

International migration and development in the LLDCs: An overview

Achieving the future sustainable development goals: The role of labour migration
Second United Nations Conference on Landlocked Developing Countries (LLDCs)
November 3-5, 2014, Vienna, Austria



The context

Increasing recognition that international migration can have a transformative impact by:

- lifting millions of people out of poverty
- helping match labour demand with supply
- widening educational opportunities
- fostering entrepreneurship and innovation
- facilitating the exchange of technology, knowledge and culture

However migration can also have high human, social and economic costs

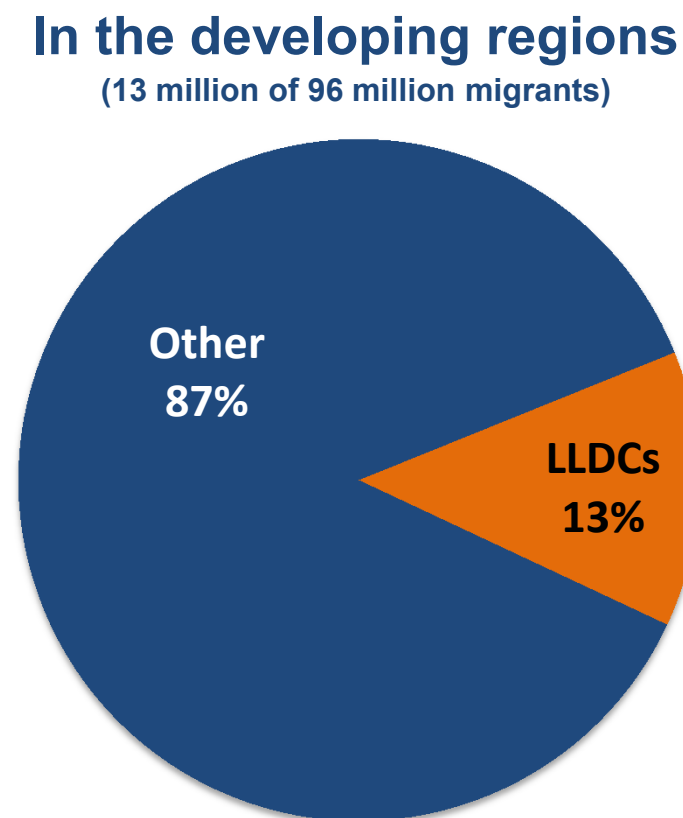
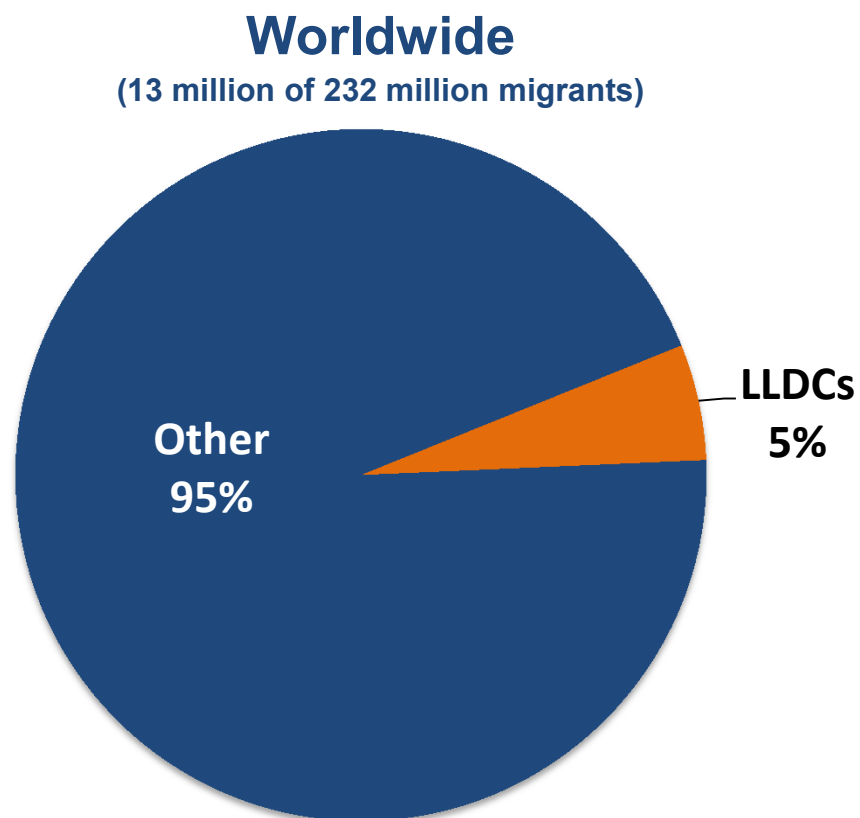
Migrants, migration and mobility and the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs)

Migration was not included in the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs)

Strong signal that international migration should be integrated in the post-2015 United Nations development agenda:

- Informal interactive hearings with civil society (July 2013)
- High-level Dialogue on International Migration and Development (October 2013)
- The Global Forum on Migration and Development (May 2014)
- The Open Working Group on Sustainable Development Goals (July 2014)

