



Human Development Report 2009

Overcoming barriers: Human mobility and development

Isabel Medalho Pereira

HDRO-UNDP

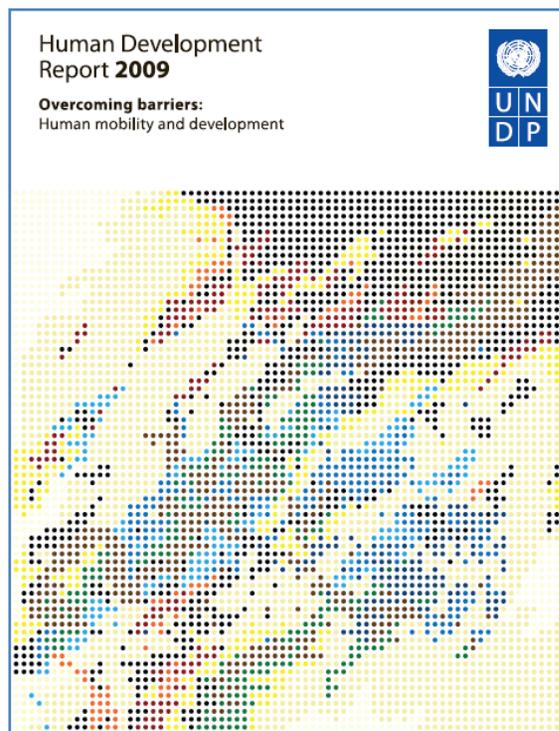
UNITAR: Climate change and Migration

New York 20 April 2010



HDR09: Overcoming Barriers

- Focus on people and broader dimensions of well-being – brings important insights to the topic of migration.
 - covers movement across and behind borders, process and outcomes

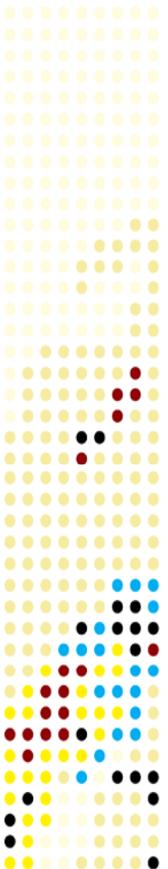


Broad reach: between October-end November 2009,

- over 3 million views online, with visitors from 223 countries and territories;
- over 150,000 downloads of HDR in full or part .

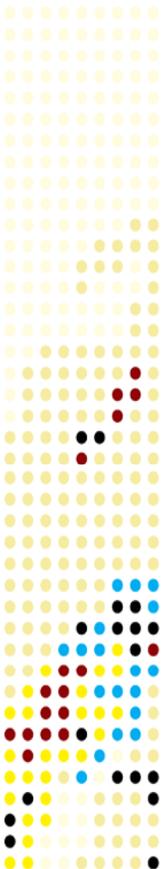
Key Messages

1. Migration can have human development gains for migrants and their families, but also origin and destination communities.
2. But unequal opportunities and barriers reduce potential gains and reveal a major policy agenda.
3. Core package of policy reforms and initiatives – ambitious but politically feasible – can help expand the potential gains for human development.



Key Messages

1. Migration **can** have **human development gains** for migrants and their families, but also origin and destination communities.
2. But unequal opportunities and barriers **reduce potential gains** and reveal a major policy agenda.
 - Level of development as a constraint: the migration “hump”
 - Environment and CC can create incentives or barriers to movement
3. Core package of **policy reforms and initiatives** – ambitious but politically feasible – can help expand the potential gains for human development.
 - Make mobility an integral part of Human Development strategies

