

More than 25 million international migrants (World Bank, 2012)

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Migration and Development

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Migration

- ① Over 320 million international migrants (World Bank, 2013)
- ② Over 700 million internal migrants (conservative estimate) (World Bank, 2013)
- ③ 15.4 million refugees, 937,000 asylum seekers, and 28.8 million people IDPS (UNHCR, 2013)
- ④ Remittances: \$401 billion to developing countries in 2012, Between 2013-2015 an estimated 8.8% growth is anticipated reaching \$515 billion in 2015 (World Bank, 2013)
 - ⑤ Migrants are coming from an increasingly diverse group of countries to a "shrinking pool of prime destination countries" (de Haas, 2013)



Development

What do we mean by development?

- Development and GDP growth often equated with one another but such growth can hide inequality.
- In Migration and Development debates we often talk of 'human development' and poverty alleviation
- Sen's capability approach

**POVERTY
ALLEVIATION**

**ECONOMIC
GROWTH**

Human Capabilities (Sen, 1999) : the ability people to control their own lives: 'development is freedom'

"Development in all societies must have at least the following three objectives: 1) to *increase the availability and widen the distribution of basic life-sustaining good such as food, shelter health and protection* to all members of society 2); to *raise levels of living, including, in addition to higher incomes, the provision of more jobs, better education and more attention to cultural and humanistic values...* and 3) to *expand the range of economic and social choice to individuals and nations* by freeing them from servitude and dependence, not only in relation to other people and nation-states but also to the forces of ignorance and human misery"(Todaro, 1992, p102)

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Migration and Development

① "Migration is a crucial mechanism of development for the economy as a whole, exploiting the potential of growth inherent in economic disparities, and both sectors, traditional and modern, sending and receiving, greatly benefit from it (Arango, 2000, p284)

② "...because migration is not an exogenous variable but an integral part of wider social and development processes, the development impacts of migration are also fundamentally heterogeneous" (de Haas, 2010, p2)

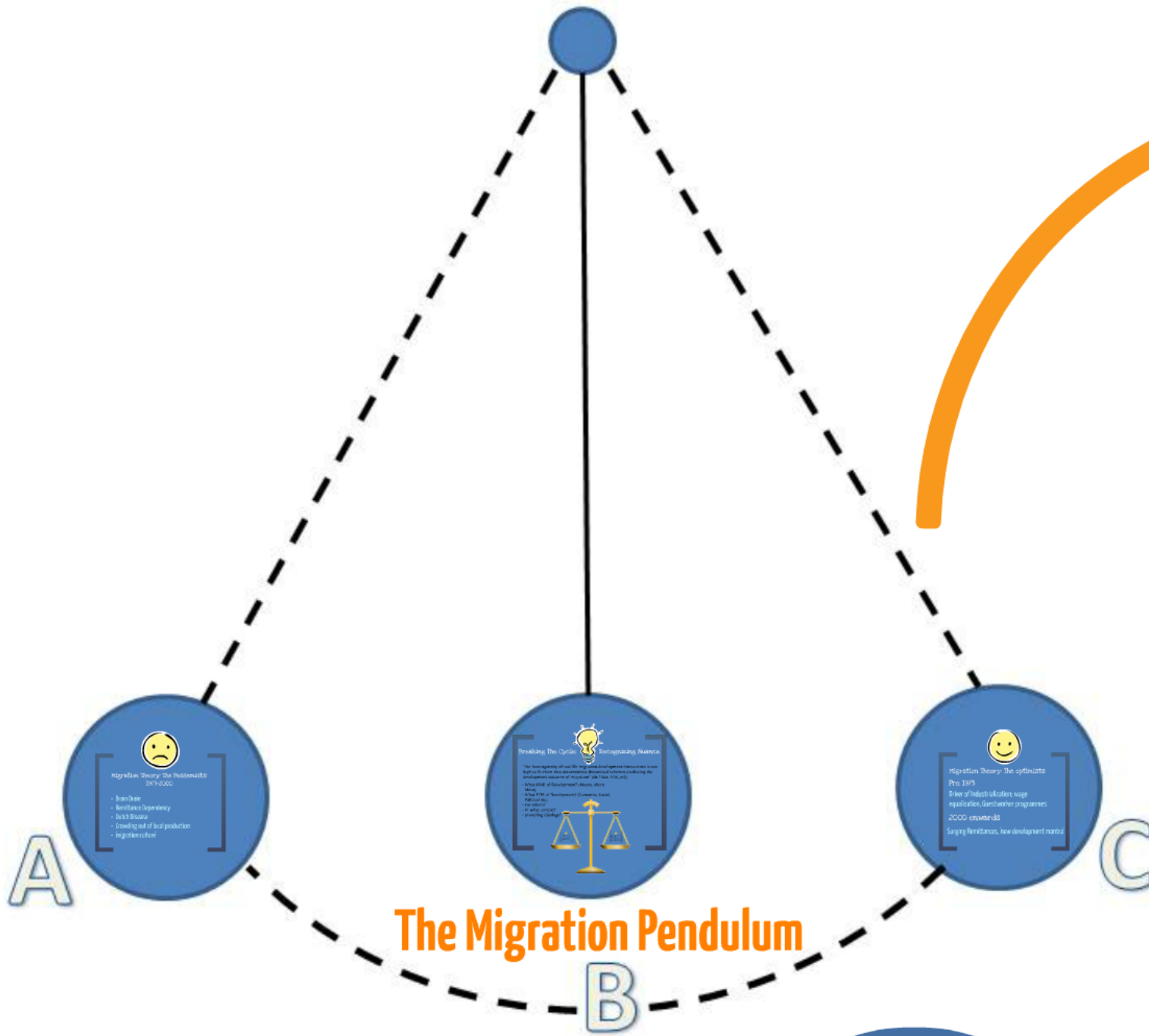
③ "The first conceptual difficulty...relates to the use of the word 'and'. This...gives the impression that...migration is somehow separate and distinct from development" (Skeldon, 2008, p3)

