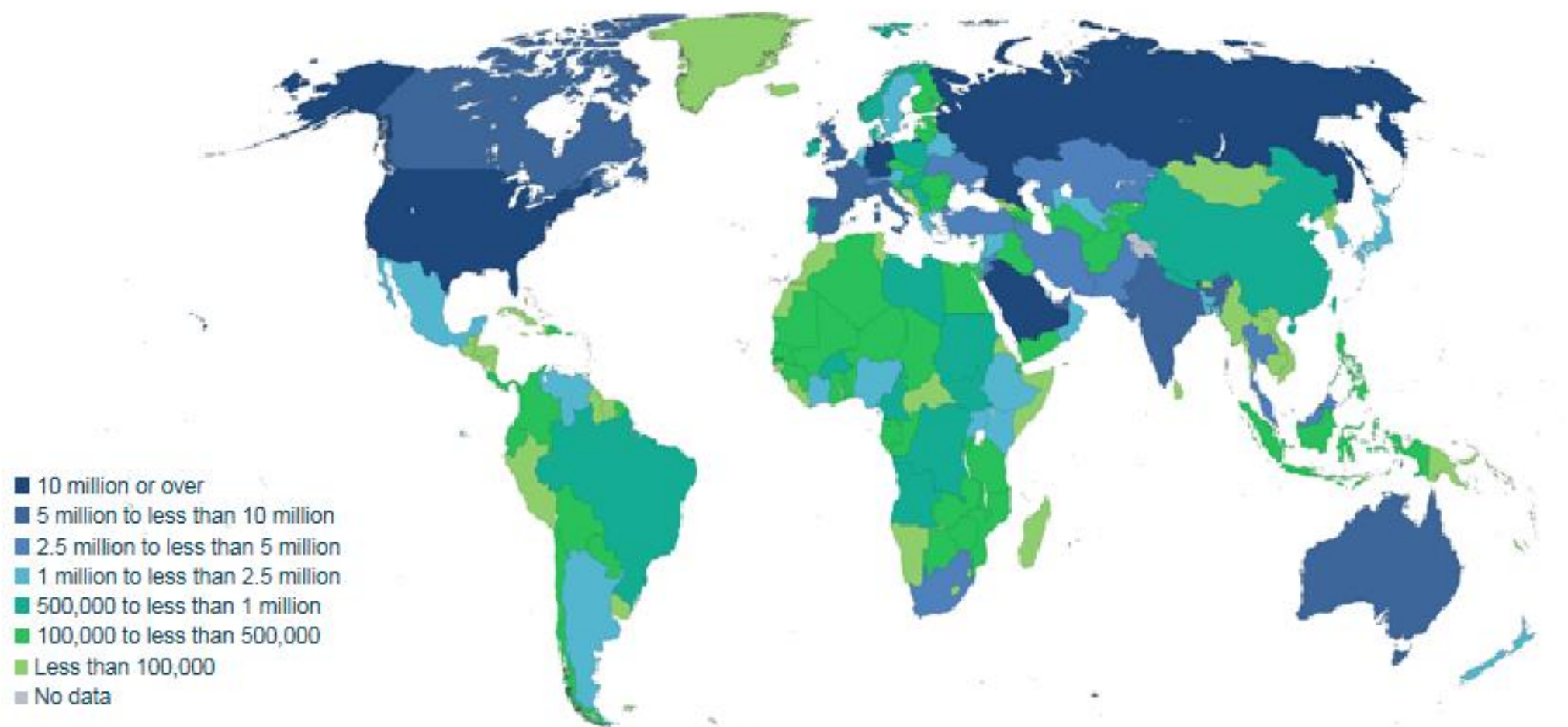**#ParlAmericas2018**

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WIFI: Fairmont_Meeting
Contraseña: Parlam15

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Evolution of international migration
(in millions)

1990	1995	2000	2005	2010	2015	2017

2.9% 2.8% 2.8% 2.9% 3,2% 3.3% 3.4%

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International migrants worldwide - 2017

- 10 million or over
- 5 million to less than 10 million
- 2.5 million to less than 5 million
- 1 million to less than 2.5 million
- 500,000 to less than 1 million
- 100,000 to less than 500,000
- Less than 100,000
- No data

