How can national and local governments work together to respond to the needs of migrants and promote the SDGs

Sabine Henning

Population Division, DESA

UN Expert Group Meeting on

Integrated approaches to international migrations:

the perspective of public institutions and public administration
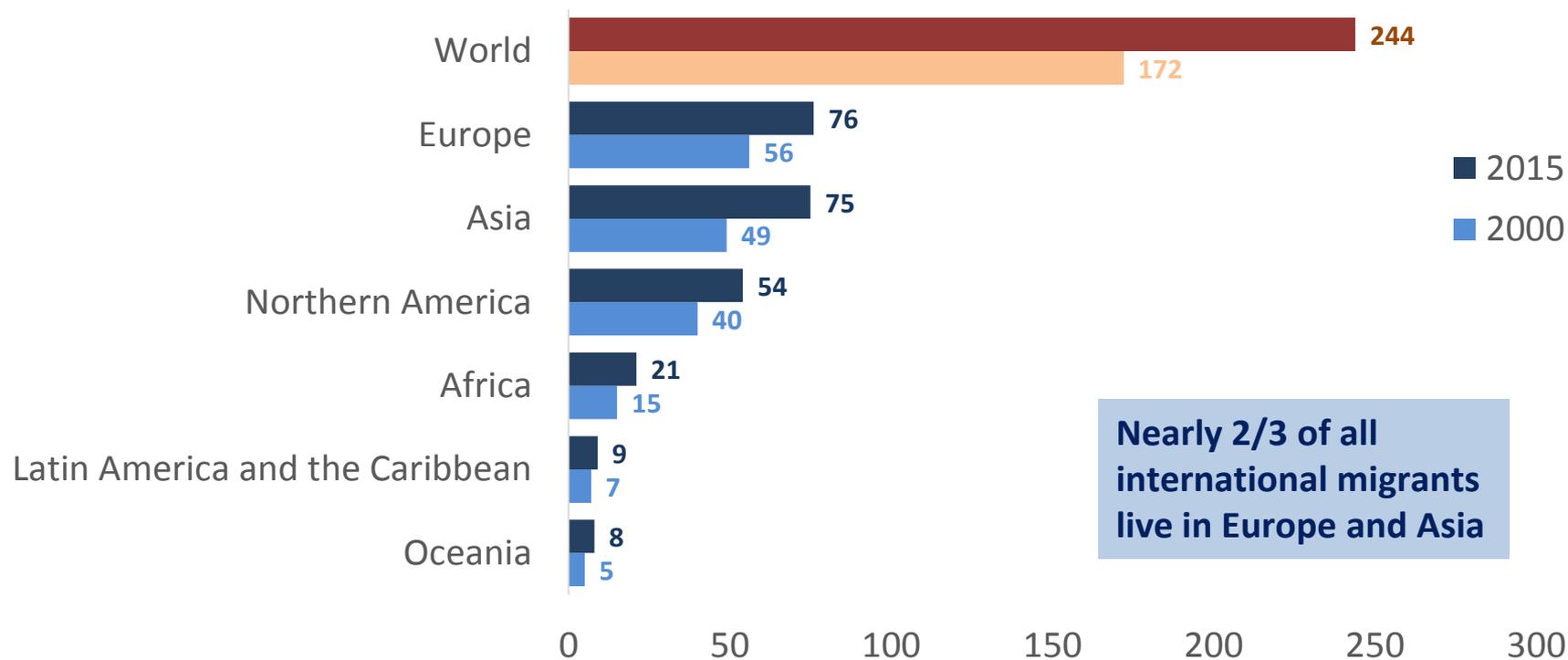
New York, 1 November 2017

Number of international migrants by region of destination, 2000 and 2015

Region	2015	2000
World	244	172
Europe	76	56
Asia	75	49
Northern America	54	40
Africa	21	15
Latin America and the Caribbean	9	7
Oceania	8	5

