



MIGRATION FOR THE BENEFIT OF ALL



International Organization for Migration (IOM)

The UN Migration Agency





MIGRATION FOR THE BENEFIT OF ALL

MIGRATION TODAY: TRENDS, CHALLENGES, OPPORTUNITIES

**Presentation for BSU,
Minsk, 24 MAR 2017**

By Zeynal HAJIYEV,
Chief of Mission, IOM Belarus



MIGRATION FOR THE BENEFIT OF ALL

IOM Globally and in Belarus

- **Established in 1951**
- **166 Member and 10 Observer States,**
- **Over 400 field offices**

- **Belarus joined IOM in 1994 as an observer and then also as a full fledge member (2005);**

- **UN Migration Agency since Sep 2016**



MIGRATION FOR THE BENEFIT OF ALL

IOM Globally and in Belarus

- **IOM acts to:**
 - assist in meeting operational challenges of migration management
 - Advance understanding of migration issues
 - Encourage social and economic development through migration
 - Uphold the human dignity and well-being of migrants
- **In Belarus, IOM operates in areas such as:**
 - Migration and Border Management
 - Combating Trafficking in Human Beings
 - Migration health / Movements / Assisted Voluntary Return and Reintegration



MIGRATION FOR THE BENEFIT OF ALL

Human Mobility and Migration



MIGRATION FOR THE BENEFIT OF ALL

Why do people migrate?



MIGRATION FOR THE BENEFIT OF ALL

Why do people migrate?

Pull Factors:

- Developed/industrialised countries/cities attract labour
- Transport became easy and affordable
- Easy access to information (internet/tel.)
- Low birthrates + ageing population/labour shortage skills gaps
- Stable democracies where human rights respected attract people
- More people speak foreign languages
- Young people move to get better jobs and improve qualifications,
- etc...



MIGRATION FOR THE BENEFIT OF ALL

Why do people migrate?

Push Factors at home also add to the reasons why people feel compelled to move:

- Lack of prospects
- Poverty and low income
- High unemployment rate
- Persecution and poor human rights
- Conflicts and war
- Natural disasters, climate change and famine



Migration today

GLOBAL TRENDS: AN OVERVIEW

- Every seventh person is a migrant: 244 million – international (~3.2% of the world population), 740 million – internal;
- Since 1990, the # of international migrants increased by 80 million.
- Share of international migrants in world population - fairly constant (~ 3%).
- The share of international migrants in the total population:
 - above 50% in some GCC: UAE - 84%, Qatar – 74%, Kuwait – 60% and Bahrain – 55%;
 - relatively high in traditional destination countries like Australia (28%) and Canada (21%).
 - In main destination countries in Europe, namely Spain, Germany, the United Kingdom, France and Italy 10 – 12%, in Sweden - 16%.
- Women account for 48% of the global migrant stock.
- 74% of international migrants are of working age (UN-DESA).



Migration today

International Migrants Stock Dataset in 2015

North America

54 million
4 million



244
million

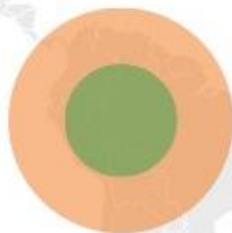


The number of international migrants reached 244 million in 2015.

An increase of 71 million since 2000.

Latin America and the Caribbean

9 million
37 million



Europe

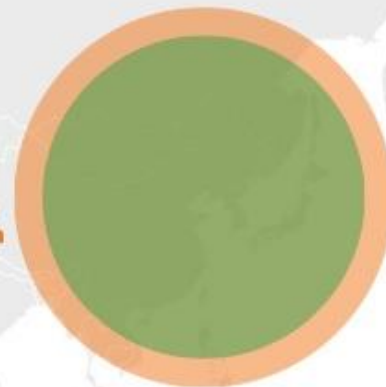
76 million
62 million



Two thirds of international migrants live in Europe or Asia

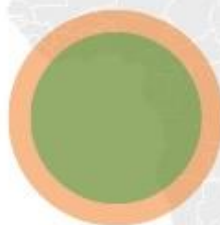
Asia

75 million
104 million



Africa

21 million
34 million



Oceania

8 million
2 million



- Indicates where international migrants live
- Indicates where international migrants come from
- The size of the circles is proportional to the number of migrants