The LLDCs host relatively few international migrants

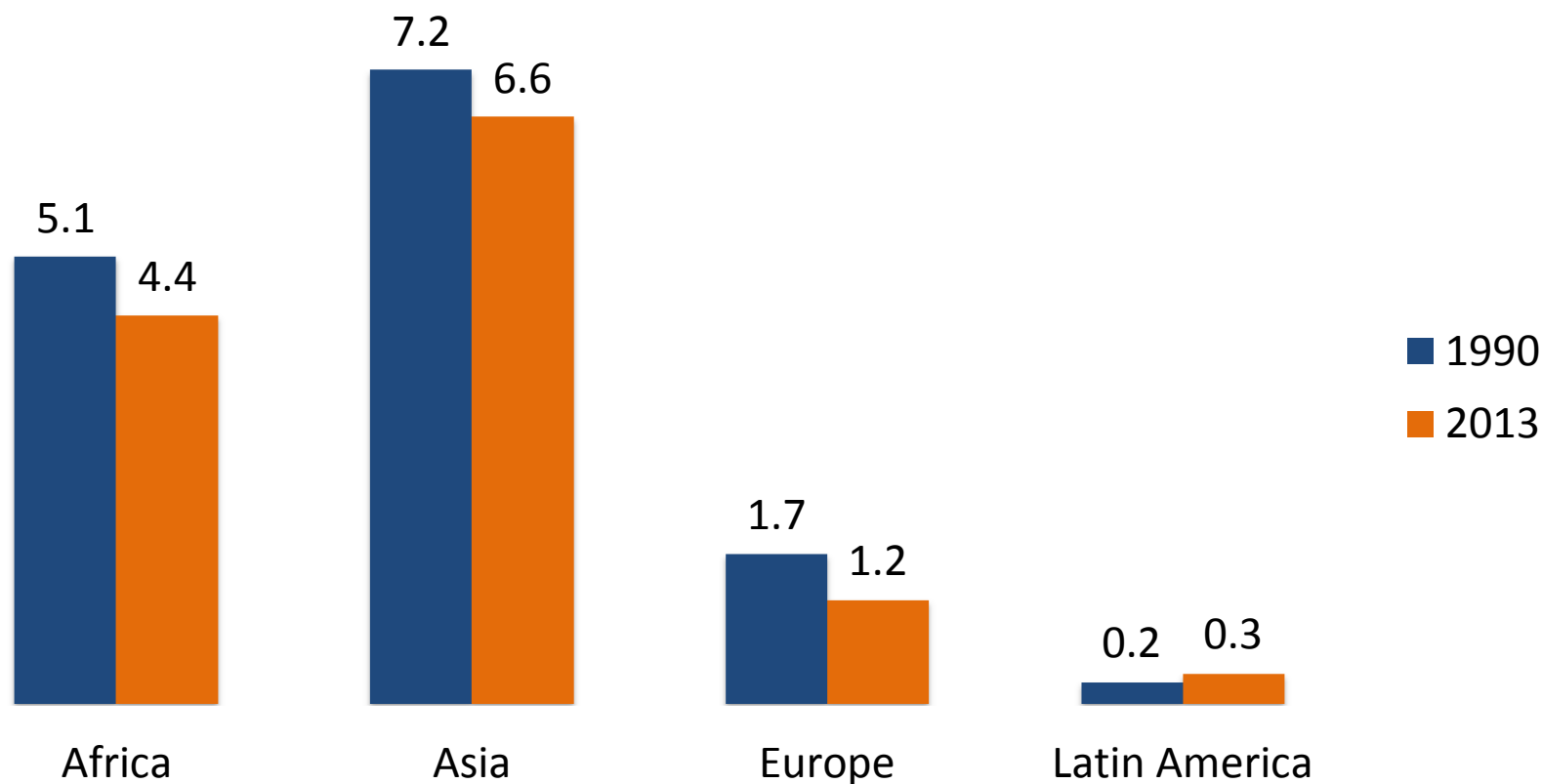


The number of migrants in LLDCs is small compared to total population: 2.9% vs. 3.2% worldwide

Source: United Nations, Population Division/DESA, 2013

Most international migrants in the LLDCs live in Asia or Africa

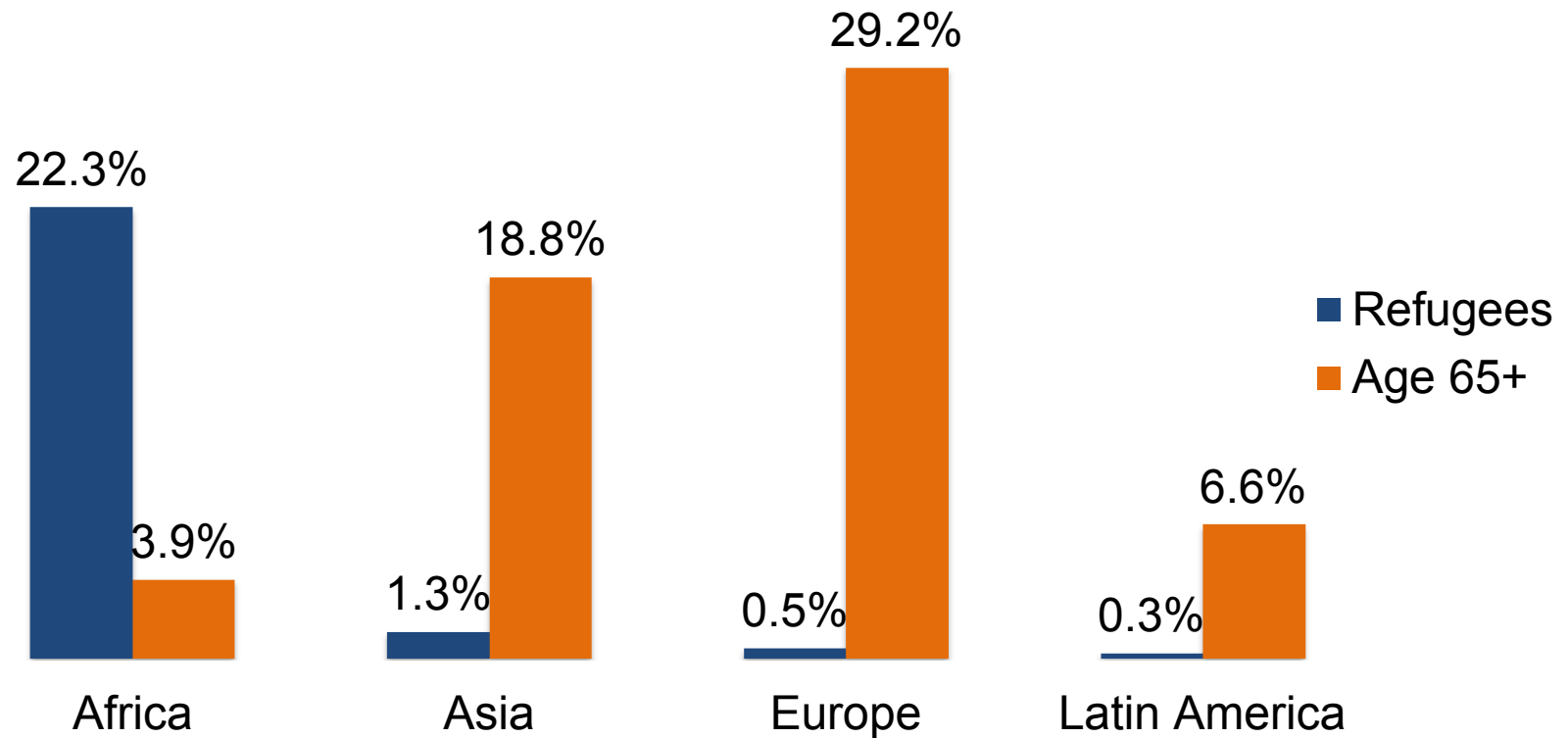
Number of international migrants, 1990 and 2013 (millions)