Fuente: UN-DESA

International migrants by destination region
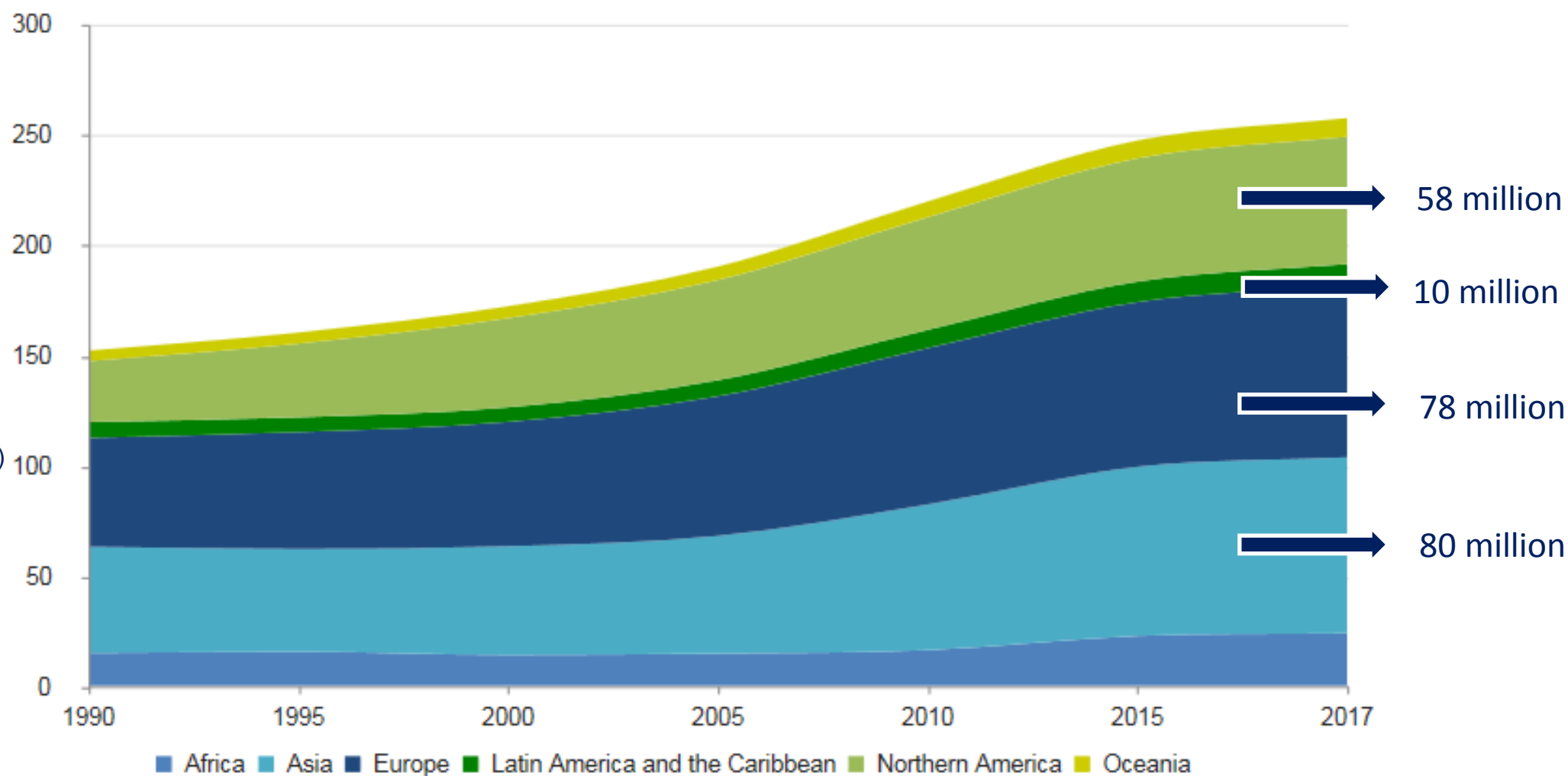
Source: World Migration Report 2018 y ONU-DAES (2017 Revision)

