

THE RYERSON CENTRE FOR IMMIGRATION AND SETTLEMENT (RCIS) PRESENTS:

GLOBAL GOVERNANCE OF MIGRATION: IS IT POSSIBLE?

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The **Ryerson Centre for Immigration and Settlement (RCIS)** is a university-wide research centre where international experts collaborate to support the transdisciplinary exploration of international migration, integration, diaspora, and refugee studies. RCIS hosts monthly events with a diverse range of speakers coming from different backgrounds and disciplines. Visit www.ryerson.ca/rcis to learn more.

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GLOBAL MIGRATION TRENDS AND STATISTICS

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DEFINITIONS

A **migrant** is any person who is moving or has moved across an international border or within a country regardless of legal status, whether the movement is voluntary or involuntary, what the causes for the movement are, and the length of stay.

A **displaced person** is someone who has left their home to find safety.

An **internally displaced person** has left their home to find safety, but has remained within their country.

An **asylum seeker** is someone who has left their country and is seeking protection from persecution.

A **refugee** is someone who has already received protection.



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An **immigrant** is any person who has moved to another country to live 'permanently.'

A **temporary resident** is someone who has been granted temporary 'legal' status in a country (e.g. international students, seasonal work programs, situations of temporary protected status).

Someone who is **undocumented** lacks the documents required for 'legal' status in a country.

Someone who is **stateless** does not have 'legal' status or citizenship in any country.

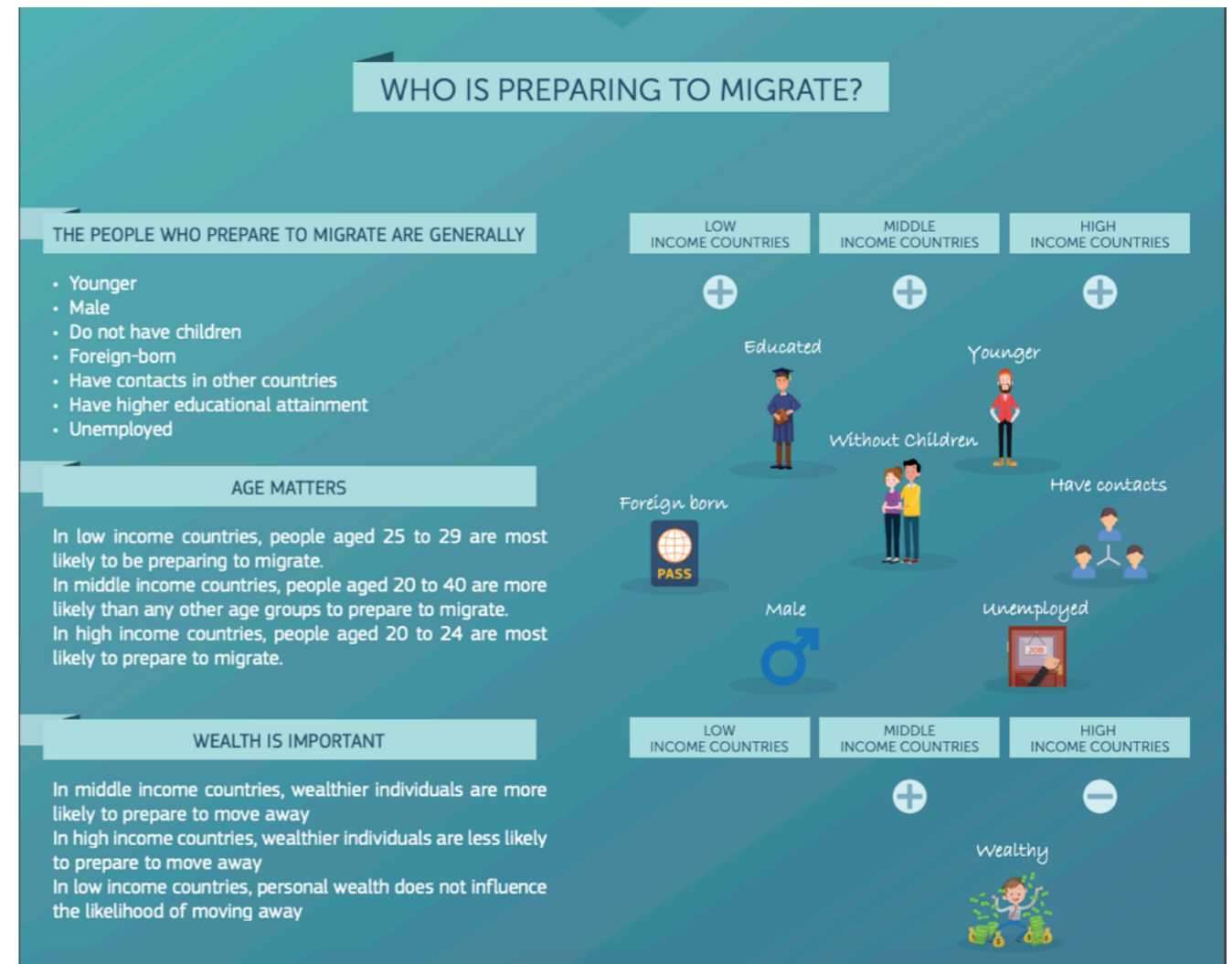


DRIVERS OF MIGRATION

Theories of Migration

- Migrant motivation models (push-pull factors)
- Political economic models (globalization, trade, capital, labour)
- Transnational migration models (transnational relations)
- Voluntary vs. involuntary (migrant agency)

Economic opportunity
Technology/awareness
Humanitarian crises
Geopolitical motivations
Climate change
Growing middle class

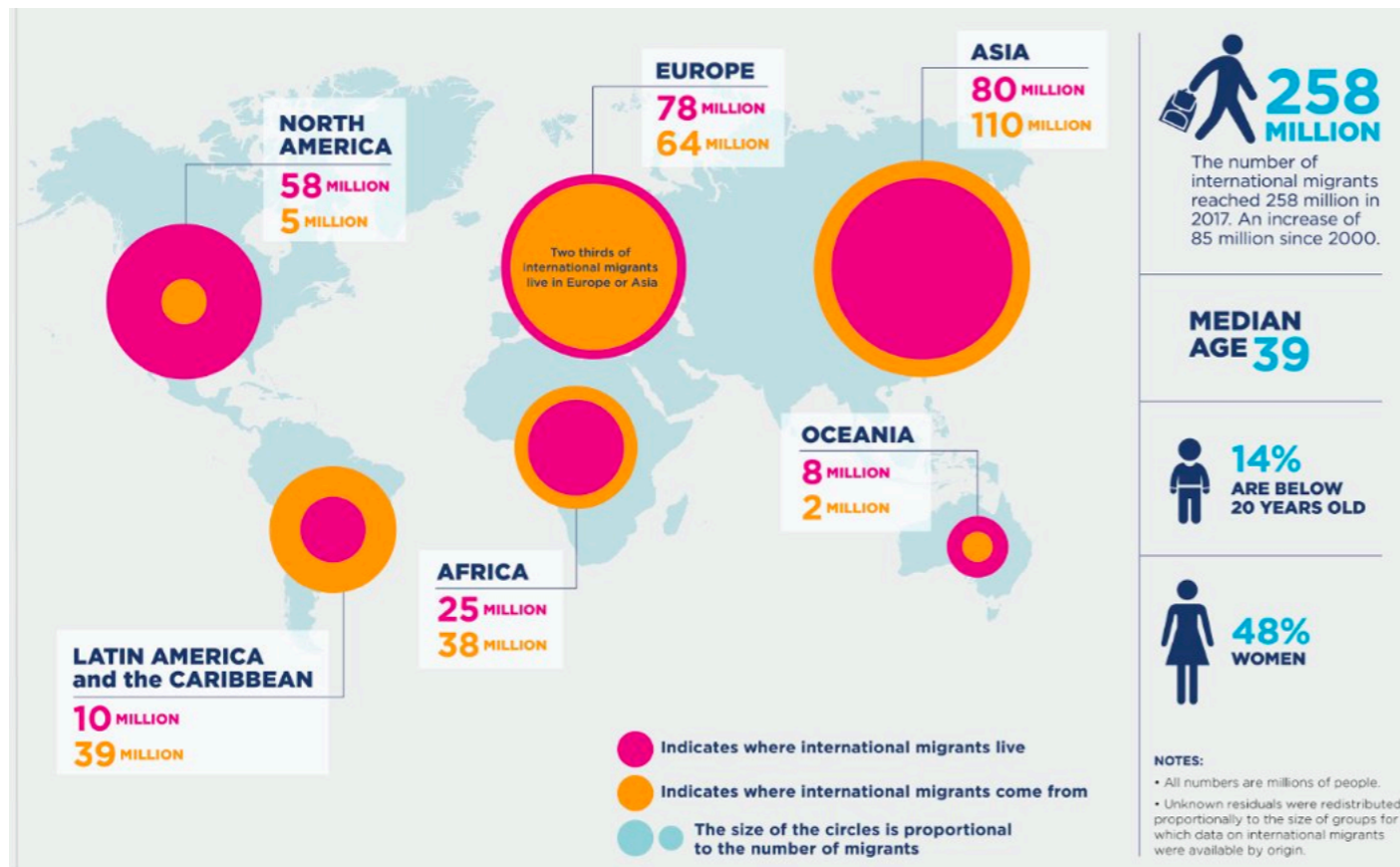


(EUROPEAN COMMISSION, 2018)



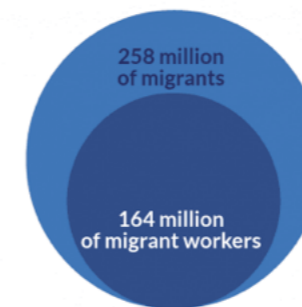
KEY FIGURES – INTERNATIONAL MIGRATION

Approximately **258 million** people are currently living outside of their country of birth.

