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advancing security, serving justice,
building peace

Migrations are the forgotten link of the nexus between Freedom from Fear and Freedom from Want

Sandro Calvani, UNICRI Director

International Conference

**“Modern-day slavery in the Americas:
a Regional Approach to a Global Epidemic”**

Albuquerque (NM), USA, 2 April 2009



Migration: an urgent issue for policy-making

“There are few more urgent 21st century challenges for policy-makers than to communicate the benefits of immigration while containing its more negative consequences. Success requires three foundations: law and regulations grounded in a realistic policy vision, an acute sensitivity to domestic requirements, and clarity about international obligations and objectives.”

Demetrius G. Papademetriou
co-founder of the Migration Policy Institute of Washington DC



When people move, they are not really free

- **Push and pull factors**
the forces behind migrations
- **Humans have always migrated,**
and they have the right to do so.
- **Migrations are seen**
as an engine for new global fear
- **Freedom from Want is a driving force**
Freedom from Fear targets
human security concerns



Security, development, economics and human rights are indivisible

- “Not only are development, security and human rights all imperative; they also reinforce each other. This relationship has only been strengthened in our era of rapid technological advances, increasing economic interdependence, globalisation and dramatic geopolitical change.”

“We will not enjoy development without security, we will not enjoy security without development, and we will not enjoy either without respect for human rights.”



International migrations are a protagonist of globalization

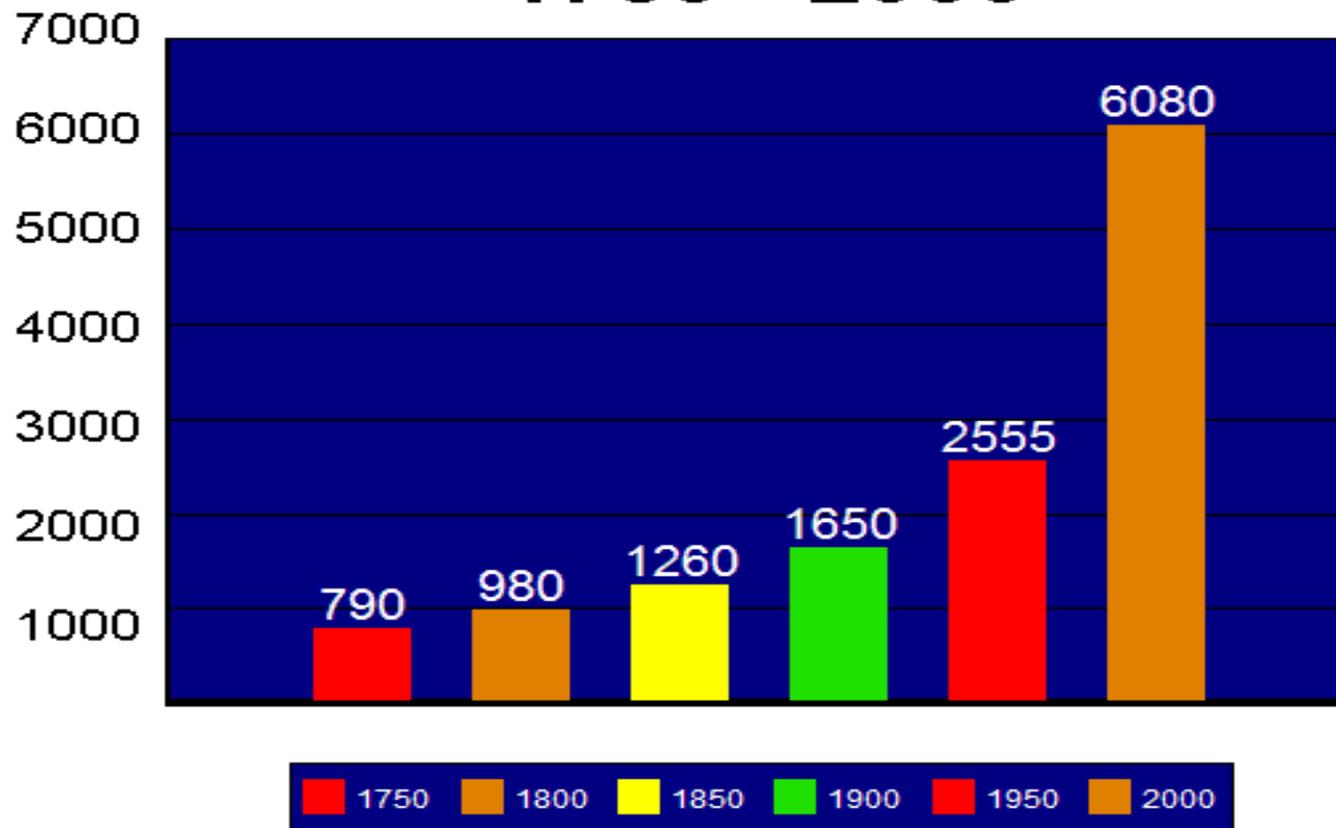


Migrations are a fundamental engine of positive trends of globalization, open markets and dialogue among civilizations



