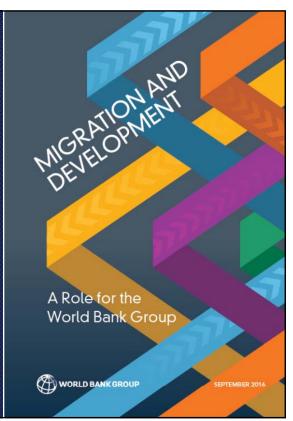


Dilip Ratha

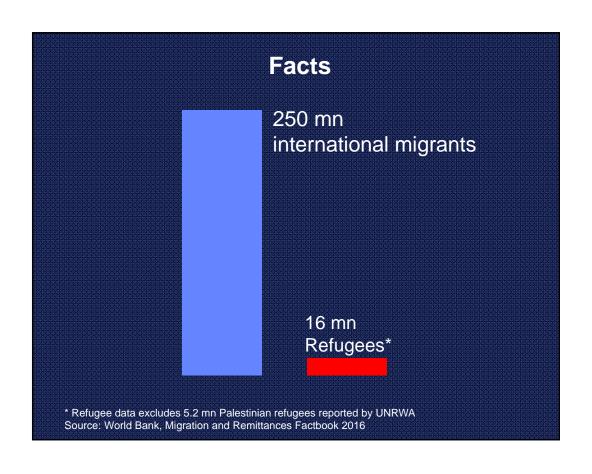
GFMD Dialogue on the Global Compact for Safe, Orderly and Regular Migration, Geneva

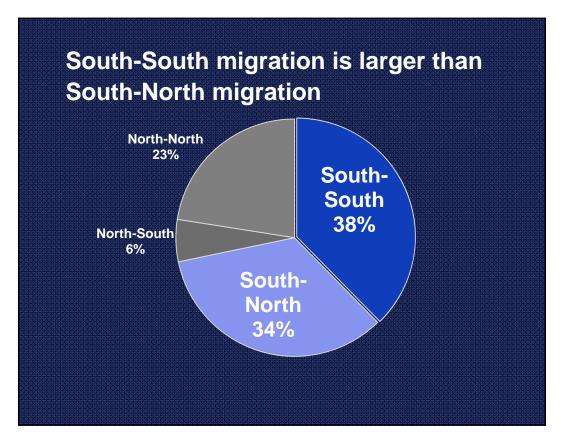
April 7, 2017



### **Global Compact on Migration**

- Thematic elements
- Normative framework or guidelines for global governance
- Process leading to 2018 International Conference





	Change in	Change in	"Migration
	working age	employment	pressure"
	population,	(assuming	
	2015-2050	employment rates at	(:H:)
	(million)	2015 level, million)	(million)
	(A)	(B)	(A–B)
Developing	2,119	1,243	875
countries	2,110	1,2-10	
East Asia & Pacific	200	135	66
Europe & Central Asia			
Latin America & Carib,	179	109	70
Middle East & N. Africa	204	84	120
South Asia	600	347	288
Sub-Saharan Africa	928	595	368
High income OECD	78	44	35

### **Facts**

- 1. Over 92% of international migrants are "voluntary" migrants (not forced migrants)
- 2. South-South migration is larger than South-North migration
- 3. Migration pressures will increase in the future

# **Drivers of migration**

- Income gaps
- Demographic changes
- Environmental Change
- [Fragility, Conflict, Violence]

**Benefits and Challenges** 

#### **Destination Countries**

#### **Benefits**

- Increases incomes
- Increases labor supply
- Increases skills, entrepreneurship and innovation
- Alleviates aging problem
- Fiscal contributions often positive
- Diversity

#### **Challenges**

- Job competition for native workers
- Congestion and fiscal costs of social services
- Crime
- National security
- National identity
- Negative public perceptions

### **Public Perceptions: Myth vs Reality**

Perception of share of migrants in population

	Perception	<u>Reality</u>
United States	32%	13%
France	28%	10%
Spain	24%	12%
United Kingdom	24%	13%

Source: German Marshall Fund 2015

## **Migrants**

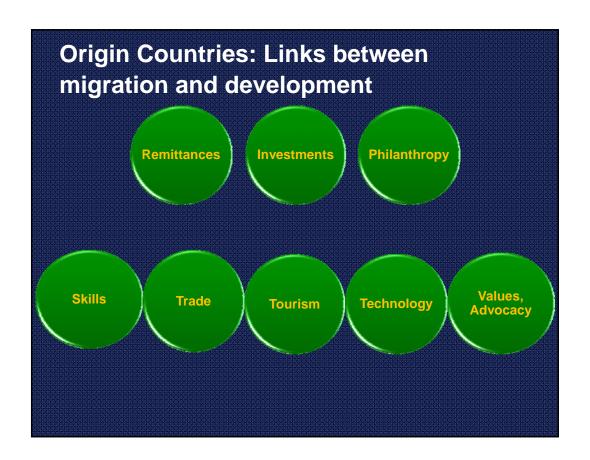
#### **Benefits after migration**

- Migrants' income increased by 15-fold
- School enrollment doubled
- Child mortality reduced by 16-fold
- Women are empowered
- Better access to health, education, other services

