



2008 WORLD MIGRATION

Managing
Labour Mobility
in the Evolving
Global Economy





What's in the WMR 2008?

Part A: Snapshot and analysis

**Contemporary patterns of mobility
linked to economic purposes**

**Mosaic of independent studies by
specialist researchers**



Part B: Working tool

**Inventory of policy elements for the
development of strategic responses**

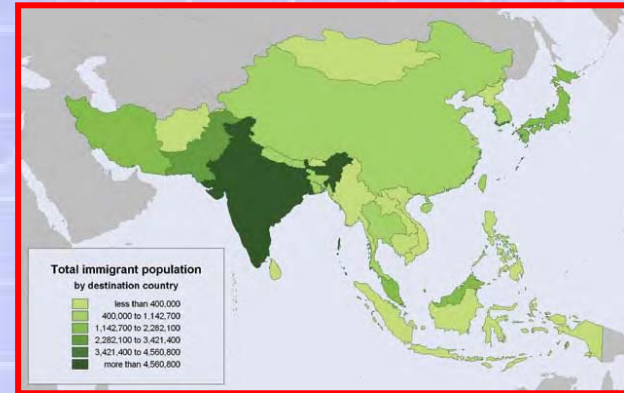
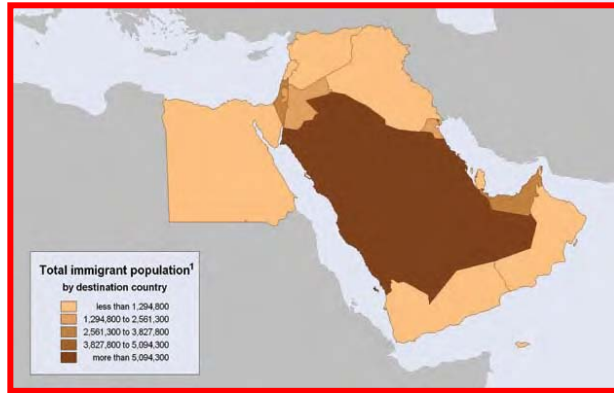
Most written in house





What's in the WMR 2008?

