

Mapping the global partnership for development



Migration template¹

The global context

Approximately 190 million people – 3% of the world's population – are international migrants, living in countries other than those in which they were born. The proportion of the world's population who are international migrants has been relatively static in recent years, but demographic trends, as well as continuing global inequality, suggest that migration pressures – both for south-north migration and for south-south and internal migration – will increase over the next 50 years.

The distribution of costs and benefits from migration – to migrants, to the receiving population, to developed and developing countries – is complex, poorly understood and politically contentious. There are tensions between the economic requirements of many developed countries for labour, and the difficulties that such countries have faced in dealing with the social, cultural and political challenges that immigration can bring. There are unresolved issues too as regards development; assessing the economic and social costs and benefits of migration is far from easy. Nevertheless, there is an emerging consensus that well-managed migration, together with complementary policies, may enable a win-win for developing and developed countries.

In recent years the migration-development nexus has received an increasing amount of attention, with, for instance a UN High-Level Dialogue on Migration and Development in 2006 and the first Global Forum on Migration and Development (GFMD) in 2007. The High-Level Dialogue explored ways of maximizing the benefits and minimizing the costs of migration, giving attention both to the potentially negative impacts on developing countries of highly-skilled migration, and – echoing the Monterrey Consensus' view, itself repeated at the 2005 World Summit – to the importance of reducing the transfer costs of migrant workers' remittances. The GFMD started a dialogue between states on practical measures and initiatives to improve the benefits of international migration.

Pathways to development

Emigration, remittances, immigration (including the return of migrants), and so-called social and cultural remittances are the primary ways in which migration impacts on development. The number of emigrants and their skill levels, the volume and use made of remittances, and the number and skill level of immigrants including returning migrants shape the development impact of migration. Policies in the developed world, and in developing countries, play an important role in determining the developmental impact of migration by shaping the flows of migrants, and of remittances and the uses to which they are put.

¹ Whilst this template focuses on international migration to and from developing and developed countries the country-level mapping will also take account of internal and south-south migration.

Emigration may act as a safety valve, reducing unemployment and increasing wages. It can also lead to increased trading opportunities and provide incentives for education as people equip themselves for international migration. On the other hand, the loss of personnel and skills which emigration entails can harm the ability of countries to provide services and see them lose their best talent and the investment which they embody. And it can have negative social impacts in terms of family separation and child development. Policies in the developed world which regulate the volume or specify the skill-level of migration, including through bilateral and regional agreements, temporary worker programmes and codes of conduct on recruitment, are particularly important in shaping the developmental impact of emigration. Policies and other contextual factors in developing countries – relating for instance to the capacity of the education system and to the structure of the economy and the employment opportunities it provides – are similarly important.

The developmental impact of remittances depends primarily upon their volume and the use which is made of them. Remittances can provide a relatively stable source of additional income for households, enabling them to diversify their income streams and to increase consumption, investment or savings. On the other hand, they can displace local economic activity, inflate local prices and encourage dependency. At the macro level, remittances can improve a country's balance of payments and increase its foreign exchange earnings. Policies pursued by developed countries can make a difference by helping migrants to find productive employment and by reducing the costs of sending money home. In developing countries, the opportunities for productive investment, and the degree of financial inclusion are key, but policies to attract remittances can also play an important role.

Immigration and return migration is challenging for the people concerned, but it can have a positive developmental impact, particularly if the immigrants and returning migrants have new skills and knowledge which can be translated into increased productivity. Policies in the developed world to facilitate temporary migration, circular migration, and the return of migrants to their home countries – including initiatives to make social insurance contributions portable – can play an important role. In developing countries, the possibility of dual citizenship and policies to facilitate reintegration, as well as temporary worker agreements with destination countries, can do much to shape the impact of return migration.

An additional way in which migration can impact on development is through what are sometimes termed social and cultural remittances. These are ideas picked up by migrants living away from their countries of origin, which, when relayed to migrants' homelands, may change the ways in which people perceive their own societies.