58 million

10 million

78 million

80 million

Africa ■ Asia ■ Europe ■ Latin America and the Caribbean ■ Northern America ■ Oceania
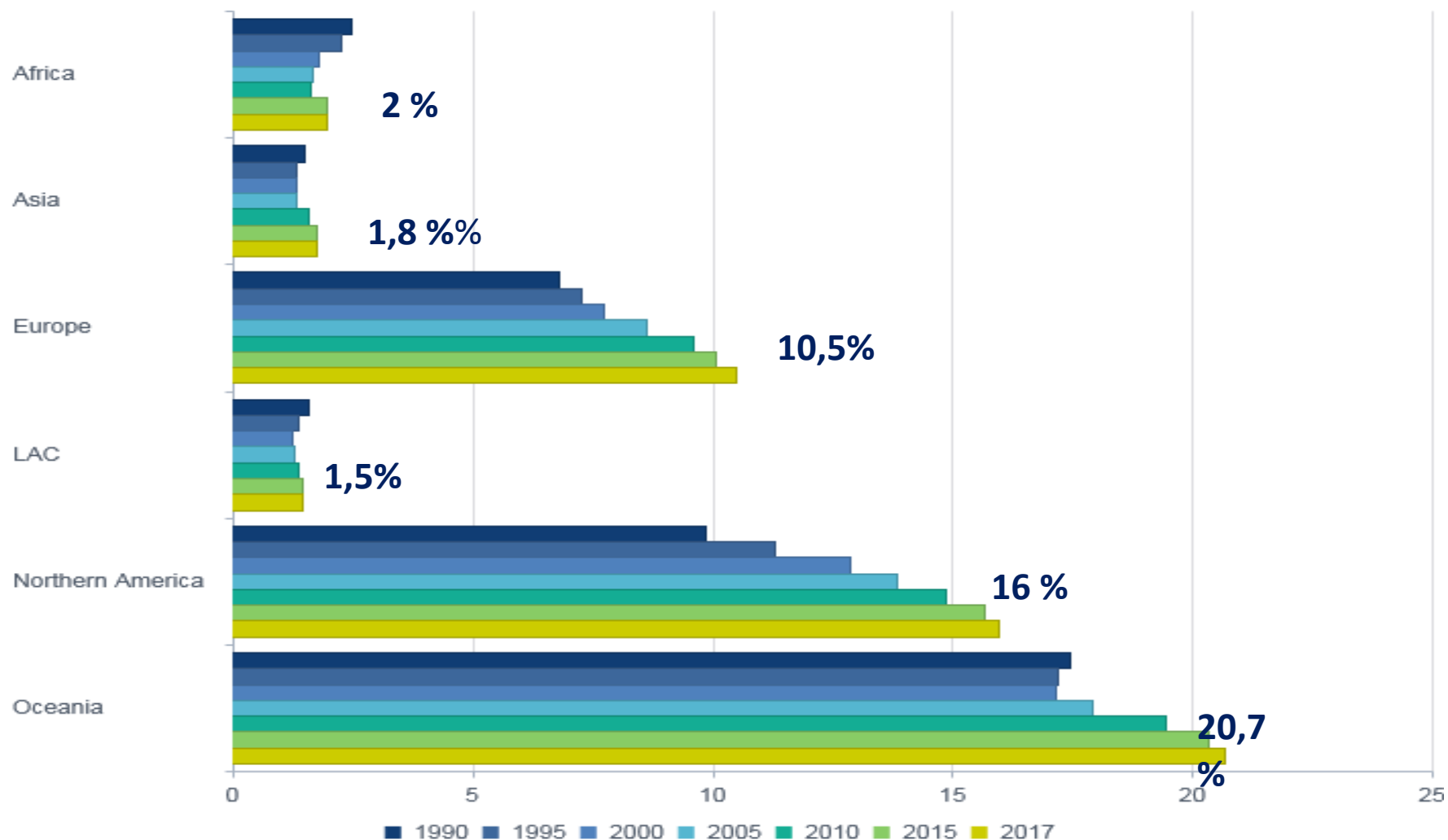
% of migrants who are women
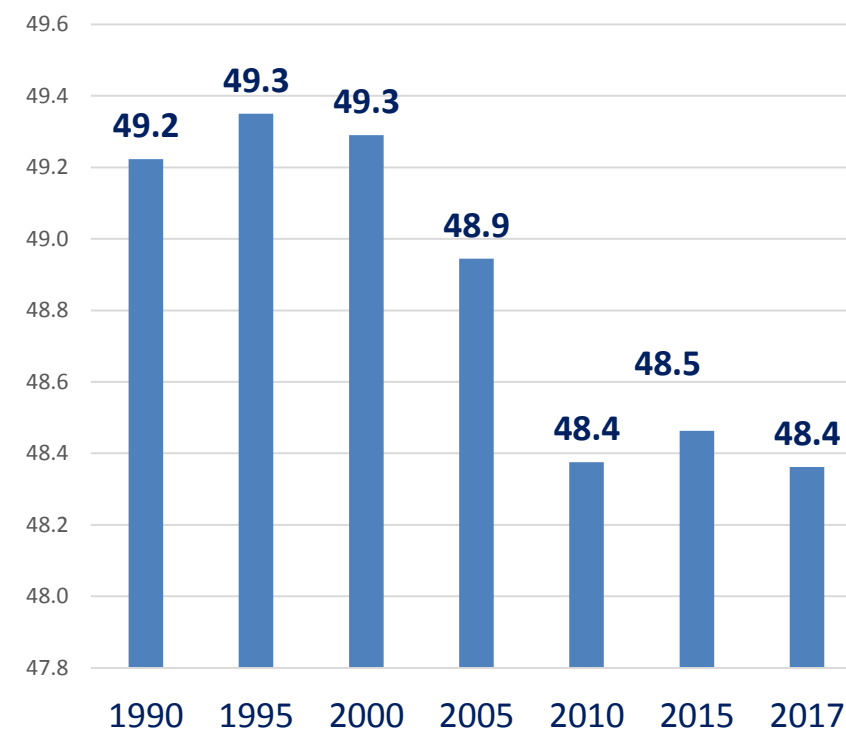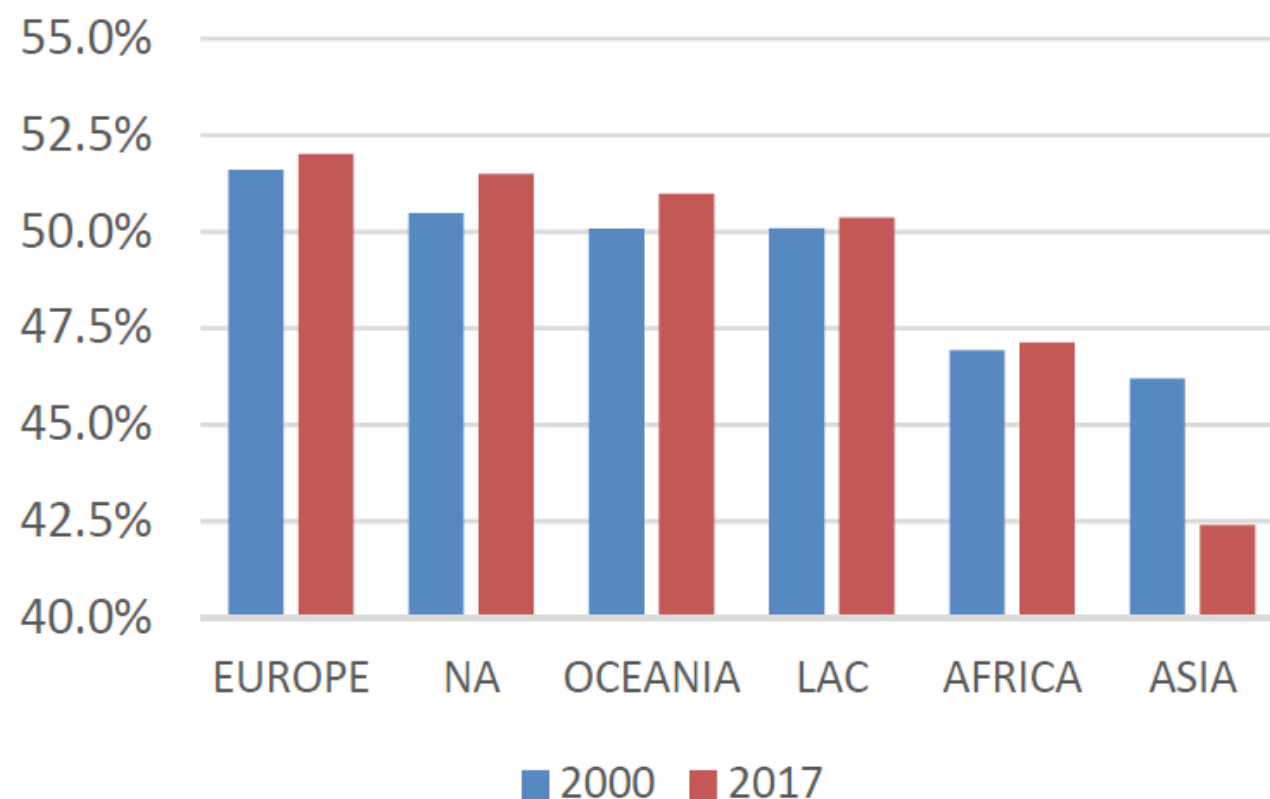
Latin America 50.4%

The Caribbean 48.7%
Central America 49.9%
South America 50.9%

Source: UN DESA (2017) POPFACTS, No. 2017/5

✓ **In 2016, the number of forcibly displaced people was at its highest since World War II: 65.6 million.**

    ✓ Refugees: 22.5 million

    ✓ Internally displaced people: 40.3 million

    ✓ Asylum seekers: 2,8 million.