Regional overviews and maps



Migrant portraits: the individual experiences





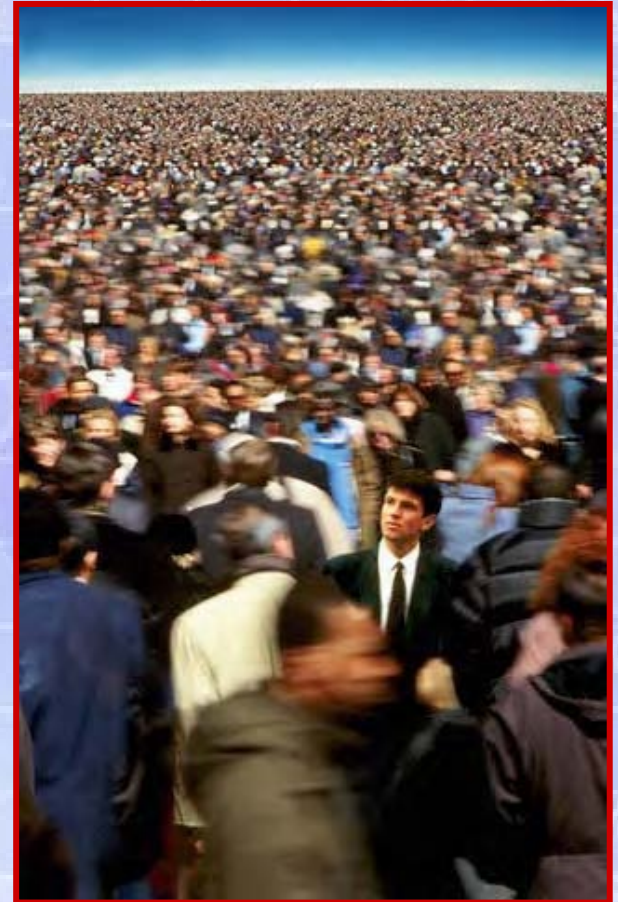
1. Human mobility



**Characteristic,
defining feature of
present-day world**

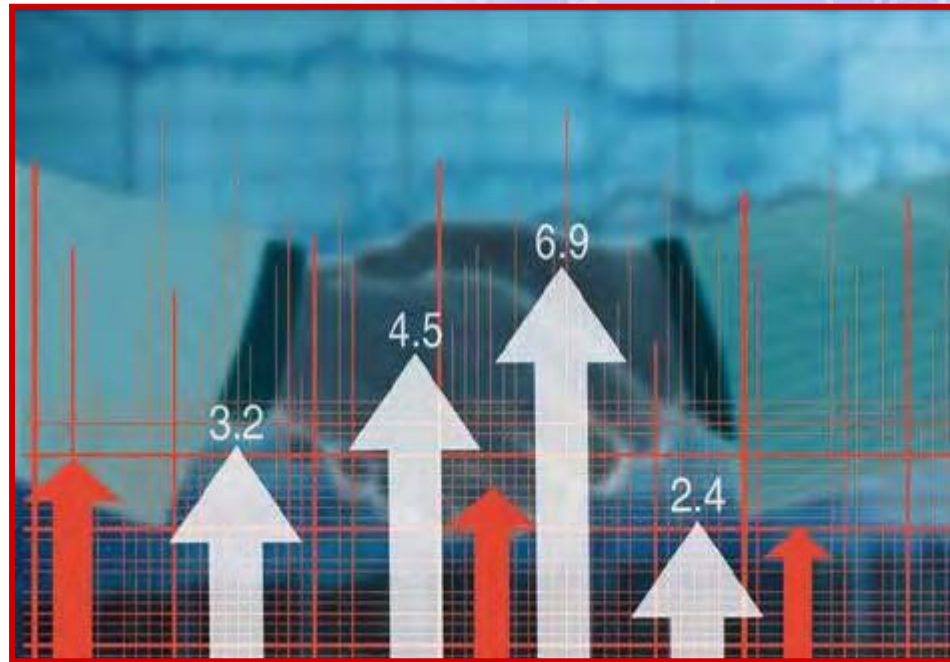


**Part and consequence
of globalization**





Choice



Model of economic development

Growth



Mobility



Capital



Goods



Services

States have freed capital, goods, services

Made a decision for greater mobility

Globalisation – generates mobility



People will follow





2. Patterns of contemporary mobility: more diverse and more inter-related than in the past

- Short-term, or long-term
- Internal or international
- Uni-directional or circular
- Regular or irregular





People seek to move for variety of reasons: personal, family social, business or work (or combination of)



Opportunities to move, frequently limited



Particularly for low and semi-skilled workers



Realms of mobility

Highly-Skilled
Migration

Low- and
Semi-skilled
Migration

Irregular
Migration

10-15%*
of total
flows

Internal
Migration

Study
Abroad

Tourism

Family Migration



**ILO Estimates*

Mobility Categories





3. Centrality of Work

Tourism

Low- and
Semi-Skilled
Migration

Study
Abroad

Highly-
Skilled
Migration

Irregular
Migration

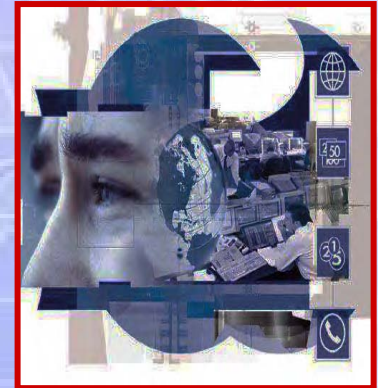
Internal
Migration

Work

Family Migration



4. Labour market dynamics increasingly operating across international borders:



More countries having entered or entering world economy



Markets more open to international trade and capital flows



Workforce more integrated into the world economy

Interconnectedness/Interdependence



Globalization
changes the way
enterprises
do business



- **International network of enterprises**
- **Global assembly lines for production of goods**
- **Resort to global sourcing of services**
- **Creates demand for increased labour mobility**



5. Required: planned and predictable ways of matching demand and supply



Policies and procedures: flexible and adaptable

- Short-term, circular, long-term or permanent labour mobility



**Phenomena being dealt with:
international in nature**



**Policies and instruments: more national/
regional in scope**



Policies of countries of origin and destination need to be complementary and mutually supportive

- Must achieve mutual development goals



Cooperative approaches to human resource development to meet national, regional and global objectives

