



Round table “A planet of migrants” Features, Disruptions, Resilience and Continuities in Human Mobility



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Human Mobility features

- The concept of human mobility has transformed the notion of migrations as processes between points of origin and destination.
- Human mobility sets new forms of relationship between spaces and societies through the material and social worlds that the migrants live and experience.
- Mobility and transnationalism create new identities that can be interpreted as a way of existence.
- Human mobility may be an age-old phenomenon, but its manifestations and impacts have changed in times of globalization.



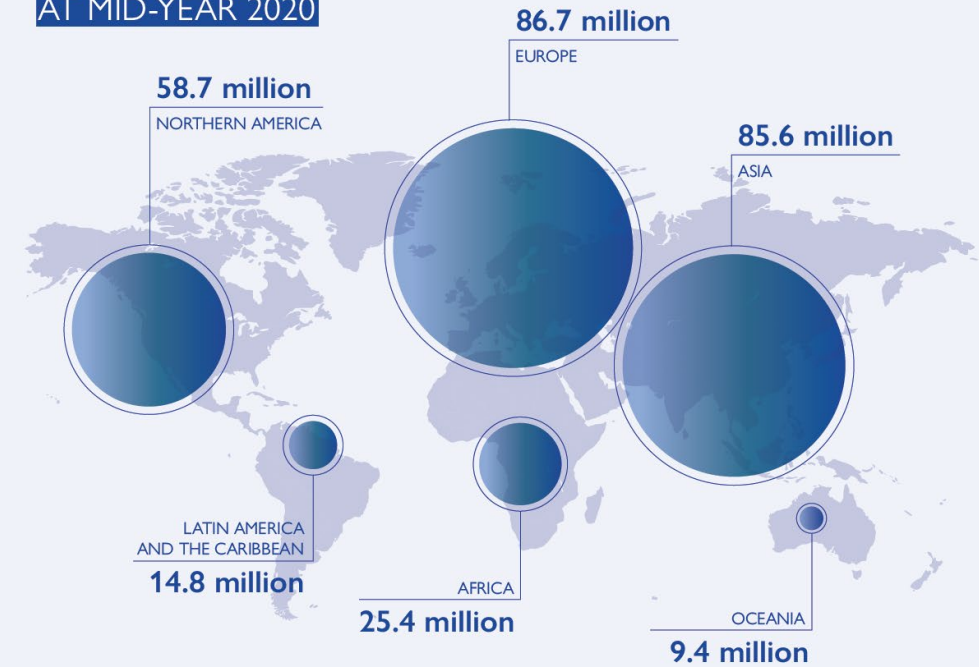
Human Mobility features

- Any country can be the destination of any migrant and we find migrants of any origin at any country (globalization).
- Flows have increased (acceleration).
- The proportion of women has risen. In addition to those emigrating with their families, the number of those women emigrating alone has also increased (feminization).

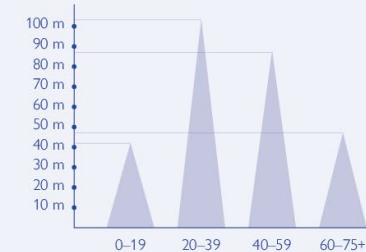


INTERNATIONAL MIGRANTS

AT MID-YEAR 2020



TOTAL NUMBER OF ESTIMATED INTERNATIONAL MIGRANTS
281 million



39 YEARS OLD
MEDIAN AGE



15%
WERE BELOW 20 YEARS OLD

73%
WERE OF WORKING AGE
(BETWEEN 20 AND 64 YEARS)

12%
WERE 65 YEARS AND OLDER

Human Mobility features

- Short-term international movements (tourism, work and education, etc.) have increased (intensity).
- Flows are moving away from a single model: refugees, low-skilled workers, skilled workers, students, businesspeople and managers, temporary migrants, re-emigrants, returnees, people with residence and work permit, irregular migrants, lifestyle migrants, etc. (diversification).



Human Mobility features

- Economic implications: redistribution of spending patterns, reorganization of investments, impact of remittances, etc.
- Environmental implications: consumption of resources.
- Human mobility in the context of sustainable development goals.