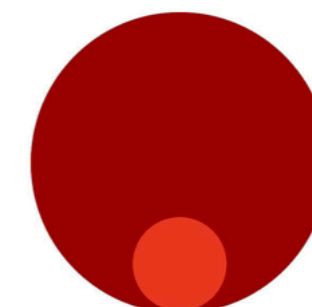


(UN DESA, 2017)

- ~164 million migrant workers
- ~25.9 million refugees
- ~3.5 million asylum seekers
- ~5.1 international students



(ILO, 2018)



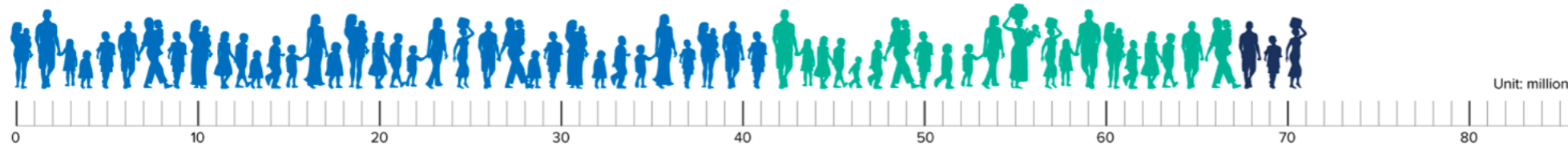
(UN DESA, 2017)



KEY FIGURES – DISPLACEMENT

The world's displaced population is at a record high.

70.8 million forcibly displaced people worldwide



Internally Displaced People
41.3 million

Refugees
25.9 million

20.4 million under UNHCR's mandate
5.5 million Palestinian refugees under UNRWA's mandate

Asylum-seekers
3.5 million

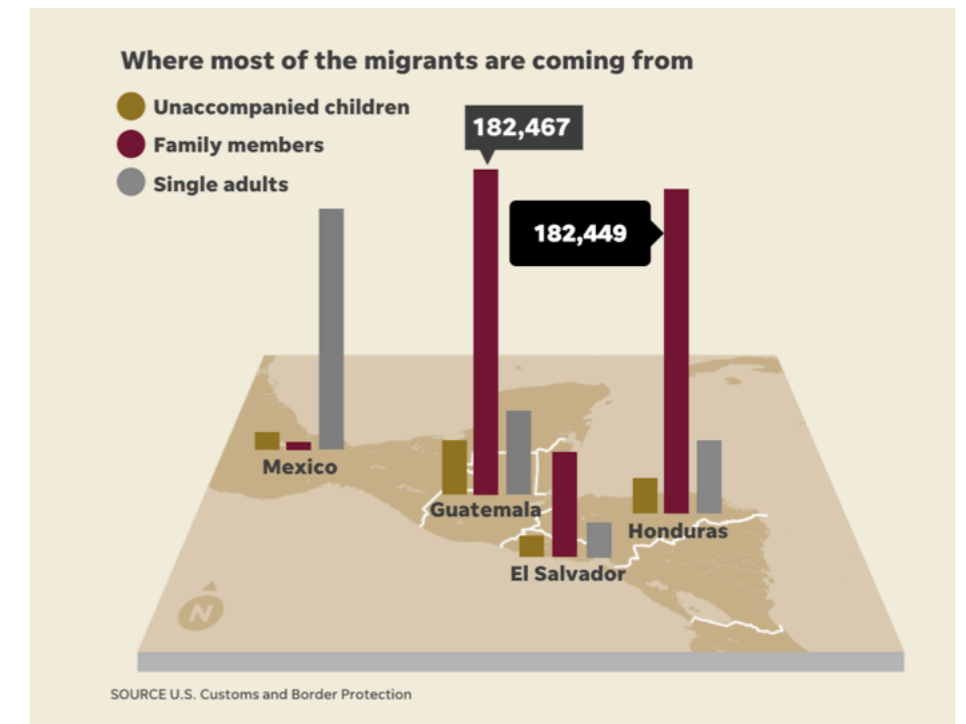


DISPLACEMENT – CENTRAL AMERICA

Migrants from Honduras, El Salvador, and Guatemala are fleeing pervasive violence associated with drug trafficking and gang activity, corruption, poverty, and food shortages.

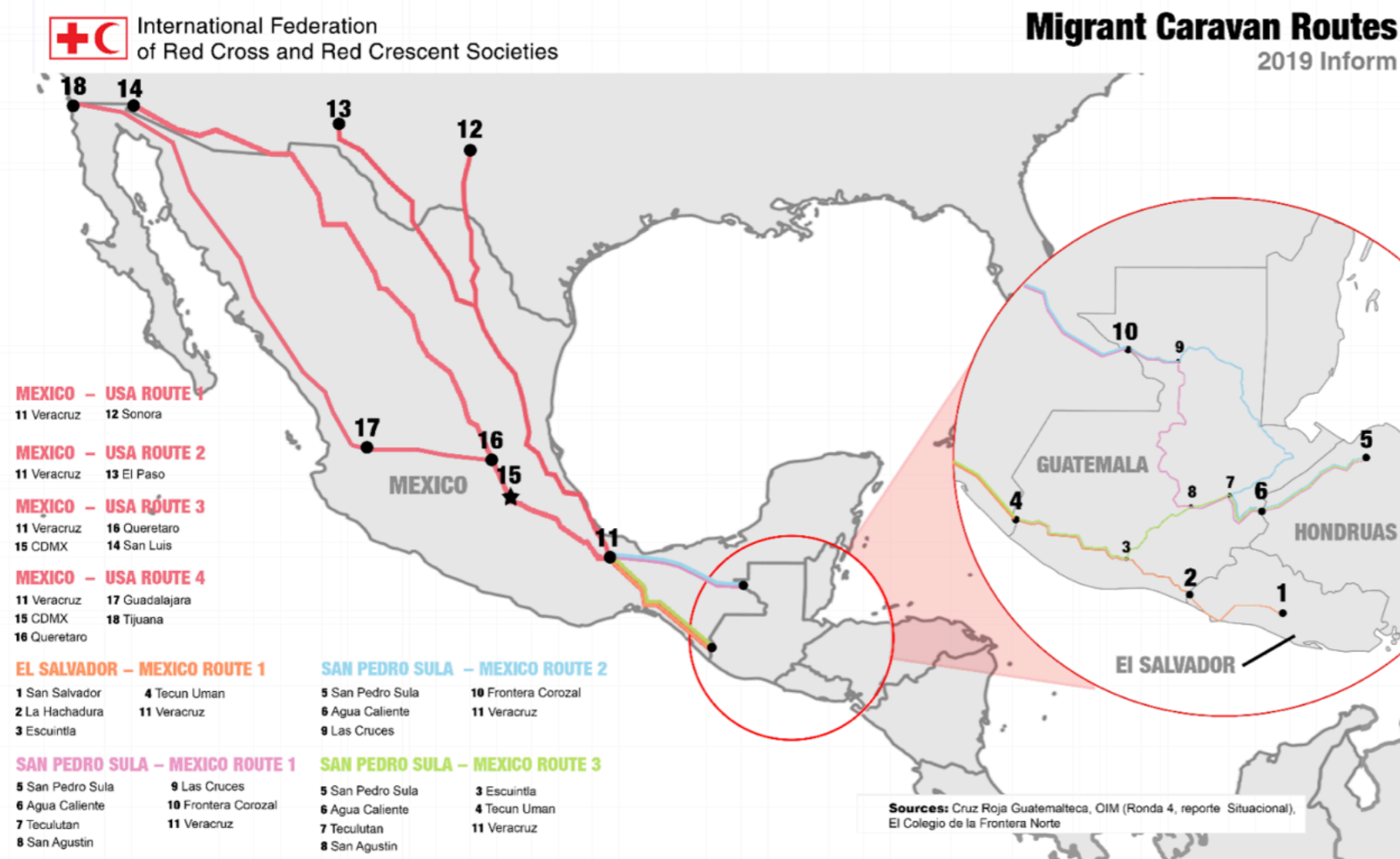
Moving in self-organized ‘caravans,’ migrants have been making their way up through Guatemala and Mexico toward the United States in search of safety.

- 132,887 people were arrested at US border in May, 32% more than in April 2019
- Current estimates that the situation in Central America may produce up to 539,500 people requiring settlement services (UNHCR, 2018)
- High number of unaccompanied children apprehended at US border (63,624 in the 2019 fiscal year to date, representing a 70% increase from the same time last year)
- Stringent reaction from United States (recent ‘Safe Third Country Agreements’ with Guatemala and El Salvador)





DISPLACEMENT – CENTRAL AMERICA





DISPLACEMENT – VENEZUELA

As of June 2019 over four million people had fled Venezuela, with an average 5,000 leaving every day in 2018. Over 80% of Venezuelan migrants have settled in Latin American and Caribbean countries, many of which have never seen migration of this size before (Corrales, 2019).

Country	Venezuelan migrants	Percentage of total population
Argentina	130,000	0.29%
Brazil*	168,000	0.08%
Colombia	1.3 million	2.65%
Chile	288,200	1.6%
Ecuador	263,000	1.58%
Mexico	39,500	0.03%
Trinidad and Tobago	40,000	2.86%

** In the state of Roraima, where most Venezuelan migrants in Brazil are concentrated, the refugee population could represent as much as 21% of the state's population.*

Source: Javier Corrales et al.

341,800
new asylum seekers

The greatest number of new asylum applications in 2018 was from Venezuelans





'IRREGULAR' MIGRATION

Irregular migration

There is no universally accepted definition of irregular migration. IOM defines it as “movement that takes place outside the regulatory norms of the sending, transit and receiving country” (IOM, 2011).