World population trends

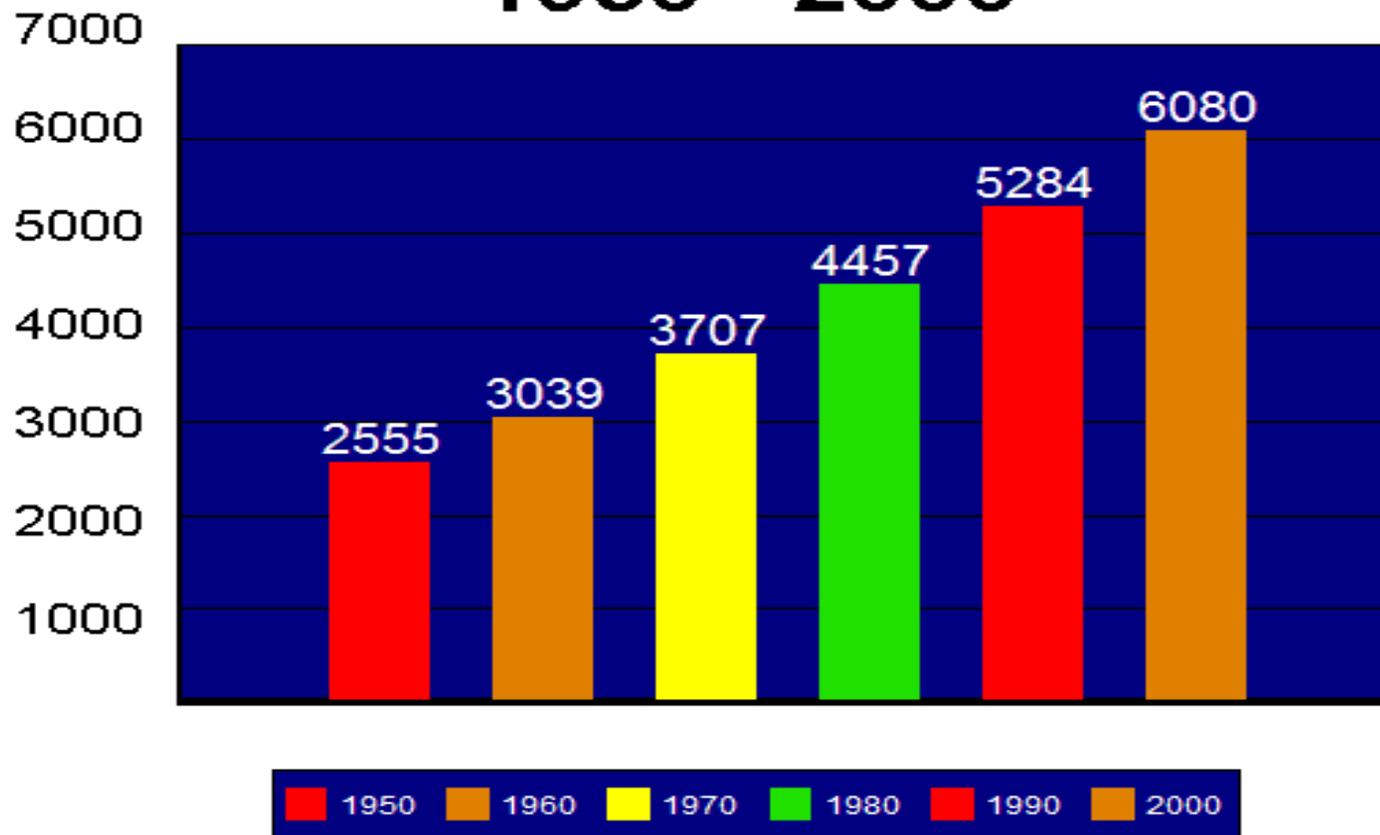
1750 - 2000





World population trends

1950 - 2000





The clock is ticking...

World population growth rate

Per year	78,794,218 people
Per month	6,566,185 people
Per week	1,515,273 people
Per day	215,875 people
Per hour	8,995 people
Per minute	150 people
Per second	2.5 people