MOBILE MONEY: PROMOTING THE USE OF FASTER AND CHEAPER INTERNATIONAL REMITTANCES

2 Drive investment in agriculture and increase access to food	3 Increase access to health care	4 Increase access to education	5 Enhance women's financial independence
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INTERNATIONAL REMITTANCES VIA MOBILE MONEY HELP FAMILIES TO ACHIEVE THEIR OWN SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOALS

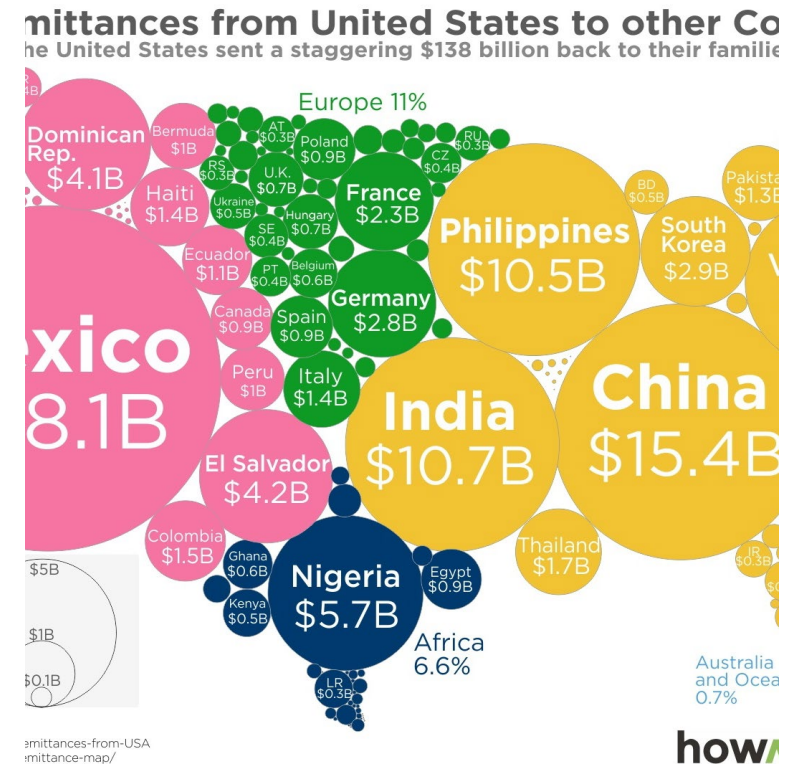
13 Build climate change resilience	11 Finance sustainable communities	10 Reduce the cost of international remittances	9 Facilitate access to the digital economy
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MONEY ACCOUNTS IN 90 COUNTRIES

TOTAL VALUE OF MOBILE MONEY-ENABLED INTERNATIONAL REMITTANCES IN 2018
\$4.3 billion

THE AVERAGE COST OF SENDING VIA MOBILE MONEY IS \$200

gsma.com/international-remittances



Human Mobility features

- Political implications: challenges for governance including (i) changes in the electoral context; (ii) development of xenophobic attitudes; and (iii) integration and immigration policies to guarantee social cohesion.



Maroon wave

We don't leave
They kick us out



Human Mobility features

- Social implications: unequal impact given the diversity of origins, social classes, economic capability, interests, etc. (in housing, labor market, businesses) and of care needs (pensions, unemployment benefits).
- Cultural implications: influences regarding identity (migrants and local populations, transnational practices).





The Covid-19 pandemic has ignited virtual forms of student mobility across the world

Human Mobility disruptions/resilience in pandemic times

- The spread of coronavirus destroyed human mobility and disrupted daily lives around the world because of border closures and travel bans.
- The reaction of governments included, in almost all countries, a closure of their external borders restricting international migration.
- The pandemic caused a decrease in the flows, but the global stock of migrants did not change.
- “The society of flows became solid” and virtual forms to study and to work gained ground.





Migrants make up 13% of essential workers on the frontline of COVID-19 responses in the European Union.

They ensure that essential services can still be provided.



Human Mobility disruptions/resilience in pandemic times

- The border closures stranded tens of thousands of migrants (seasonal workers, temporary residence holders, international students, beneficiaries of assisted voluntary return and reintegration, etc.) and left many of them unemployed and in precarious situations.
- Despite this blockade, there was an increase in the smuggling of migrants across the borders of North America and Europe.
- The pandemic also showed that many countries depended on the migrant workforce for basic functions and sectors, for example, in health care and agriculture.



International Day
Family Remittances

16 JUNE



Human Mobility disruptions/resilience in pandemic times

- Global remittances slightly decreased in 2020, to USD 702 billion, 2.4% down from USD 719 billion in 2019.
- The drop in informal remittances was probably more noticeable, given the use of digital services and mobile money platforms, which made such transfer cheaper and faster than the traditional cash and bank transfers.