Notes:

-All numbers are millions of people.
-Unknown residuals were redistributed proportionally to the size of regions for which data on international

48%
are women

39
median age

15%
are below 20

Source: United Nations, Department of Economic and Social Affairs, Population Division (2015).
Trends in International Migrant Stock: The 2015 revision.
(United Nations database, POP/DB/MIG/Stock/Rev 2015)



Migration today

GLOBAL TRENDS: AN OVERVIEW (continued)

Forced migration

- # of forcibly displaced people has grown and the reality of global displacement is increasingly complex;
- # of people displaced by violence and conflict today is the highest since World War II – over 60 million
- Over 50% of the world's refugees live in urban areas and rural communities, not in refugee camps or protracted refugee situations
- Over 86% of refugees hosted by developing countries. Pakistan, Iran, Turkey, Lebanon and Jordan are main .
- Situations change dramatically in a very short time span.
- An average of 27.5 million displaced by disasters people a year;



Migration today

GLOBAL TRENDS: AN OVERVIEW (continued)

Disaster-induced displacement: an average of 27.5 million people a year:

- 87.2% - occurred in Asia (19.1 million people), 8.2% in Africa (1.8 million people) and 4.1% in the Americas (892,000).
- The countries with the highest absolute levels of displacement in the period 2008 - 2013 were China (over 54 million people), India (over 26 million), the Philippines (over 19 million), Pakistan (over 13 million) and Bangladesh (almost 7 million).
- The great majority of displaced people have been uprooted by weather-related disasters, only a small minority by geophysical hazards.
- Data on the impact of gradual environmental change on migration is less often collected.
- Rising numbers of migrants are moving into urban areas which are vulnerable to climate change. E.g. in India, the migration rate in urban areas in 2007-2008 was 35%, and 2011 census data showed that for the first time India's urban population grew faster than its rural population, mostly due to rural-urban migration



Migration today

GLOBAL TRENDS: AN OVERVIEW

Irregular migration

- Difficulties remain to establish the extent of irregular migration;
- The most recent estimates - at least 50 million irregular migrants in the world (over one fifth of all international migrants)
- A significant number of them paid for assistance to illegally cross borders (UN)
- A mismatch between desire to migrate and legal opportunities to do so, remain high.
- Detections of illegal border crossing at the European Union's external borders increased by 48% between 2012 and 2013, from 75,000 to over 107,000 (but eight times in 2015)
- In 2013, there were about 345,000 detections of illegal stay in the EU.
- Estimated number of irregular migrants in the US over 11.1 million (2011)



Migration today

GLOBAL TRENDS: AN OVERVIEW (continued)

Human Trafficking and Forced Labour

- An estimated 20.9 million people are victims of forced labour globally (ILO, 2014). This is twice the 2004 estimate of 12.3 million people (ILO, 2005).
- The actual number of trafficked victims remains unknown.
- 11.4 million victims of forced labour are women and girls, 9.5 million men and boys.
- 4.5 million are victims of forced sexual exploitation, 98% of which are women and girls.
- The percentage of detected child victims has increased from 20% in 2003-2006 to 27% in 2007-2010 (Ibid.).
- Forced labour in the private economy – concerning 19 million individuals – generates 150 billion USD in illegal profits annually (ILO estimates).
- U.S. State Department's Trafficking in Persons report, the number of identified victims of trafficking at the global level was over 44,500 in 2013. (The lack of uniformity in national reporting structures makes it impossible to collect accurate figures).
- # of identified victims has increased in all regions, and convictions represent only a small proportion of identified cases