Source: United Nations, Population Division/DESA, 2013

Different LLDC regions host very different kinds of migrant populations

Refugees and migrants aged 65 or over as a percentage of all migrants, 2013

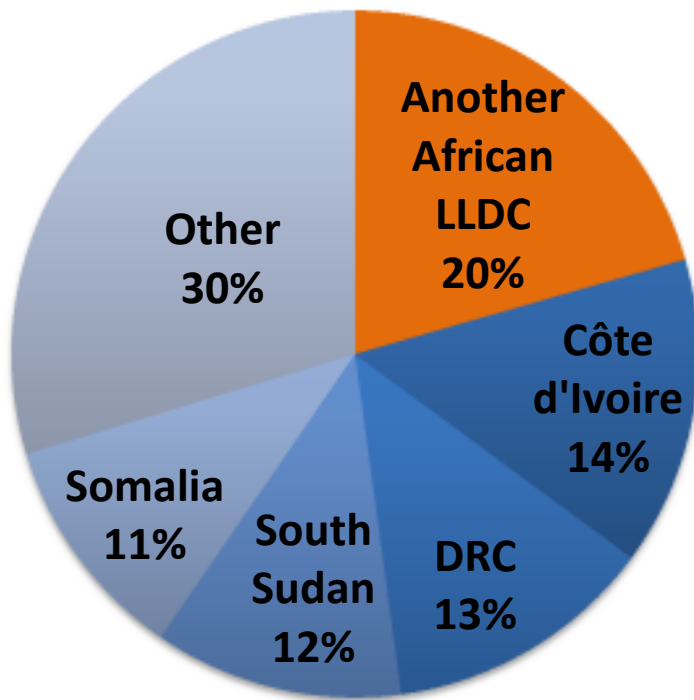


Source: United Nations, Population Division/DESA, 2013

International migrants living in the LLDCs often come from neighboring countries

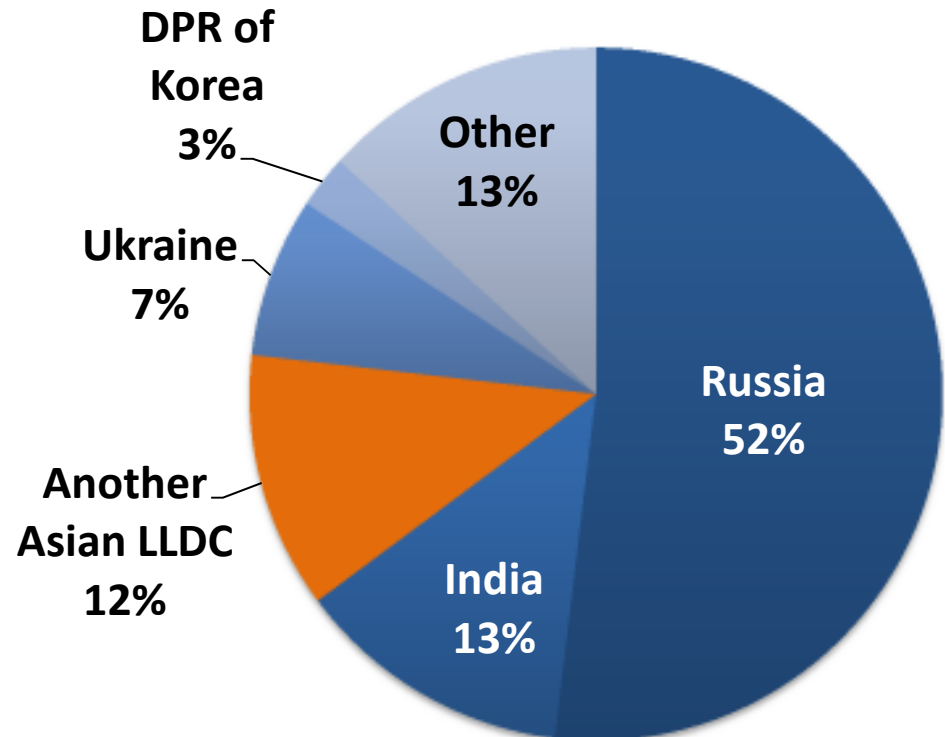
Living in African LLDCs

(4 million migrants in 2013)



Living in Asian LLDCs

(7 million migrants in 2013)

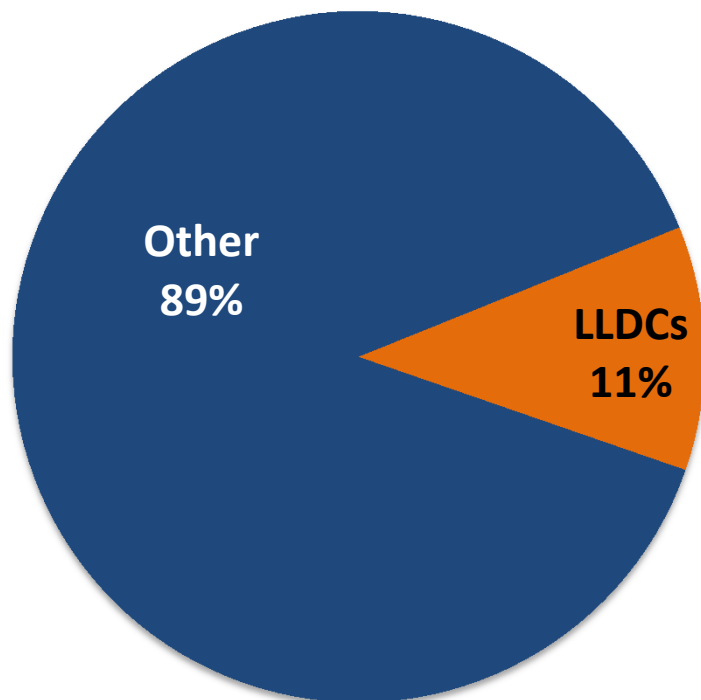


Source: United Nations, Population Division/DESA, 2013

More migrants originate from LLDCs than live there

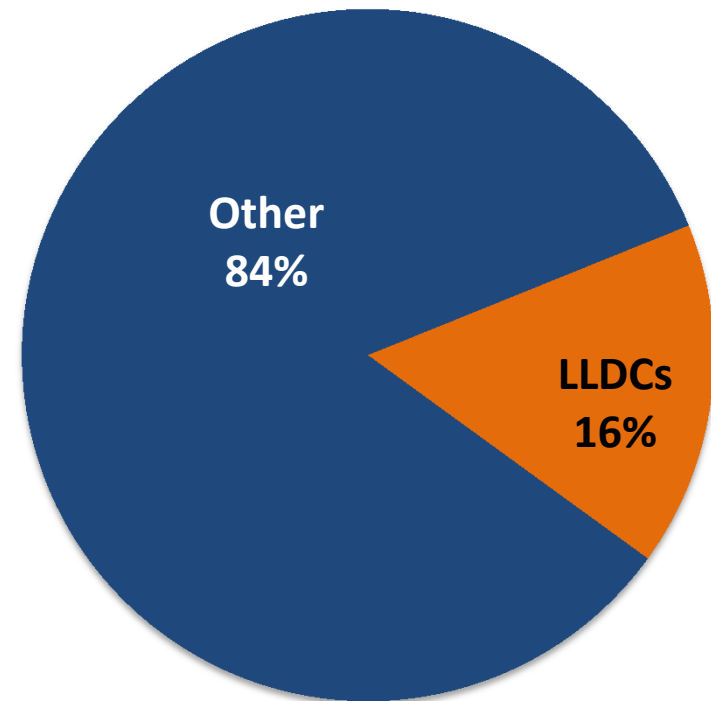
Worldwide

(26 million of 232 million migrants)