④ "An underlying assumption (is) that development is about enabling people to stay at home" (Bakewell, 2008, p1342)

⑤ "Migration is the oldest action against poverty. It selects those who most want help. It is good for the country to which they go; it helps break the equilibrium of poverty in the country from which they come. What is the perversity in the human soul that causes people to resist so obvious a good?" (John Kenneth Galbraith)

⑥ "The question is not whether migration can be economic development, but rather at what point do we consider migration an important form of economic development" (Clemens & Pritchett, 2008, p423)

⑦ "Migration is Development" (Sutherland, 2013)



The Migration Pendulum



Migration Theory: The optimists

Pre 1973

Driver of Industrialization; wage
equalisation, Guestworker programmes

2000 onwards

Surging Remittances, 'new development mantra'



Migration Theory: The Pessimists: 1973-2000

- Brain Drain
- Remittance Dependency
- Dutch Disease
- Crowding out of local production
- 'migration culture'



Migration Theory: The optimists

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Breaking the Cycle: Recognizing Nuance

“the heterogeneity of real-life migration-development interactions is too high to fit them into deterministic theoretical schemes predicting the development outcome of migration” (de Haas, 2010, p13).

- What KIND of Development? (Macro, Micro Meso)
- What TYPE of Development? (Economic, Social, Political etc)
- For whom?
- In what context?
- prevailing ideology?





- Migrant remittances can positively impact economic development through poverty alleviation, investments in human capital and business and acting a source of foreign currency against which loans can be taken.
- Brain Circulation replaces brain drain and benefits both sending and receiving countries.
- Diasporas can be a powerful force for development through knowledge and value transfer and their lobbying power
- For sending countries, migration can relieve pressure due to high unemployment and help in the creation of economic linkages.
- In host countries, migration can meet labor market needs, stimulate entrepreneurship, build economic linkages, bring diversity etc.



- Remittances go to the families who can migrate, rarely the poorest, and may be regionally concentrated thus can cause uneven development
- Remittances may create disincentives to work
- Remittances may cause the devaluation of currency (Dutch disease).
- Having a family member absent may have other negative consequences on those left behind
- Brain waste, either in the host countries due to skills recognition, or in the origin country if cannot be employed in chosen sector in the absence of migration
- The diaspora can worsen conflict