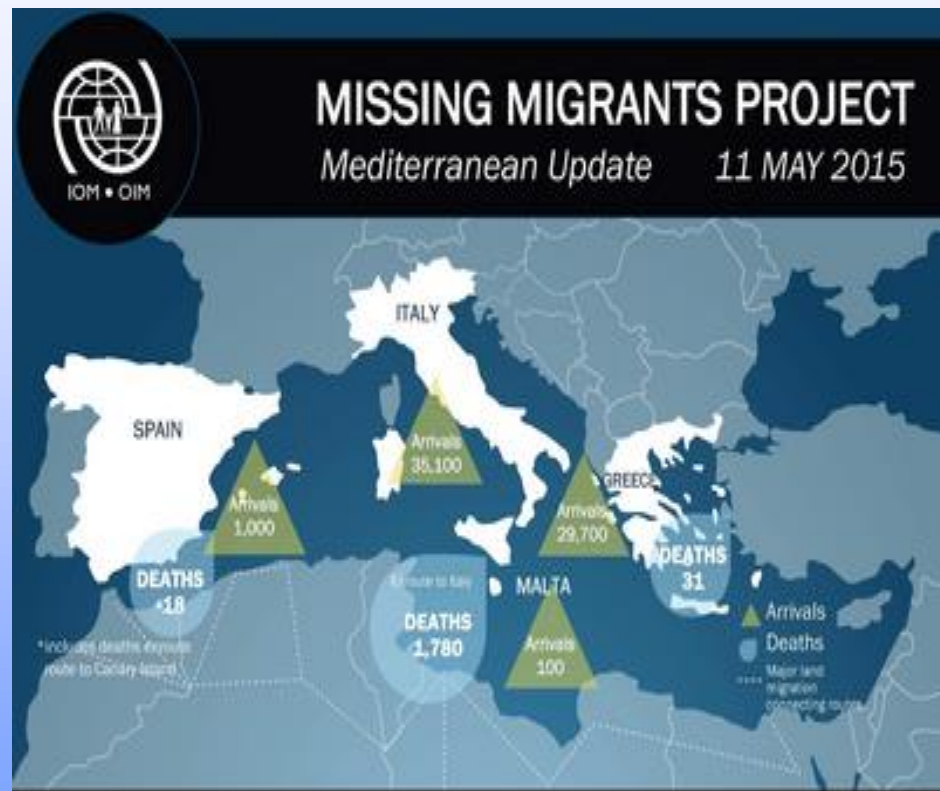


Migration today

GLOBAL TRENDS: AN OVERVIEW (continued)

Migrant deaths (IOM estimates)

- More than 7,000 migrants died or went missing in 2016 (2,400 in 2013).
- Over 50,000 migrants have died in transit since 2000, up to 30,000 of them have lost their lives trying to reach Europe.
- The real number of dead migrants is much higher, given the number of people who go missing and are never found.
- E.g., Experts estimate that for every dead body found there are at least two others that are never recorded.





Migration today

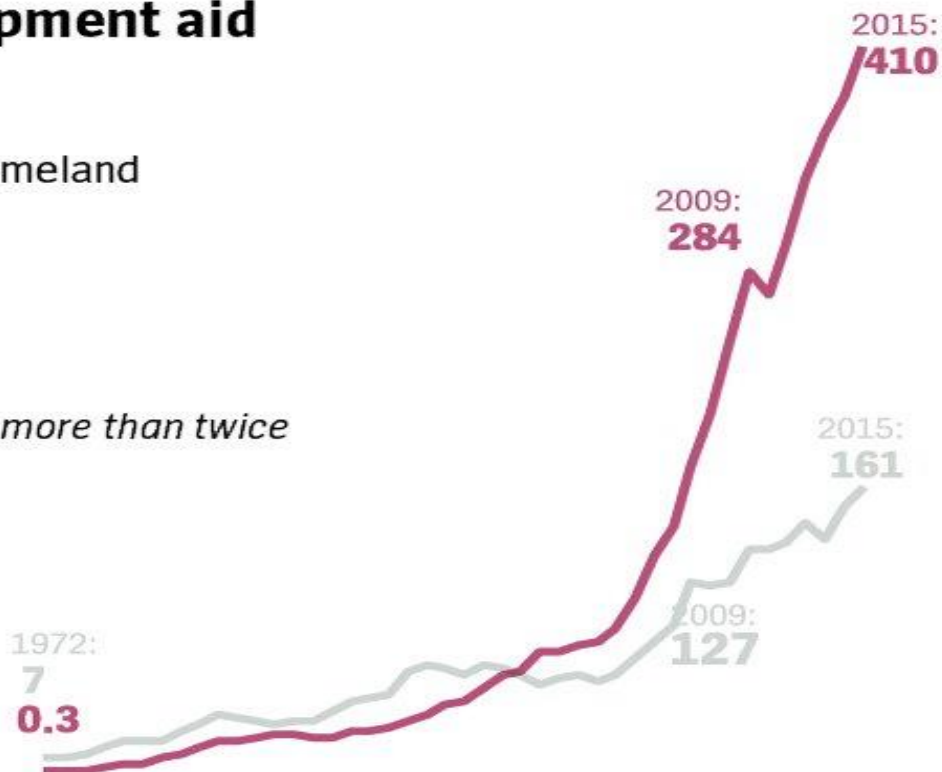
GLOBAL TRENDS: AN OVERVIEW (continued)