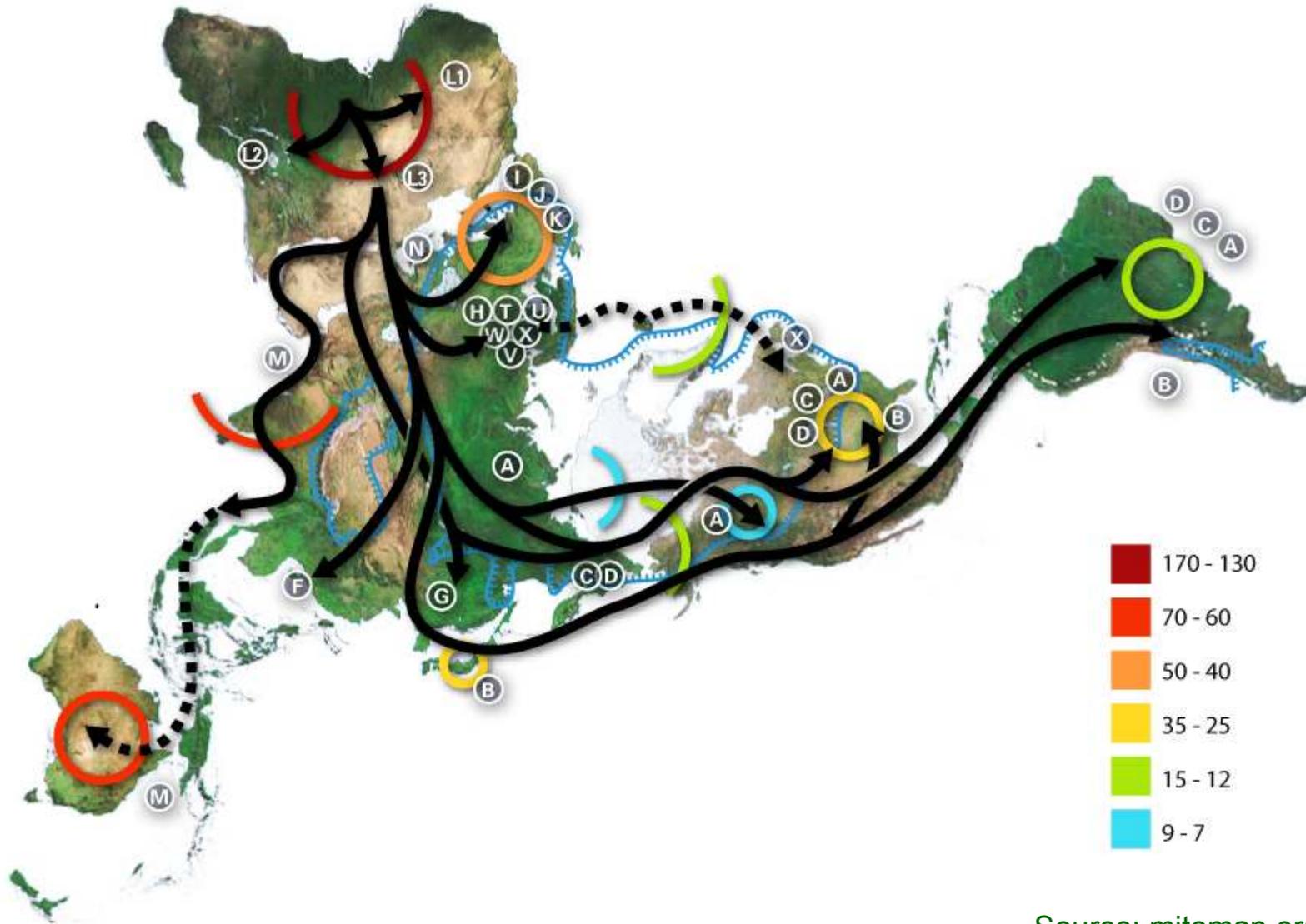


Total = over 9,772,300,000 people

copyright by DSW – Deutsche Stiftung Weltbevölkerung



Human Migrations

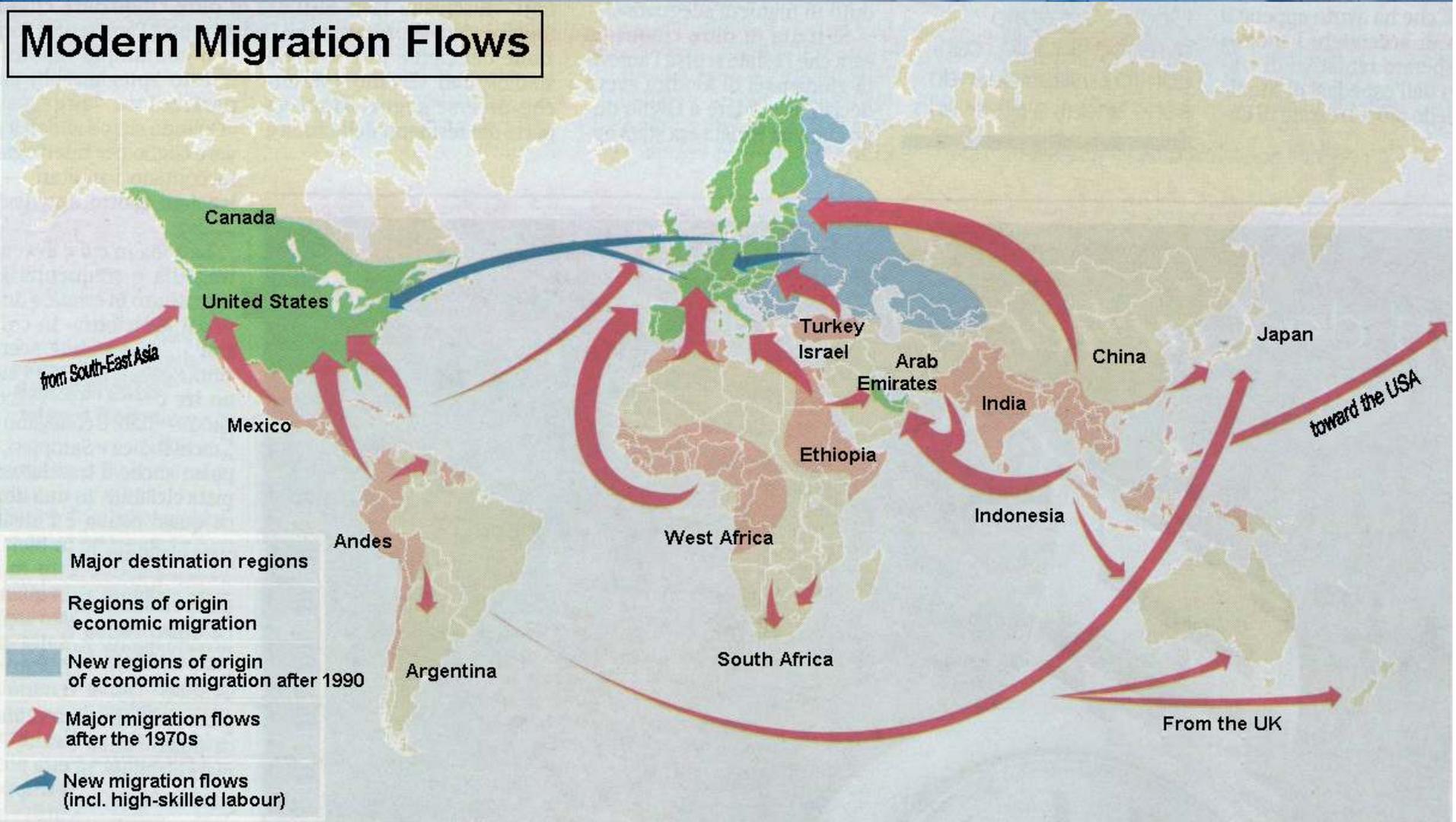


Source: mitomap.org



Human Migrations

Modern Migration Flows





Flussi migratori

**For the time being, very few
people move across borders**

**In 2005 there were 191 million migrants
around the world**

**Migrants represent just 3% of the global
workforce**

-
- I grandi poli di immigrazione
 - Regioni a forte emigrazione economica
 - Nuove economie (USA, Cina, India)
 - Grandi flussi di emigrazione dopo gli anni '70
 - Nuovi flussi legati anche a lavoratori qualificati



