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UN and migration

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UN AND MIGRATION



<https://www.un.org/en/sections/issues-depth/migration/index.html>

WE ARE NOT TREES

Why?

Since the earliest times, humanity has been on the move. Some people move in search of work or economic opportunities, to join family, or to study. Others move to escape conflict, persecution, terrorism, or human rights violations. Still others move in response to the adverse effects of climate change, natural disasters, or other environmental factors.



MIGRATION IS GROWING

Today, more people than ever live in a country other than the one in which they were born. In 2019, the number of migrants globally reached an estimated 272 million, 51 million more than in 2010. International migrants comprise 3.5 per cent of the global population.

Migration is an expanding global reality.

Migrants have grown from **2.8%** to **3.4%** of the world's population.



The number of international migrants has **grown by 49%** since 2000.

International cooperation is essential as migration will most likely continue to increase.



Find out more:

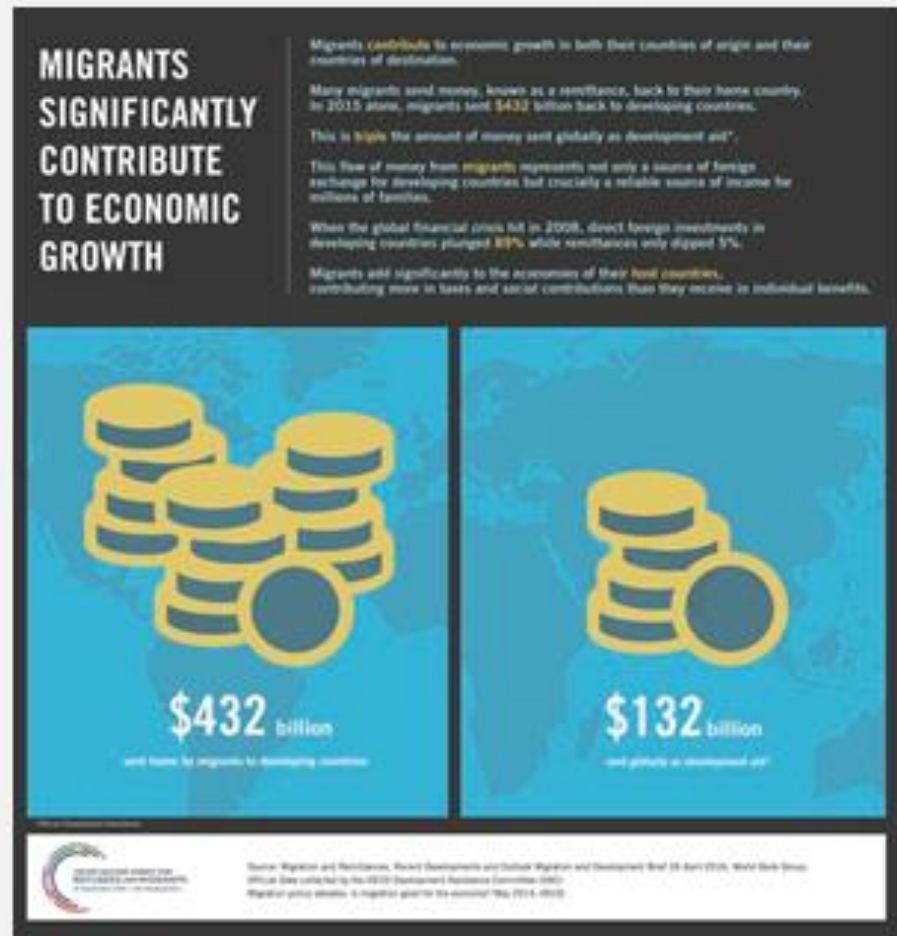
<https://www.un.org/en/about-us/migration-compact>

Source: Report of the Secretary-General
Human Migration: World Action Plan (December 2017)

CONTRIBUTE TO ECONOMIC GROWTH

Migrants significant contribute to economy growth.

When migrants move from one country to another, they carry a new range of skills and perspectives, which nurture technological innovation and stimulate economic growth.



Migrants make significant contributions to both their host and home countries.

Migrants spend **85%** of their earnings in their host communities and send back the remaining **15%** to their countries of origin.

Migrants sent home approximately \$600 billion in remittances in 2017—**3 times** all official development assistance.