From the developing regions

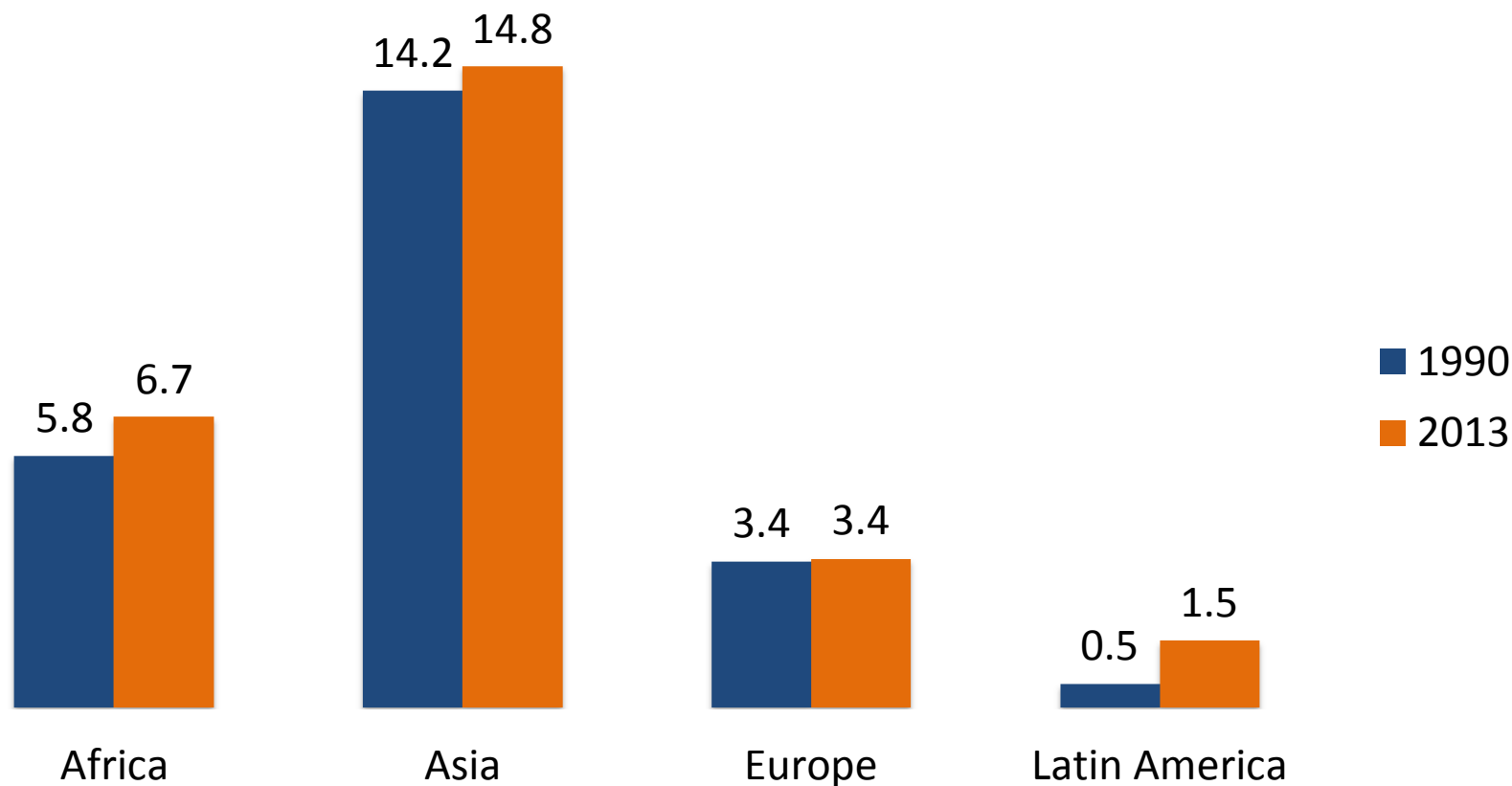
(26 million of 164 million migrants)



Source: United Nations, Population Division/DESA, 2013

The majority of international migrants from the LLDCs come from Asia

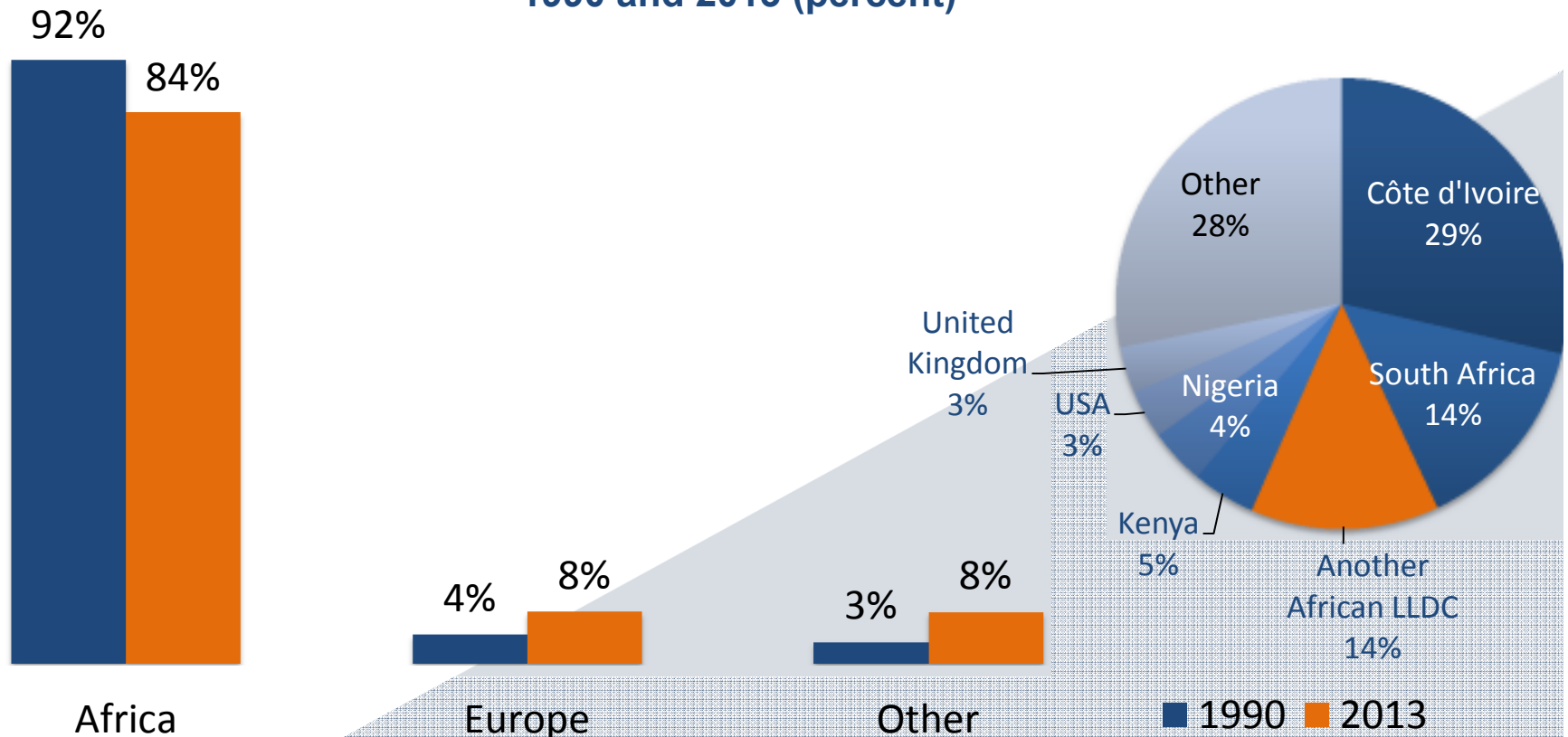
Number of international migrants by area of origin, 1990 and 2013 (millions)



Source: United Nations, Population Division/DESA, 2013

Of the 7 million international migrants from African LLDCs, four-fifths live in Africa

