



# EMN Summer Educational Seminar

## *Migration Globally and Locally*

Bratislava, 21<sup>st</sup> August 2012



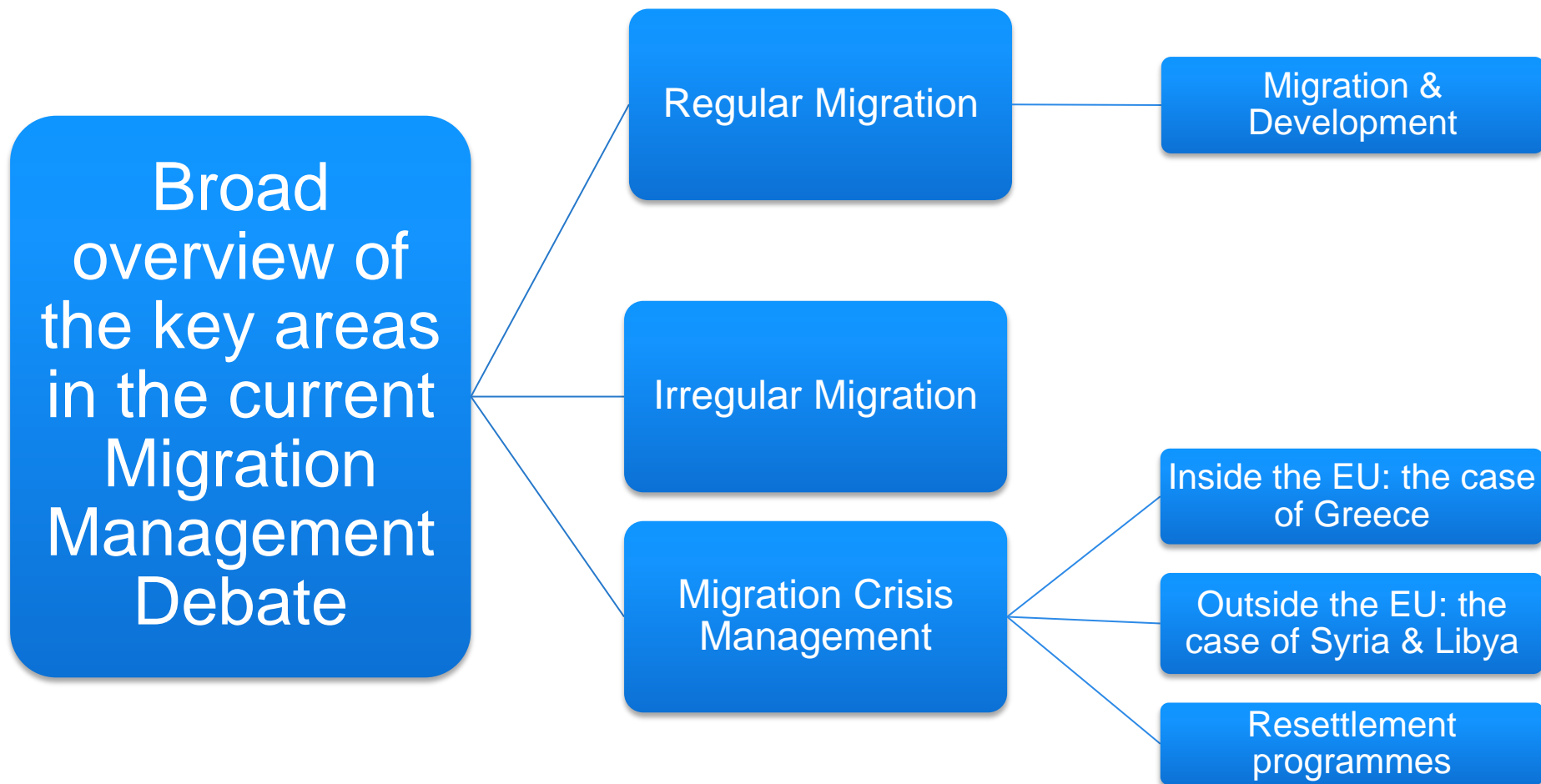
# EU Migration Policy Trends & Challenges



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# Objective of this presentation





# Migration: a global phenomenon



According to UN statistics, **200 million** international migrants worldwide – **2 to 3%** of the global world population.