More remittances than development aid

— state development aid
— Remittances from emigrants to their homeland
in billions of dollars

Sources: German Federal Statistics Office, World Bank

Emigrant remittances to their homelands are more than twice as great as total global development aid.





Migration today

ANY QUESTIONS???



Migration in Belarus

TRENDS, CHALLENGES, OPPORTUNITIES



Labour Migration

- Increasing number of ***Belarusians working in RF*** (553,663 according to FMS, which is 170,000 more than in December 2013)
- Main ***destinations of westward migration*** for migrants from Belarus, according to IOM's hot-line statistics: *Poland, Germany, Turkey*
- **Remittances** – 1.12bln USD in 2014 (National Bank)
 - 24% decrease in 1Q of 2015 (187mln against 243mln)



Labour Migration

Remittances, mln USD, (National Bank published data)

2011	806.00			
2012	950.80			
2013	1,107.50			
2014	1,122.80			
2015	?	24% decrease in 1Q		



Labour Migration

- ***Lack of reliable statistics*** on the number of Belarusians working abroad
- BelStat initiated ***LM survey*** this year to collect such data



Labour Migration

- Raise awareness on social and economic implications of LM
- Promote migrants' rights (info campaigns, counseling etc.)
- Mainstream Migration into the development agenda
 - Focus to be given to regional development initiatives
- Support the implementation of EU-Belarus Mobility Partnership agreement (signed in Oct 2016);



Counter-trafficking issues

IOM identified and assisted

2013 – 353 VoTs

2014 – 215 VoTs

2015 – 263 VoTs

2016 – 279 VoTs



Shift towards **labour exploitation** which stands for 70% of all cases in 2014, and **95% in 2015**

Other challenges: ***child pornography, pedophilia***



Counter-trafficking issues

- Development of the ***National Referral Mechanism*** for the victims of trafficking (VoTs)
- Promotion of state ***social sub-contraction*** for NGOs
- Support to the work of the ***multi-disciplinary groups***
- Further ***harmonization of CT legislation***
- Rehabilitation of VoTs
- Higher level dialogue





World Day against Human Trafficking



30 июля

ВСЕМИРНЫЙ ДЕНЬ БОРЬБЫ С ТОРГОВЛЕЙ ЛЮДЬМИ

Горячая линия по вопросам
безопасного выезда за рубеж

  **8 801 201 5555**

27-31 июля – неделя социального кино в галерее «ЦЭХ»





Key trends, factors, challenges

Irregular migration

- About 400 irregular migrants, mainly Vietnamese, were detained in the first half of 2015 for attempting to cross Belarus border with EU, according to SBC statistics



- Over 3,000 foreigners were brought to administrative justice over the same period for violation of border crossing rules



Border Management issues

- Porous border with Ukraine (demarcation incomplete, lack of surveillance equipment, etc.)



- Open (unprotected) border with Russia, easy to cross for irregular migrants



Readmission & Visa Facilitation



Ongoing EU-Belarus negotiations on
Readmission & Visa Facilitation Agreements



Key trends, factors, challenges

Mixed migration

Tens of thousands Ukrainians, *mainly from south-east regions of Donetsk and Lugansk* moved to Belarus according to official sources

Issues of concern:

- **Housing**
- **Employment**
- **Healthcare**
- **Education**
- **Pensions**





Any other issues

Thank you for attention!

Questions?

Answers?



Myths about Migration

Migration is not good for the economy and social welfare in destination countries...



Myths about Migration

Stricter border controls and measures like fences reduce irregular migration...



Myths about Migration

Europe doesn't need more migrants and refugees...



Myths about Migration

Any other myths???



Myths about Migration

Migrants steal jobs from locals...

Influx of immigrants undermine European identity and values and lead to a clash of cultures...

Migration benefit only the migrants themselves and not the countries of their origin...