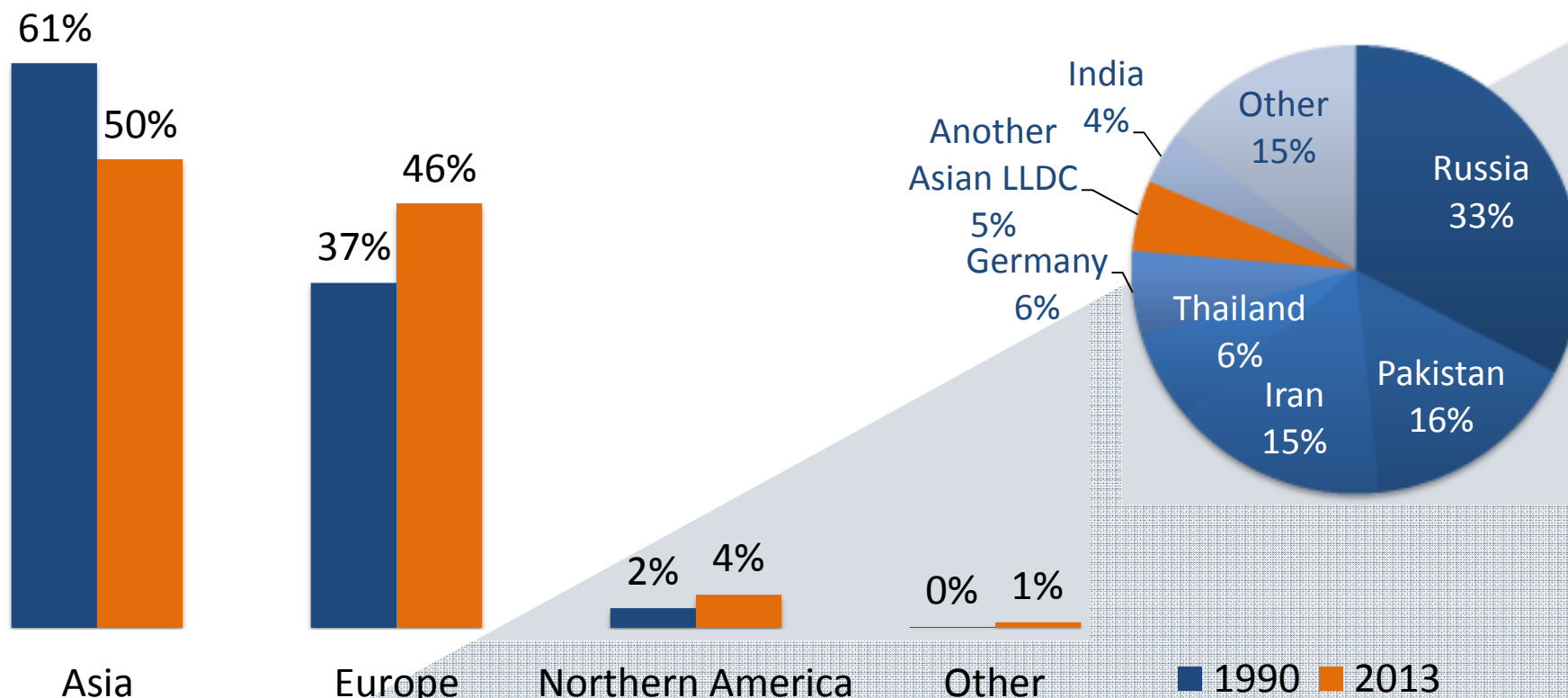
International migrants by area of destination, 1990 and 2013 (percent)



Source: United Nations, Population Division/DESA, 2013

Of the 15 million international migrants from Asian LLDCs, most live in Asia or Europe

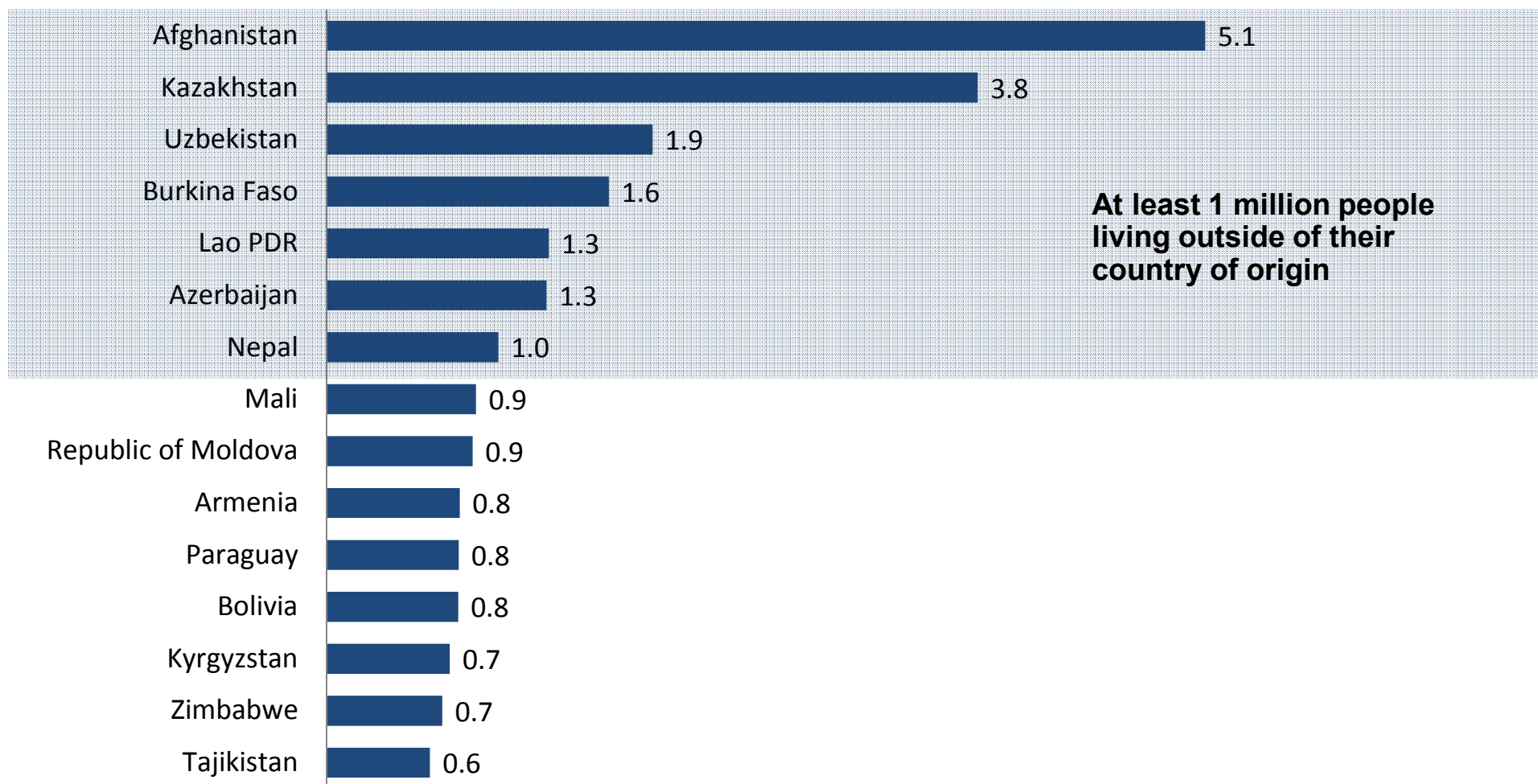
International migrants by area of destination, 1990 and 2013 (percent)