Components of the model	Proxy indicators and data sources
<p><u>External Policies and Actions</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Policies to regulate the volume of migration ▲ (Global data) ▼ (Local data) • Policies to regulate the skill-level of migration ▲▼ 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Extent to which limits are put on the number of people from country X who can migrate to other countries, as a result of policies put in place by those countries <p><i>Data source: Review of immigration policies including bilateral and regional agreements with countries of interest</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Extent to which limits on the number of people from country X who can migrate to other countries, vary by skill-level, as a result of policies put in place by those countries

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Policies to promote and support migrant integration ▲ • Policies to facilitate and reduce the cost of remittances ▲ • Policies to facilitate return migration ▲ • Aid for migration ▼ 	<p><i>Data source: Review of immigration policies including bilateral and regional agreements with countries of interest</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Extent to which the migration of health-workers and teachers from country X regulated by codes of conduct on recruitment <p><i>Data source: Local data sources, OECD, WHO and Commonwealth</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Extent to which key destination countries for migrants from country X, have policies in place to promote and support migrant integration <p><i>Data sources: European Migrant Integration Index and ILO. NB: For key destination countries, see indicator in “key flows” below.</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Extent to which financial institutions in key destination countries for migrants from country X, that facilitate the remittance of money to country X, have stated policies on reducing the costs of transmitting money to developing countries <p><i>Data source: www.sendmoneyhome.org and individual remittance agencies</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Cost of sending \$100 to country X from top 5 destination countries, compared with the average costs of sending \$100 from the USA to a sample of 10 developing countries <p><i>Data source: www.sendmoneyhome.org and individual remittance agencies</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Extent to which key destination countries for migrants from country X have policies in place which facilitate social insurance and pension portability • Policies on family reunification and double citizenship <p><i>Data sources: European Migrant Integration Index</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Extent to which and ways in which, aid is provided and used to enable country X to engage with migration-related challenges and opportunities – for instance, through remittance or migration partnerships
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	<i>Data source: Local data sources</i>
<p><u>Key flows</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Volume of emigration ▲ • Destinations of emigrants ▲ • Skill-level of emigrants ▲ • Sectoral origins of emigrants ▲ ▼ • Volume of remittances ▲ • Distribution of remittances ▲ ▼ 	<p>NB: The World Bank's 2008 Migration and Remittances factbook provides an excellent source of data for many of the indicators below.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Volume of emigration per 1000 population <i>Data sources: Migration Policy Institute Data-hub. See also OECD data for migration to OECD countries</i> • Top five destinations, for low-skilled and high-skilled migrants <i>Data sources: Migration Policy Institute Data-hub. See also OECD data and other OECD data for migration to OECD countries and Docquier & Marfouk World Bank data set</i> • Proportion of emigrants with tertiary education; number of skilled personnel in country X compared with the number of skilled personnel from country X who now work in OECD countries <i>Data sources: OECD; WHO, including 2006 World Health Report</i> • Proportion of personnel lost from emigration-prone sectors including health, education, IT <i>Data sources: World Bank data-set on physicians' migration (Bhargava and Docquier); Clemens and Pettersson database re Health Professional Emigration from Africa; local data sources</i> • Volume of remittances as proportion of GNI; volume of remittances as proportion of total – aid/ investment/ remittances – inflows <i>Data sources: WB/IMF remittance data; WB/IMF Global Development Finance</i> • Average value of household remittance receipts, per household, and per receiving household; percentage of households receiving remittances <i>Data sources: WB/IMF data; national living standards surveys (via University of Sussex); local data sources</i>