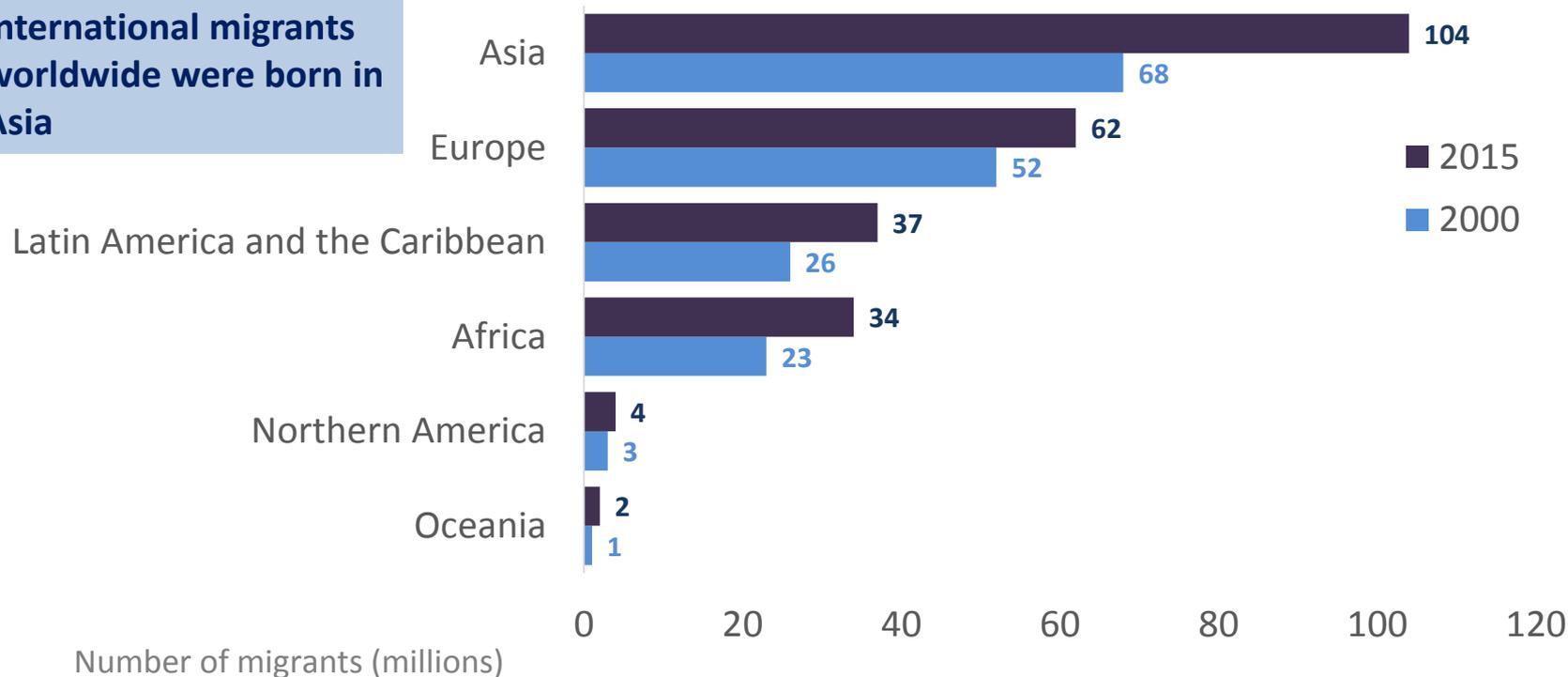**Nearly 2/3 of all international migrants live in Europe and Asia**

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United Nations, Department of Economic and Social Affairs

Number of international migrants by region of origin, 2000 and 2015

Almost half of all international migrants worldwide were born in Asia

Number of migrants (millions)