Source: United Nations, Population Division/DESA, 2013

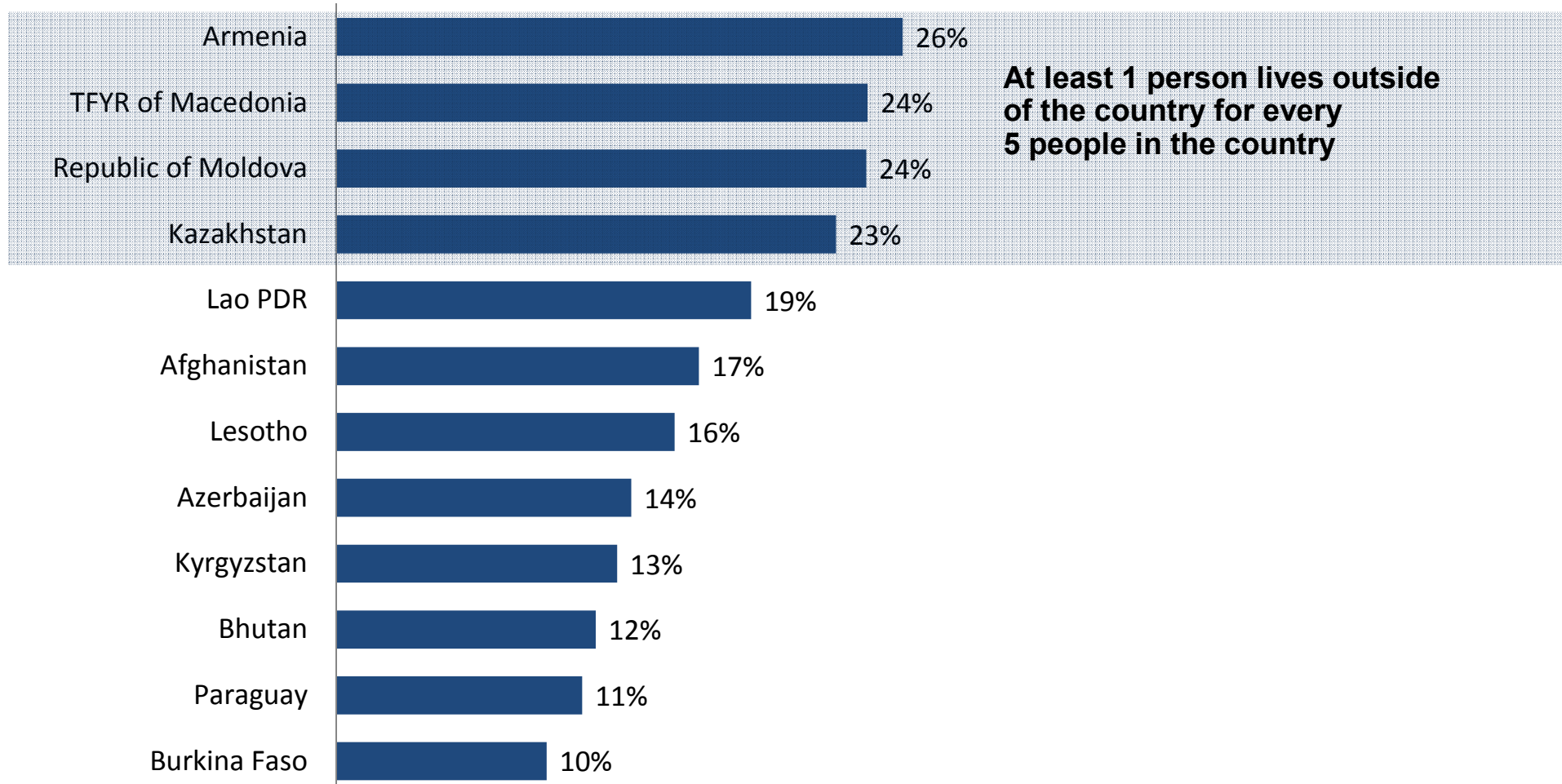
Many LLDCs have large diasporas

Number of international migrants by country of origin (millions)



Diasporas in many LLDCs are large compared to their total population

Ratio of native born outside the country to those inside the country of origin (percent)