Human Mobility disruptions/resilience in pandemic times

- Essential workers have often a high share of migrants, which softened overall increases in unemployment rates of migrant populations.
- Priorities during the pandemic shifted, and low-paid (often undocumented) workers emerged as providers of “essential services”: harvesting crops; processing, packing and delivering food; working at supermarkets; and transporting; and caring for infected and vulnerable people at nursing homes.



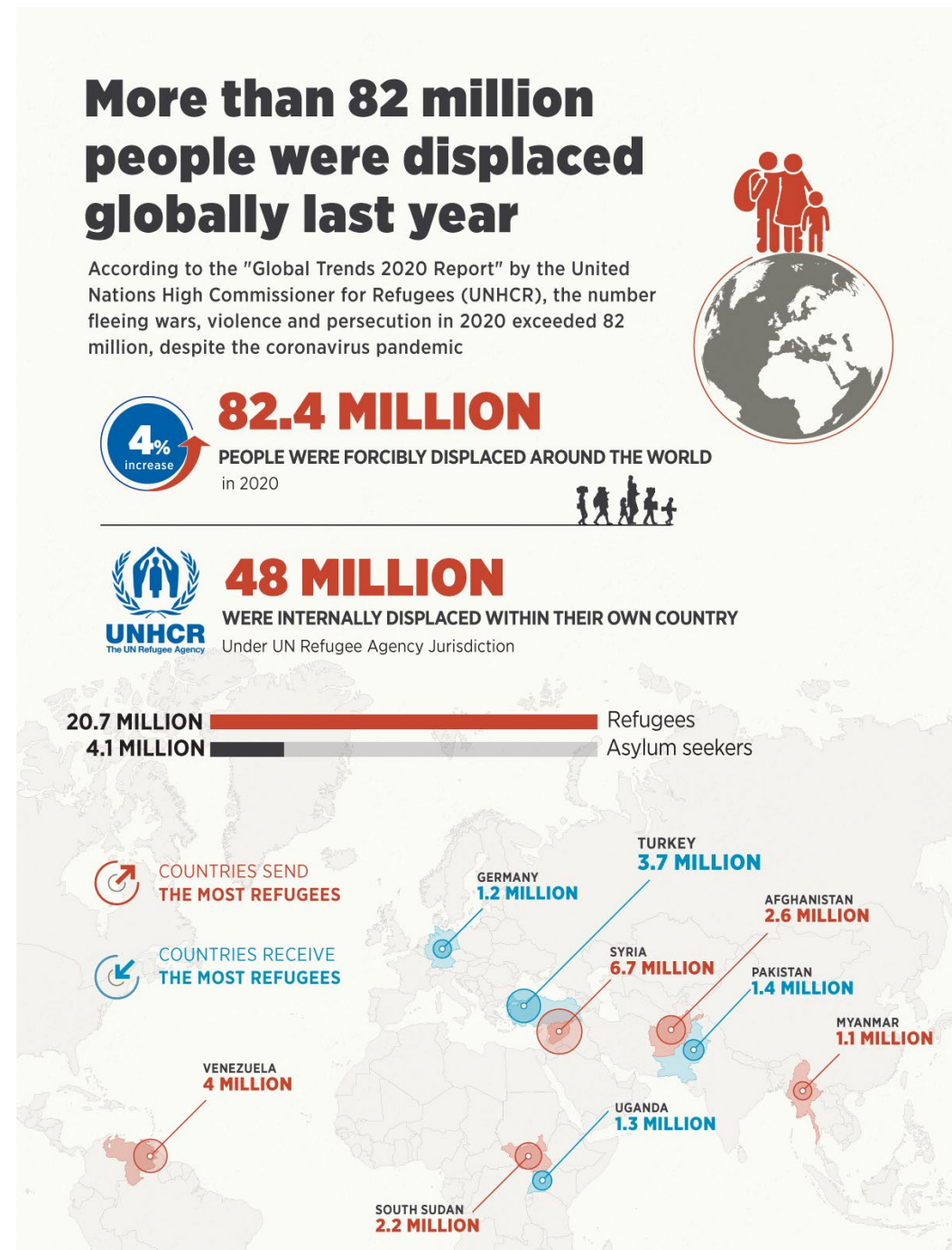
Immigrants in the Essential Workforce

Immigrants have played an outstanding role in the COVID-19 pandemic and represent a significant portion of the essential workforce.