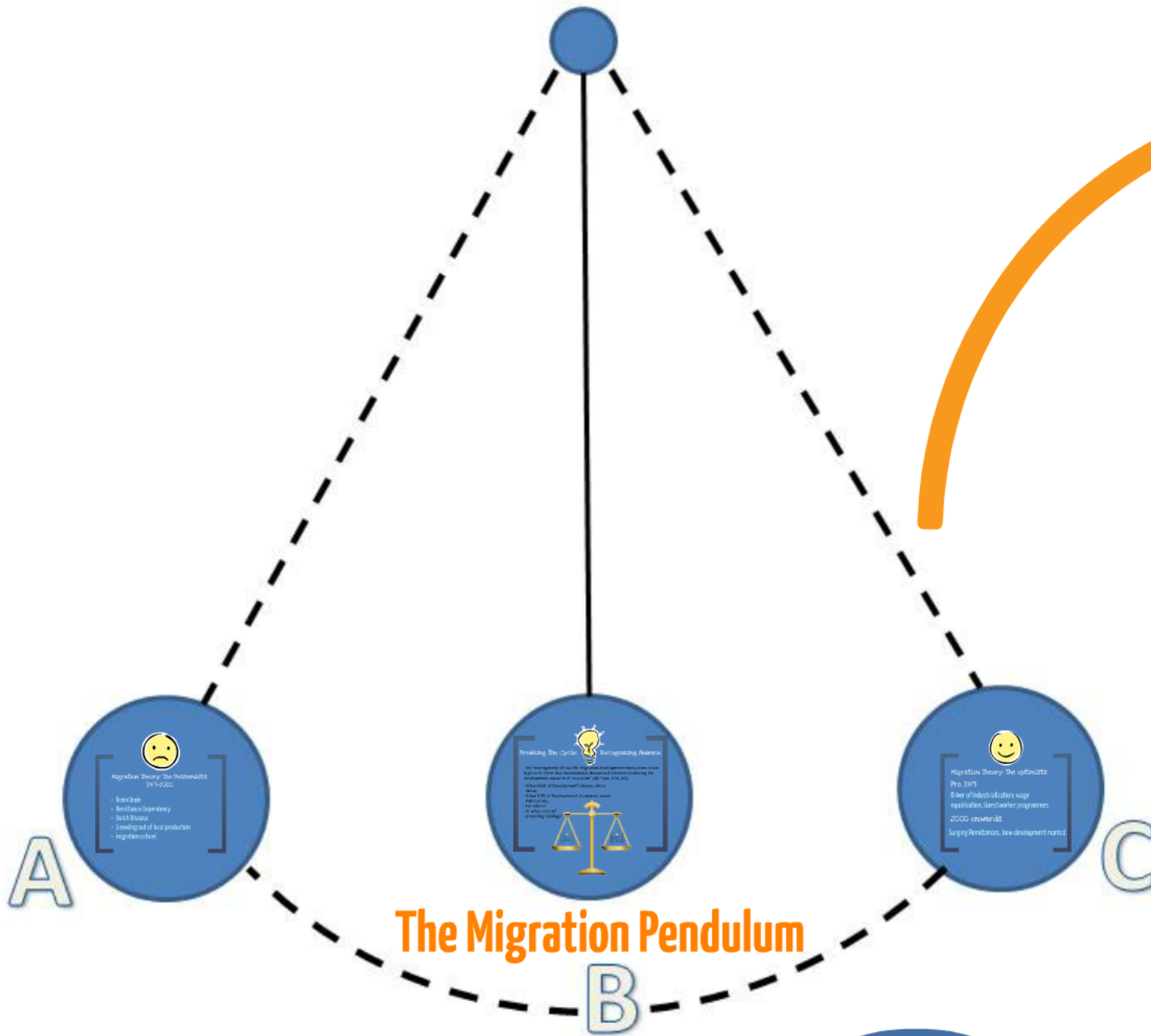
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- For working countries, migrants can address demands due to high unemployment and help in the creation of economic linkages.
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The Migration Pendulum

Migration and Development Policy: Maximizing the Benefits

- The focus on migration and development policy has largely focused on **return, remittances and diaspora engagement**.
- There has been a focus on facilitating short term and circular migration to maximize remittances and brain circulation, and diaspora engagement.
- Facilitating short term mobility has thus been a key way in which migration has been mainstreamed into development policy through the creation of so called 'Win Win Win' scenarios.

Remittances

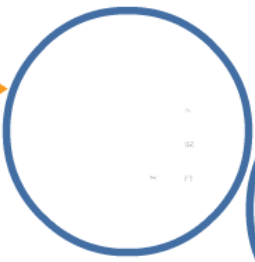
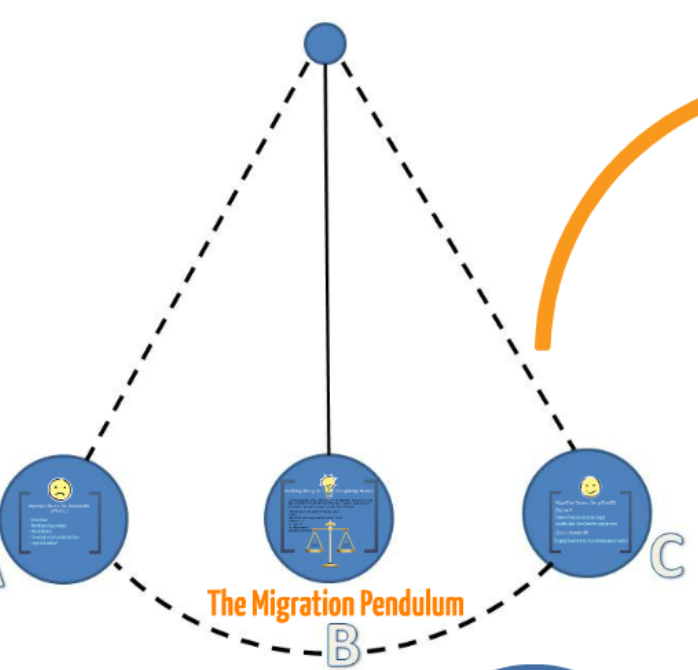
- financial remittances
- in kind remittances
- social remittances/knowledge transfer
- political remittances

Diaspora

- Engaging the diaspora
 - giving rights and services
 - extracting obligations- remittances, investment, building institutions, capacity building
- Diasporas as actors in (post-)conflict contexts.