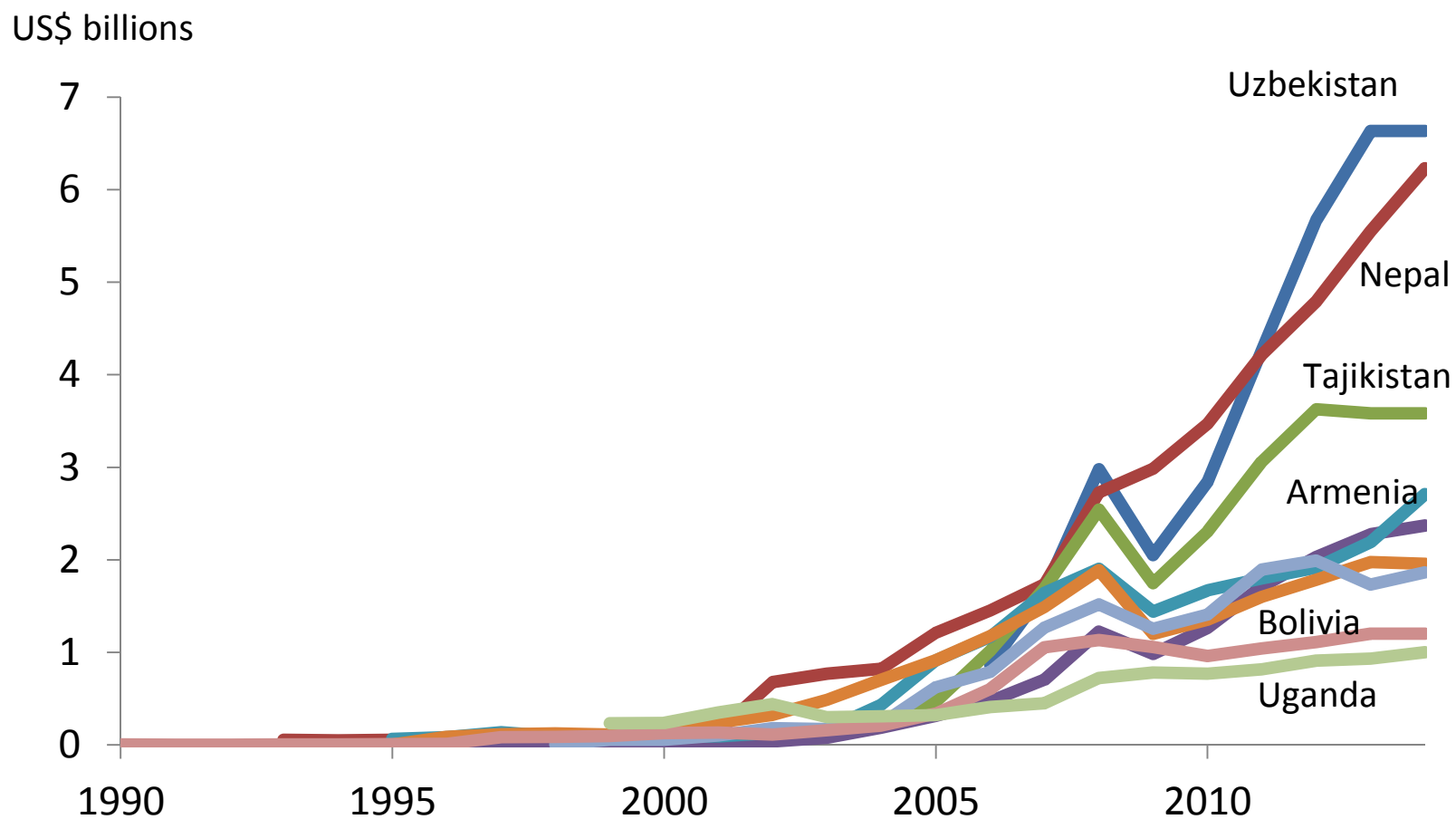


Migrants from LLDCs contributed at least US\$ 30.9 billion in 2013

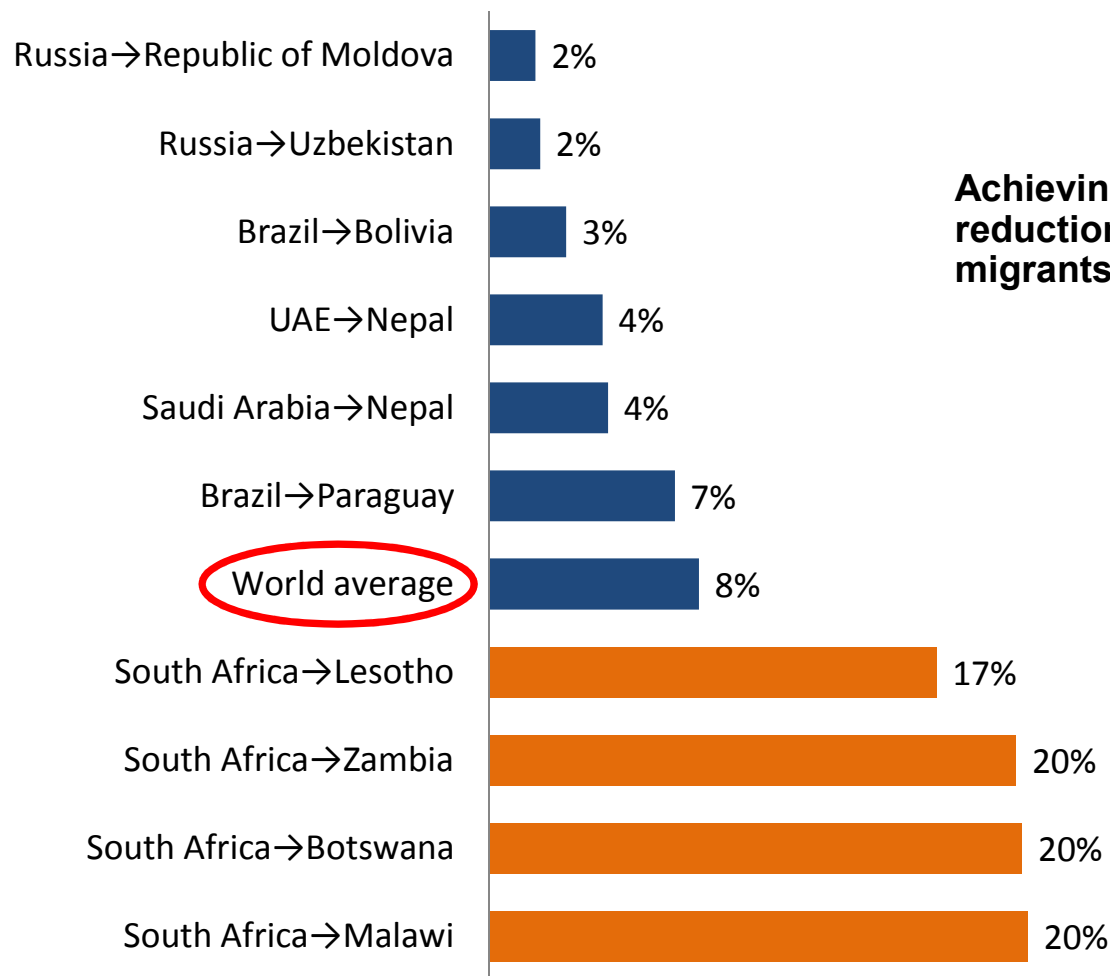
| | Diaspora in (thousands) | Remittances in (millions of US\$) | Remittances in GDP (percentage) |
|---------------------|----------------------------|--------------------------------------|---------------------------------------|
| Uzbekistan | 1,894 | 6,633 | 11.7 |
| Nepal | 1,001 | 5,552 | 28.8 |
| Tajikistan | 603 | 3,582 | 42.1 |
| Kyrgyzstan | 718 | 2,278 | 31.5 |
| Armenia | 776 | 2,193 | 21.0 |
| Republic of Moldova | 851 | 1,976 | 24.9 |
| Azerbaijan | 1,279 | 1,733 | 2.4 |
| Bolivia | 767 | 1,201 | 3.9 |
| Uganda | 596 | 932 | 4.3 |
| Mali | 870 | 784 | 7.2 |
| Afghanistan | 5,102 | 719 | 3.5 |
| Ethiopia | 579 | 624 | 1.3 |
| Paraguay | 771 | 591 | 2.0 |
| Lesotho | 323 | 543 | 24.4 |
| All LLDCs | 26,445 | 30,930 | 4.3 |