#### **Challenges**

- Trafficking, abusive employers and recruiters
- Underutilization of skills
- Exclusion, discrimination, xenophobic attacks
- Family left behind (children and old parents)





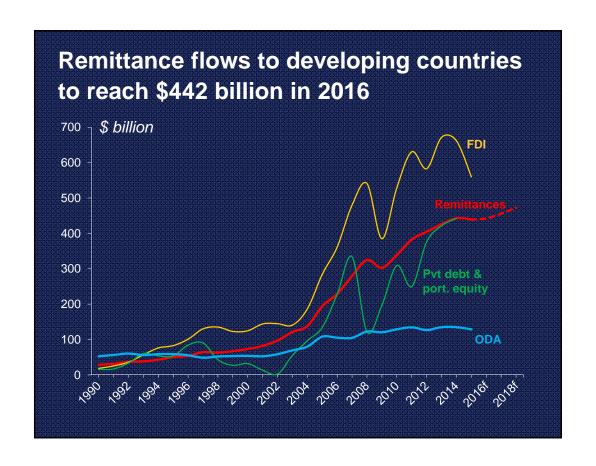
# **Origin Countries**

#### **Benefits**

- Reduced unemployment, reduced poverty
- Remittances and diaspora investments
- Trade and FDI
- Skill and technology transfer

#### **Challenges**

- Family left behind
- Loss of skills
- Dutch disease





## Global remittances agenda

- 1. Monitoring, analysis, projection
- Size, corridors, channels
- Counter-cyclicality
- Effects on poverty, education, health, investment
- Policy (costs, competition, exchange controls)
- 2. Retail payment system
- Payment platforms/instruments
- Clearing/settlement, capital adequacy, disclosure, cross-border arbitration
- De-risking, anti-money laundering (AML/CFT)
- 3. Financial access for households, SMEs
- Deposit and saving products
- Mortgage, consumer loans, microfinance
- Credit history for MFI clients
- Insurance products
- 4. Capital market access for countries, companies
- Sovereign credit rating
- Bonds backed by future remittances as collateral
- Diaspora bonds

# Possible Thematic Elements of the Global Compact on Migration

#### A Long List of Elements for the Global Compact

- 1. Income and job creation in poor countries
- National identity; Integration of migrants in host community
- 3. Job competition for native workers in host countries
- Trafficking, abusive employers and recruiters, skill recognition
- Migrant rights; Exclusion, discrimination, xenophobic attacks on migrants
- 6. Mobilization of remittances and diaspora resources
- 7. Family left behind
- 8. Retaining critical skills in origin countries
- 9. Congestion and fiscal costs of social services

Migration-related SDGs are subsumed under the proposed Global Compact

# Normative Framework, Or Guidelines for Global Governance of Migration

- Founded on the above thematic elements
- Mandate a <u>few</u> institutions; develop focused mission statements
- Build on existing conventions, but bold new agreements are needed

#### **Role of International Financial Institutions**

- 1. Financing development projects
- 2. Addressing fundamental drivers
- 3. Maximizing benefits in line with the SDGS
  - · Reducing recruitment costs
  - Reducing remittance costs
  - Improve data by migratory status
- Knowledge for policy making and countering negative public perceptions

### **Roadmap for States**

- Leverage Global Forum on Migration and Development, and Regional Communities and Processes
- Different, Coordinated, and Accelerated approach
- Game-changing ideas needed

# \$100 billion idea - leveraging diaspora resources

- Diaspora savings via diaspora bonds (\$50 bn)
- Reducing remittance costs (\$20 bn)
- Reducing recruitment fees paid by low-skilled migrant workers (\$20 bn)
- Diaspora philanthropy (\$10 bn)
- Using future-flows as collateral (\$4-\$25 bn for Africa)

# The wealth of the diaspora can be mobilized through diaspora bonds

Diaspora size (millions)	Estimated savings (\$ billions)
<u>182</u>	<u>497</u>
31	116
32	80
34	129
24	55
23	36
38	80
	(millions)  182 31 32 34 24 23

Source: World Bank 2015.

# **Challenges**

- Cost of marketing to retail diaspora investors
- Understanding of diaspora profile
- Appropriate use of bond proceeds need for credibility and oversight
- Debt management

