





Regional Migration Dynamics and Migration Management



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Essentials of Migration Management
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Content

- Introduction
- Objectives of the workshop and Essentials of Migration Management
- Brief overview of regional migration trends
- Key regional features and issues

Essentials of Migration Management for Policy Makers and Practitioners (EMM)

- EMM Provides an overview of key areas of international migration
- Objective of the workshop:
 - is to expand the knowledge of migration issues among policy and decision makers, academics and other development partners
 - initiate discussion about migration topics of interest to countries in Southeast Asia

Essentials of Migration Management (EMM)

- Migration is complex and multi-faceted
- Domestically it requires collaboration
- Internationally countries can benefit from bi-lateral and multi-lateral dialogue
- Successful migration management systems require an understanding of national migration issues and regional trends

Evolving Migration Trends

- 1970s
 - labour migration from South East Asia (Thailand, Indonesia and the Philippines) to oil producing countries
 - sizeable regional refugee movements
- 1980s
 - migration from South East to East Asia
 - continuing regional refugee movements
- 1990 to present
 - intensified labour migration within and outside caused by various push and pull factors; this is both temporary and permanent migration
- 2015 and beyond
 - economic prosperity; increased regional integration; ageing populations; empowerment of women; low fertility rates = increased mobility

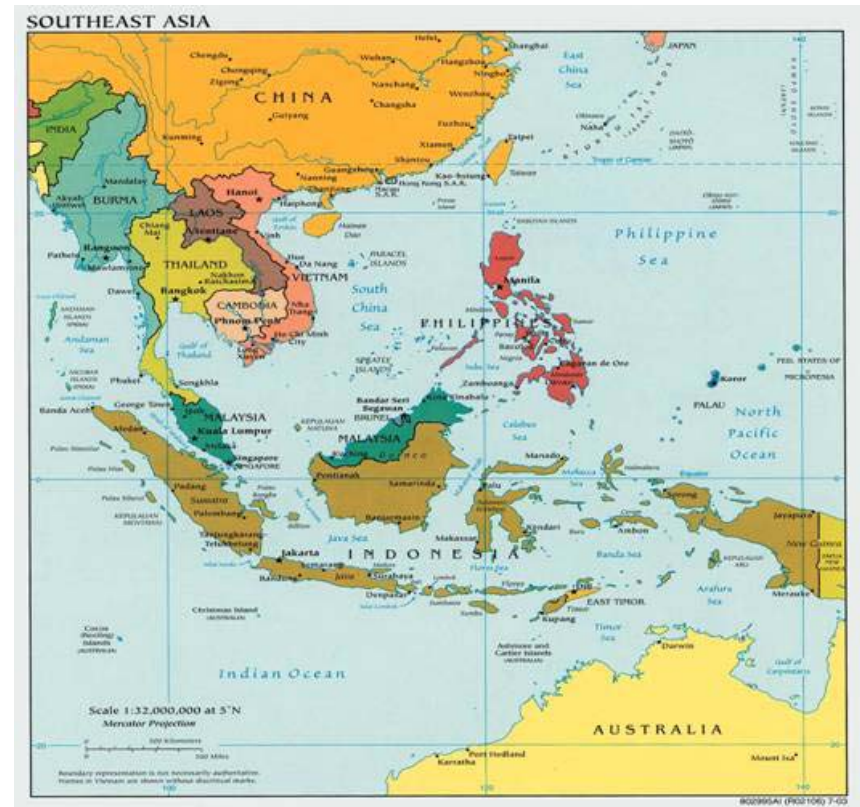
Types and Reasons for Migration in the Region

- Region has extensive experience with both voluntary and forced migration
- Today, most migrants in the region and worldwide are migrating voluntarily for work
- Large scale irregular or “undocumented” migration
- Little institutional memory of past experiences because there has not been one ministry or agency responsible for migration

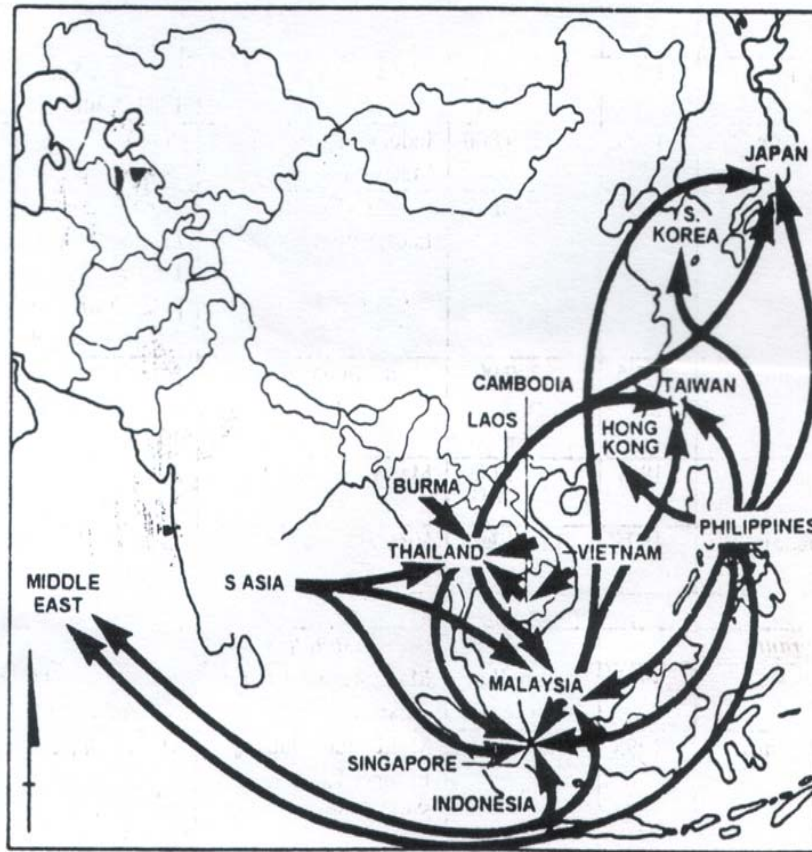
Comparison of Country GDP Per Capita* within ASEAN