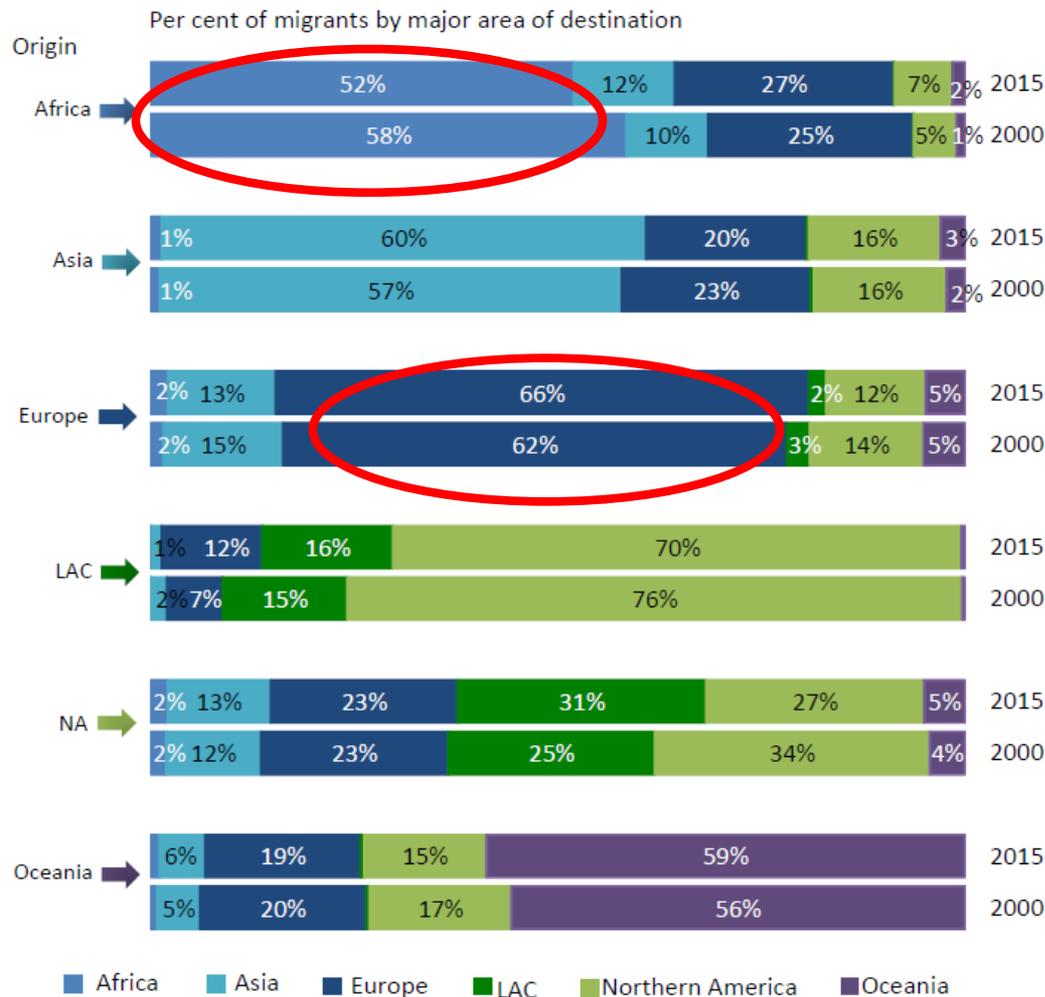| Region	2015	2000
Asia	104	68
Europe	62	52
Latin America and the Caribbean	37	26
Africa	34	23
Northern America	4	3
Oceania	2	1

Population Division
United Nations, Department of Economic and Social Affairs

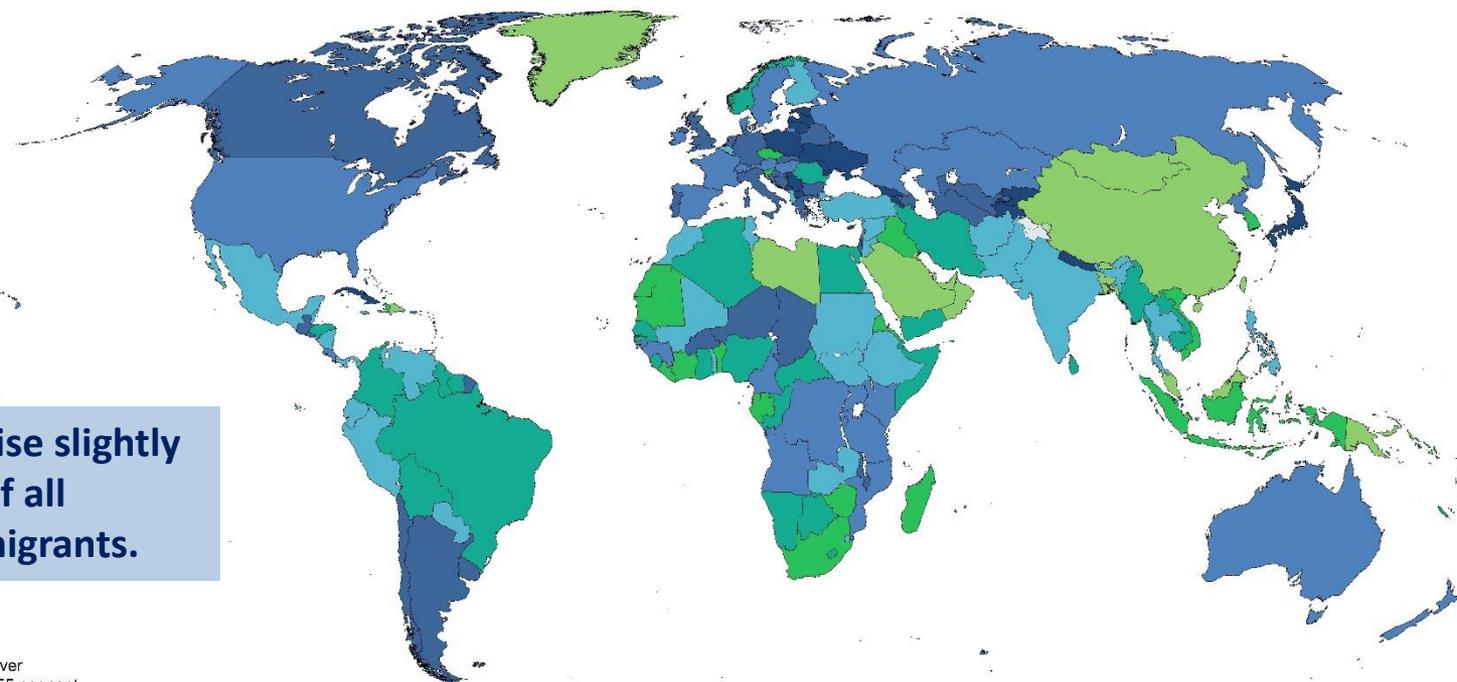# Number of international migrants by region of origin, 2000 and 2015