**69 million** in Europe.



South-South migration = prominent.  
=> 1/3 of the global migrant stock



No more “exclusiveness of routes”: all countries are today (or may soon be) countries of origin, transit & destination.



Physical and communication barriers = low  
Barriers erected by governments = high.

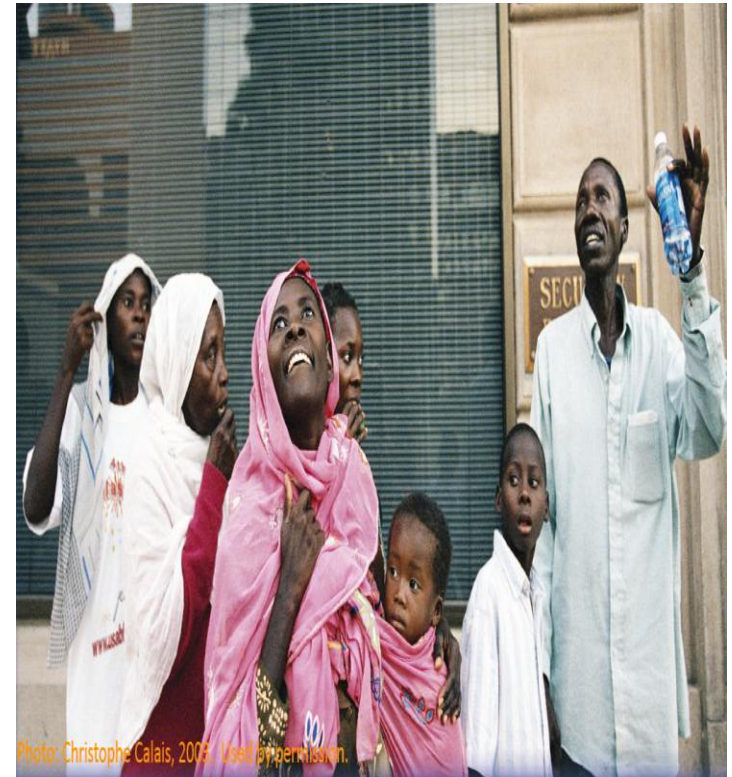


Photo: Christophe Calais, 2009. Used by permission.

Source: UNDP, “ Human Development Report 2009”





# Key questions of migration policy

**How many migrants are to be admitted?**

**Which rights should the receiving state grant migrants and at which stage?**

**Who are these migrants?**



# Challenges of Managing Regular Migration

## Reconciling objectives:

- Meeting labour market needs
- Upholding individual rights of migrants
- Promoting social cohesion

## Addressing public opinion and social attitudes:

- Avoiding scapegoating migrants
- Promoting tolerant and inclusive societies.

## Reassessing the extent

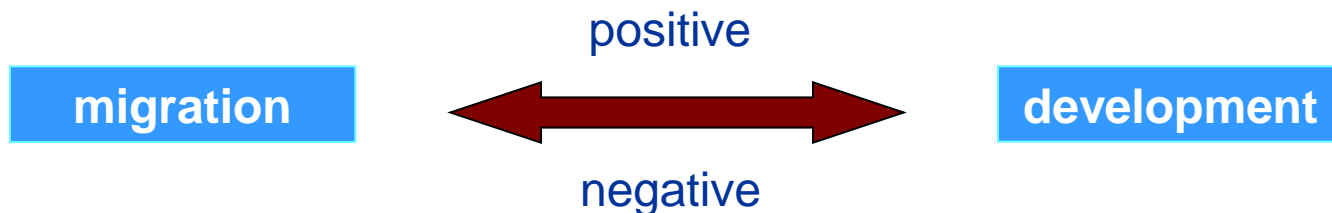
- to which insisting **on temporary migration** (and the effect of diminished residence security) pushes migrants towards irregular employment and stay.