    Source: UNHCR Global Report

✓ **Estimates indicate that there are at least 50 million migrants globally in an irregular administrative situation:**

    ✓ USA (11.3 million)

    ✓ EU (4-8 m.)

    ✓ Russia (5-6 million)

    ✓ South Africa (3-6 million)

    Source: World Migration Report 2018

State of international migration

At the global level, **7 out of 10** international migrants are adults of working age:

➢ The majority are engaged in the service sector; the rest are concentrated in manfacturing, construction, and agriculture.

➢ A significant proportion of women are engaged in domestic service, particularly in high income countries.

➢ Migrants predominately lower-skilled.

Source: IOM (2017) World Migration Report

Migratory trends in other regions
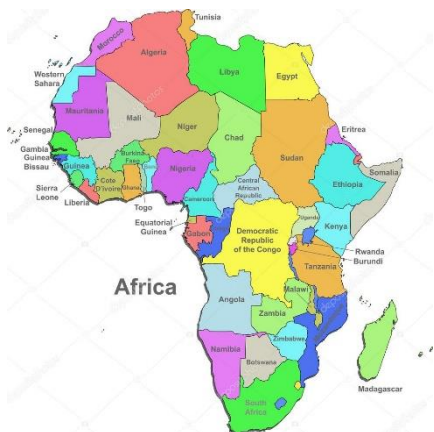
Africa

✓ The migration phenomenon in Africa affects a practically identical number of migrants moving within and outside the region.

✓ In 2015, more than **16 million Africans lived in another African country,** while another **16 million lived in a region other than their own**.

✓ Countries with a greater number of migrants are generally found in the northern part of the region.

✓ **South Africa (2015)**: most significant destination country in Africa *(3.1 million international migrants, 6% of its total population)*. Other countries with an large immigrant population: Gabon (16%), Djibouti (13%), Libya (12%), Côte d'Ivoire and Gambia (both 10%).

✓ Largest **migration corridors** involving African countries occur between countries located in the North Africa, such as Algeria, Morocco, Tunisia, and France, Spain, and Italy

Migratory trends in other regions

Asia

✓ In 2017, the Asia region, in which 4.4 billion people live, was the origin of over 40% of the world's international migrants.

✓ Over half of those migrants (59 million) were residing in other countries in Asia. Intraregional migration within Asia has increased significantly over time, rising from 35 million in 1990.

✓ Considerable growth has also occurred in Asian-born migrant populations in Northern America (15.5 million in 2017) and Europe (20 million in 2017).

✓ Migration from Asia to these two regions drove much of the increase in the number of Asian migrants outside the region, reaching 40 million in 2017.

✓ The number of non-Asian-born migrants in Asia has remained at relatively low levels.

January – September 2018:
73,696 arrivals by sea

January – September 2017:
128,993 arrivals by sea

2018
1,565 deaths/disappearances

2017
3,116 deaths/disappearances

2016
5,143 deaths/disappearances

International Organization for Migration (IOM)
The UN Migration Agency

MEDITERRANEAN UPDATE
MIGRATION FLOWS EUROPE: ARRIVALS AND FATALITIES

PUBLISHED 09:00 CET 11 SEPTEMBER 2018

73,696 ARRIVALS BY SEA IN 2018
172,362 ARRIVALS IN 2017

1,565 DEAD/MISSING

	ARRIVALS AS OF	DEATHS AS OF
ITALY	09/09/18	11/09/18
GREECE	09/09/18	11/09/18
MALTA	09/09/18	11/09/18
CYPRUS	09/09/18	11/09/18
SPAIN	09/09/18	11/09/18

ARRIVALS 32,022
DEATHS 329

ARRIVALS 20,319
DEATHS 1,130

ARRIVALS 20,430
DEATHS 106

ARRIVALS 705 (MALTA)

ARRIVALS 211 (CYPRUS)

MIGRATION.IOM.INT/EUROPE

✓ Strengthen international cooperation in order to ensure timely and comprehensive responses to the needs of migrants and societies.

✓ Ensure respect for the human rights of migrants.

✓ Establish mechanisms to facilitate migrants' integration in receiving societies.

✓ Encourage the development of regularization processes for irregular migrants.

✓ Protect and assist migrants in all stages of the migration process.

✓ Alter negative discourses on migration through campaigns that demonstrate the characteristics and many contributions of migrants in society.

✓ Combat crimes associated with migration, particularly human trafficking and migrant smuggling, and assist victims.

✓ Combat the criminalization of migration and all practices that violate migrants' rights.

✓ Strengthen international migration management through the modernization of regulations, migratory institutions, policy creation, and the development of programs that address the needs of migrants and societies.

✓ Promote the development of actions that specifically address the situations of women, children, and other migrant population groups.