Global Compact
FOR Migration



Find out more:

<http://refugeesmigrants.un.org/migration-compact>

Source: Report of the Secretary-General,
Making Migration Work for All, 12 December 2017

MIGRANTS: **3.5 PER CENT** OF THE GLOBAL POPULATION

Today, more people than ever live in a country other than the one in which they were born. In 2019, the number of migrants globally reached an estimated 272 million, 51 million more than in 2010.

International migrants comprise **3.5 per cent** of the global population

GLOBAL NUMBERS OF REFUGEES AND INTERNATIONAL MIGRANTS 2000-2015

REFUGEES

YEAR 2000

●
15.9
million

YEAR 2015

●
21.3
million

MIGRANTS

YEAR 2000

172.7
million

YEAR 2015

243.7
million



Source (Refugees data): United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees, UNHCR Statistical Data Sets.
Source (Migrants data): United Nations, Department of Economic and Social Affairs, Population Division (2015).
Trends in International Migrant Stock: The 2015 Revision. (United Nations database, POB/DB/MIG/Stock/Rev.2015).

Footnote: An international migrant is defined as any person who changes his or her country of usual residence.

What is the reason?

Out of choice / Out of necessity



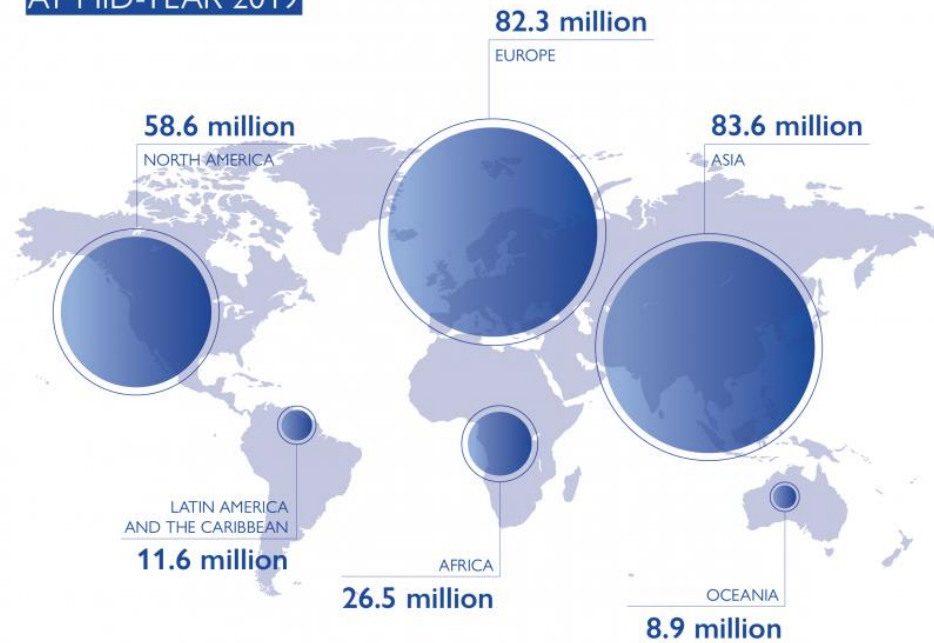
OUT OF CHOICE/ OUT OF NECESSITY

While many individuals migrate **out of choice**, many others migrate **out of necessity**. The number of globally forcibly displaced people topped 70 million at the end of 2018.

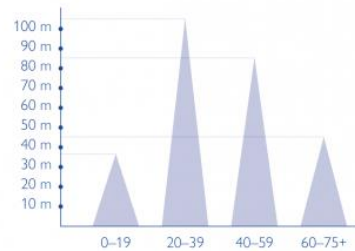
This number includes almost

- 26 million refugees,
- 3.5 million asylum seekers,
- and over 41 million internally displaced persons.

INTERNATIONAL MIGRANTS AT MID-YEAR 2019






TOTAL NUMBER OF
ESTIMATED INTERNATIONAL
MIGRANTS
272 million



39 YEARS OLD
MEDIAN AGE



- 
14%
WERE BELOW 20 YEARS OLD
- 
74%
WERE OF WORKING AGE
(BETWEEN 20 AND 64 YEARS)
- 
12%
WERE 65 YEARS AND OLDER

MIGRANTS SIGNIFICANTLY CONTRIBUTE TO ECONOMIC GROWTH

Migrants **contribute** to economic growth in both their countries of origin and their countries of destination.