Source: World Bank, 2014

Remittance flows to many LLDCs have grown very rapidly over the past decades



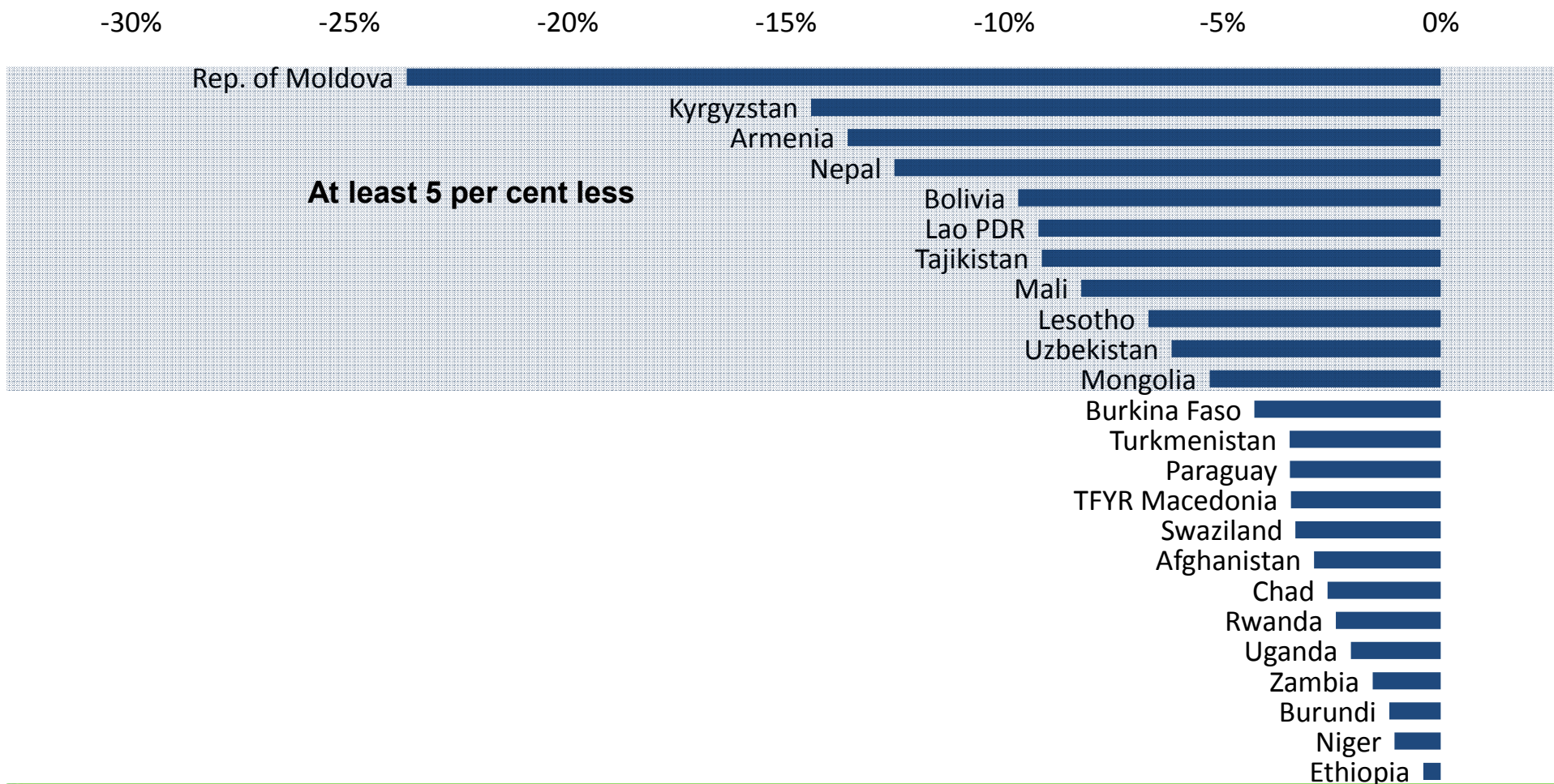
LLDCs have some of the most and the least costly remittance corridors in the world



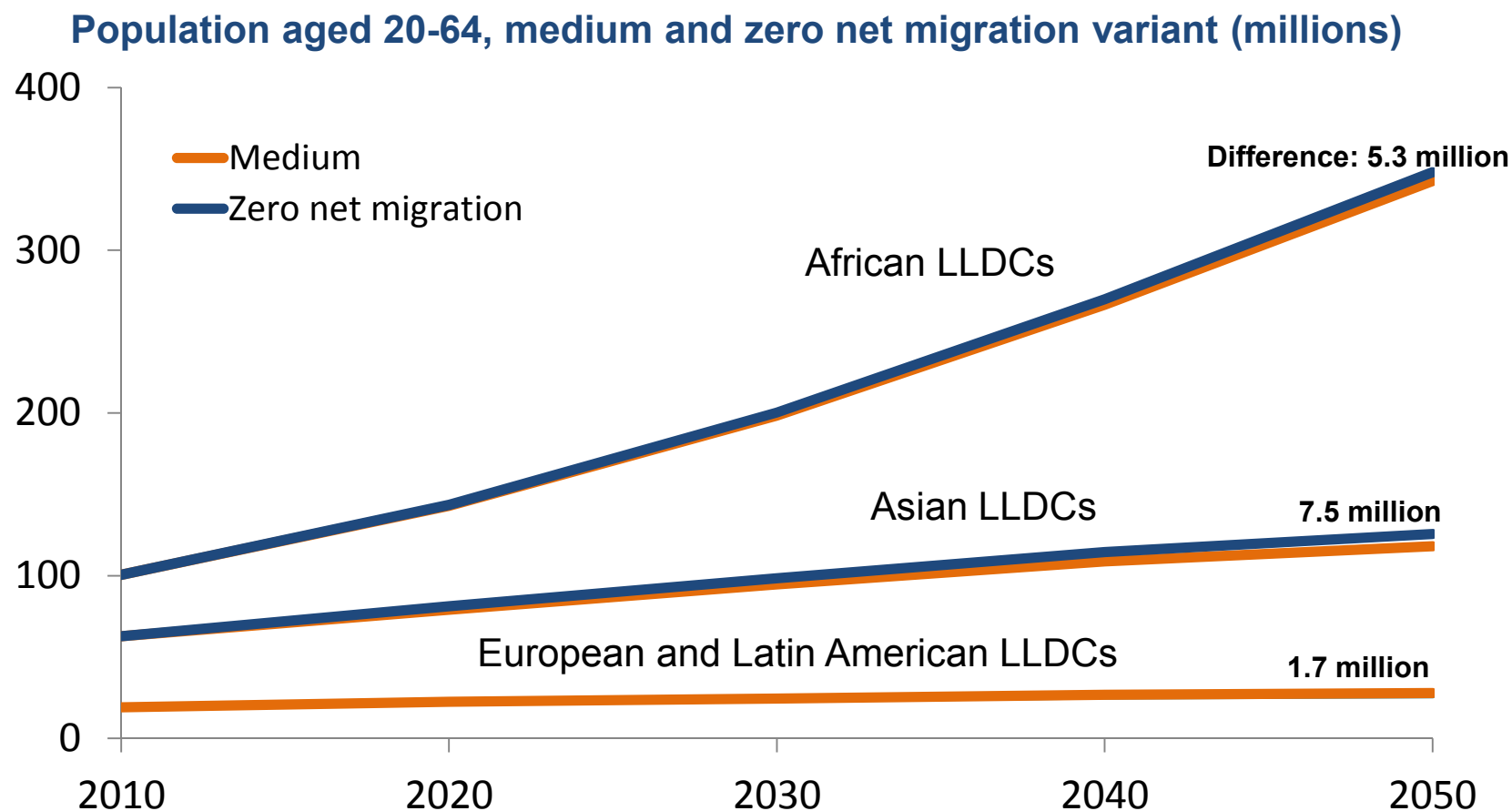
Achieving the "5x5 objective" for reduction of remittance costs could save migrants up to \$16 billion per year

Source: World Bank, 2014

By 2050, the working age population in 11 LLDCs is expected to decline by at least 5 per cent owing to net migration



However migration is not expected to have a significant impact on the size of the working age population in LLDCs overall



Source: United Nations, Population Division/DESA, 2013

Some key messages

1. Most LLDCs are both countries of origin and destination of international migrants
2. The LLDCs are characterised by high levels of intra-regional migration, often to or from another LLDC
3. Diaspora communities originating from many LLDCs are sizable
4. Migrants from LLDCs contributed US\$ 30.9 billion in remittances in 2013
5. Migration is expected to have an impact on the size of the working age population in some LLDCs, but overall the impact is expected to be negligible