A migrant in an irregular situation may be in one or more of the following categories:



Irregular entry



Irregular residence



Irregular employment

Migrants can go *in and out* of irregularity as laws and policies change

Crossing the border



Irregular

Applying for asylum



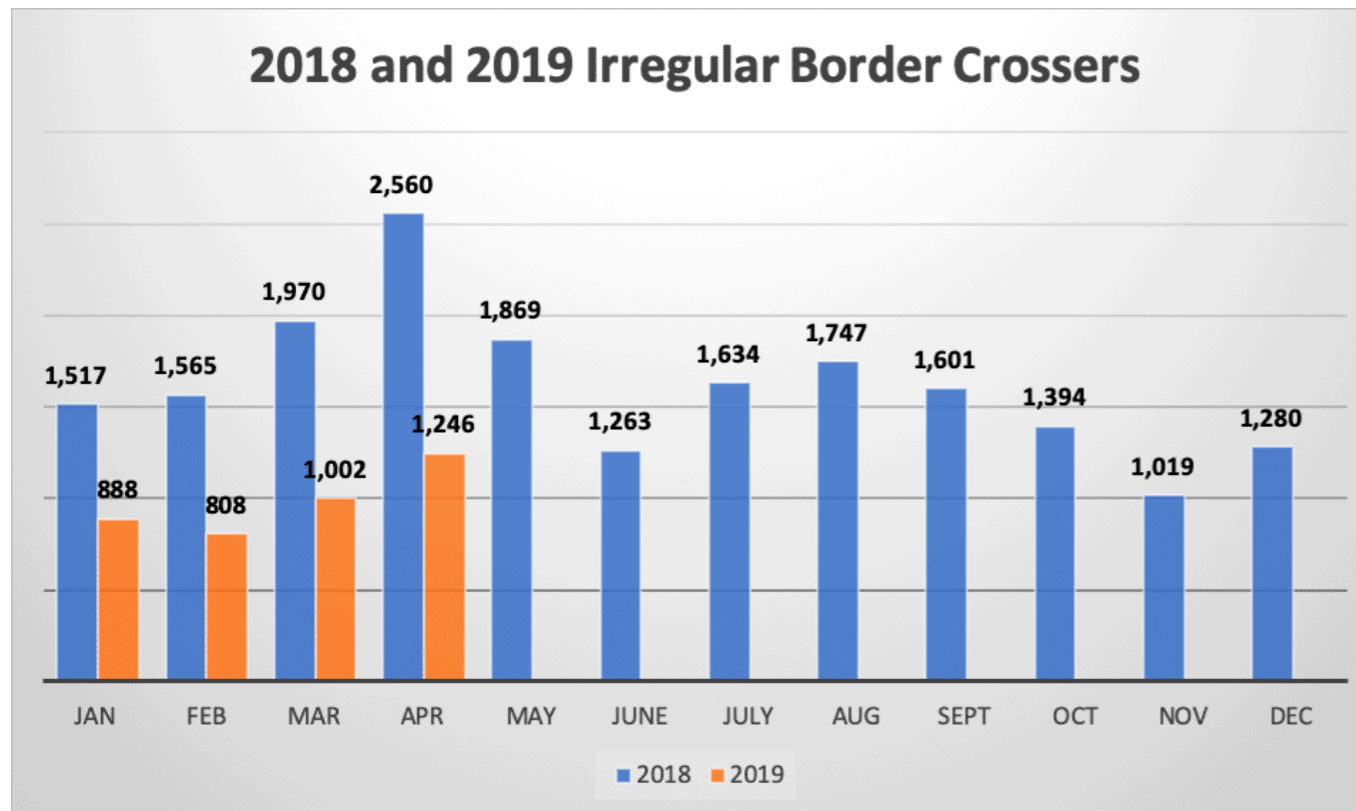
Regular



'IRREGULAR' MIGRATION

Irregular migration increases when legal channels are restricted.

Irregular Border Crossings to Canada





KEY FIGURES – REFUGEES

In 2017, 67% of all refugees worldwide came from five countries:

- Syrian Arab Republic (6.7 million)
- Afghanistan (2.7 million)
- South Sudan (2.3 million)
- Myanmar (1.1 million)
- Somalia (0.9 million)

Mapping The World's Refugee Population

Total number of forcibly displaced people by origin country in 2018



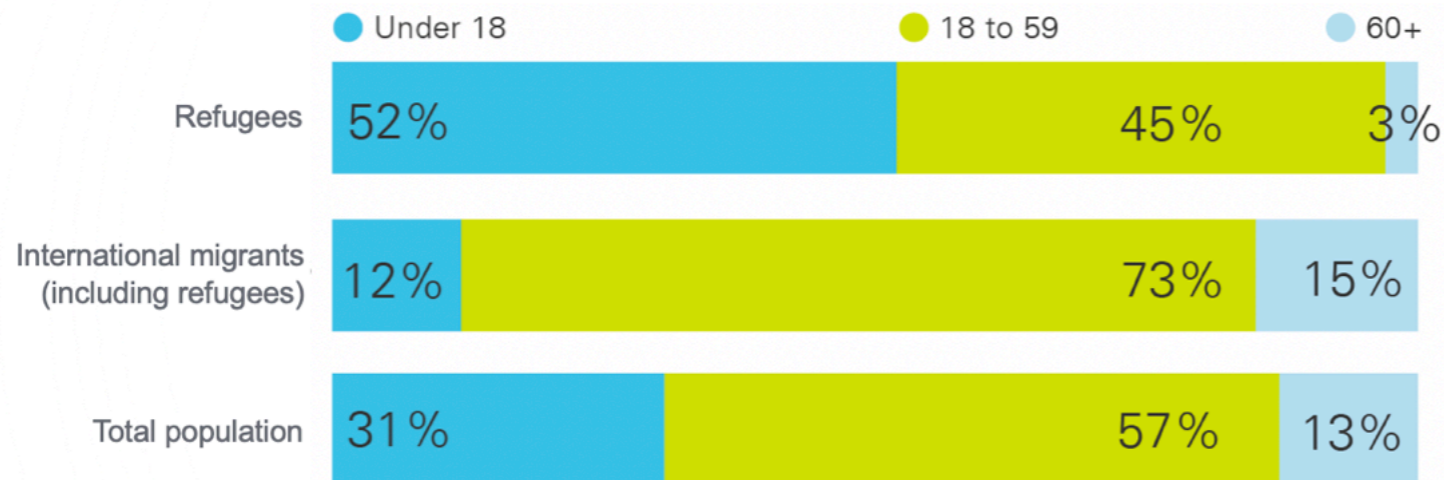
57% of UNHCR refugees came from three countries



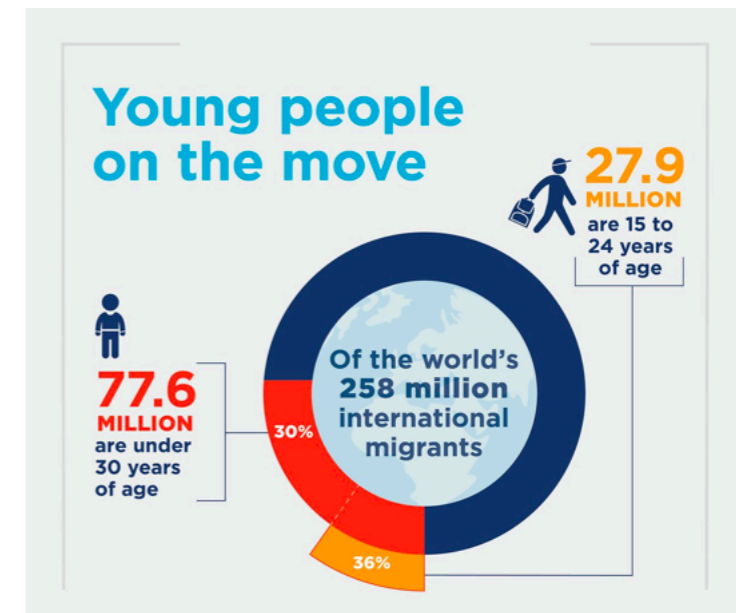


KEY FIGURES – YOUNG REFUGEES

The refugee population is much younger than the overall migrant population.



(UNICEF, 2018)