# Migration & Development

Migration is not a panacea for poverty & underdevelopment.  
=> NOT a substitute for development policy

BUT, if governed well, migration can have positive impacts on the various development processes.



**Maximizing the positive effects & minimizing the negative ones.**



# Migration & Development

## Financial contributions: Remittances

- **416** Billion Dollars (World Bank for 2009)
- **73%** to Developing Countries
- Limited data availability
- More than double the size of Official Development Assistance
- For some, as high as **1/3** of GDP (Tonga, Moldova, Lesotho)
- **50-70%** of FDI in China from Chinese diasporas and overseas Chinese investors

## Non-financial contributions: Harder to measure, but no less significant!

- Transfer of skills, knowledge and technology
- Investments in home-country
- Trade linkages between host and home countries
- Market development – migrants market products & services of home country
- Economic, political and social links between home & host countries





# Migration Development

## Key lessons learned – also for countries of destination:

- **Combine** different measures.
- **Channel** migration into regular and humane avenues – including by increasing legal opportunities for labour migration.
- **Offer** migrants secure status.
- Migrants want to help their home countries => **Tap** this resource.
- **Put** in place policies to encourage permanent or temporary return home => **Benefit** from the skills acquired abroad.
- **Engage** the private sector in incentive-based approaches to human resource development to meet home & host country needs.







# Challenges of Managing Irregular Migration

Irregular migration impedes the rule of law & the legitimate functioning of government authority to regulate the entry and stay of non-nationals on its territory.

Tighter immigration systems are part of a legitimate response by States to irregular migration, but the effect may be to push more people into the hands of smugglers and traffickers, thereby increasing vulnerability.

Irregular migrants are exposed in a disproportionate extent to all manner of dangers, hardships and infringements of their human rights, including exploitation and trafficking.



# Challenges of Managing Irregular Migration



Efforts to effectively facilitate legal migration

Effective measures aimed at preventing irregular immigration & at securing safe borders

constitute part of an effective strategy to combat irregularity of flows.

BUT these policies must be fair & respectful of human rights

Common challenge for the EU: reduce irregular migration & increase protection for most vulnerable groups.



# Migration Crisis Management

## Migration populations

- get caught between the frontlines of the conflict.
- are affected by natural disasters in their countries of destination.
- fall between the cracks in established humanitarian assistance & protection system.

## Governments

- Are unprepared to address the situation of migrants in acute emergencies
- Not ready to cope with the ripple effects created by the large-scale displacement and return of migrants .

## IOM's recommendations:

- Develop a **comprehensive approach to migration crisis** (migration, humanitarian, development and security dimensions)
- Define tools **before** (pre-crisis preparedness, prevention and alert), **during** (management) and **after** (mitigating and addressing long-term consequences) a crisis.



# Inside the EU: the case of Greece

## Facts:

- According to Frontex, daily app. **300** irregular migrants enter Greece through the Greek-Turkish border (Evros).
- According to Eurostat, over **803,000** third country nationals without documentation.
- GoG reports that largest number are from
  - Afghanistan,
  - Pakistan,
  - Bangladesh,
  - Iraq
  - Morocco.