Migrants are everywhere

- **1/3 lives in Europe**
- **1/4 lives in North America (Canada and USA)**
- **Most migratory labour movements are regional**
- **Most migrants move between developing countries**
- **Most labour migration is low-skilled**
- **High-skilled migrants move to or within the developed world**



Migration in the Americas

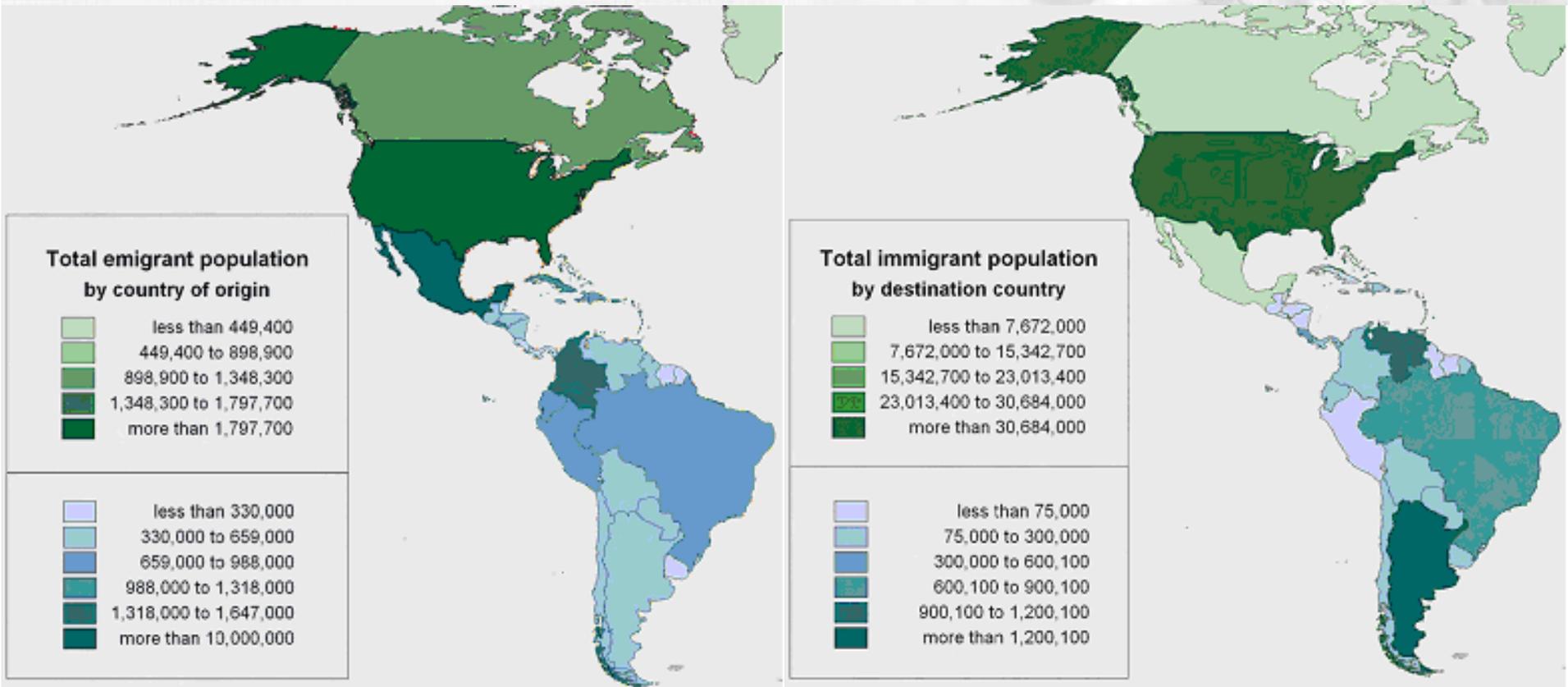
- South-North migratory patterns represent 87% of total migration in the Americas
- 44.5 million migrants are in North America
- 6.6 million migrants are in Latin America and the Caribbean



Regional migration in the Americas

Origin

Destination





The balance between brain drain and brain gain is a relevant variable of sustainable development

- There is a dominantly negative perception of migration:
 - growing anxiety about “brain drain”
- But migrants can significantly contribute to both countries of origin and of destination
 - through transnational ties with their home countries...