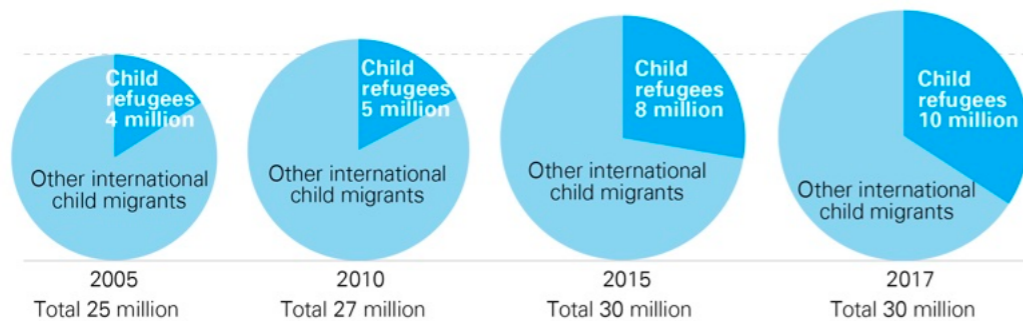
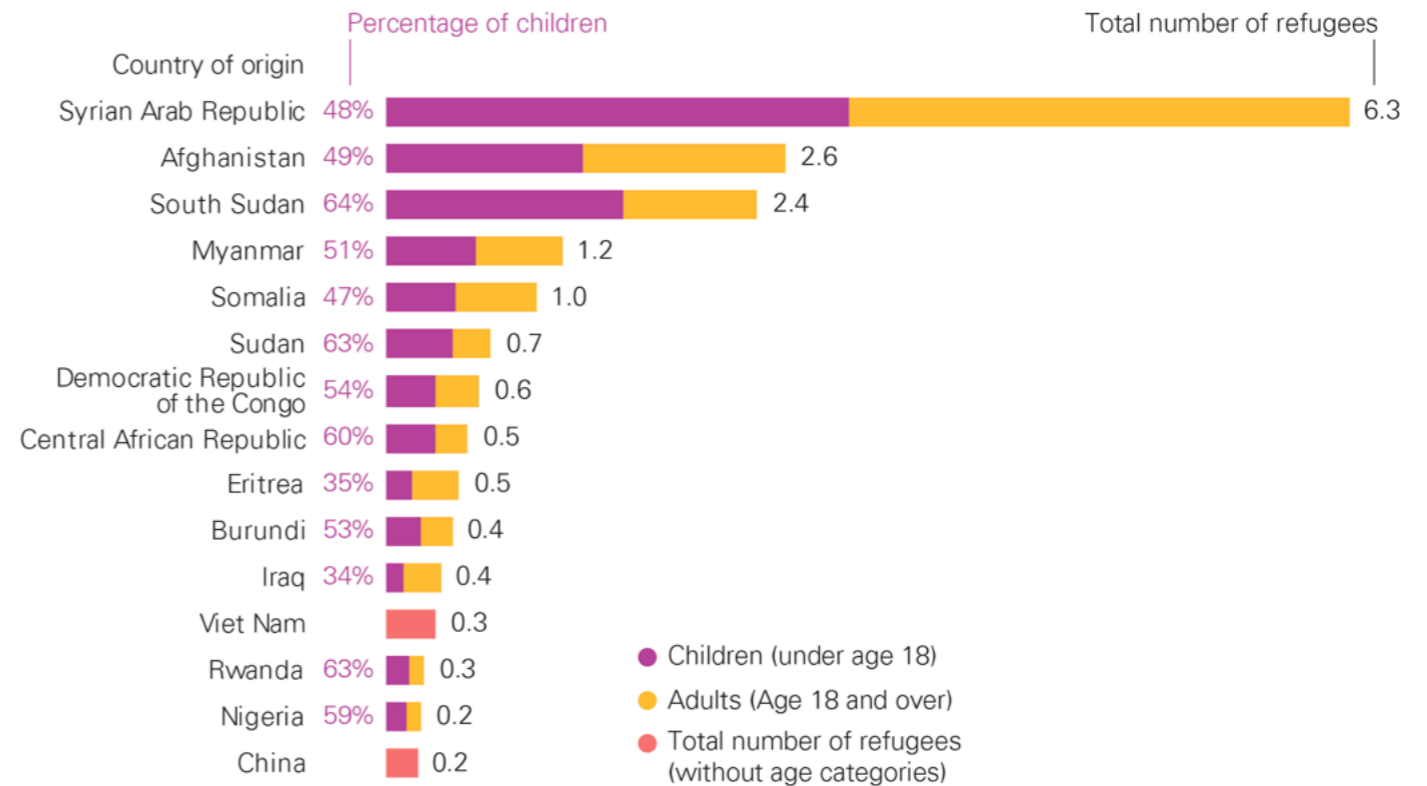
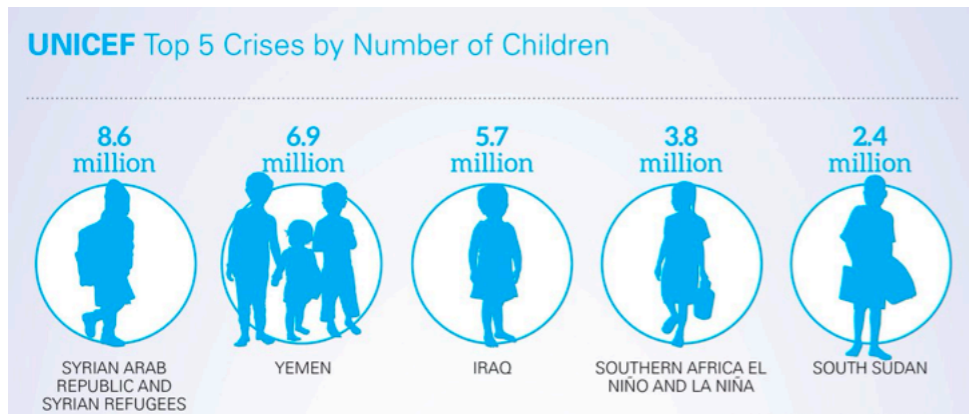




KEY FIGURES – CHILDREN

Children below 18 years of age represented about half of the refugee population in 2018, up from 41% in 2009.

138,600 of these were unaccompanied or separated children.



(UNICEF, 2018)

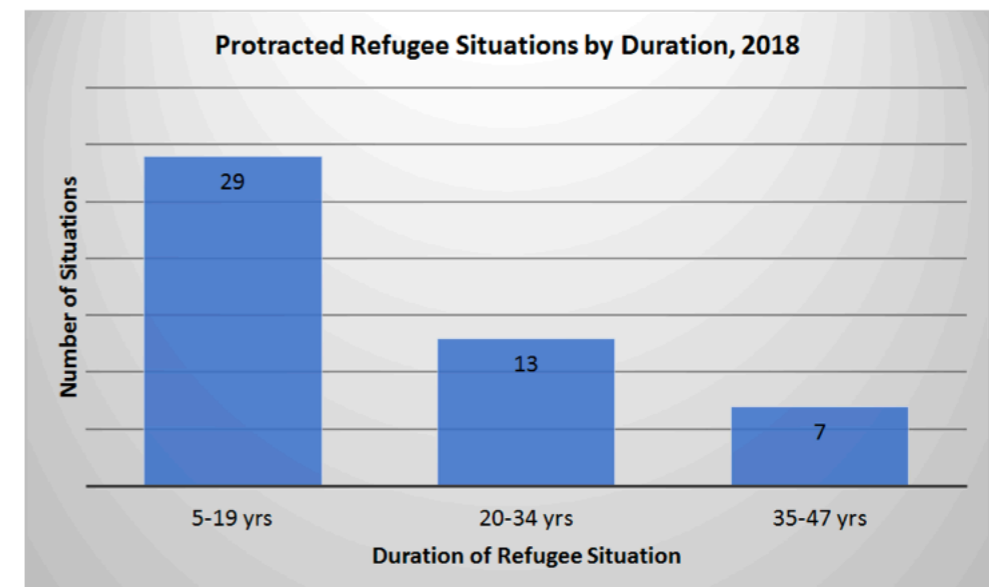


KEY FIGURES – PROTRACTED REFUGEES

A **protracted refugee situation** is when 25,000 or more refugees from the same nationality have been in exile for five consecutive years or more in a given host country.

78% of refugees are in protracted refugee situations (15.9 million people in 49 situations):

- 10.1 million refugees are in protracted situations of less than 20 years (more than half of these are Syrians in Egypt, Iraq, Jordan, Lebanon and Turkey)
- 5.8 million refugees are in a situation lasting 20 years or more (especially the situation of Afghan refugees in Iran and Pakistan)





KEY FIGURES – NEW PROTRACTED REFUGEES

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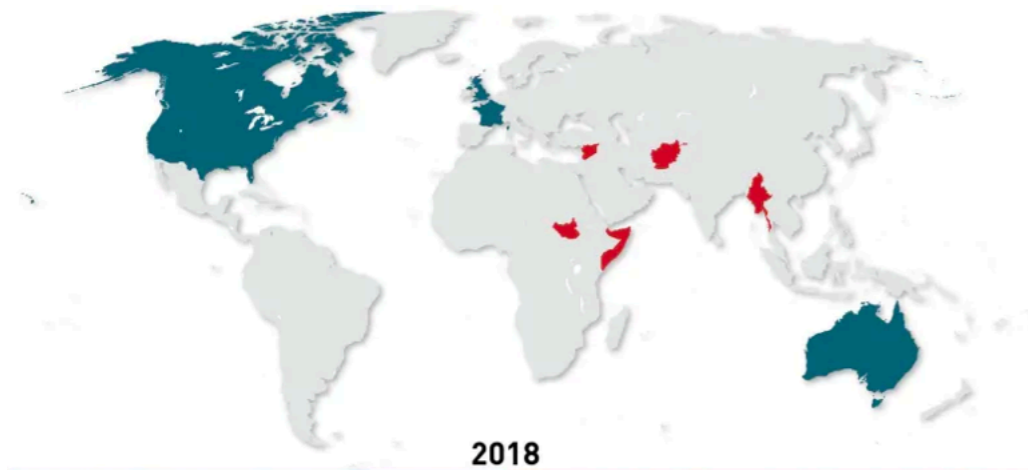
New protracted refugee situations in 2018:

- South Sudanese refugees in Kenya, Sudan and Uganda
- Nigerians in Cameroon and Niger
- Refugees from DRC and Somalia in South Africa
- Pakistani refugees in Afghanistan
- Ukrainian refugees in Russian Federation



KEY FIGURES

Refugee resettlement vs. refugee hosting

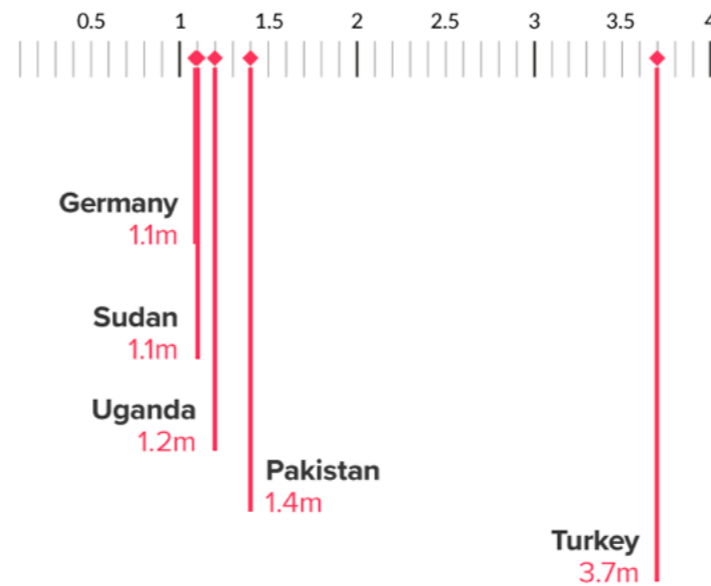


Top 5 refugee-settling countries		Top 5 countries of refugee origin	
1. Canada	28,100	1. Syria	6.7M
2. U.S.	22,900	2. Afghanistan	2.7M
3. Australia	12,700	3. South Sudan	2.3M
4. U.K.	5,800	4. Myanmar	1.2M
5. France	5,600	5. Somalia	1.0M

CBC NEWS

Source: UNHCR

Top refugee-hosting countries



Where the world's displaced people are being hosted



About 80 per cent of refugees live in countries neighbouring their countries of origin

So far, only a small proportion of forced migrants have managed to come to the Global North.