Overall	17% of the overall U.S. workforce is made up of immigrants.	
Agriculture	73% of the agriculture labor force is made up of immigrants.	
Manufacturing	29% of all food manufacturing workers are immigrants	
Healthcare	28% of highly-skilled professionals such as physicians and surgeons are immigrants.	
	24% of direct care workers such as nursing, psychiatric, & home health aides are immigrants.	
Logistics	20% of the transportation industry is made up of immigrants.	
Education	12% of all workers in educational services are immigrants.	

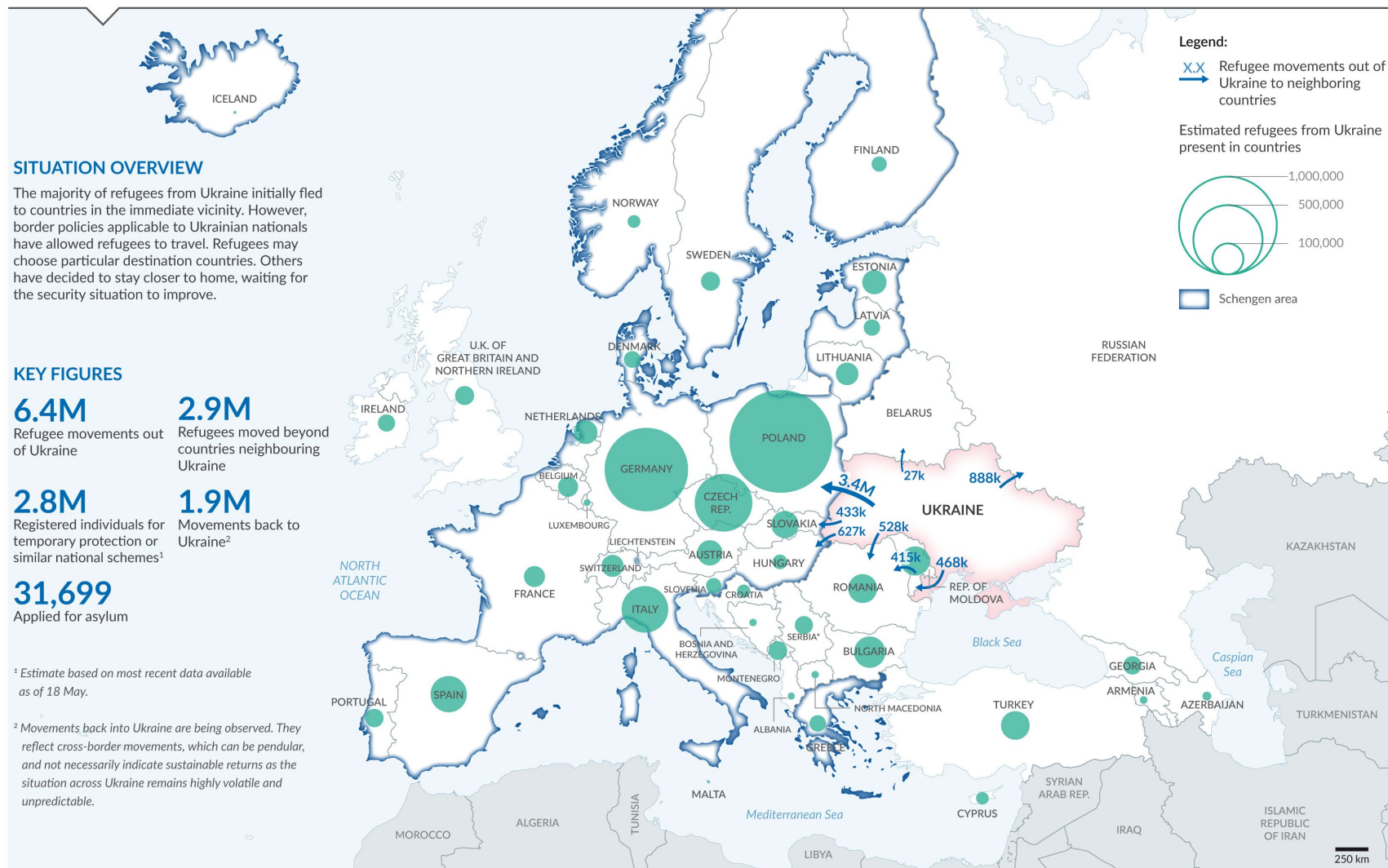
Human Mobility in post-pandemic times: continuities (refugees)