The balance between brain drain and brain gain is a relevant variable of sustainable development

The five T's:

1. **Tourism**
2. **Transportation**
3. **Telecommunications**
4. **Trade**
5. **Transfer of Remittances**



Fig. Source: Orozco Presentation



Migrants' remittances are an engine of development

Remittance flow to developing countries, 2002-2008

	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008
<i>(US\$ billion)</i>							
Developing countries	116	144	164	195	229	281	305
East Asia and Pacific	30	35	39	47	53	65	70
Europe and Central Asia	14	16	22	31	38	50	53
Latin America and Caribbean	28	37	43	50	59	63	63
Middle-East and North Africa	15	20	23	24	26	31	34
South Asia	24	30	29	33	40	52	66
Sub-Saharan Africa	5	6	8	9	13	19	20
<i>Growth rate (%)</i>							
Developing countries	21%	25%	14%	18%	17%	23%*	9%
East Asia and Pacific	47%	20%	10%	19%	13%	23%	7%
Europe and Central Asia	11%	13%	43%	41%	23%	31%	5%
Latin America and Caribbean	15%	31%	18%	16%	18%	7%	0%
Middle-East and North Africa	4%	34%	13%	5%	6%	22%	8%
South Asia	26%	26%	-6%	15%	20%	31%	27%
Sub-Saharan Africa	8%	19%	34%	17%	37%	44%*	6%
World (\$ billion)	170	207	235	268	307	371	397

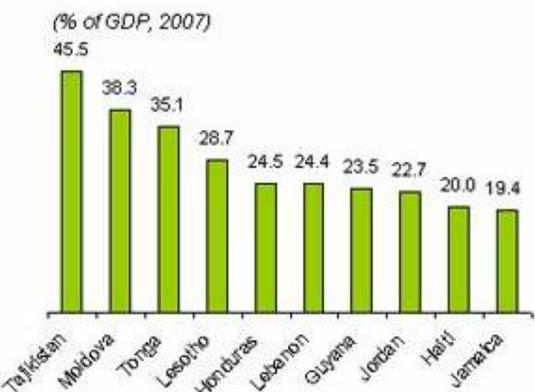
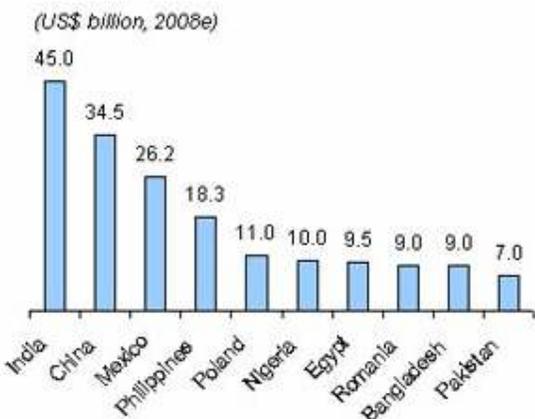
- **\$ 305 billion**
Total remittances
sent in 2008
- **\$ 145 billion**
Remittances sent
to developing
countries in 2008

Source: Dilip Ratha, World Bank (<http://peoplemove.worldbank.org/en/content/remittance-flows-to-developing-countries>)



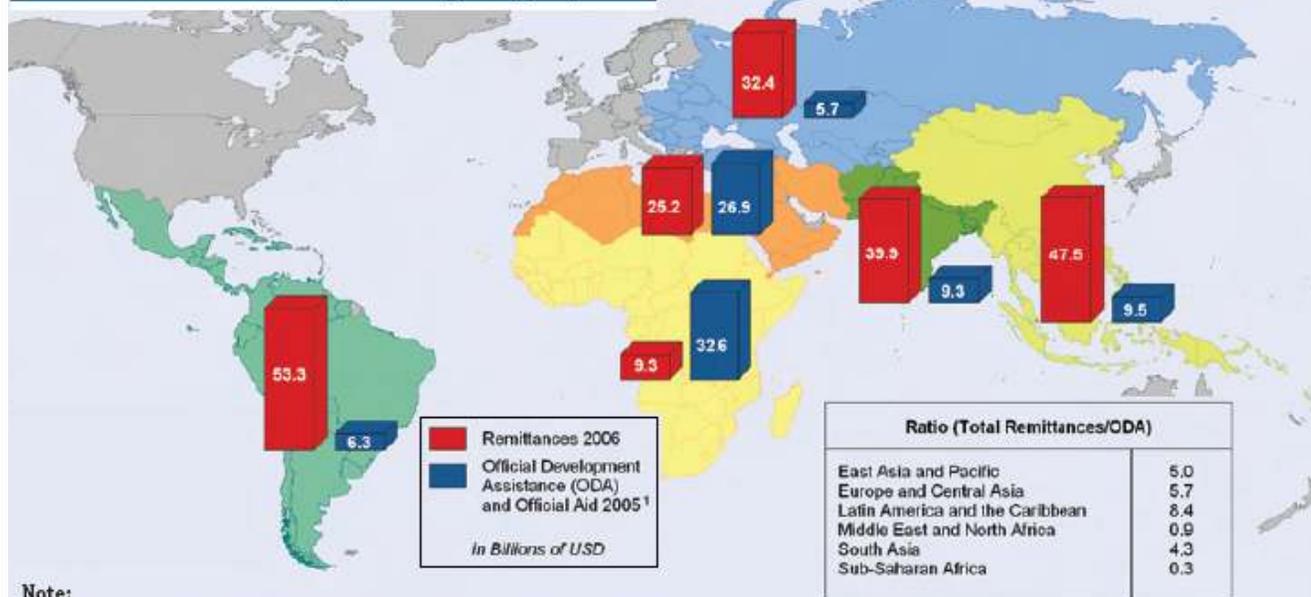
Migrants' remittances are an engine of development

Top recipients of migrant remittances among developing countries



source: Dilip Ratha, World Bank

Remittances and Foreign Aid by Region, 2006



Note:

¹ Foreign aid includes Official Development Assistance (ODA) and official aid.

Sources: World Bank Staff Estimates based on the International Monetary Fund's Balance of Payments Statistics Yearbook 2007; World Development Indicators 2007, The World Bank, Washington, D.C.