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Origins of remittances and reliance on particular countries ▲ • Volume of immigration ▲ • Origins of immigrants ▲ • Return migration ▼ • Skill-level of immigrants ▼ • Refugees – numbers and origins ▲ 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Top five remittance-origin countries; proportion of remittances which come from top 5 origin countries <i>Data source: WB/IMF remittance data</i> • Volume of immigration per 1000 population <i>Data sources: Migration Policy Institute Data-hub</i> • Top five origins, for low-skilled and high-skilled migrants <i>Data sources: Migration Policy Institute Data-hub</i> • Proportion of immigrants who are returners; average number of years away <i>Data source: Local data sources</i> • Proportion of immigrants with tertiary education <i>Data source: Local data sources</i> • Number of refugees per 1000 population, and top 5 countries of origin for refugees <i>Data source: World Development Indicators and UNHCR</i>
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<u>Country Context (of relevance to migration)</u>	NB: Migration Policy Institute country profiles and Economist Intelligence Unit country reports
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Restrictions on immigration ▼ 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Extent to which country X restricts the volume, skill-level or country of origin of immigration <p><i>Data source: Local data sources</i></p>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Demographic situation ▲ 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Percentage of population under 15 years of age <p><i>Data source: World Development Indicators</i></p>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Human capital ▲ 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Percentage of population with tertiary education <p><i>Data sources: World Development Indicators, ILO Key Indicators of the Labour Market Programme</i></p>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Poverty levels ▲ 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Proportion of the population living below: a) the international dollar-a-day poverty line; b) the domestically-defined poverty line Country score in Human Development Index <p><i>Data sources: World Development Indicators and Human Development Index</i></p>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Governance, conflict and environmental stress push factors ▲ ▼ 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Existence and severity of governance problems, conflict and environmental stress push factors <p><i>Data sources: Governance analyses eg. DFID Country Governance Analysis, World Governance Indicators, World Bank Kaufmann & Kraay</i></p>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Employment opportunities ▲ ▼ 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Unemployment levels, including by sector <p><i>Data sources: World Development Indicators, ILO Key Indicators of the Labour Market Programme</i></p>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Public service – education, health, government – working conditions ▲ ▼ 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Teacher wages as a % of GNI per capita; health professional wages as a % of GNI per capita <p><i>Data sources: World Bank, Education for All, Fast Track Initiative; World Health Organisation</i></p>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Investment environment ▲ 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Days to register a business

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Financial inclusion ▲ ▼ • Remittance attraction ▼ • Diaspora engagement ▼ • Return and circular migration, and reintegration ▼ • Historical patterns of migration 	<p><i>Data source: World Bank Doing Business reports</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Proportion of the population with access to financial services <p><i>Data source: World Bank "Access to finance"</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Existence and implementation of policies to attract/encourage remittances <p><i>Data source: Local data sources</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Existence and implementation of policies to engage with the diaspora <p><i>Data source: Local data sources</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Existence and implementation of policies to encourage return and circular migration, and to facilitate reintegration <p><i>Data source: Local data sources</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Extent to which (international) migration has historically been part of families' livelihood strategies
<p><u>Impacts</u></p> <p>Trends in:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Service delivery in health and education (high attribution, short time-lag) ▲ ▼ • Balance of payments (medium attribution, short time-lag) ▲ • Foreign exchange earnings (medium attribution, short time-lag) ▲ • Employment (medium attribution, short time-lag) ▲ ▼ 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Teacher and health-professional workforce gaps in 2006, 2001 and 1996; Nurse: Population ratios eg. In Ghana Health and Demographic Survey <p><i>Data sources: WHO inc. World Health Report; Education for All</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Balance of payments in 2006, 2001 and 1996 <p><i>Data source: IMF Balance of Payments data</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Foreign exchange earnings for 2006, 2001 and 1996 <p><i>Data source: IMF</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Unemployment levels for 2006, 2001 and 1996, including sectoral (un)employment <p><i>Data source: World Development</i></p>

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Inequality (medium attribution, medium time-lag) ▲ • Wages (medium attribution, medium time-lag) ▲▼ • Productivity (low attribution, longer-term time-lag) ▲▼ • Poverty headcount (low attribution, longer-term time-lag) ▼ 	<p><i>Indicators, ILO Key Indicators of the Labour Market Programme</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Gini coefficients for 2006, 2001 and 1996 <p><i>Data source: World Development Indicators</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Wage rates for 2006, 2001 and 1996, including sectoral and gender variations <p><i>Data source: ILO Key Indicators of the Labour Market Programme</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Productivity estimates for 2006, 2001 and 1996 <p><i>Data source: ILO Key Indicators of the Labour Market Programme</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Number and proportion of people living in poverty in 2006, 2001, 1996 <p><i>Data source: World Development Indicators</i></p>
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