- By the end of 2020, there were 26.4 million refugees globally, and approximately 4.1 million people seeking international protection.
- The global stock of people internally displaced as of 31 December 2020, 48 million, was the highest on record since 1998, due to conflict and violence (Democratic Republic of the Congo, Syrian Arab Republic, Ethiopia, etc.) and due to natural disasters (Philippines, etc.)
- In 2020, the total number of people displaced by disasters was around 7 million globally.



Human Mobility in post-pandemic times: continuities (forced migrants)

- February 24, 2022: Russia invades Ukraine
- Activation of the European Union Temporary Protection Directive (Executive Decision of the Council on March 3, 2022)
- 5 094 531: refugees in Europe (June 20, 2022).
- 3 407 024: temporary protection (June 20, 2022).
- 7 567 024: border crossing (June 20, 2022).



Human Mobility in post-pandemic times: continuities (low-skilled migrant workers)

- Demand for low-skilled foreign workers in developed countries



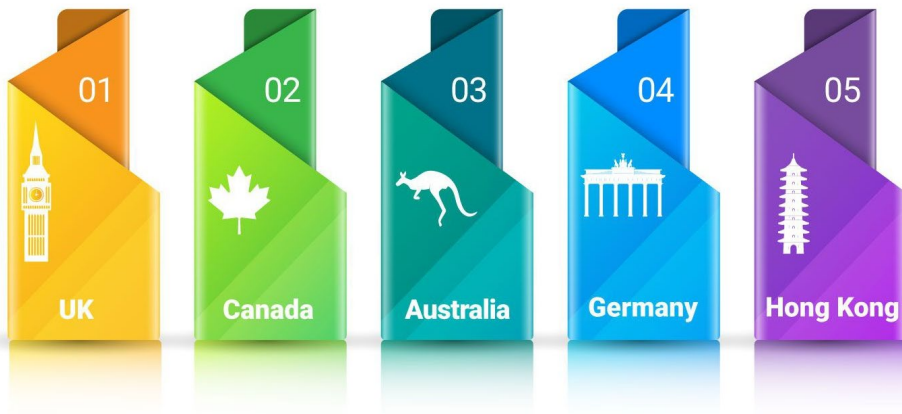
Opening
Europe's doors
to unskilled
and low-skilled
workers:
A practical handbook

TOP LOW-SKILLED JOBS IN CANADA

NOC Code	Occupation	Avg. Yearly Salary
7511	Truck Driver	\$70,258
6525	Hotel Front Desk Clerks	\$45,103
9462	Industrial Butchers and Meat Cutters	\$41,884
6513	Food and Beverage Servers	\$32,356
8431	General Farm Workers	\$36,939
6312	Executive Housekeepers	\$48,583
8252	Livestock Workers	\$33,150
7237	Welders	\$52,112
725	Pipefitter	\$80,733
7242	Industrial Electrician	\$79,322

Human Mobility in post-pandemic times: continuities (skilled migrant workers)

- Demand for skilled foreign workers in developed countries



Human Mobility in post-pandemic times: continuities (irregular migrations/situations)

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

125 irregular migrants rescued off the Libyan coast. April, 3, 2022.

Over 234,000 migrants tried to cross the Southern U.S. border in April 2022, a new high.

Migrants, aiming at starting a new life in UK, continue waiting anxious in France.