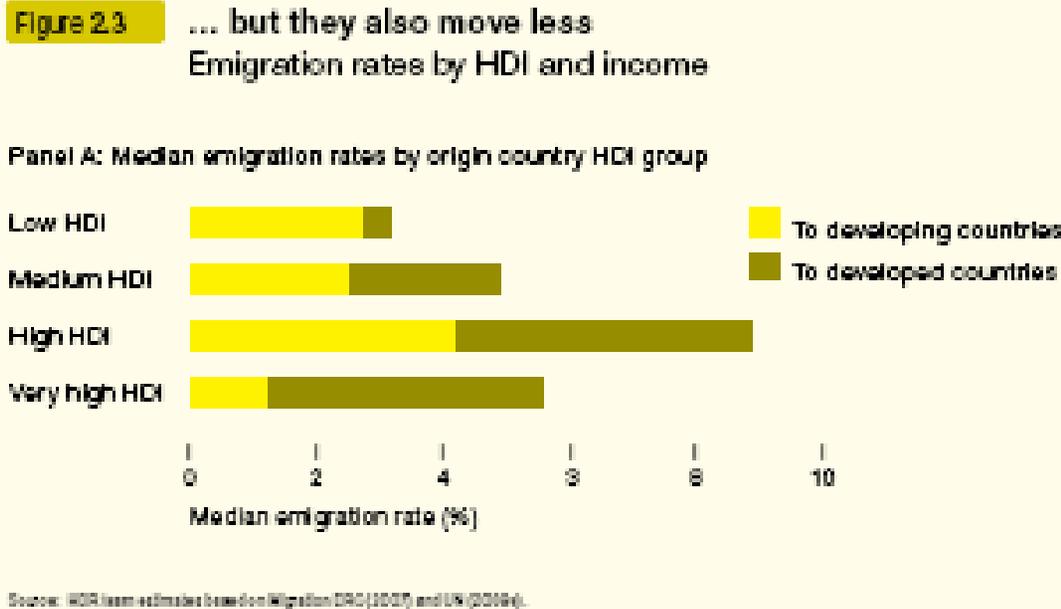


Some Clarifications...

- Most movement within borders of countries (internal migration)

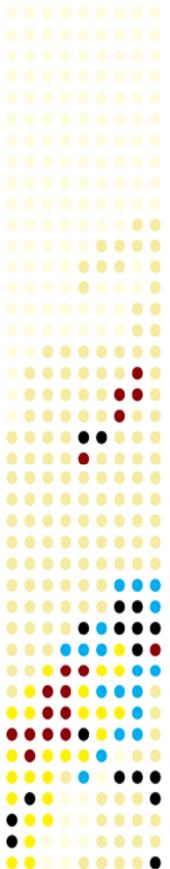
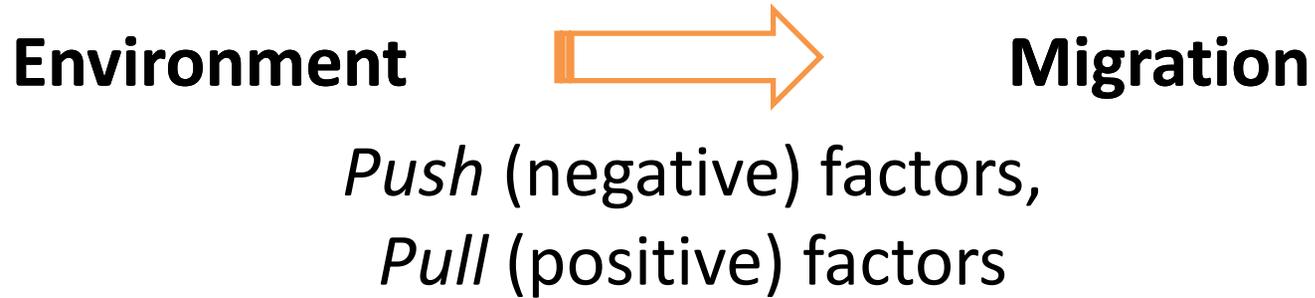
Of the nearly 1 billion movers in the world, 740 million are internal migrants.