Many migrants send money, known as a remittance, back to their home country. In 2015 alone, migrants sent **\$432 billion** back to developing countries.

This is **triple** the amount of money sent globally as development aid*.

This flow of money from **migrants** represents not only a source of foreign exchange for developing countries but crucially a reliable source of income for millions of families.

When the global financial crisis hit in 2008, direct foreign investments in developing countries plunged **89%** while remittances only dipped 5%.

Migrants add significantly to the economies of their **host countries**, contributing more in taxes and social contributions than they receive in individual benefits.



*Official Development Assistance

Migrants significantly contribute to economic growth:

In 2017 they sent

\$596 back to
BILLION their home
countries,

— *WITH* —

\$450 going to
BILLION developing
countries.



WOMEN



© picture alliance/AP Photo/D. Etter

WOMEN

**48% OF ALL
MIGRANTS
ARE
WOMEN**



ECONOMIC GROWTH





**\$432 billion sent home
by migrants to
developing countries**

**\$132 billion sent
globally by
development aid**

ECONOMIC GROWTH 2017

\$596 billion back to
their home countries
with
\$450 billion going to
developing countries



We need to empower women migrants.



Women send home a higher percentage of their earnings than men.

Yet women migrants often face more restrictive labour policies and employment customs than men.



**Global Compact
FOR Migration**



Find out more:

<http://refugeesmigrants.un.org/migration-compact>

Source: Report of the Secretary-General,
Making Migration Work for All, 12 December 2017

GLOBAL COMPACT FOR SAFE, ORDERLY AND REGULAR MIGRATION

This video explains the role of the UN,
which is to order and regularize
migrations.

It's explained the "New York statement"
(2016); that work to improve the
management of refugees and migrants,
their hospitality and support.

The migrants, in the world, are about 250
millions and this number is expected to
increase.



<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=dNRoDxhFCKA&feature=youtu.be>

good vision!

GLOBAL COMPACT FOR MIGRATION

La storia di questo accordo inizia il 19 settembre 2016, all'Assemblea generale dell'Onu in cui i 193 rappresentanti dei paesi membri hanno sottoscritto la Dichiarazione di New York sui rifugiati e i migranti. Proprio l'Appendice II della Dichiarazione prevede infatti l'avvio di un processo di consultazioni e negoziati, che ha avuto come esito il Global compact.