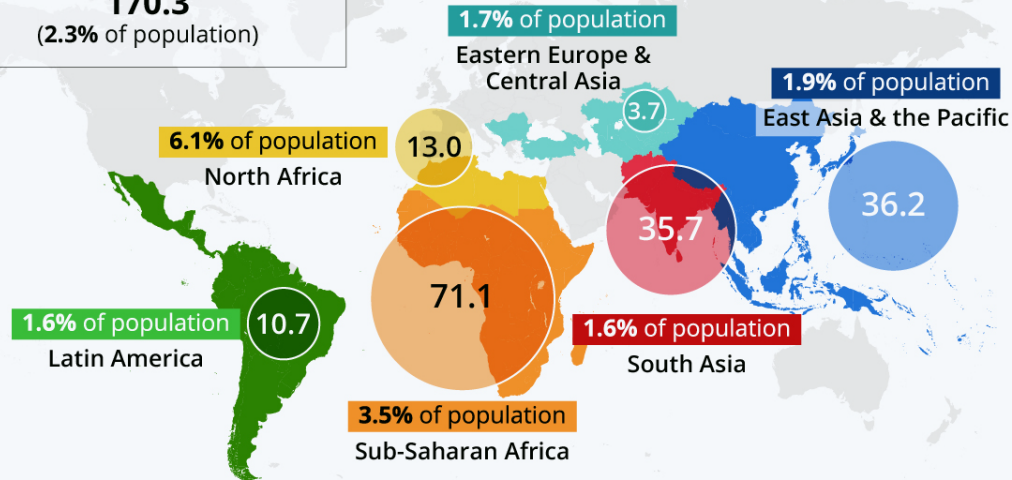


Human Mobility in post-pandemic times: continuities (climate change and mobility drivers)

Climate Change, the Great Displacer

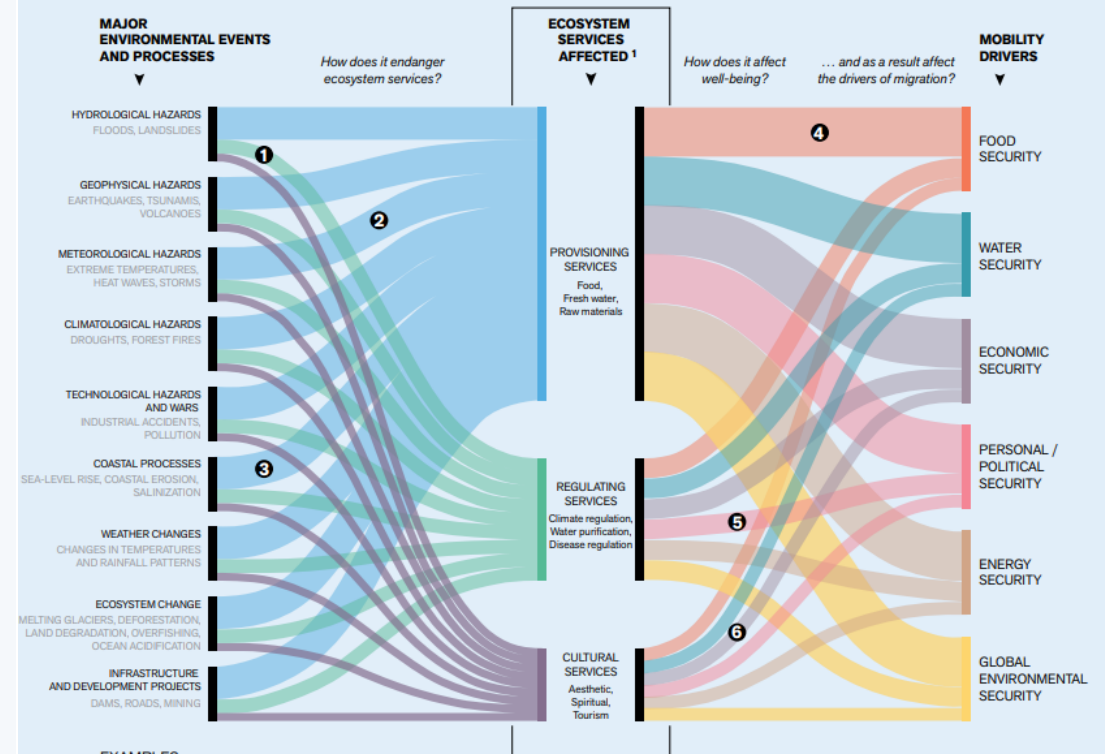
Average number of internal climate migrants by 2050 per region (in millions)*

Total in surveyed regions
170.3
(2.3% of population)



* Modeled on pessimistic reference = High emission & unequal development scenarios concerning water availability, crop productivity and sea-level rise
Source: World Bank

Links between environmental change, ecosystems and human mobility




EXAMPLES:

- 1 Cyclone destroying mangrove > jeopardizing protection from future hazards
- 2 Loss of agricultural land > crop yield decrease
- 3 Sea-level rise and salt-water intrusion > freshwater resources affected
- 4 Loss of crops > famine and malnutrition
- 5 Epidemics > public health risks (and potential social unrest)
- 6 Tourism affected > job losses

1. Ecosystem services are the direct and indirect contributions of ecosystems to human well-being. These services are grouped into four categories: Provisioning, Regulating, Cultural, and Supporting services. Supporting services, as overarching services, are not represented in this diagram.