Migrations are a global public good

**The phenomenon of migrations is conducive
to the formation of human capital:**

**it is “a harbinger of net capital gain,
rather than a culprit of human capital drain.”**

Oded Stark in his study *Rethinking the Brain Drain*



Illicit Migrations come in two bad varieties:

- **Smuggling in persons**

- the procurement of the illegal entry of a person into a State in order to obtain a financial/material benefit

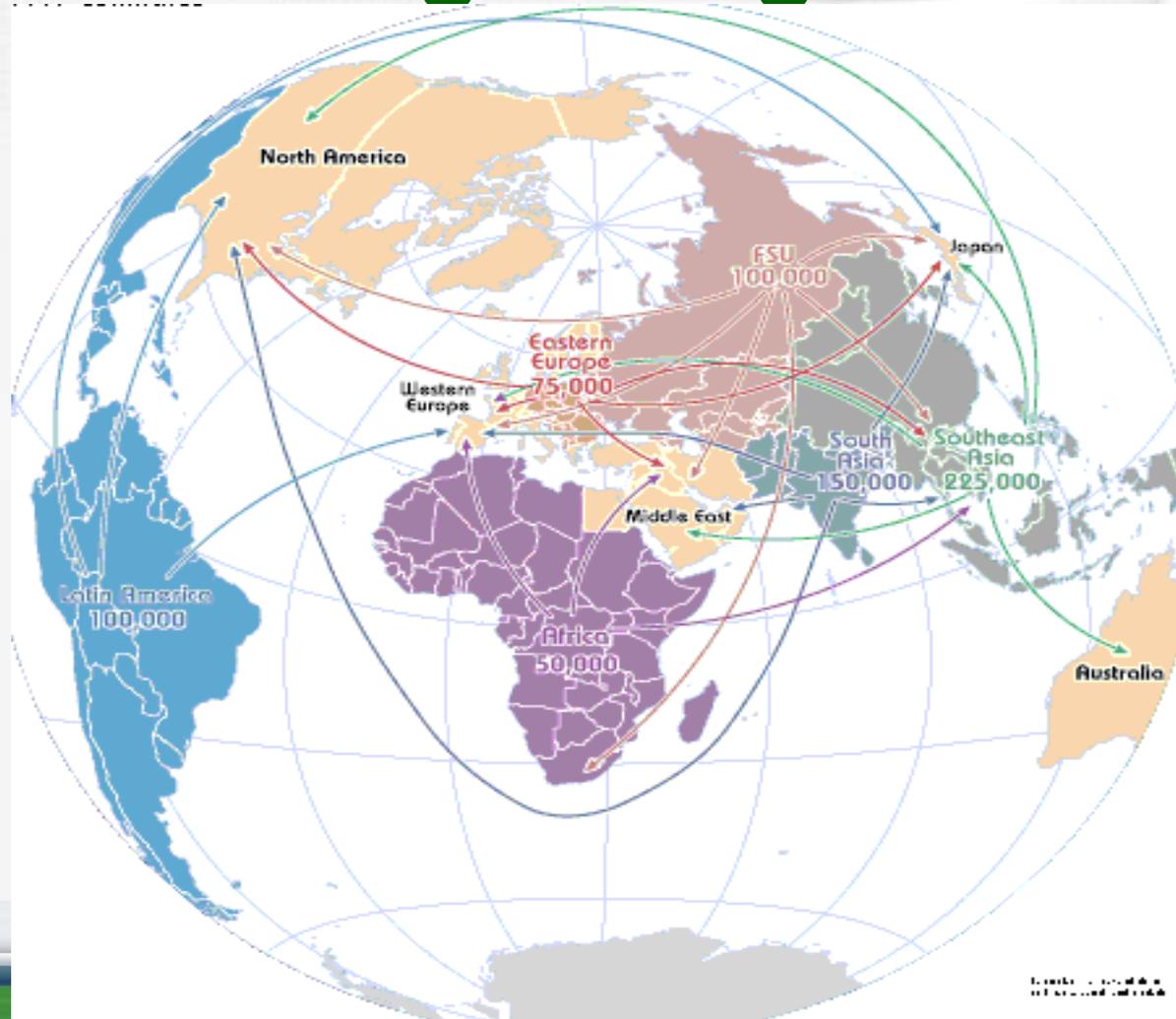
- **Trafficking in persons**

- the recruitment/transportation/transfer/harboursing/receipt of persons, by means of threat/coercion/use of force to gain control for the purpose of exploitation.

**Human trafficking is the worst abuse of human dignity:
it is a *de facto* exploitation of people,
day after day, for years on end**



A failure of global governance



Source: Children - Foreign Policy Association



A failure of global governance

There are at least 2.45 million trafficked victims of forced labour worldwide

Destinations:

1.36 million to Asia-Pacific

270,000 to industrial countries

250,000 to Latin America

230,000 to Middle East and North Africa

200,000 to transition economies

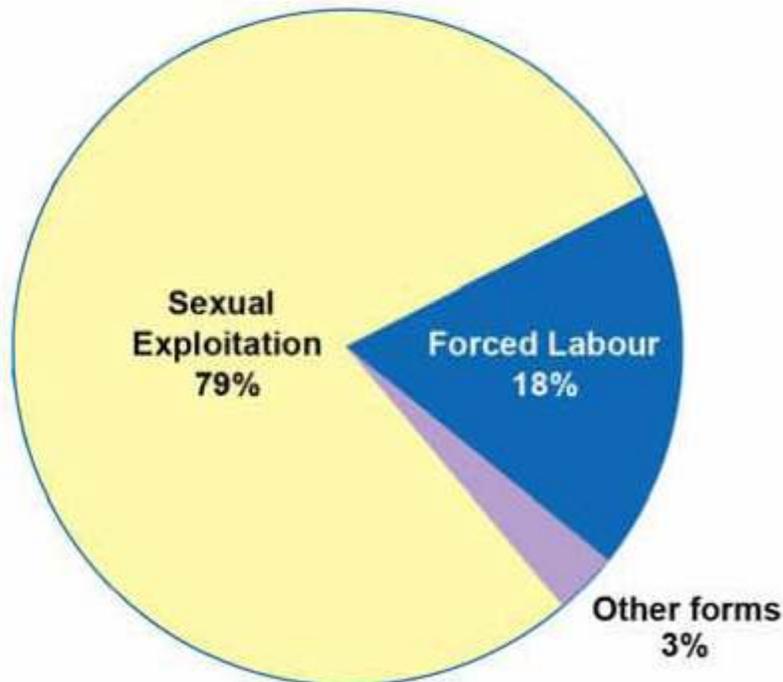
130,000 to Sub-Saharan Africa

Source: ILO Minimum Estimate of Forced Labour in the World



The ultimate purpose of trafficking is illicit enrichment

Distribution of victims identified by State authorities according to the form of exploitation for 52 countries where this information was collected (2006)



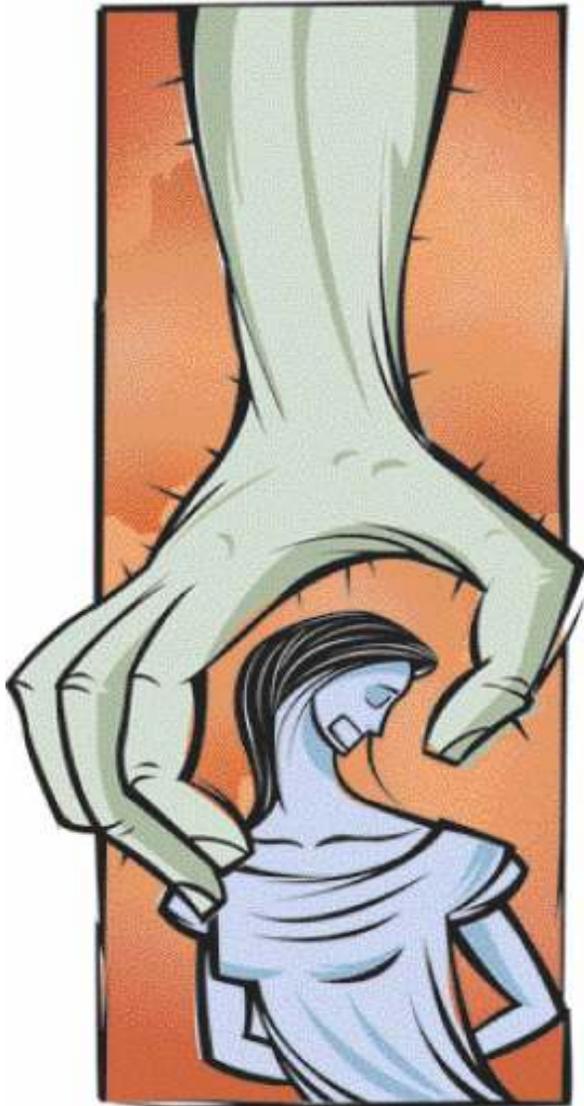
Source: UNODC/UN.GIFT

Exploitative purposes:

- Sexual exploitation
- Forced labour
- Other:
employment in criminal activities/armed conflict, begging, forced marriage, illicit adoption, removal of organs



Traffickers do not care about laws and human rights

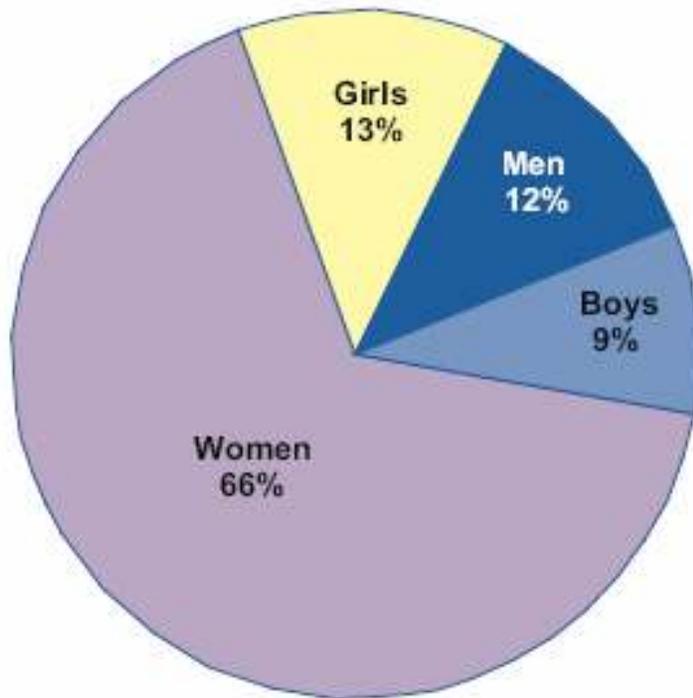


- **Who are traffickers?**
recruiters, transporters, exploiters or “managers”
- **What do they do?**
Use threats, force, coercion; abduction, deception, abuse their power and the victims’ position of vulnerability; but also **corruption, fraud, money laundering, forging documents, withholding victims’ documents**



Victims are the weakest part of affected communities

Profile of victims identified by State authorities in 61 countries where information was collected, aggregated for 2006



Source: UNODC/UN.GIFT

- **2/3 of the victims identified are women**
- **22% are children**
- **13% are girls.**
- **Less than 1/4 are men (12%) or boys (9%).**



Human trafficking is a truly global phenomenon

Main destinations:

Western Europe, North America, Western Asia,
Turkey and Oceania.