Agenda 2030 – SDGs related to migration
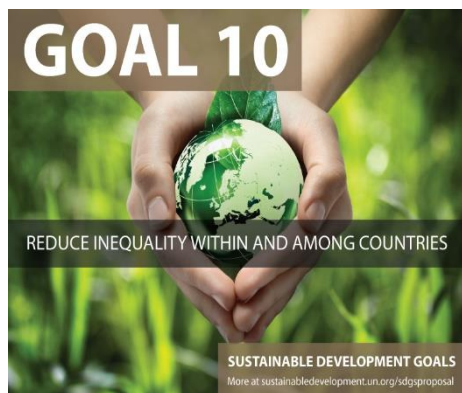
GOAL 10

REDUCE INEQUALITY WITHIN AND AMONG COUNTRIES

SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOALS
More at sustainabledevelopment.un.org/sdgsproposal

Target 10.7: Facilitate orderly, safe, and responsible migration and mobility of people, including through implementation of planned and well-managed migration policies

Migration in the framework of the goals and targets of the SDGs

Specific references

1 FIN DE LA POBREZA	5 IGUALDAD DE GÉNERO	8 TRABAJO DECENTE Y CRECIMIENTO ECONÓMICO	10 REDUCCIÓN DE LAS DESIGUALDADES	16 PAZ, JUSTICIA E INSTITUCIONES SÓLIDAS	17 ALIANZAS PARA LOGRAR LOS OBJETIVOS
4.b: SCHOLARSHIPS (STUDENT MOBILITY)	5.2: TRAFFICKING (PARTICULARLY OF WOMEN AND GIRLS)	8.7: TRAFFICKING 8.8: MIGRANTS' LABOUR RIGHTS (PARTICULARLY OF WOMEN AND GIRLS)	10.7: PLANNED AND WELL-MANAGED MIGRATION POLICIES 10.c: MIGRANT REMITTANCES	16.2: TRAFFICKING (PARTICULARLY OF CHILDREN)	17.18: DISAGGREGATED DATA (INCLUSIVE OF MIGRATION STATUS)

Other entry points

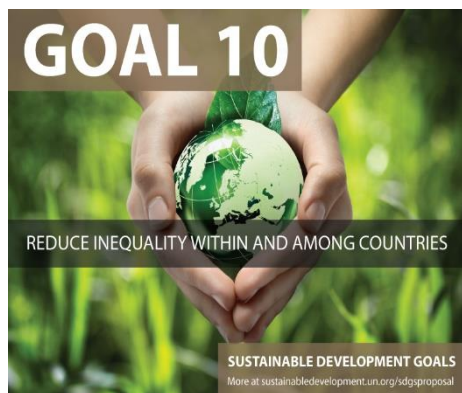| 1 FIN DE LA POBREZA	11 CIUDADES Y COMUNIDADES SOSTENIBLES	13 ACCIÓN POR EL CLIMA
1.5: RESILIENCE TO ECONOMIC, SOCIAL AND ENVIRONMENTAL SHOCKS AND DISASTERS	11.5: REDUCE THE NUMBER OF DEATHS AND PEOPLE AFFECTED AND ECONOMIC LOSSES CAUSED BY DISASTERS	13.1-3: RESILIENCE TO CLIMATE THREATS AND NATURAL DISASTERS

GOAL 10
REDUCE INEQUALITY WITHIN AND AMONG COUNTRIES

SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOALS
More at sustainabledevelopment.un.org/sdgsproposal

Target 10.7: Facilitate orderly, safe, and responsible migration and mobility of people, including through implementation of planned and well-managed migration policies

➤ The IOM and UN DESA proposed that all indicators for target 10.7 (including indicator 10.7.2 on recruitment costs) be reformulated and combinated into the following single indicator: **"Number of countries that have implemented well-managed migration policies."**

6 dimensions will be measured:

- ✓ Migrant rights
- ✓ Institutional capacity
- ✓ Regional and international cooperation
- ✓ Socioeconomic well-being of migrants
- ✓ Mobility dimensions of crises
- ✓ Safe and orderly migration

What are "well-managed migration policies"?

The point of reference for the content of well-managed migration policies is the MiGOF,

Particularly its principles and objectives.

Migration Governance Framework: Reference document that seeks to present, in a consolidated, coherent, and comprehensive way, a set of principles and objectives considered essential to ensure well-managed migration.

MiGOF Principles and Objectives

Principles

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

2. **Formulates** policy using evidence and "whole-of-government" approach.

3. **Engages** with partners to address migration and related issues.

Objectives
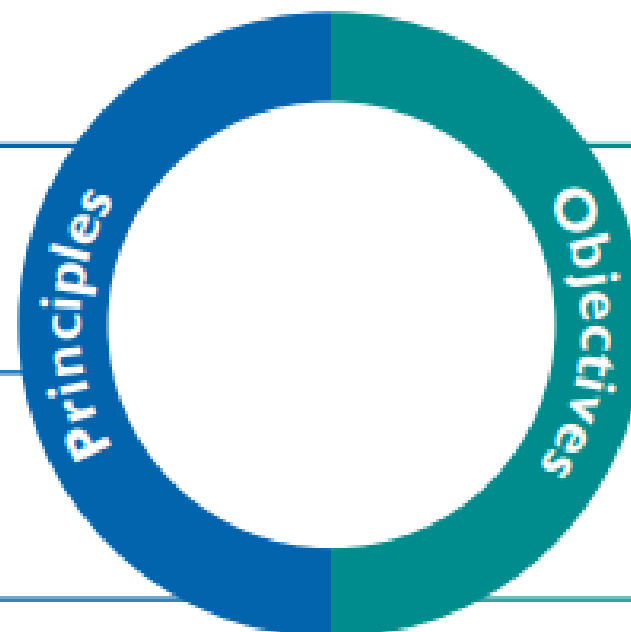
1. **Advance** the socioeconomic well-being of migrants and society.

2. **Effectively** address the mobility dimensions of crises.

3. **Ensure** that migration takes place in a safe, orderly and dignified manner.

How is a well-managed migration policy measured?

MGI: Tool to evaluate the comprehensiveness of countries' migration policies and identify gaps and priorities in building institutional capacity and programmes on migration.

The MGI covers **39 countries and 90 indicators** and is based on the six dimensions of migration governance.

One of the objectives of the MGI is to **help countries to develop and conduct periodic assessments of their migration governance structures**.