The arrows' width does not represent an exact number (this is a conceptual diagram).

Source: Millennium Ecosystem Assessment (2005)
© IOM (Mokhnacheva, Ionesco), Gemme, Zoi Environment Network, 2015



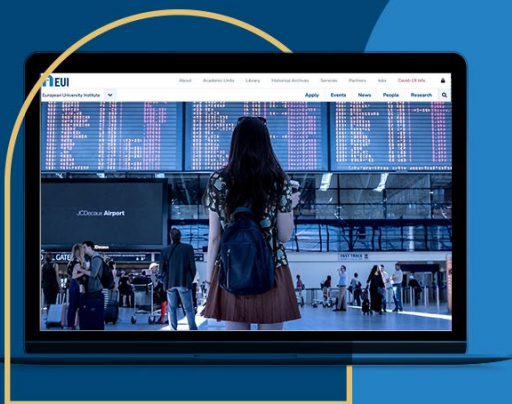
Human Mobility in post-pandemic times: continuities (students' mobility)

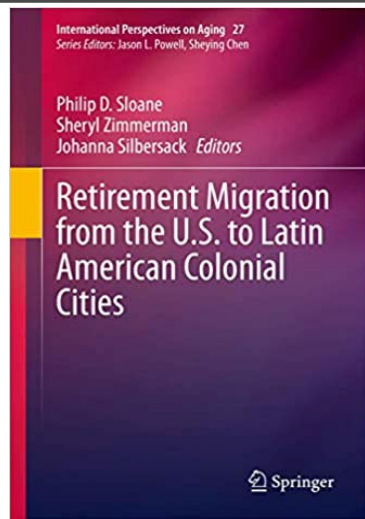


Workshop

Drivers and Migration
Policies Shaping International
Student Mobility in OECD
Countries

03 June 2022 | 14:45 - 21:30 CEST

A graphic illustration of a laptop computer. The laptop screen displays a flight information board (FBI) with columns of flight numbers, destinations, and times. In the foreground, a person with long dark hair, wearing a patterned top and a backpack, stands with their back to the camera, looking at the flight board. The background of the laptop screen shows an airport terminal with other people and gates. The entire graphic is set against a dark blue background with a lighter blue curved shape on the right side.



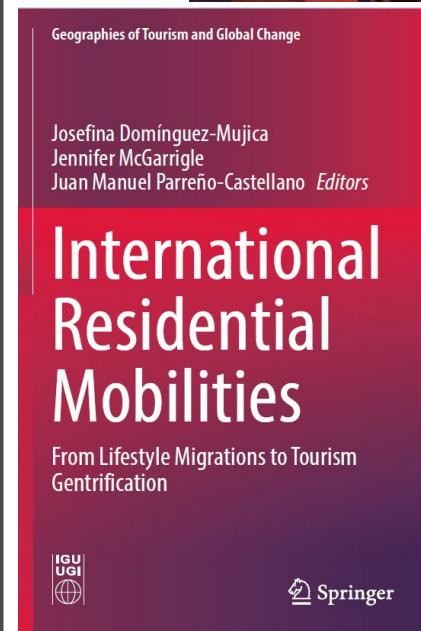
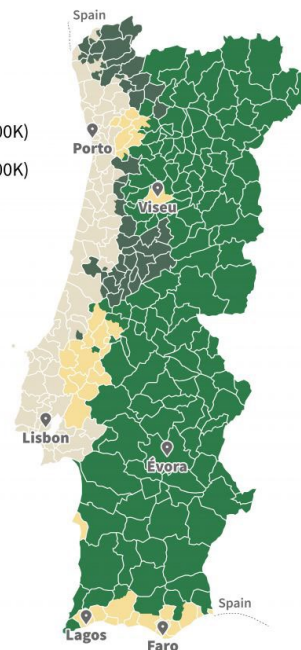
Human Mobility in post-pandemic times: continuities (lifestyle mobilities)

Golden Visa Property Zones

- Residential & commercial (€280K-€400K)
- Residential & commercial (€350K-€500K)
- Commercial only (€280K-€400K)
- Commercial only (€350K-€500K)



<https://nomadgate.com/gvmap>





Round table “A planet of migrants” The case of the Canary Islands (Spain)