Singapore	US\$ 23,700
Brunei Darussalam	US\$ 18,600
Malaysia	US\$ 9,000
Thailand	US\$ 7,400
Philippines	US\$ 4,600
Indonesia	US\$ 3,200
Vietnam	US\$ 2,500
Myanmar	US\$ 1,900
Cambodia	US\$ 1,700
Lao PDR	US\$ 1,700

*As of 11May04 – Source World Facts and Figures

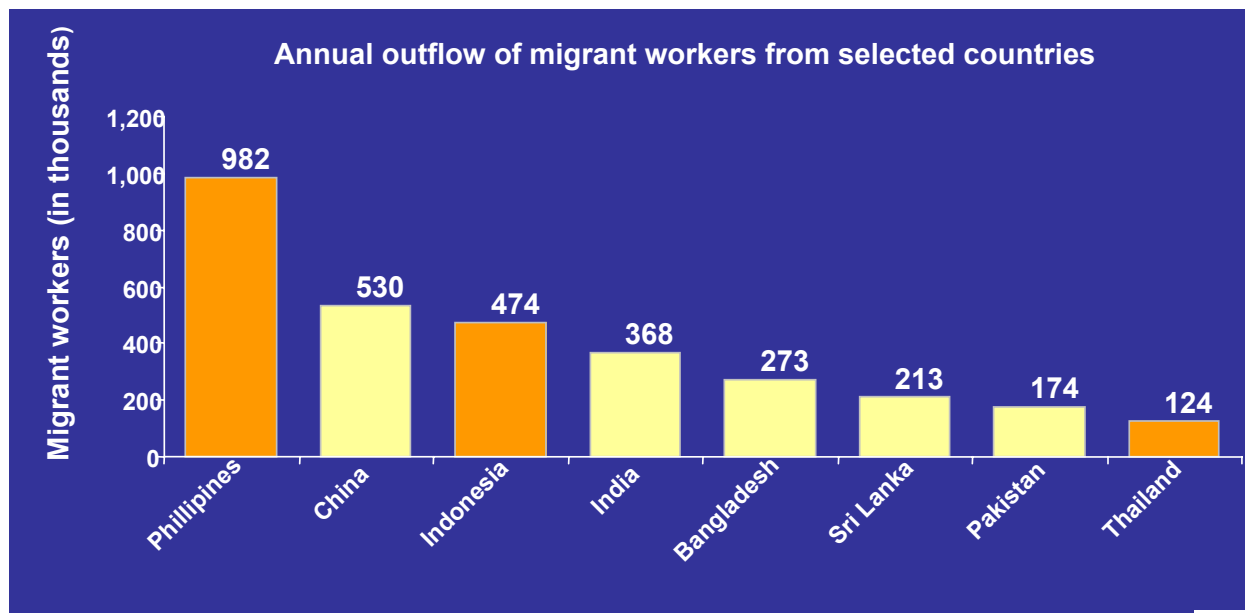


Regional Characteristics



- Regional trends are complicated
- Migration takes place to, from and within the region
- To region: primarily from South Asia
- From region: primarily to Northeast Asia and the Middle East but also Europe and N.America

Annual Outflow of Migrants: Regular Migration



United Nations
ESCAP

Factors Fueling Supply

- Inadequate employment conditions and incomes
- Disparities between income and living standards
- Political and economic dislocation
- High and/or false expectations
- Gender and other forms of discrimination
- Family stress (often caused by poverty and/or poor living conditions)

Factors Fueling Demand

- Dynamic economic growth requiring mostly low-skilled workers (fishing, farming, domestic service, agriculture, construction)
- Porous borders exploited by brokers and agents
- Improved communication and transportation services
- Industrial dependence on less expensive migrant labour
- Ageing populations and low fertility rates

Key Regional Features and Issues

- Large numbers of undocumented migrants
 - More than 200,000 from the region in Japan
 - Estimated 300,000 – 500,000 in Malaysia
 - Estimated more than 1 million in Thailand
 - Other countries??
- Large number of female migrants (72% Philippines; 73% Indonesia)
- Migration dialogue takes place mostly bi-laterally (except in relation to trafficking and smuggling)

Key Regional Features

- Increasing intra-regional cooperation and in the GMS sub-regional integration
- Increasing Asia-wide links economically and structurally (Asian Highway)
- Remittances (Philippines and Vietnam)
- Increasing interest from countries in the region on how to maximize the benefits of migration for everyone

Conclusion

- The national and regional migration situations are complex and fluid
- Often information is missing for the development of comprehensive policies