- People moving out of poor countries are the least mobile



Migration hump

Environment and Migration



Migration and Vulnerability: evidence base

**Environmental processes
and events**

Vulnerability

Migration

Exposure

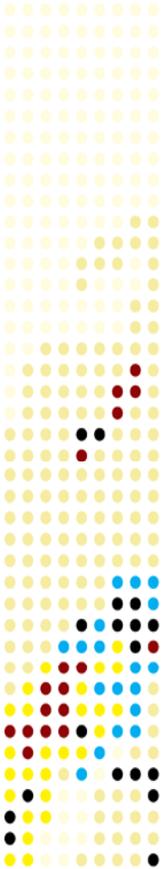
Adaptive Capacity

Findings in Carvajal & Pereira (2010), migration in Nicaragua:

- *rural* households, in the lowest 40% wealth distribution, more affected by rains during Mitch, less likely to migrate than those who were wealthier;
- *urban* households, in the 2nd quintile of the wealth distribution (20%-40%), exposed to higher intense rain, had higher probability to move than the richer or the poorer households;
- *urban* households, whose head of family had higher education, exposed to more adverse climate during Mitch, were less likely to move.

Migration is a complement of development... not a substitute !

Long term agenda -> **core package** of suggestions:

- 
- ◆ Liberalize and simplify regular channels, conditional on labour market conditions
 - ◆ Ensure basic rights for migrants
 - ◆ Reduce transaction costs associated with migration
 - ◆ Improve outcomes in destination communities
 - ◆ Enable benefits from internal migration
 - ◆ Make mobility an integral part of Human Development strategies
- environmental induced migration: definitions and concepts; rethink role of international cooperation; ensure consistency between policies for development; environmental and climate change, and migration.

Make mobility an integral part of Human Development strategies

Table 4.1 PRSs recognize the multiple impacts of migration
Policy measures aimed at international migration in PRSs,
2000–2008

Proactive/facilitative	No. of countries	Proactive/facilitative	No. of countries	Regulation/control	No. of countries
Export labour	10	Facilitate remittances	9	Combat trafficking	19
Encourage female migration	1	Encourage legal remittance channels	3	Modernise customs	15
Promote student mobility	3	Engage diasporas	17	Strengthen border control	17
Sign bilateral agreements	9	Promote investment by diasporas	5	Combat illegal migration	12
Improve labour conditions abroad	5	Import skills	4	Promote refugee return	10
Pre-departure training	5	Participate in regional cooperation programmes	5	Tackle the 'brain drain'	9
Develop consular services	3	Promote more research/monitoring	5	Support return	7
Regulate recruitment industry	2	Build institutional capacity	5	Sign readmission agreements	2
Facilitate portability of pensions	2	Combat HIV/AIDS amongst migrants	7		
Promote refugee integration	7	Re-integrate trafficking victims	5		

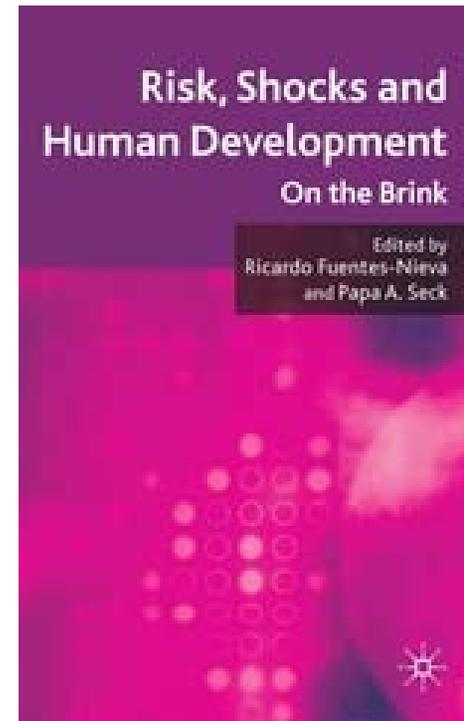
Source: Adapted from Black and Seward (2009)
Note: 94 PRSs reviewed.

PRSs appear to recognize the complexity of international migration, acknowledging both its advantages and its possible negative effects... but still much needed investment in data, analysis and broad stakeholder consultation.

Thank you !



<http://hdr.undp.org/en/>



<http://www.palgrave.com/>

Isabel.pereira@undp.org