The MGI in South America

➢ To date, the South American countries that have applied the MGI are **Colombia** and **Ecuador** in 2017.

➢ The process is currently being developed in **Brazil** and **Argentina** and it is expected that the tool will be applied in the other countries of the region in the future.

New York Declaration

New York Summit 2016

✓ **Migration** was a central topic

✓ States commited to strengthen the international coherence of migration governance, under conditions that ensure:

- Protection of migrants' rights,

- Ensure inclusion and non-discrimination of migrants, particularly women and children,

- Establish mechanisms to facilitate migratory movements,

- Prevent irregular migration,

- Combat human trafficking and migrant smuggling,

- Encourage the impacts of impacts on development,

- Address the causes of migration

New York Declaration for Refugees and Migrants

The countries gathered in the United Nations General Assembly decided to **bring the IOM into the UN System**

Start of a process aimed at debating and adopting **two Global Compacts**: one on **Migration** and another on **Refugees**.

✓ Presents a historic opportunity to achieve a world in which being a migrant is an option and not a necessity, and in which the migratory process is safely developed for people.

✓ A world in which migration is properly channelled and has a **positive impact** on people, societies, and countries.

✓ **The IOM envisions a global compact that will place the rights, needs, capacities and contributions of migrants at its core, with a view to ensuring their safety, dignity and human rights**.

Four elements are central to this vision:

1) Protecting the rights of migrants;
2) Facilitating safe, orderly, and regular migration;
3) Reducing the incidence and impacts of forced and irregular migration; and
4) Managing the inherent mobility consequences of natural and human-induced disasters.

The process for the Global Compact on Migration is structured in 3 major phases:

Phase I: Thematic consulations at the global (6), regional, and national levels (April-November 2017).

Global consultations:

1. Human rights of all migrants, social inclusion, cohesion and all forms of discrimination, including racism, xenophobia and intolerance;

2. Addressing drivers of migration, including adverse effects of climate change, natural disasters and human-made crises, through protection and assistance, sustainable development, poverty eradication, conflict prevention and resolution;

3. International cooperation and governance of migration in all its dimensions, including at borders, on transit, entry, return, readmission, integration and reintegration;

4. Contributions of migrants and diasporas to all dimensions of sustainable development, including remittances and portability of earned benefits;

5. Smuggling of migrants, trafficking in persons and contemporary forms of slavery, including appropriate identification, protection and assistance to migrants and trafficking victims;

6. Irregular migration and regular pathways, including decent work, labour mobility, recognition of skills and qualifications and other relevant measures.

The process for the Global Compact on Migration is structured in 3 major phases:

Phase I: Thematic consulations at the global (6), regional, and national levels (April-November 2017).

Regional consultations:

✓ CEPAL-IOM, August 30-31, Santiago

 National consultations:

✓ Uruguay, Brazil y Peru.

Phase II: Stocktaking
November 2017-February 2018

A three-day preparatory meeting was held on December 4-5 in Puerto Vallarta, Mexico, co-chaired by the co-facilitators, to assess the inputs received.

Phase III: Inter-governmental negotiations
February to July 2018

In this phase, the guiding principles, proposed objectives, adopted commitments, and actions to be developed by countries in the framework of the Compact were discussed. Last session was scheduled for July 2018.

Coherence between both Compacts

Topics addressed in both Compacts	
References to international law, including international human rights law	Assistance for people with specific needs
Non-refoulement	Mixed movements
Causes of migration and refugee flows	Search and rescue
Entry systems sensitive to the protection or management of borders	Prevention and fight against human trafficking
Detention and alternatives to detention	Fight against human smuggling
Reception and assistance	Climate change and disaster-induced movement
Identification, checking and referencing	International protection
Registration and documentation	Migrants in vulnerable situations
People with specific needs	

South America:
ECLAC Meeting on the Global Compact

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Regional ECLAC-IMO Meeting:

➢ August 30-31, 2017 at the headquarters of the Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean (ECLAC), in Santiago, the <u>**Latin American and Caribbean Regional Preparatory Meeting of International Experts on the Global Compact for Safe, Orderly, and Regular Migration**</u>.

➢ **45 international migration experts from 15 countries of the region** participated, from academic institutions, civil society, regional and international organizations, such as ILO, UNFPA, UNHCR, OHCHR and WHO.

➢ **6 topics:** social inclusion and human rights of all migrants, international cooperation and migration governance, contributions of migrants and diaspora to development, responses to the drivers of migration, smuggling of migrants, trafficking in persons, and contemporary forms of slavery, irregular migration and regular pathways, including decent work, labour mobility, etc.

Main conclusions

✓ Countries of the region are **aware of the vulnerability and violence suffered** by many migrant populations
✓ **The regularization** of migrants and creation of mechanisms to develop regular migration processes are imperative measures, as they are directly associated with the facilitation of migration and the protection of the rights of migrant populations
✓ The region **categorically rejected the criminalization of irregular migration** and the stigmatization of persons in this situation
✓ The Global Compact should **explicitly include victims of human trafficking and people smuggling,** as well as refuge-seekers, among other vulnerable groups

Meeting of the South American Conference on Migration (CSM, by its Spanish initials):

Main conclusions

- ✓ The CSM understands **Human Rights of Migrants as the basis for the creation of policies and programmes** on migration.
- ✓ Encourages and promotes the Global Compact on Migration's consideration of **a Global Framework on the Protection of Human Rights** for migrants and their families, with a basis in global and inter-American tools on human rights and the rights of migrants.
- ✓ **Social inclusion** of migrants is part of the ongoing work of public policies on migration, ensuring access to education, health, work, decent living conditions, and justice under the same conditions as nationals of the host country, and independent of their origin, nationality, or immigration status.
- ✓ **A gender perspective,** and the empowerment of women migrants, is crucial in migration governance, given their important presence in migration processes.
- ✓ **A youth perspective** must be incorporated in countries' migration frameworks and procedures.
- ✓ **Irregular migration is not a crime** and its coverage in public policies on migration is an ethical and political imperative as an irregular migrant is an invisible and vulnerable person. In addition, it is understood that the contributions of migrants to economic, social, and cultural development must be highlighted in the Global Compact on Migration.

