# Sustainable Cities, Human Mobility and International Migration A South to South Perspective and Intervention Needs"

Rachel Snow, Romesh Silva, Sabrina Juran and Jennifer Butler, UNFPA



Venue: Hyatt Regency Hotel, Yogyakarta

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# 2030 Agenda: Migration



- 12 out of 17 Goals are relevant to migration
- 10+ Targets include reference to issues







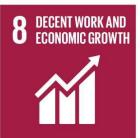




SUSTAINABLE CITIES AND COMMUNITIES















# 51st CPD (2018) Theme



# Sustainable cities, human mobility and International Migration:

- future urban population growth is characterized by internal migration
- migration and migrants are shaping cities
- young people are clustering in cities
- mobility is a rational response to a limited future
- inclusive urbanisation, migrant integration, social cohesion, invest in rural areas

#### **Migration and Cities**



- 3.3% global population
- 48% female Nepal (69%), Moldova (65%)
- 15% of international migrants < 20 yrs</li>
  - 34% within SSA <20 years
- 1 in 5 migrants live in the world's 20
   largest cities driving force of urbanization
- By 2050, 66% all people in urban areas

#### **Internal Migrants & the Displaced**



 At least 763 million internal migrants (inside their country of origin)

- **65.6** million persons forcibly displaced worldwide as a result of conflict, violence or human rights violations by the end of 2017
  - **22.5** million refugees
  - 40.3 million Internally Displaced People
  - 2.8 million asylum seekers

UN Population Division: Cross-national comparisons of internal migration

# **Engines of Development**



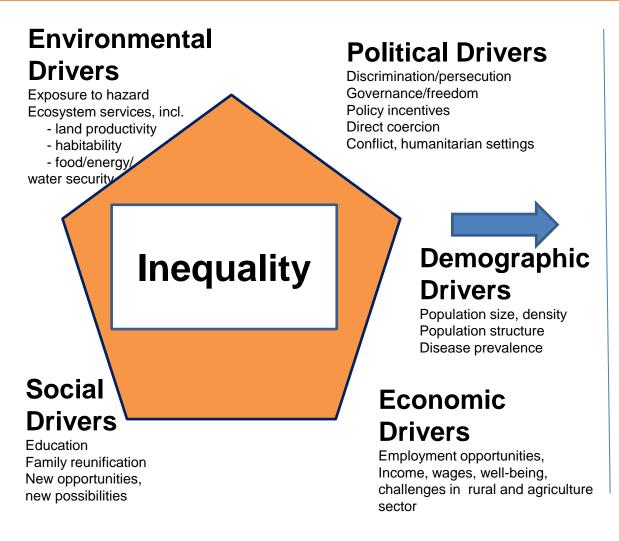
- Global annual remittances estimated at
   \$426 billion in 2016 increased from \$132 billion in 2000
- \$270 billion in Asia-Pacific alone many times higher than ODA;
- Cities are engines of development –
- Estimated two-thirds of total employment for migrants is informal employment

UN Population Division: International Migration Report 2015

World Bank: Migration and Remittances, 2017

# **Many Drivers of Migration**





# Individual/Family characteristics

Age, Sex, education, wealth, marital status, preferences, citizenship, religion, language





Migrate

Stay

#### **Intervening factors**

Political/legal framework
Cost of moving
Social networks, Diaspora
Recruitment agencies
Technology and Communication

#### Cascade of vulnerabilities



- Lack of decent work
- Undocumented status; lack of papers
- No family network, limited healthcare,
- lack of social protection systems
- Slums, homelessness, poor living standards
- Vulnerability to trafficking, violence, criminality
- Complexity of returning home
- And there are those left behind
- Ageing in cities and in rural areas

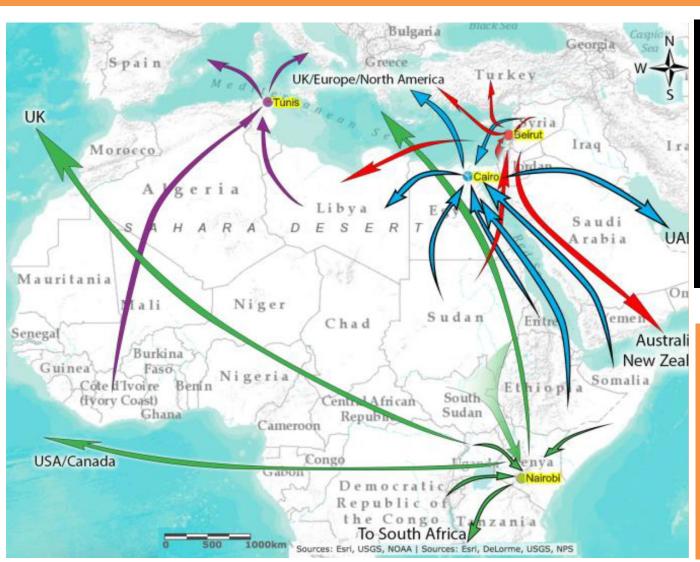
#### **Work of UNFPA**



- Addressing the *drivers* of internal and international migration (*expanding development opportunities*)
- Protecting those in transit
- Promoting non-discrimination, security, human rights at destination
- Improving data on human mobility
- Demographic dividend

### **UNFPA: Migrant Youth in Cities**





#### **Analytical Focus:**

- drivers of youth migration
- SRH service needs and accessibility issues for youth migrants

Closed-ended Surveys using mobile phones

In-depth interviews/FGDs

Ages 15-24/18-29

UNFPA: Mixed Migration: Drivers and Implications

#### **UNFPA: Migrant Youth in Cities**



#### Better data – quantitative and qualitative

- Rural to urban in their own country
- Onward movement to other countries if opportunities fail them
- why they moved?
- how they are coping?
- what services they need?
- what will motivate them to stay or move onward?

#### Must Improve the Data!



#### TRADITIONAL NATIONAL POPULATION DATA

- POPULATION CENSUS
- HOUSEHOLD SURVEYS
- ADMINISTRATIVE DATA SYSTEMS

#### HUMANITARIAN DATA

- UNHCR REGISTRATION DATA
- IOM DISPLACEMENT TRACKING DATA
- SECTOR-SPECIFIC NEEDS ASSESSMENTS

#### **DIGITAL DATA**

- SATELLITE IMAGERY
- GIS DATA
- REMOTE SENSING INFORMATION