Return

- In recent decades return migration and development has become a regular phrase amongst policy makers.
- Different types of return: permanent, temporary, virtual, transnational lives
- However, there are many questions regarding the relationship between return and development such as:
 - which returnee's best contributing to development?
When does return lead to development?
 - How can policies enhance the development effects of return migrants?



Migration and Development in International Debate

- 2000: the Doha Report considered whether there should be a UN Agency for migration
- While he did not see migration, migration and development was on the policy landscape an environment by:
 - The creation of the GCMV (2004)
 - The appointment of a Special Representative on Migration and Development (2005) and the second world bank
 - The creation of the High Level Dialogue on Migration and Development (2006) and the second world bank
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- General focus on remittances (2008) (ILO)
- Increase of public discussions to brain circulation and diaspora engagement

Migration and Development in International Debate

The Migration and Development Programme is committed to a better understanding of the complex interlinkages between migration and development and to the promotion of evidence-based migration and development policies.

The Migration and Development Programme aims to expand knowledge on the value of migration for economic growth and development and to support the migration sector's capacity to contribute to sustainable development.

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Migration in the Post 2015 Development Agenda

"Migration and mobility are key drivers of sustainable development, but global cooperation must shift their higher gear. The High Level Dialogue in October will provide a unique opportunity to bring forward the global agenda on migration and development and promote concrete measures which make a meaningful contribution to the final report." (Global Migration, Migration Commission for Home Affairs)

"Migration should be recognized as a driver of inclusive economic, social and environmental development, and, as such, included as a priority in the post-2015 development agenda" (European Commission for Development Policy)

"Given the scale and impact of internal migration on national labor markets, poverty reduction, health care, and development in general, there is a need to integrate it explicitly in the future development agenda" (High Level Expert Policy Dialogue on Migration in the Post-2015 Development Agenda, September, 2014) (UNU-MERIT)

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Migration and Development

Migration is a crucial mechanism of development for the economy as well as for the social and political development of countries.

Migration is not an end in itself, but a means to an end. It is a process that can be used to achieve development goals.

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- SDG's capability approach

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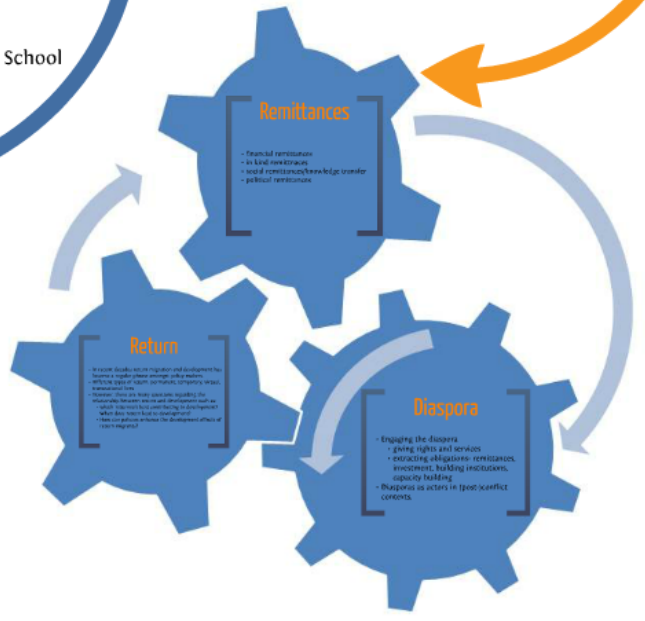
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- 4 Remittances: \$401 billion to developing countries in 2012. Between 2013-2015 an estimated 8.6% growth is anticipated reaching \$19 billion in 2015 (World Bank, 2015)
- 5 Migration are coming from an increasingly diverse group of countries as a "shrinking pool of prime destination countries" (ILO, 2015)

Outline

- Migration at a glance
- What do we mean by Development?
- The Migration and Development Debate: the "Swinging Pendulum" (Hein de Haas)
- Migration and Development: the evidence
- Migration and Development in the Post 2015 Development Agenda
- Key drivers of development





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