The Agreement seeks to facilitate the obtaining of residences through the establishment of common rules, simplifying and harmonizing the requirements; and confers upon the migrants who are residents of signatory countries the same civil, social, cultural, and economic rights and freedoms held by nationals of the receiving country

- ✓ The **total number of residences issued in the period of 2006-2017 excedes 2.5 million** (an average of almost 200,000 immigrants access a residence permit through the Residence Agreement annually).

- ✓ Argentina is the main receiving country of the immigration flows from the Residence Agreement, followed by **Chile** and **Brazil**.

- ✓ The **demographic composition** of beneficiaries of residence permits through the Residence Agreement is balanced between women and men, but concentrated in economically active ages, particularly young adults.

- ✓ **Obtaining residences** has great benefits for migrants, as it allows for regular employment and facilitates access to social plans and programmes linked to health and education, enabling equal conditions of access to rights for migrants and nationals.

- ✓ With respect to **health,** no specific provisions exist linked to the origin of migrants; the only relevant distinction for access to health services is, in some countries, migration status.

- ✓ With respect to **education**, countries confer the right to education in each of their national constitutions, although with some differences in compulsory levels and the free nature of education. This right is inclusive to foreigners.
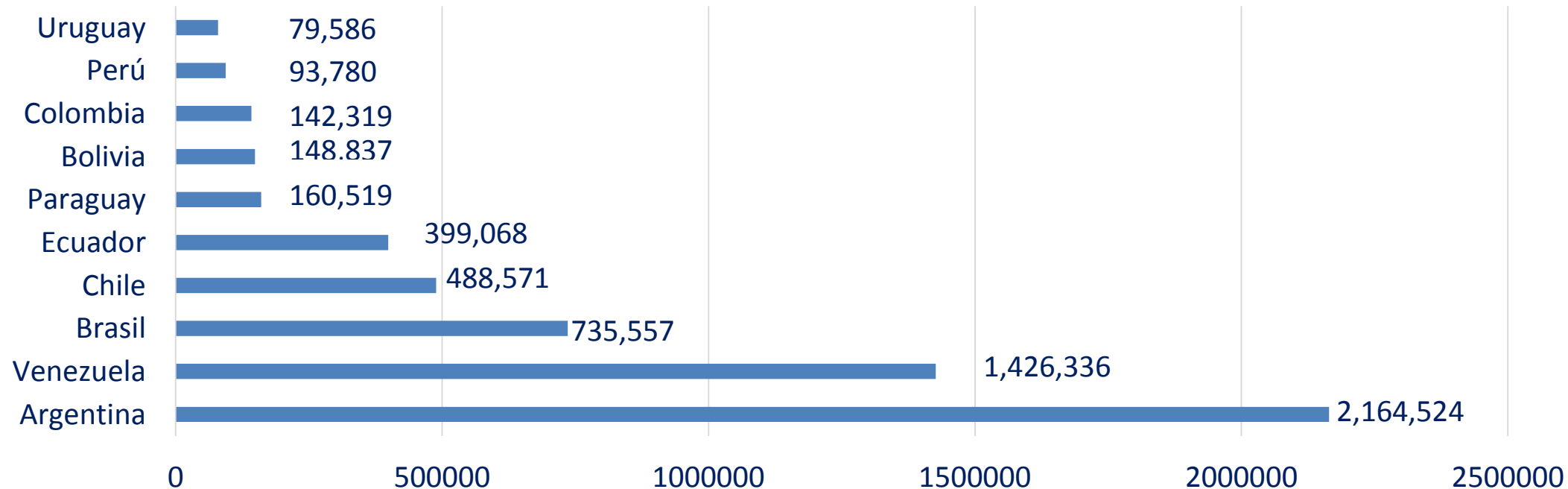
EXTRA-CONTINENTAL MIGRATION

Africa

The presence of new nationalities within African migration to the region have been noted, such as: countries from the Horn of Africa (Ethiopia, Somalia, Eritrea), Nigeria, the Democratic Republic of Congo, Egypt, among others.

EGYPT

ERITREA

SENEGAL

SOMALIA

NIGERIA

ETHIOPIA

Dynamic community with a growing presence the region (Argentina, Brazil)