The main flows take place within and between Africa, Asia, Latin America, and the Middle East.



KEY FIGURES – MIGRANT DEATHS

There have been 30,510 recorded migrant fatalities between January 2014 and December 2018 (this figure is likely a gross underestimate).

- 17,644 in the Mediterranean
- 3,993 in North Africa
- 2,191 in Southeast Asia
- 1,871 at the U.S.-Mexico Border
- 1,545 in Sub-Saharan Africa
- 1,088 in the Horn of Africa

Top causes of migrant deaths recorded in 2017

Caribbean	
Drowning	61
Vehicle Accident	8
Presumed drowning	56
Presumed drowning	29

US-Mexico Border	
Drowning	86
Unknown (skeletal remains)	72
Unknown	46
Dehydration	19
Presumed drowning	22

Central America	
Vehicle Accident	31
Hit by train	12
Shot	11
Fall from train	10
Heart attack	3

North America	
Drowning	1

South America	
Presumed drowning	24
Vehicle Accident	3
Pneumonia	2
Hit by truck	1
Suicide	1

Horn of Africa	
Presumed drowning	Deaths: 70 Incidents: 1
Sickness and lack of access to medicines	Deaths: 2 Incidents: 2
Sexual abuse	Deaths: 1 Incidents: 1
Dehydration	Deaths: 15 Incidents: 1
Starvation	Deaths: 15 Incidents: 1

Sub-Saharan Africa	
Vehicle Accident	Deaths: 86 Incidents: 34
Sickness and lack of access to medicines	Deaths: 66 Incidents: 50
Excessive Physical Abuse	Deaths: 42 Incidents: 6
Starvation	Deaths: 37 Incidents: 11
Shot or stabbed	Deaths: 29 Incidents: 13

North Africa	
Vehicle Accident	Deaths: 72 Incidents: 12
Excessive Physical Abuse	Deaths: 59 Incidents: 11
Starvation	Deaths: 46 Incidents: 11
Sickness and lack of access to medicines	Deaths: 46 Incidents: 22
Dehydration	Deaths: 40 Incidents: 12



(Missing Migrants Project, 2019)



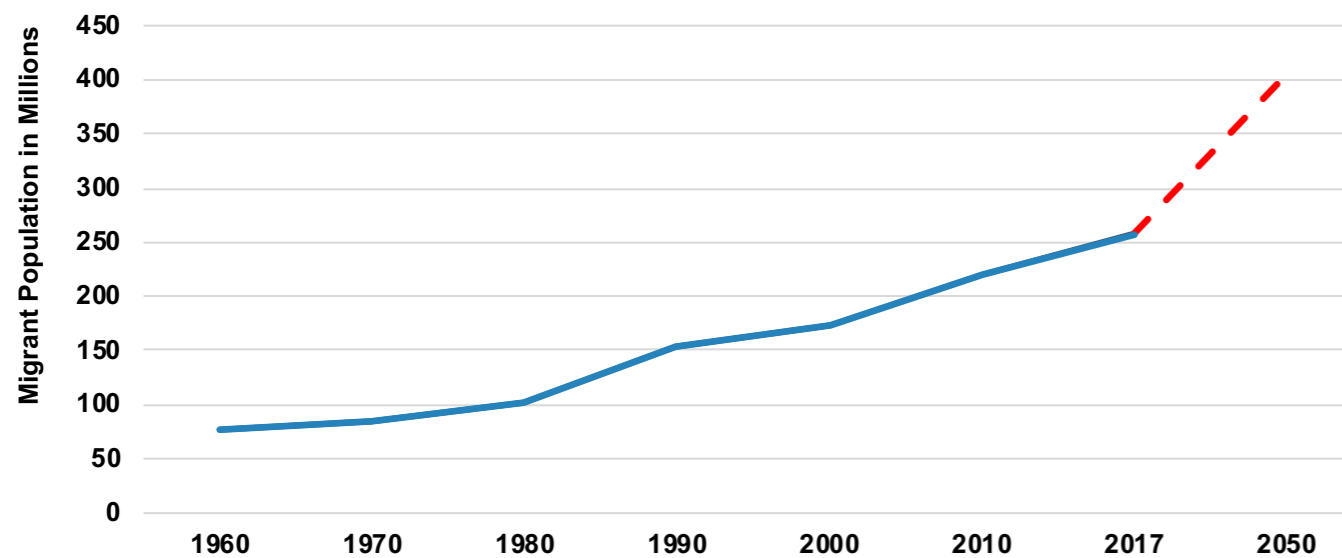
TRENDS – MIGRANT POPULATION GROWTH

The number of international migrants is growing faster than the global population.

International migrants currently represent 3.4% of the world's population, up from 2.9% in 1990 and 2.6% in 1960.

The latest projection is that there will be 405 million international migrants by 2050, when the world's population is expected to reach 9.7 billion, bringing the share of international migrants up to 4.2% (UN DESA, 2015).

International Migrant Population by Year





TRENDS – MIGRANT DISTRIBUTION

More international migrants from the South reside in the South than in the North (UN DESA, 2017).

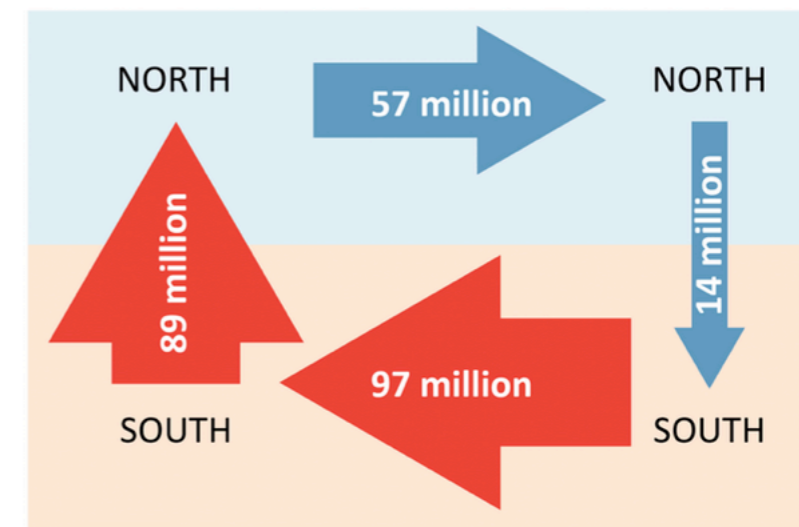
More than a third of all international migrants have moved from one developing country to another.

Figures from 2017:

- ~38% moved from LDC to LDC
- ~34% moved from LDC to MDC
- ~22% moved from MDC to MDC
- ~5% moved from MDC to LDC

*MDC = more developed country; LDC = less developed country

The four large groups of international migrants, migrant numbers in 2017



G. Pison, *Population & Societies* no 563, 2019.



TRENDS – SECURITIZATION OF MIGRATION

International migration has become a key security issue and is increasingly perceived as an existential security threat.

- Steady increase in border control since the late 1990s
- “Illegalized” migrants
- Refugee crisis characterized by dominant narratives of racialized, masculinized threat and racialized, feminized vulnerability

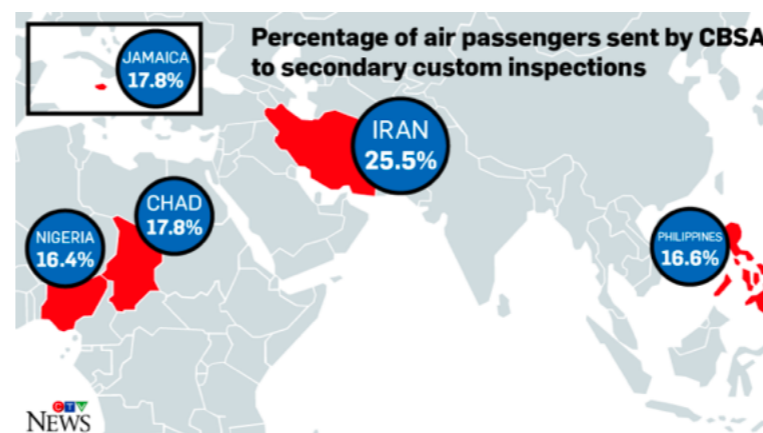
Syrian refugee hopes Canada will take some single men

Toronto Star - Dec. 2, 2015

AMMAN, JORDAN — Khaled Dos says he understands why Canada is focusing on families as it chooses thousands of potential new citizens ...

Don't fear us, even the single men, Syrian refugees tell ...