Per cent of migrants by major area of destination

Origin

Africa
- 2015: 52% | 12% | 27% | 7% | 2%
- 2000: 58% | 10% | 25% | 5% | 1%

Asia
- 2015: 1% | 60% | 20% | 16% | 3%
- 2000: 1% | 57% | 23% | 16% | 2%

Europe
- 2015: 2% | 13% | 66% | 2% | 12% | 5%
- 2000: 2% | 15% | 62% | 3% | 14% | 5%

LAC
- 2015: 1% | 12% | 16% | 70%
- 2000: 2% | 7% | 15% | 76%

NA
- 2015: 2% | 13% | 23% | 31% | 27% | 5%
- 2000: 2% | 12% | 23% | 25% | 34% | 4%

Oceania
- 2015: 6% | 19% | 15% | 59%
- 2000: 5% | 20% | 17% | 56%

Legend: ■ Africa ■ Asia ■ Europe ■ LAC ■ Northern America ■ Oceania

In many parts of the World, migration occurs primarily within major areas

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Percentage female among all international migrants, 2015

Women comprise slightly less than half of all international migrants.

Legend:
- 55 per cent or over
- 52 to less than 55 per cent
- 50 to less than 52 per cent
- 48 to less than 50 per cent
- 45 to less than 48 per cent
- 40 to less than 45 per cent
- Less than 40 per cent
- No data

The boundaries and names shown and the designations used on this map do not imply official endorsement or acceptance by the United Nations.
Dotted line represents approximately the Line of Control in Jammu and Kashmir agreed upon by India and Pakistan. The final status of Jammu and Kashmir has not yet been agreed upon by the parties.
Chagos Archipelago/Diego Garcia - Appears without prejudice to the question of sovereignty
A dispute exists between the Governments of Argentina and the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland concerning sovereignty over the Falkland Islands (Malvinas)
Final boundary between the Republic of the Sudan and the Republic of South Sudan has not yet been determined.
Final status of the Abyei area is not yet determined.