## Conditions:

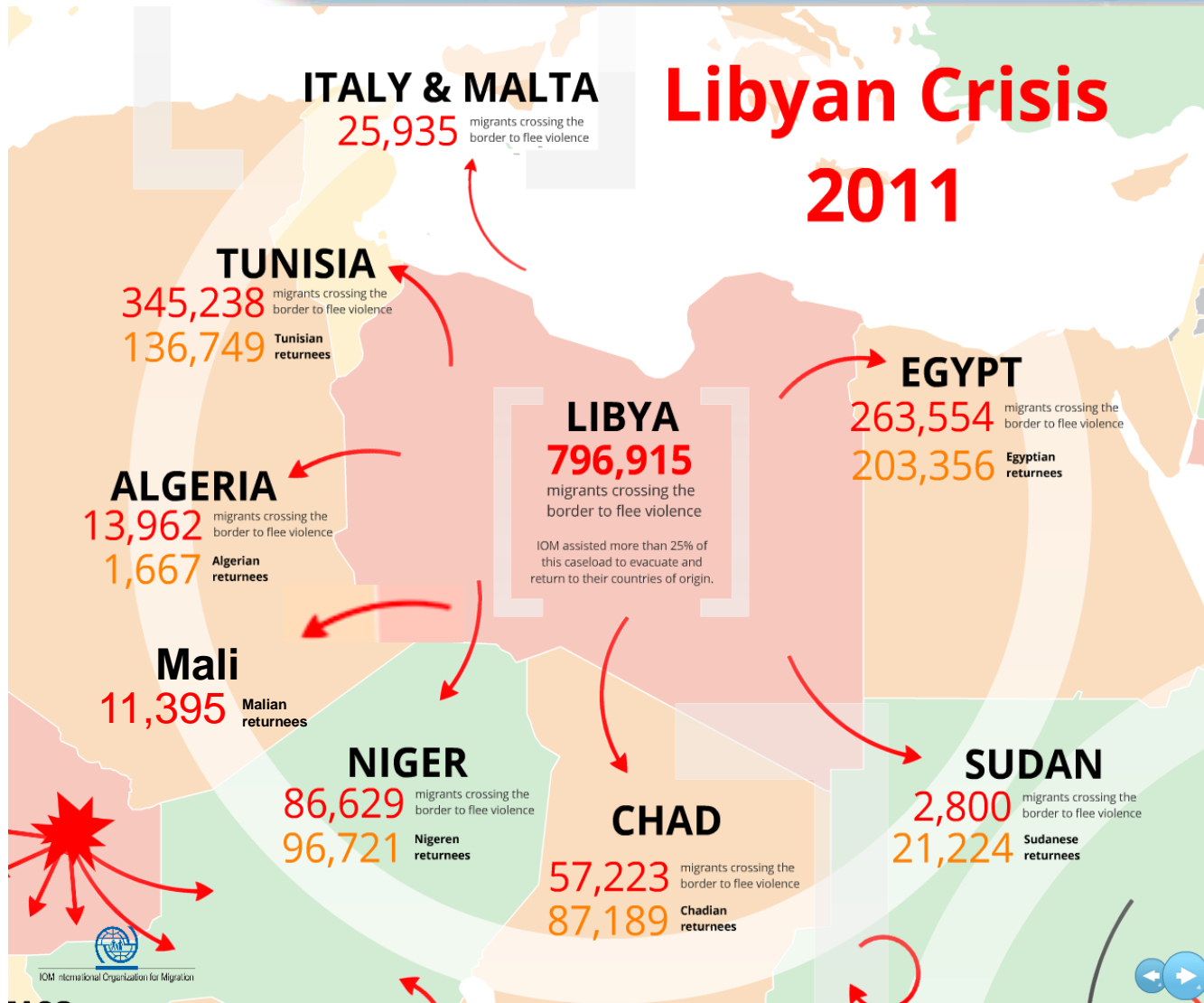
- Most irregular migrants are destitute living in abandoned buildings, factories, parks and town squares.
- Lack of infrastructure to deal with the growing migratory crisis.
- High risk of exploitation (labour and sexual).

## IOM's role:

Support to the Greek Government to adopt an integrated migration management approach & to establish an effective, human rights-oriented response, including promotion of AVRR schemes.



# Outside the EU: the case of Libya





# Outside the EU: the case of Syria

Syrian  
refugees

Turkey

59, 710

Jordan

42, 720

Lebanon

36, 927

Iraq

14, 129



Photo: Jared Bloch/IOM, 2010



# “Resettlement saves lives “

## Facts:

### In 2011-2012:

- more than **800.000** people displaced as refugees.
- **92.000** refugees submitted to states for resettlement by UNHCR.
- **79.800** refugees resettled to 22 resettlement countries.

## Policy responses:

- EU Joint Resettlement Programme ( 2012) .
- Union Resettlement Programme ( 2014-2020)
- Linking-In Eu Resettlement project
- National resettlement programmes.





**Thank  
you for  
your  
attention!**