Regions of origin:

Africa, Asia, Latin America and the Caribbean,
Central and South Eastern Europe

Transit areas:

Central and South Eastern Europe, Asia, Africa
and Western Europe



The sexual exploitation industry is ubiquitous in Latin America

- More than 50,000 women from Brazil, Colombia, Guatemala, Mexico and the Dominican Republic are trafficked abroad
- Major intra-regional human trafficking problem to Costa Rica, Mexico, Guatemala and El Salvador
- Increasing numbers of men and boys as victims of human trafficking for forced labour in Argentina, Brazil, Colombia, Venezuela and Bolivia



Transnational Organized Crime is a protagonist of human trafficking

Turning people's migration hopes into modern slavery realities, crushing their hopes for Freedom from Fear and severely impinging on their pursuit of Freedom from Want



Transnational Organized Crime has evolved rapidly

- **Nexus between organized crime, corruption and terrorism.**
 - countries with economies in transition have also become particularly vulnerable to the growth of organized crime
- **Expanded its scope of activities**
 - Trafficking in firearms, cultural artefacts and natural resources
- **Known for its diversity, flexibility and capability to quickly take advantage of new opportunities**

The current nature of TOC requires a global response



The United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime

(29 September 2003)

Requires Member States to “take action to increase their capacities through effective coordination and cooperation”

- **Protocol to Prevent, Suppress and Punish Trafficking in Persons, Especially Women and Children**
- **Protocol against the Smuggling of Migrants by Land, Sea and Air**





Licit and illicit migrations should become a key priority for effective global governance

Seven recommendations by D. Papademetriou

1. Recapture control of migration from demagogues and transnational organized crime.
2. Be more truthful and transparent.
3. Explain to the public what they are doing and why in order to build public confidence.
4. Build robust migration management systems.



Licit and illicit migrations should become a key priority for effective global governance

Seven recommendations by D. Papademetriou

5. Understand that single-purpose policies are weak policy tools for such complex issues.
6. Make immigration decisions part of the central policy area across domains and responsibilities; migration policies should be considered holistically and implemented across multiple policy domains.
7. Turn two of the most determined 'critics' (the market and organised civil society) into partners in a common effort to create win-win situations in managing migration.



Human Rights-based approach to migrations and development

“We live in world of new and evolving threats, threats, like environmental degradation, State collapse, terrorism and transnational organized crime, all of which can undermine States as the basic unit of the international system.

Collective security today depends on accepting that the threats, which each region of the world perceives as most urgent, are in fact equally so for all.”

In a More Secure World: Our Shared Responsibility

All human beings are entitled to freedom from fear



Human Rights-based approach to migrations and development

- Migration, development and human rights are interdependent
- States should recognize the contribution of migrant workers by respecting their human rights
- Ratify the International Convention on the Protection of the Rights of All Migrant Workers and Members of Their Families and develop effective institutional and policy coherence
- Reduce the root causes of migration by eliminating discriminatory trade and economic policies
- Give migrants space to participate systematically in developing institutional/policy coherence over migration and development



Art. 13:

**Everyone has the right
to leave any country**

THE UNIVERSAL DECLARATION
OF **H**uman **R**ights



ADOPTED BY THE UNITED NATIONS GENERAL ASSEMBLY AT
ITS 183RD MEETING, HELD IN PARIS ON 10 DECEMBER, 1948



“Migration is a courageous expression of an individual’s will to overcome adversity and live a better life.

Over the past decade, globalization has increased the number of people with the desire and capacity to move to other places.

This new era of mobility has created opportunities for societies throughout the world, as well as new challenges, underscoring the strong linkages between international migration and development.”

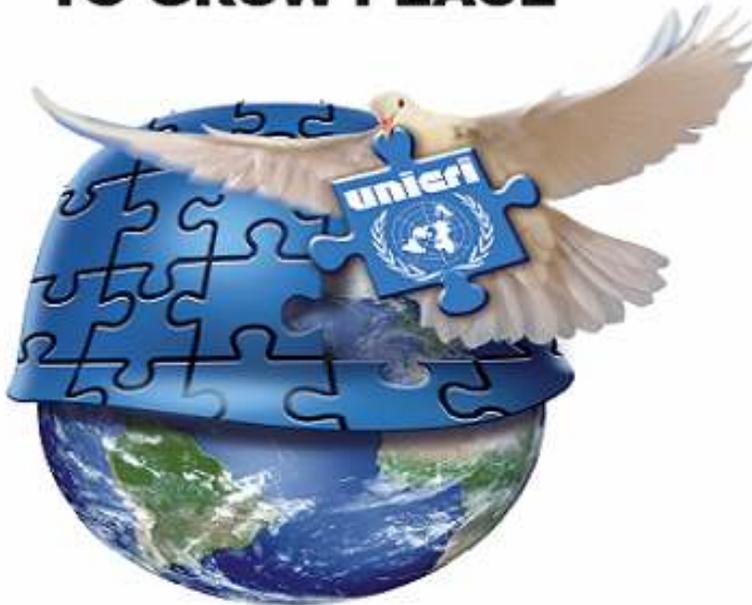
Kofi Annan, former UN Secretary-General



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