<https://www.lifegate.it/persona/news/global-compact-migrazioni>

GLOBAL COMPACT FOR MIGRATION

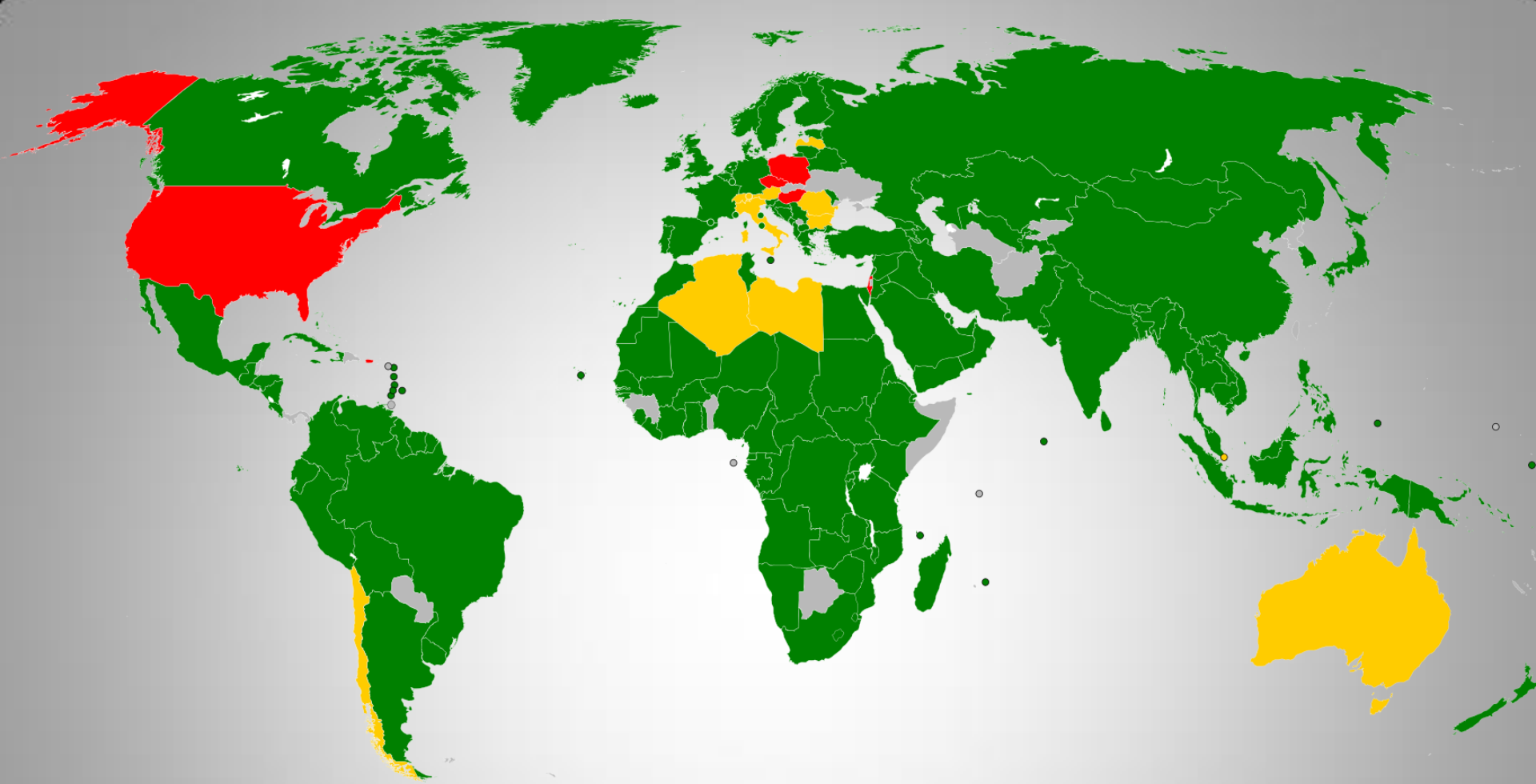
GCM

As a result of the New York Declaration, UN Member States agreed to work together to develop the Global Compact for Safe, Orderly and Regular Migration, adopted at an intergovernmental conference on international migration in December 2018 in Morocco. The GCM covers diverse issues such as strengthening labour rights for migrant workers, improving migration data as a basis for evidence-based policies, saving lives and establishing international efforts on missing migrants, and many others. The implementation of the GCM will represent progress in governing migration in a way that increases its benefits for individuals, communities and countries, and reduces its risks for all.





<https://www.iom.int/global-compact-migration>

The Global Compact is the first inter-governmentally negotiated agreement, prepared under the auspices of the United Nations, covering all dimensions of international migration in a holistic and comprehensive manner.

It is a non-binding document that respects states' sovereign right to determine who enters and stays in their territory and demonstrates commitment to international cooperation on migration. It presents a significant opportunity to improve the governance of migration, to address the challenges associated with today's migration, and to strengthen the contribution of migrants and migration to sustainable development. The Global Compact is framed in a way consistent with target 10.7 of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development in which Member States committed to cooperate internationally to facilitate safe, orderly and regular migration. The Global Compact is designed to support international cooperation on the governance of international migration.



Result of the United Nations General Assembly vote for the endorsement of the Global Compact on Migration on 19 December 2018.^[21]

-  Voted for
-  Voted against
-  Abstention from voting
-  Did not attend

UN SUMMIT FOR REFUGEES AND MIGRANTS: WHAT'S NEXT?