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).
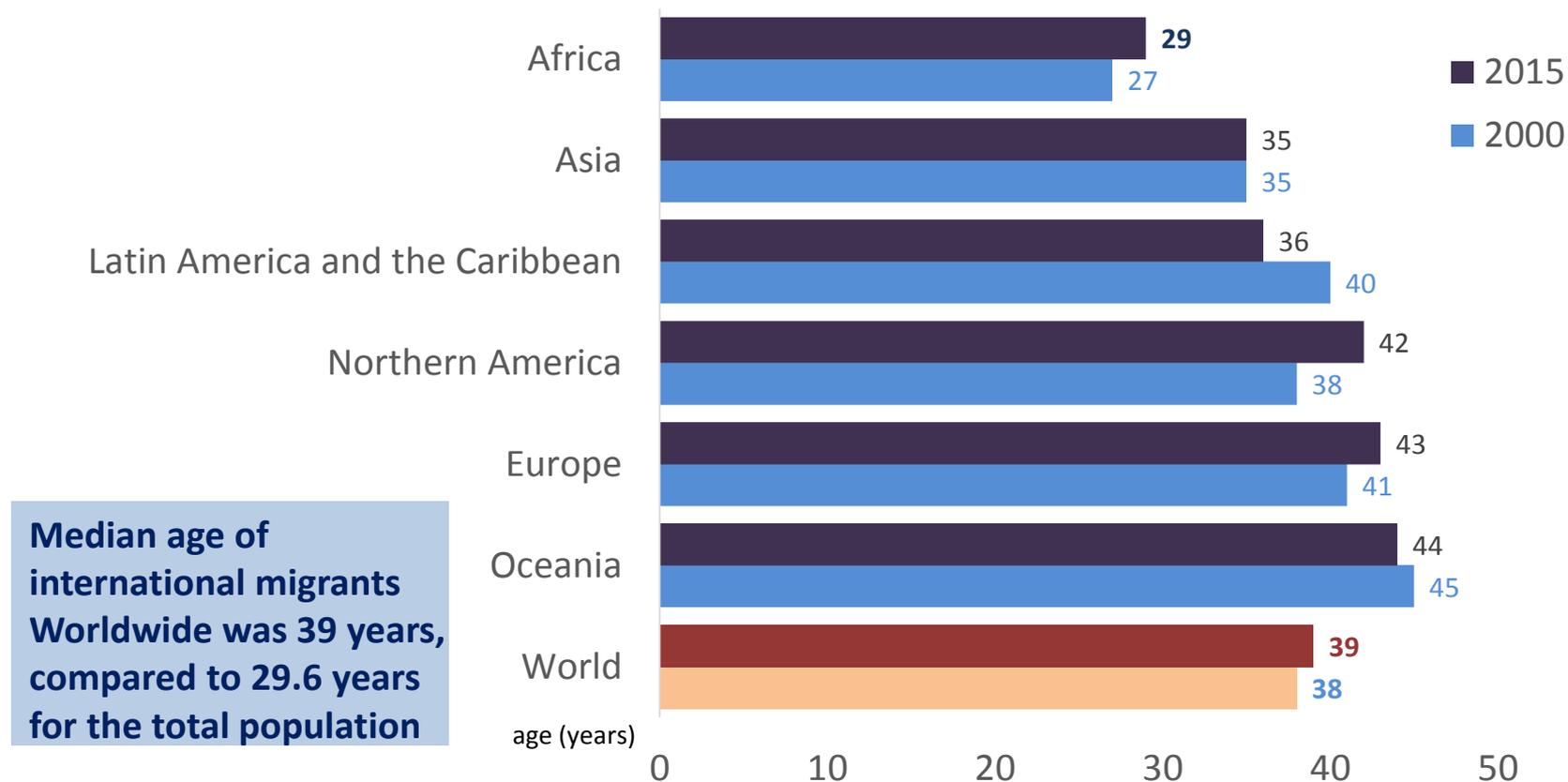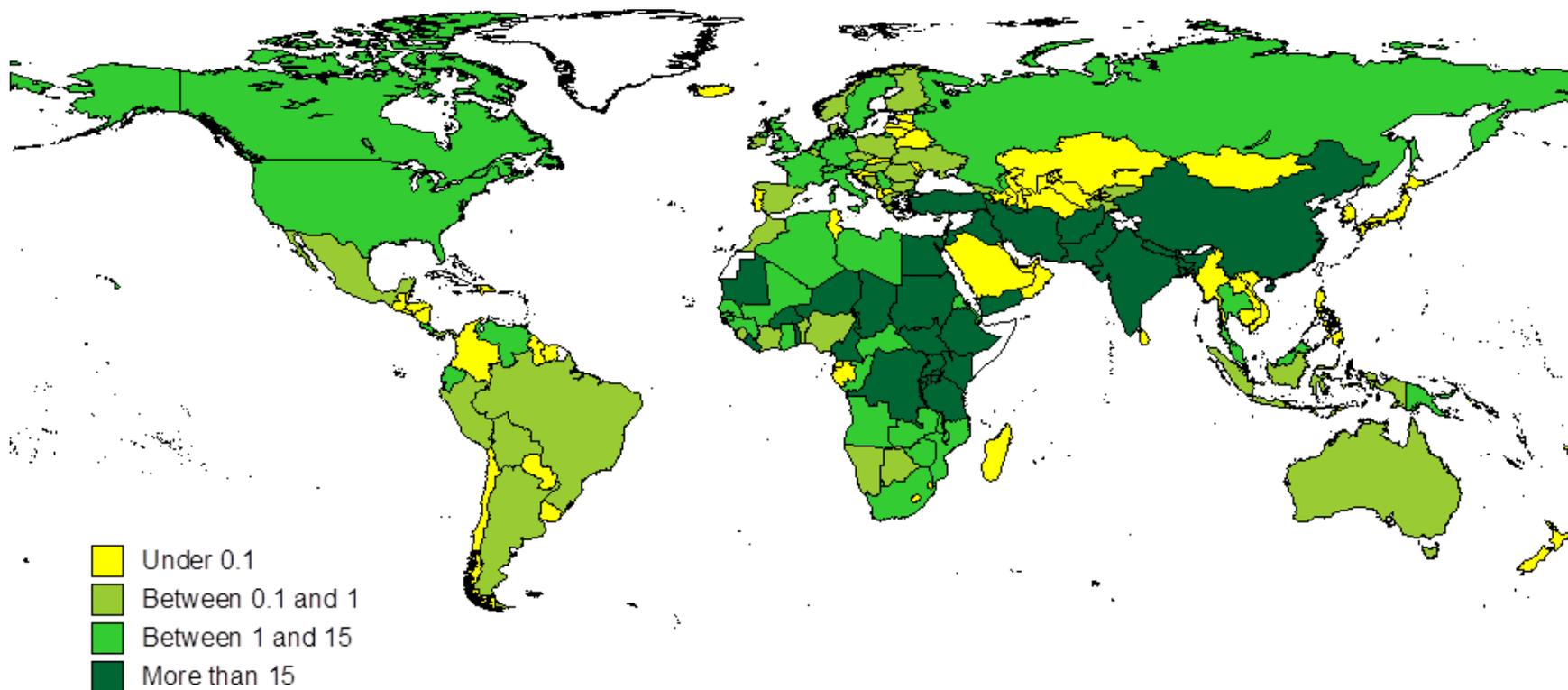
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Median age among international migrants and by region of destination, 2000 and 2015