KENYA

New nationalities with a presence in the region

DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC OF CONGO

Nationalities concentrated in Brazil
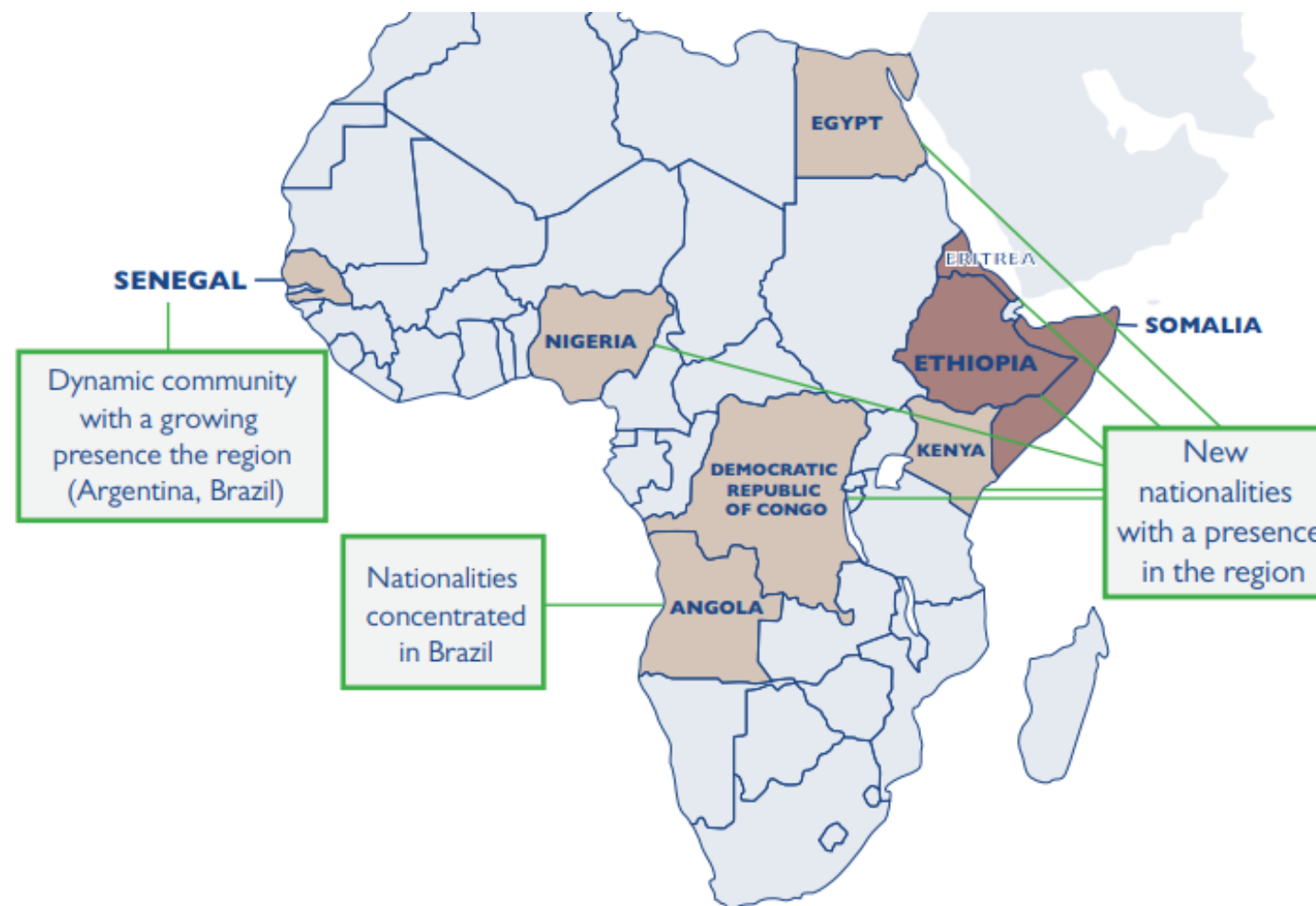
ANGOLA

EXTRA-CONTINENTAL MIGRATION

Asia

The largest Asian community in the region is from China. During 2016, more than 15,000 residence permits (temporary and permanent) were issued in Argentina, Chile, Colombia, Ecuador and Peru, representing the largest group of Asian nationals to receive residence permits in those countries.

There is a small presence of new and non-traditional Asian countries' nationals in the region, such as from: **Bangla-desh**, **India**, **Pakistan** and **Nepal**, among others.

The emigration of nationals from the **Republic of Korea** has witnessed an upsurge in recent years in some of the region's countries.

Recent arrivals of nationals from the **Syrian Arab Republic** because of the armed conflict.

Japan accounts for one of the oldest and most significant migration flows to Brazil (86,541 registered nationals) representing the third largest foreign community (following Portugal and Bolivia).

EXTRA-REGIONAL MIGRATION

Caribbean

In recent years there has been an increase in the presence of Caribbean nationals in the region, mainly originating from the Dominican Republic, Haiti, and Cuba.

South America is a region of both, transit and destination for migrants from the Caribbean:

There is a significant presence of citizens from Haiti and Cuba transiting Colombia in route to the United States of America. The municipality of Turbo (Antioquia, Colombia) on the border with Panama is one of the areas with major numbers of migrants in transit.

There is a notable increase in residence permits, humanitarian visas and special amnesties issued through regular channels.

Venezuelan Migration (July 2018)

	2005	2010	2015	2017/18
WORLDWIDE	437,280	556,641	695,551	2,328,949
SIGNIFICANT DESTINATIONS (see map)	394,209	503,156	638,849	2,269,123
NORTH AMERICA (Canada + USA)	155,140	196,910	273,418	310,999
CENTRAL AMERICA + MEXICO	12,437	21,260	33,065	118,266
CARIBBEAN	24,367	19,629	21,074	42,950
SOUTH AMERICA	54,616	62,240	86,964	1,529,021

Venezuelan migration

Between 2015 and 2018 in South America, more than **500 thousand residence permits (temporary and permanent)** were issued to people of Venezuelan nationality through ordinary and extraordinary migratory policy tools.

CANADA	
2015	2016
17,898	20,775

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA	
2015	2016
255,520	290,224

MEXICO	
2015	2017
15,959	32,582

COSTA RICA	
2015	2017
6,437	8,892

PANAMA	
2015	2017
9,883	75,990

ECUADOR	
2015	2017
8,901	39,519

PERU	
2015	2018
2,351	354,421

BOLIVIA	
2015	2018
773	5,194

CHILE	
2015	2018
8,001	105,756

ARGENTINA	
2015	2018
12,856	95,000

URUGUAY	
2015	2018
1,855	8,589

PARAGUAY	
2015	2018
88	449

BRAZIL	
2015	2018
3,425	50,000

TRINIDAD AND TOBAGO	
2015	2017
1,732	3,000

DOMINICAN REPUBLIC	
2015	2017
5,417	25,872

COLOMBIA	
2015	2018
48,714	870,093

SPAIN	
2015	2017
165,895	208,333

PORTUGAL	
2015	2017
24,174	24,603

ITALY	
2015	2017
48,970	49,83

THANK YOU

http://robuenosaires.iom.int/