2016

SUMMIT FOR REFUGEES AND MIGRANTS

193 COUNTRIES ► **ONE PLAN**
THE NEW YORK DECLARATION

2018



GLOBAL COMPACT FOR
SAFE, ORDERLY AND
REGULAR MIGRATION

+



GLOBAL COMPACT
ON REFUGEES

Find out more at: refugeesmigrants.un.org

#UN4RefugeesMigrants

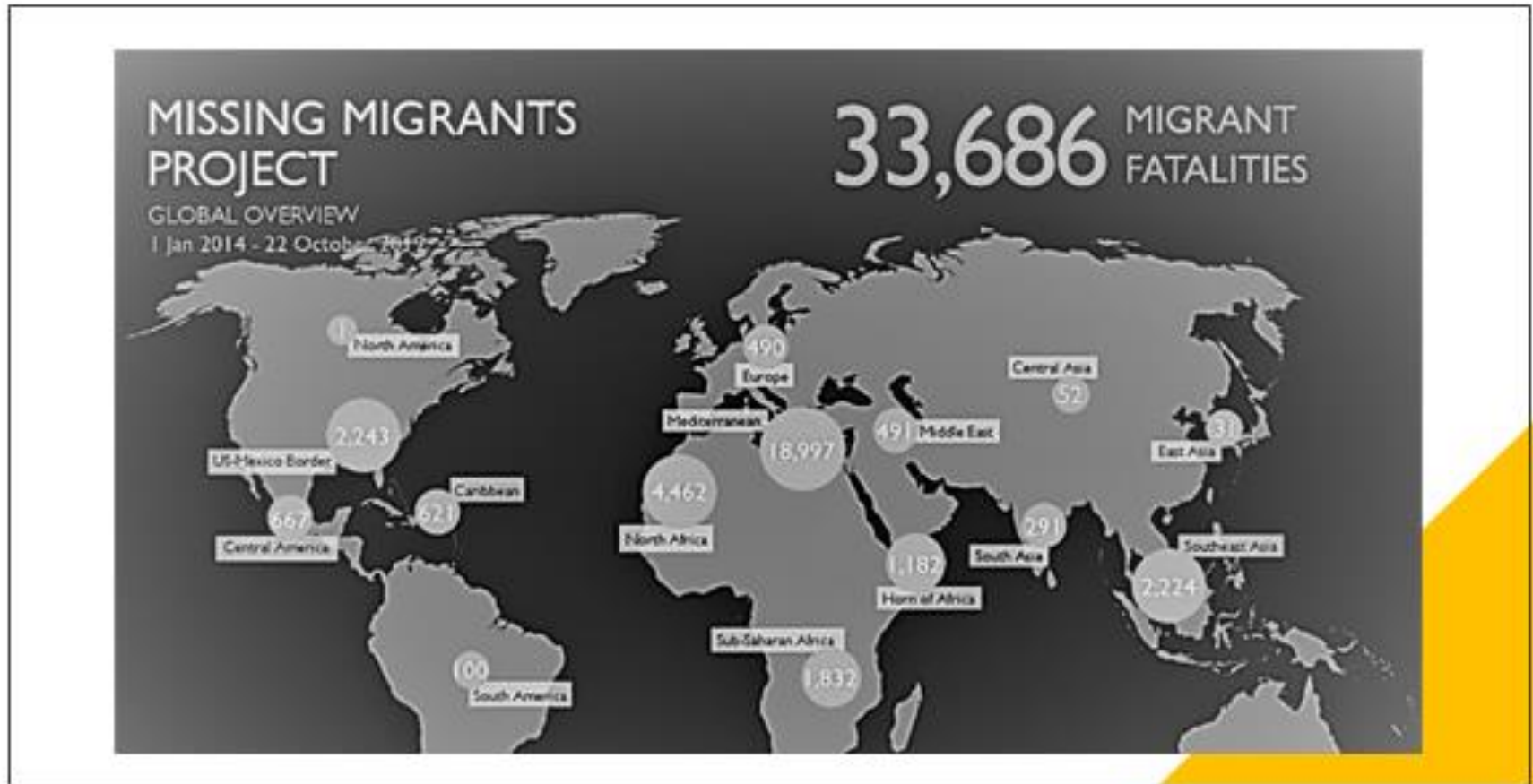


TOP 10 REFUGEE HOST COUNTRIES



- ✓ There were 1.1 million new refugees in 2018, most of them fleeing conflict in Syria, South Sudan and Democratic Republic of Congo.
- ✓ Turkey is the country hosting the largest number of refugees.
- ✓ Half of the top 10 refugee countries are located in the sub-Saharan Africa (least developed countries)