Median age of international migrants Worldwide was 39 years, compared to 29.6 years for the total population

age (years)

Legend: 2015, 2000

Region	2015	2000
Africa	29	27
Asia	35	35
Latin America and the Caribbean	36	40
Northern America	42	38
Europe	43	41
Oceania	44	45
World	39	38

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Responsibility sharing for refugees

Ratio of refugee population to gross domestic product per capita (PPPs) – recent years

Under 0.1
Between 0.1 and 1
Between 1 and 15
More than 15

Population Division
United Nations, Department of Economic and Social Affairs

Migration in the 2030 Agenda
10 out of 169 targets are "migration-related"
24 out of 242 SDG indicators require disaggregation by migratory status

Figure 2. Migration in the sustainable development goals and targets
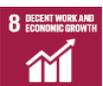
Strengthen and retain the health workforce in developing countries (3.c)

Increase the number scholarships for study abroad (4.b)

Eradicate human trafficking (5.2, 8.7, 16.2)

Protect labour rights of migrant workers (8.8)

Facilitate orderly, safe, regular and responsible migration (10.7)
Reduce transaction costs of remittances (10.c)

Establish legal identity, including through birth registration (16.9)

Disaggregate data by migratory status (17.18)

Figure 3. Migration in the Addis Ababa Action Agenda

THIRD INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE
FINANCING FOR DEVELOPMENT
13-16 JULY 2015 · ADDIS ABABA · ETHIOPIA
TIME FOR GLOBAL ACTION