CTV News - Dec. 2, 2015

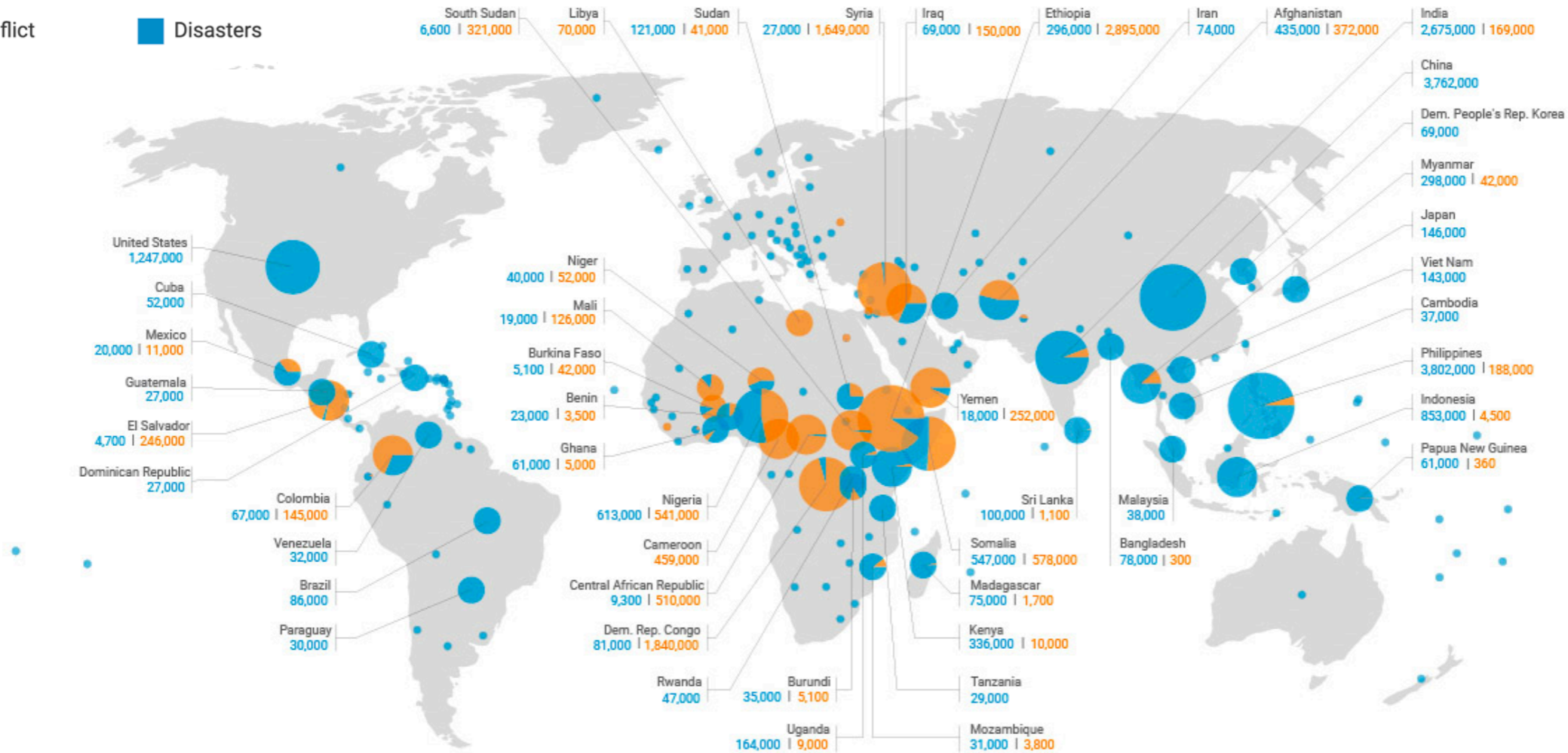




TRENDS – CONFLICT AND DISASTERS

Conflict

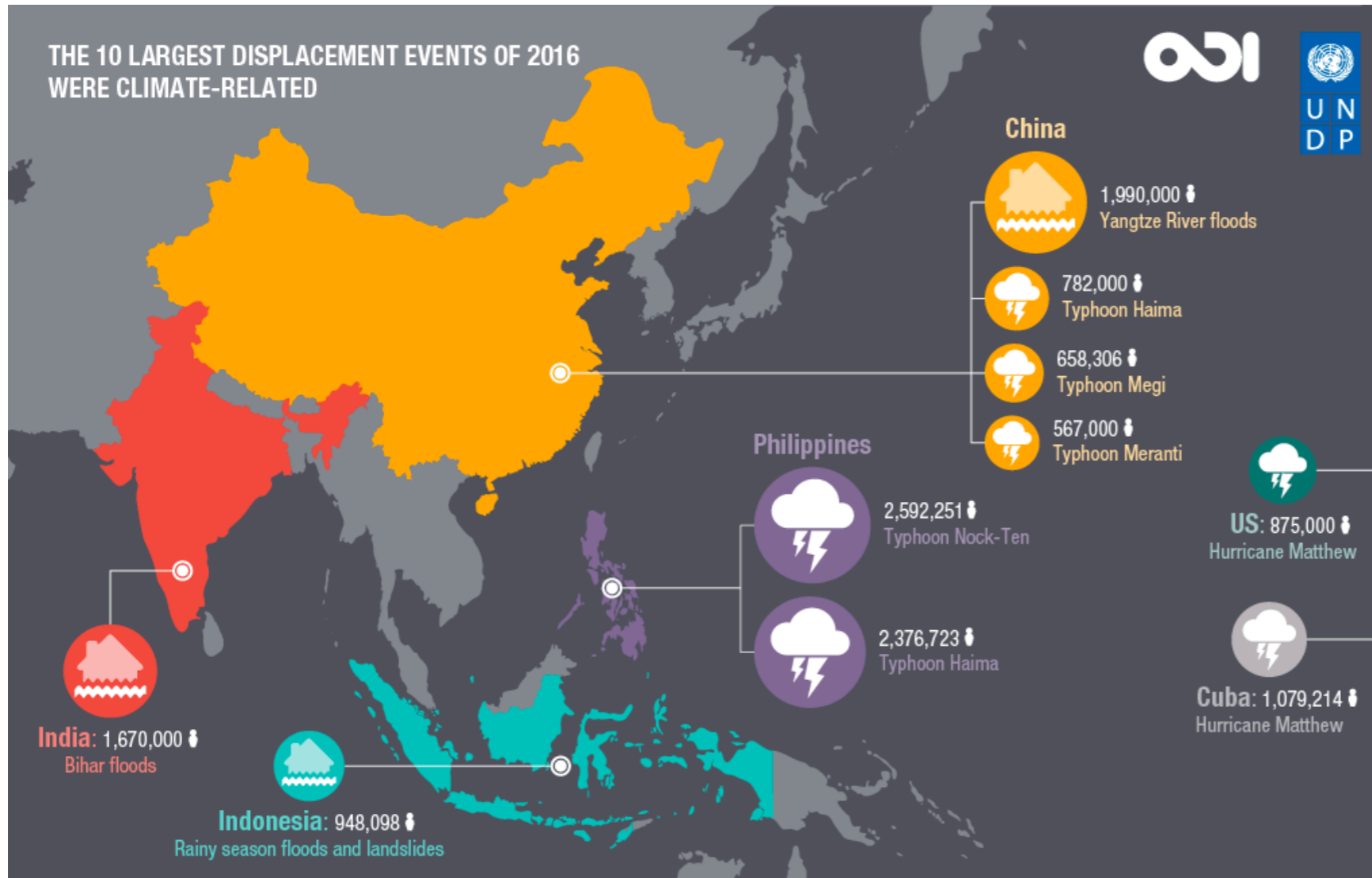
Disasters



The country names and figures are shown only when the total new displacements value exceeds 20,000. Due to rounding, some totals may not correspond with the sum of the separate figures. The boundaries and the names shown and the designations used on this map do not imply official endorsement or acceptance by IDMC.

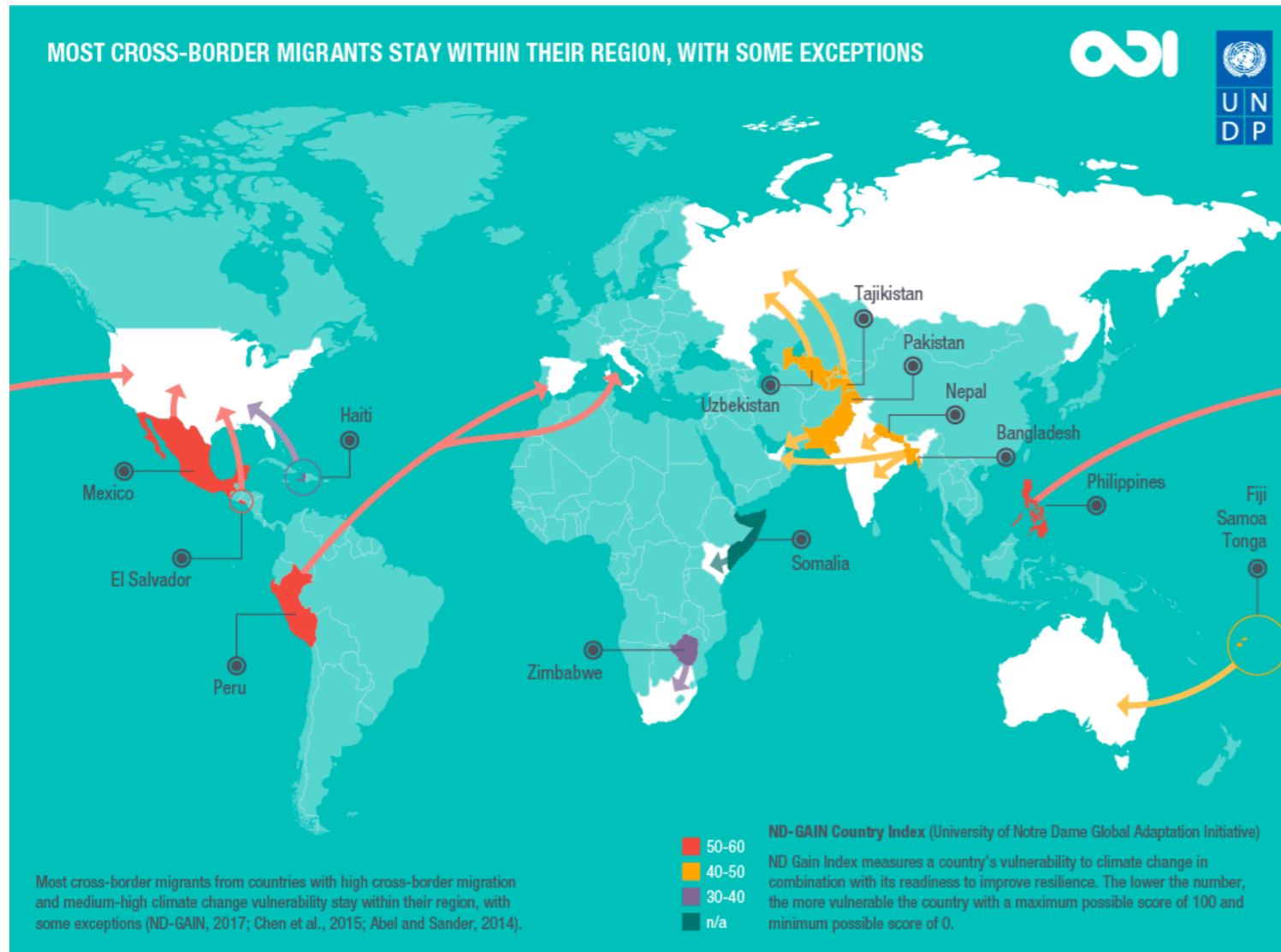


TRENDS – CLIMATE CHANGE





TRENDS – CLIMATE CHANGE MIGRATION





TRENDS – FEMINIZATION OF MIGRATION

49% of all international migrants are women.