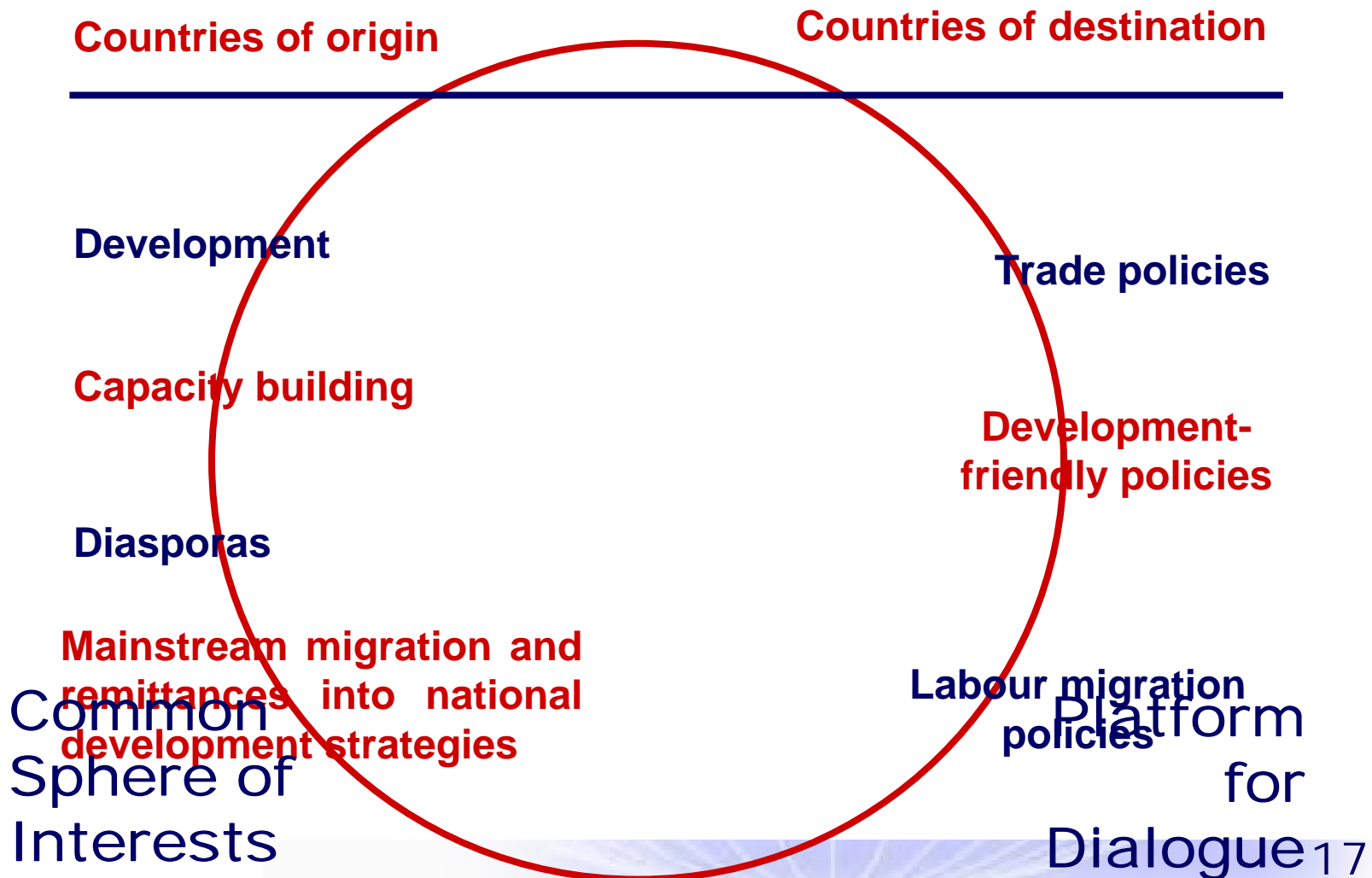


Participation on non-state stakeholders

- Employers, recruitment agencies, trade unions, migrant and diaspora associations, Inter-governmental organizations



The Migration and Development Relationship





Identification and development of linkages



**Migration &
Development**



**Migration &
Employment**



**Migration &
Trade**



Cross-cutting issues



Human rights and status of migrant workers



Management of interface between migrants and host community



Management of security issues



Gender dimension of migration



Migrant health



Enhanced knowledge of

- Labour market trends
- Labour force profiles
- Labour migration trends



Databases and analytical work





Recognition of capacity-building needs

- Developing countries in particular
 - **Assess needs**
 - **Formulate policy and legislation**
 - **Improve labour migration and human resource development programmes**
 - **Monitor and evaluate outcomes**



Isolationism, restrictive policies:

Not very efficient

Mobility Matters



Integral part of the global economy



May offer tools to address current crisis



**Opportunity to forge new vision and
more collaborative approaches**