➢ Combat xenophobia

➢ Facilitate integration through education and communication strategies

➢ Lower the cost of recruiting migrant workers

➢ Increase portability of earned benefits and recognition of qualifications

➢ Promote faster, cheaper and safer transfer of remittances

➢ Enhance the productive use of remittances

➢ Mitigate negative consequences of anti-money laundering and counter-terrorism financing measures
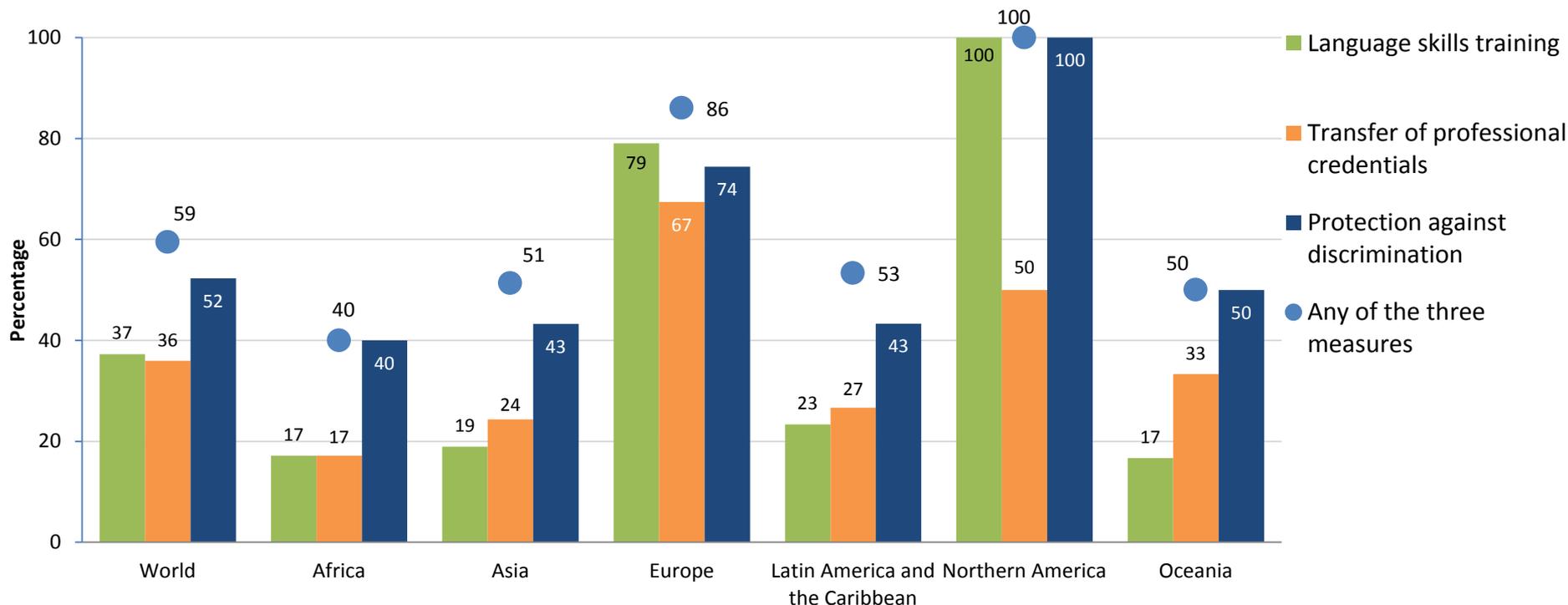
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More than half of all countries have a policy to promote the integration of migrants

Governments with a policy to promote the integration of immigrants, 2015 (percentage)

Legend:
- Language skills training
- Transfer of professional credentials
- Protection against discrimination
- Any of the three measures

Region	Language skills training	Transfer of professional credentials	Protection against discrimination	Any of the three measures
World	37	36	52	59
Africa	17	17	40	40
Asia	19	24	43	51
Europe	79	67	74	86
Latin America and the Caribbean	23	27	43	53
Northern America	100	50	100	100
Oceania	17	33	50	50