Female migrants outnumber male migrants in Europe, Northern America, Oceania and Latin America and the Caribbean, while in Africa and Asia, particularly Western Asia, migrants are predominantly men (UN DESA, 2017)

Women are increasingly moving independently in search of better jobs, leaving family members behind and generating remittances (Le Goff, 2016).

- Rising emigration rate of skilled women
- Tend to stay linked to their family back home
- Face uncertainty and risk in destination labour markets

*Migrant women workers, especially undocumented ones, can suffer pervasive violations of their human and labour rights, including psychological, physical, and sexual abuse (Lucio Maymon, 2017).



TRENDS – FEMINIZATION OF MIGRATION

number of female international migrants in 2013 111,193,961

- 48% of migrants globally
- 42% of migrants from Asia
- 52% of migrants from Latin America

"Succinctly put, poverty, political chaos, war, and natural disasters and gender inequalities in the countries of origin are responsible for the decisions that lead to the migration of women."

-Monica Boyd, University of Toronto

pull factors

- Family reunification
- Education & job opportunities
- Greater opportunities for women
- Freedom and protection from persecution

push factors

- Poverty, unemployment, and economic instability
- Violence, armed conflict, natural disasters, and political instability
- Cultural traditions that hinder women's development

Feminization of Migration

parallels feminization of poverty & feminization of work

migration hump

women's migration is highest in between extreme poverty and advanced development

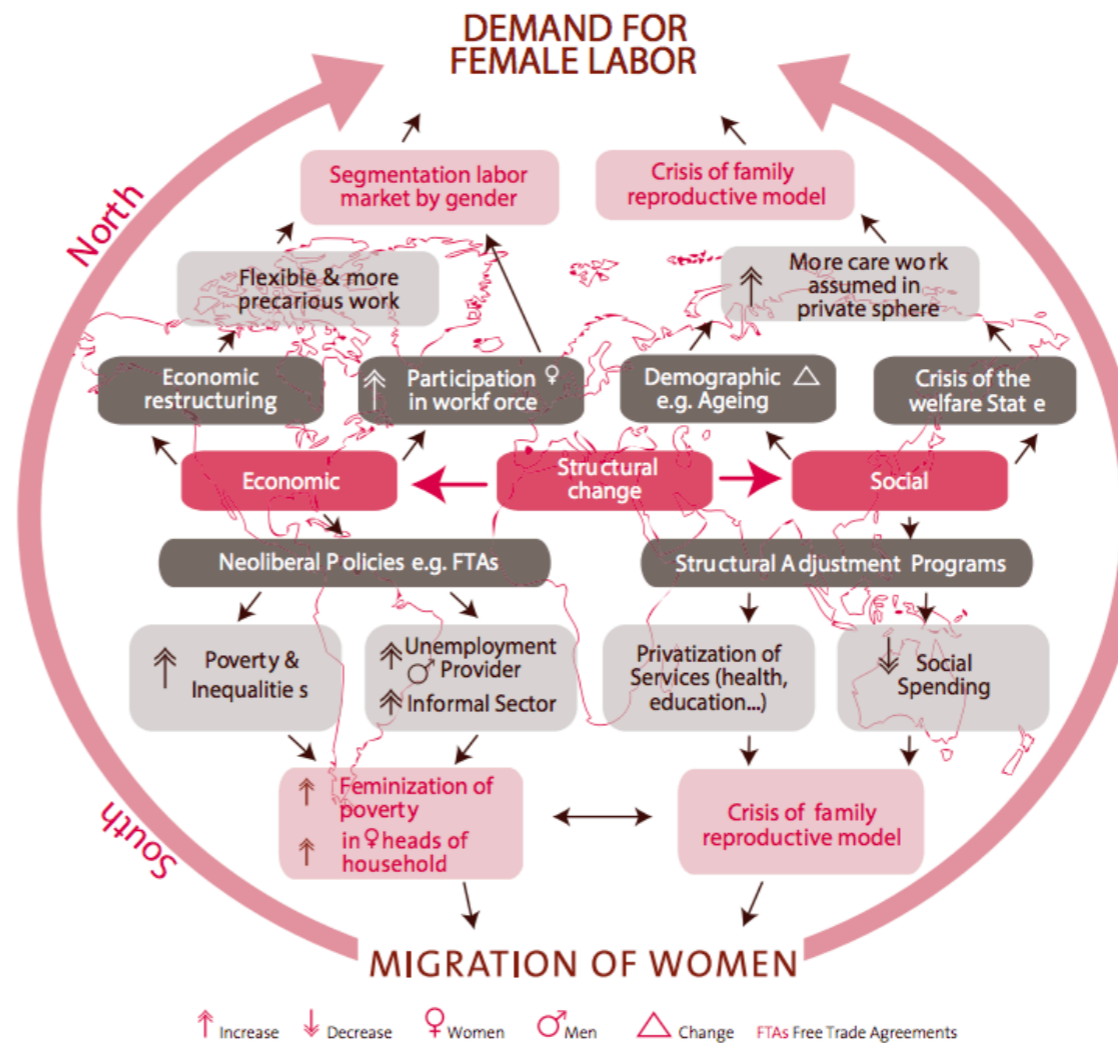
limited resources in extreme poverty make migration less likely; when a better life is found at home in advanced development, migration is also less likely

Migrant women's work, income & remittances

- low wages, poor career development
- long hours, heavy workloads, lack of safety
- at risk of abuse, violence, or lack of freedom of movement
- migrant women often in occupations: retail, waitress, housekeeping, textiles & garments, hotel cleaners, entertainment & sex industry
- associated with traditional gender roles
- Annual remittances: \$200 billion
- 3X international development aid
- Some studies indicate women remit greater percentage of income

Sources: Caritas Internationalis, "Female Face of Migration"; Mary Delorey, "International Migration: Social, Economic, and Humanitarian Considerations"; UN Department of Economic Affairs, Population Division, "Trends in Immigration Stock"; United Nations Population Fund "Female Migrants: Bridging the Gaps Throughout the Life Cycle, Selected Papers from the UNFPA-IOM Expert Group Meeting."

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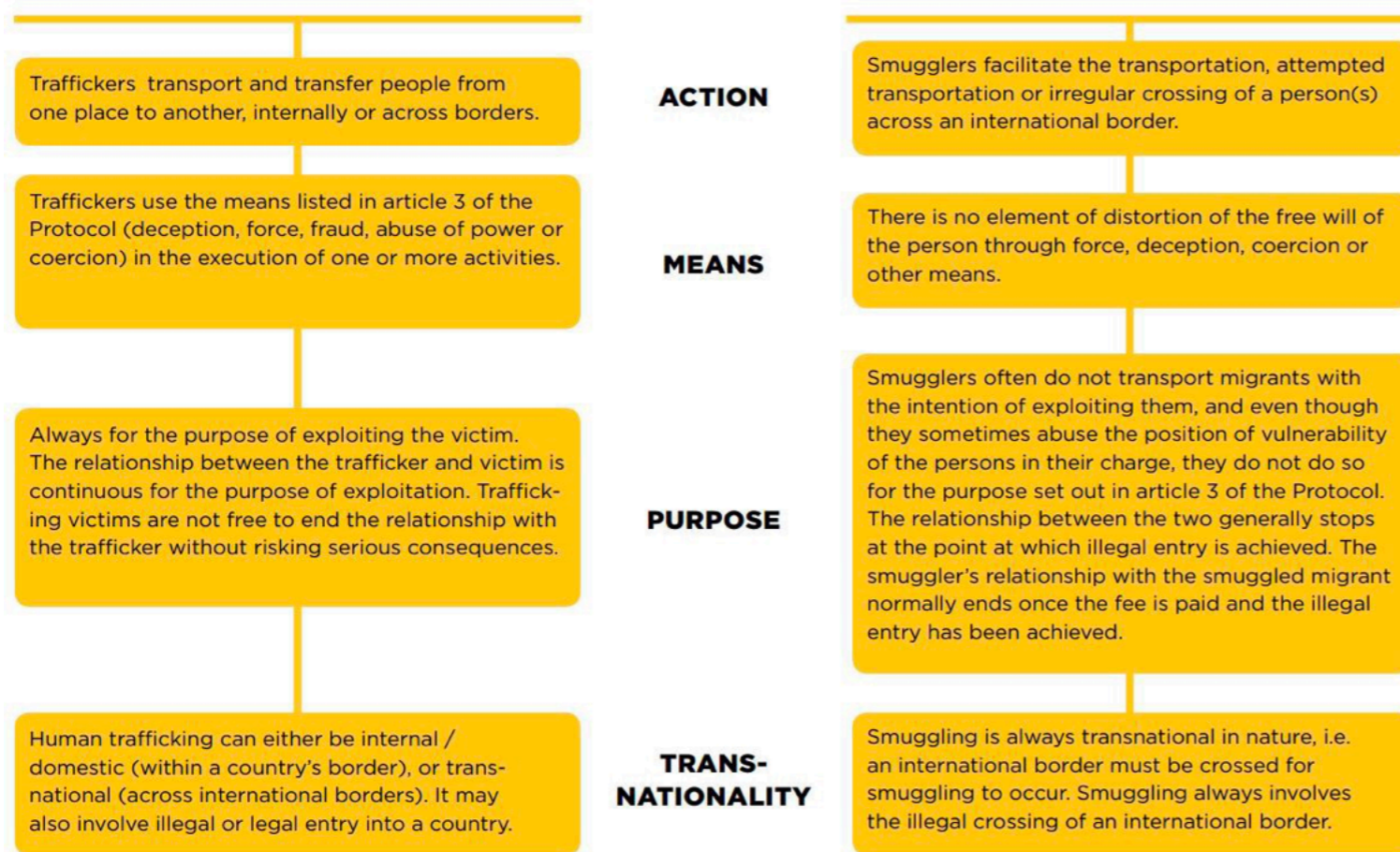