MIGRANT FATALITIES



GLOBAL PACT FOR REFUGEES GOALS

GOALS OF THE GLOBAL PACT FOR REFUGEES

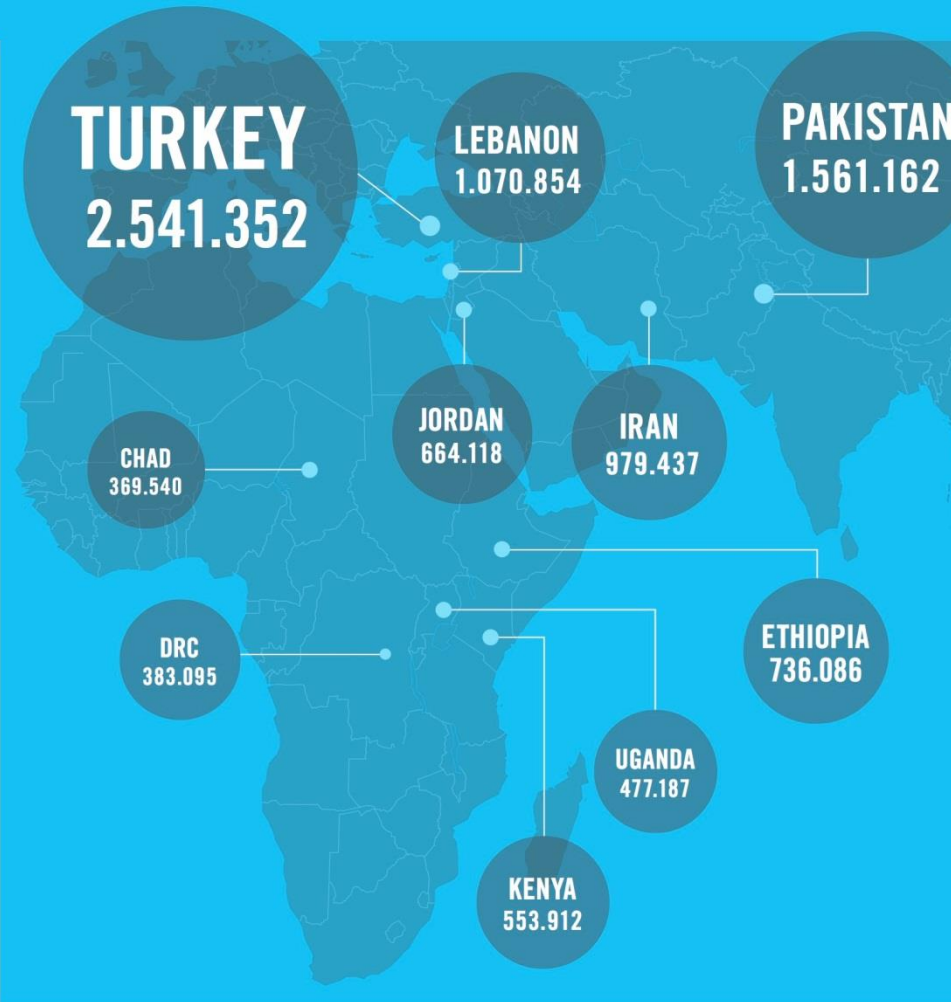
- ease pressures on host countries;
- enhance refugee self-reliance;
- expand access to third country solutions;
- support conditions in countries of origin for return in safety and dignity.

only the United States and Hungary have voted no, while Italy voted in favor.



https://www.youtube.com/watch?time_continue=87&v=CMMExBiz7MQ&feature=emb_logo

TOP 10 REFUGEE HOSTING COUNTRIES IN 2015



Source: Global Trends
Forced Displacement in 2015,
UNHCR, UNRWA.

An additional 5.2 million Palestine Refugees are registered with the United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East (UNRWA)*.

* They are hosted in: Gaza Strip (1,258,559), Jordan (2,117,361), Lebanon (449,957), Syria (526,724), West Bank (774,167)

Half of the top 10 refugee-hosting countries are now located in sub-Saharan Africa, with four of them being least developed countries.

With 2.54 million refugees in its territory, Turkey remained the country hosting the largest number of refugees by the end of 2015.

DEATHS OF MIGRANTS ALONG MIGRATORY ROUTES ACROSS THE GLOBE

Around the world, **over 46,000*** migrants have lost their lives along migratory routes across the globe since 2000. In 2014 and 2015 alone the global count was over 10,400 and many more are unaccounted for.

This year, in the first 4 months of 2016, already **1,638** migrants have died in shipwrecks in the Mediterranean, at the Horn of Africa, in South East Asia, in Central America, or the Sahel and other places.

Around the world, over **5,400** migrants lost their lives in 2015. Many more are unaccounted for. Right now Europe is the world's most dangerous destination for "irregular" migrants, with the Mediterranean costing the lives of **3,770** in 2015—almost 70% of the total figure.