Data source: United Nations, Department of Economic and Social Affairs, Population Division (2016). **Note:** Based on 153 countries with available data.
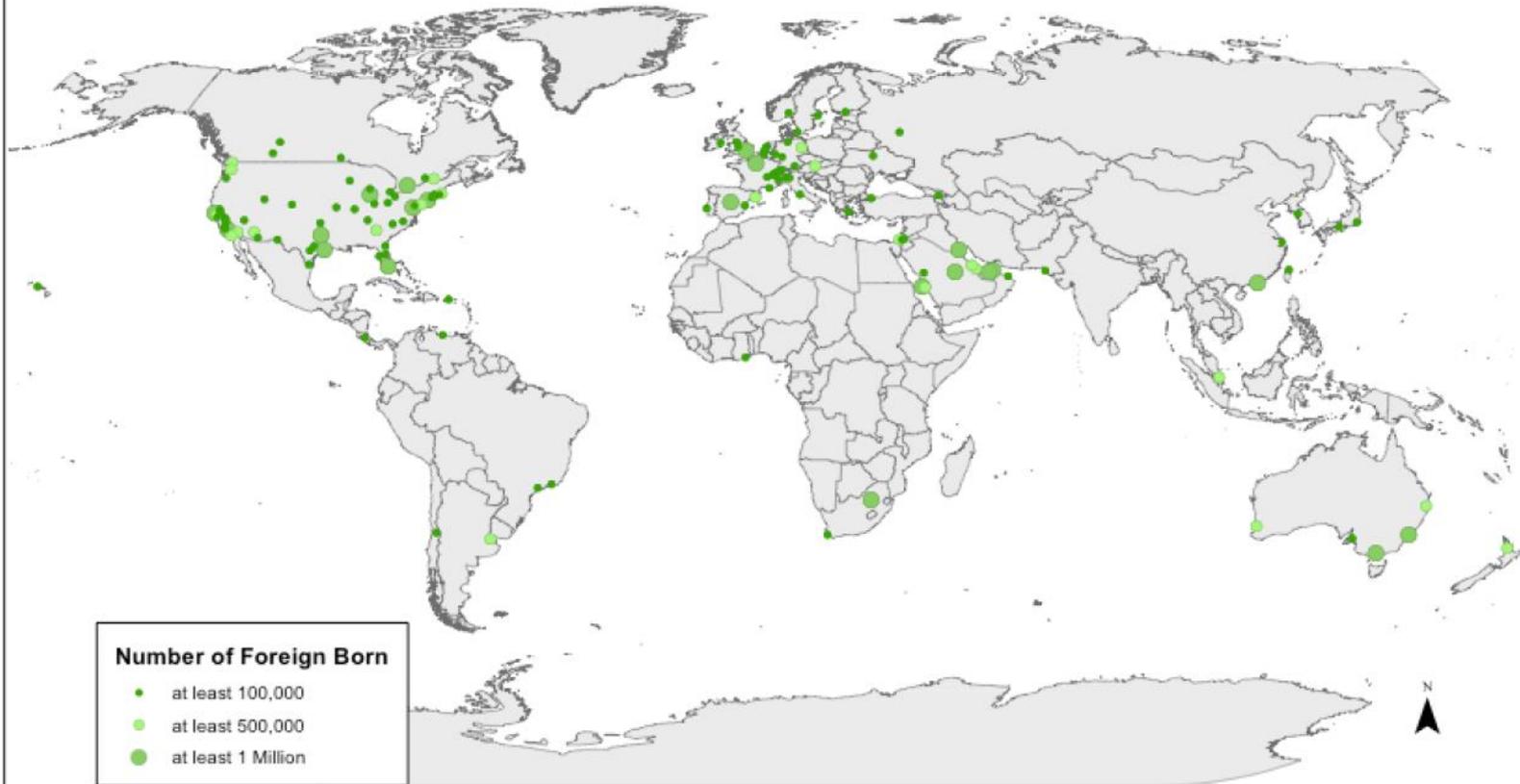
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Cities with at least 100,000 Foreign Born, 2010-2016

Number of Foreign Born
- at least 100,000
- at least 500,000
- at least 1 Million

84 million immigrants or 34% of the foreign-born stock in 2015

Marie Price 2017,
UN EGM, 7 September 2017

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United Nations, Department of Economic and Social Affairs

Challenges to coherence and effective collaboration among different levels of governments

National versus **local** authority and responsibility

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Lack of **common definitions** and variety of **institutions** engaged in regulating cross-border movement and servicing migrants

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Character of UN resolutions and decisions and **issues related to monitoring and follow-up** – policy is made in national capitals

Modalities of interaction and cooperation across and within levels of governments for improved service delivery for migrants

Strengthen **policy coordination** mechanisms

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Mainstream migration into national and local development strategies and plans -> implement multicultural planning

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Recognize that cities are centres of demographic, social, economic and political change, and **magnets for migrants from near and far**

Thank you!

www.unpopulation.org

population@un.org