TRENDS – TRAFFICKING AND SMUGGLING

TRAFFICKING IN HUMAN BEINGS

SMUGGLING OF MIGRANTS

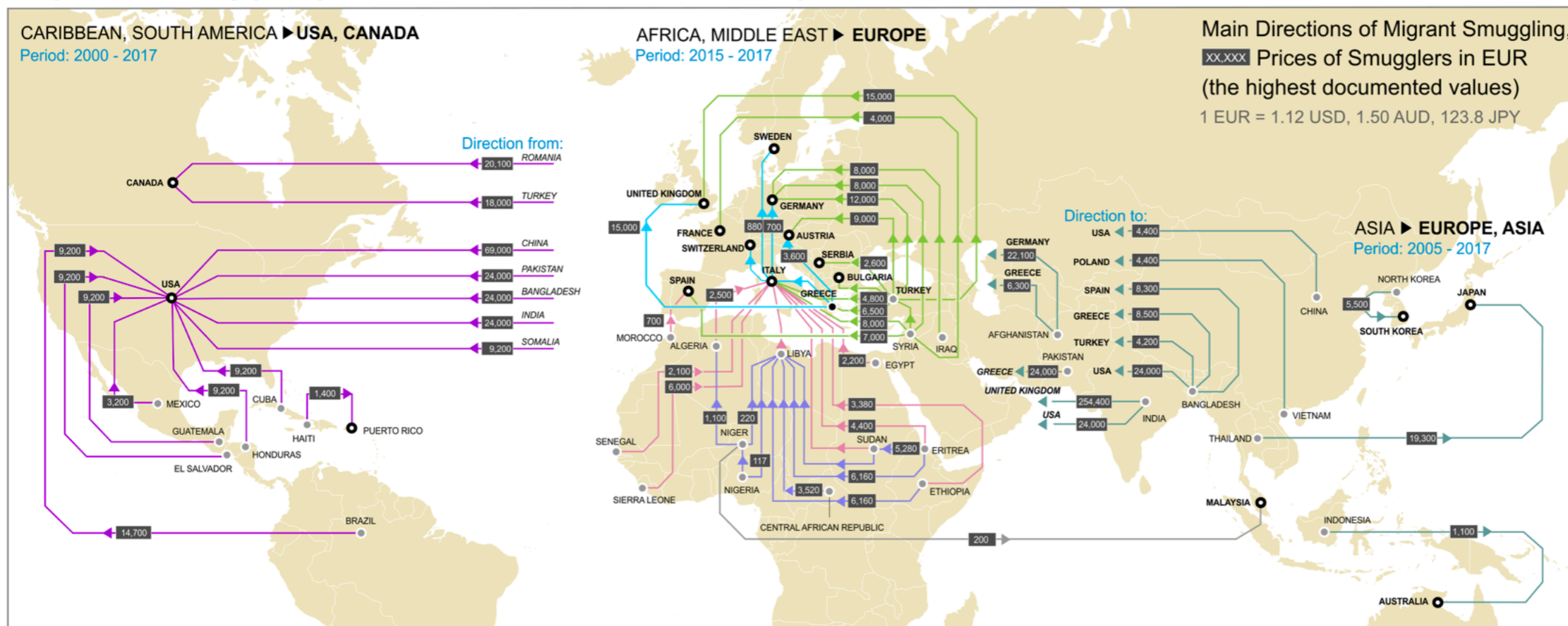


(IOM, 2017)



TRENDS – MIGRANT SMUGGLING

Migrant Smuggling in the World: A Global Story



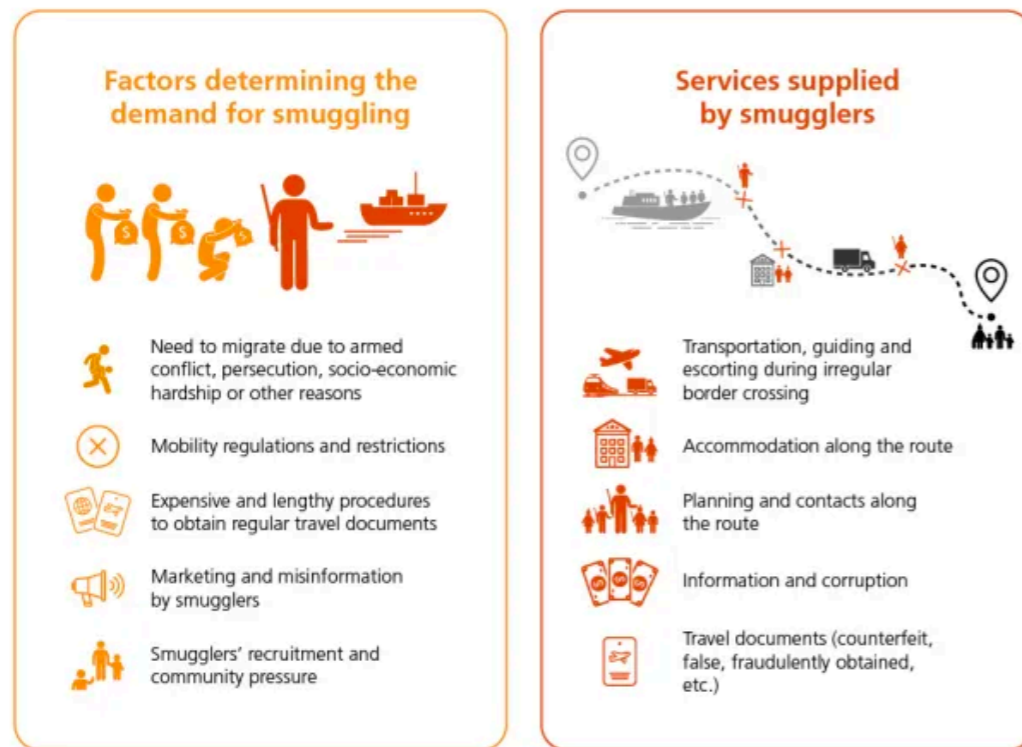
- ➔ AFRICA - EUROPE
- ➔ MIDDLE EAST (war zone) - EUROPE
- ➔ AFRICAN COUNTRIES TRANSFER
- ➔ EUROPEAN COUNTRIES TRANSFER
- ➔ DIRECTION TO THE US AND CANADA
- ➔ ASIA TRANSFER
- COUNTRY OF DEPARTURE
- DESTINATION

Source: IOM, visualization by MINDS/ČTK, 2017.

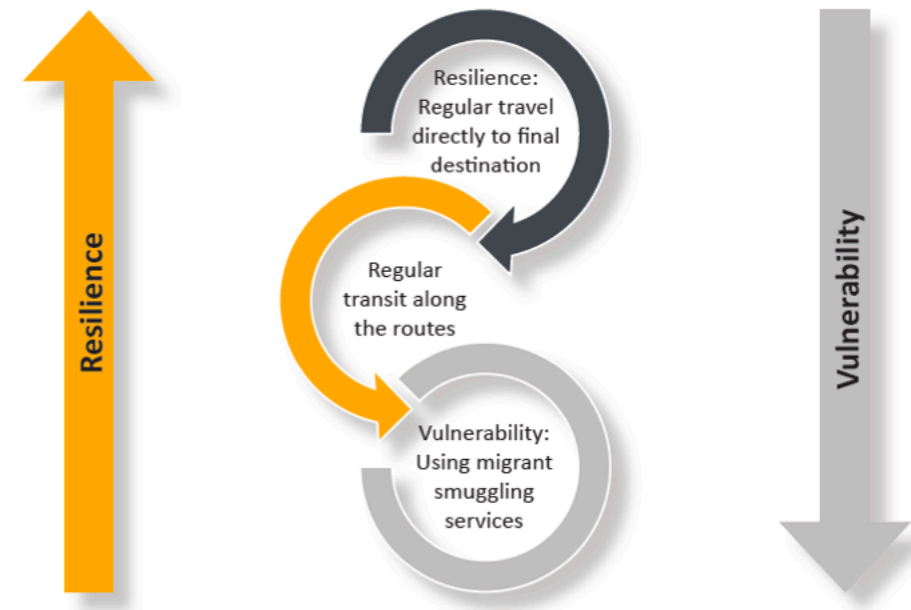


TRENDS – VULNERABILITY TO SMUGGLING

Asylum seekers represent profitable targets for human smuggling networks. Migrants willing to pay smugglers thousands of dollars to guide them through a border are at a heightened risk of debt bondage and sexual and labour exploitation by these groups.



Resilience in the context of the migration journey



(Healy, 2019)

(UNODC, 2018)



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