

特別寄稿論文

# Migration Trends in the Contemporary World

— An Overview

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This article is a brief overview of the contemporary global migration trends and the policy responses and practices of selected countries particular those in the OECD.<sup>1</sup> The article attempts to present a brief yet comprehensive exposition of the breadth and scope of migration as it now touches everyone's lives. It starts off with a realization that there is no universally accepted definition of a "migrant." Different definitions of a migrant will result in different data and thus will also have impact on policies and legislations. This is then followed by listing major migration trends and the various types of human mobility. From here, the article will show selected policies and practices by different governments in response to their unique migration experience and challenges. Different governments will respond differently even if the trigger seems to be the same with others mainly because each government has unique circumstances as well as needs. It will probably take several more years for governments worldwide to have a single view of what may be called an "effective migration management," because what is effective to one may not be effective to another. What is important however is that each government will adhere to certain universally accepted standards and principles when developing or implementing their unique migration policies, such as the inviolability of individual freedom, the protection of human rights of people whether they are in regular or irregular status, and the appreciation that migration is multi-faceted and multi-stakeholders and thus needed to be treated as such. The article will conclude by saying that migration is inevitable. It flows naturally, ingrained in the human nature and core societal fabric. Migration is not something that should intimidate anyone but indeed something that needs to be better managed to enhance its positive potentials and to minimize its negative effects.

## Introduction

Practically there is no country today not being touched directly or indirectly by the migration phenomenon. Big or small countries, rich or poor ones, North or South, all will have migration experience to tell either as country of origin, destination, transit or all of the above. Migration phenomenon is growing in scope, complexity and impact, courtesy of the ever-present "push and pull factors" of migration and other contributing factors such as the ease and affordability of modern transportation, the advancement in information technology, and globalization. The world is so interconnected and inter-dependent that "no one is an island" anymore. If Europe sneezes, Japan catches cold; if Japan catches cold, US sneezes; and if US sneezes, the Middle East catches cold. Some countries are even becoming so dependent on migration that without it their economies or their very existence could be severely upset, not only from the perspective of the country of origin but also of the country of destination.

Migration is on top of the agenda of governments around the world particularly as the term "globalization" became more a commonplace in the international arena. According to the International Monetary Fund (IMF), globalization has four aspects, namely: trade; capital movements; movement of people; and spread of knowledge (and technology).<sup>2</sup> Trade, capital and knowledge all have human resources implications, one of which is movement of people. Globalization influences human mobility.

Despite being on top of the international agenda, however, migration is also one that is not very-well understood. One reason is the negative cultural and linguistic connotation it brings in some countries or regions – the word "migration" means permanent one-way movement to some countries / regions. The other, is the perception that migration is only for people who need to improve their standard of living; and that those contented with life, would not move. There are more general misperceptions<sup>3</sup> such as: most migration is across international borders when in fact internal migration is four times more than the international one; migration is a drain on the resources of countries of origin when history tells us that migration is the original and oldest poverty-reduction known to humankind. The list continues.

Since time immemorial, people have been on the move. "Out of Africa," they populated the world. Looking at it even from a layperson's point of view, it is difficult to miss the fact that the reasons why people move in ancient times are basically the same reasons why they too move today... in search for food, greener pasture, better standard of living; flee from inhospitable climate, political persecution, enemies. Migration is in the human nature, as a thinking social being.

## Definition

The multifaceted and complex landscape of migration phenomenon makes defining a "migrant"

a challenge. There is no universally accepted definition of a “migrant.” Two most commonly used definitions are those by International Organization for Migration (IOM) and the United Nations (UN). For IOM, a migrant is usually understood to cover all persons whose decision to migrate is taken freely for reasons of “personal convenience” and without intervention of an external compelling factor.<sup>4</sup> This definition covers both internal and international migrants, short-term and long-term migrants, and clearly excludes “refugee” who owing to well-founded fear of persecution is outside her / his country of nationality, as well as “internally displaced person” (IDP)<sup>5</sup> who is also forced to move due to natural or human-made disasters but who has not crossed an international border. The UN definition is broader, and differentiates between short-term and long-term migrants. A “long-term migrant” is a person who moves to a country other than that of his or her usual residence<sup>6</sup> for a period of at least a year, while a “short-term migrant,” for a period of at least three months but less than a year except in cases where the movement to that country is for purposes of recreation, holiday, visits to friends and relatives, business, medical treatment, or religious pilgrimage.<sup>7</sup> This definition would include mobility irrespective of the causes, voluntary or involuntary, and the means, regular or irregular, used to migrate. Under this broad definition, migrants are those who cross an international border; nationals moving within their own borders are not considered migrants. A refugee is a migrant albeit a forced migrant.

Depending on how one defines a migrant, therefore, the statistical figures will change, perhaps even drastically. Take for example the different definitions between IOM and the UN. There will be a wide gap already. Add to this the various definitions that many governments use to define a migrant. There will be so much number of different statistics as there is so much number of different definitions.

“The Migration Observatory” at the University of Oxford<sup>8</sup> published a briefing “Who counts as a migrant? Definitions and their consequences,” in April 2012 in which the authors consider different ways in which one can understand who counts as a migrant in the UK and the implications of using different definitions. Different definitions have consequences on migration data and analysis, which in turn have impact on public understanding, policy debates, and legislations. A migrant is defined in various ways, and often used interchangeably as a 1) foreign national; 2) foreign-born person; 3) someone in a new country for temporary stay for a year; 4) someone in a new country for long-term / permanent stay; 5) person subject to immigration control; 6) someone who does not have rights of abode. These are all not necessarily the same. Prince Philip for example is a foreign-born person but is a UK national. European Economic Area and Swiss nationals for example are foreign nationals in the UK but are not subject to immigration control.

The 2010 figure offered by UN DESA’s Population Division<sup>9</sup> of 214.2 million international migrants includes refugees, and most likely excludes those who resided in a foreign country for less than one year like the seasonal farm workers from Central America going to Canada on yearly basis.

## Global migration trends

The characteristics of human mobility today are very different from those of 60 years ago. Below are a few clearly observable trends:

*Large numbers.* Today, human mobility is moving at an unprecedented pace not seen before at any point in the history of humankind. People are moving in much larger numbers. One in about 33 persons is an international migrant (3% of world’s population) to the tune of 214.2 million individuals in 2010; that is not to mention internal migrants whose number is four times more than its international counterpart. International migrants, if placed in one country, would beat Brazil as the 5th most populous country; and would beat USA three times as the 3rd most populous if internal and international migrants are combined. If internal and international migrants combined, one in seven persons in the world is a migrant.

*Varied destinations.* People are no longer flocking to the few so-called “traditional” countries of destination, rather to much varied destinations. Although USA still is the number one destination country of international migrants, it is now followed by Russia, Germany and Saudi Arabia. “Traditionally,” it would have been Canada, Australia and New Zealand. Also, one very common misconception is that most of the international migrants are from developing countries going to developed countries. Already, 20 years ago, the number of South-South migrants was recorded at 59.8 million versus the South-North migrants of 39.9 million. The initial figure of South-South migrants in 2010 was reported at 73.6 million versus the South-North migrants of 72.7 million. This was however adjusted by UN DESA to the current figure of 73.2 million South-South migration versus 74.3 million South-North.<sup>10</sup> Still this would show that 34% of all international migrants are moving between one developing country to another. One of the distinguishing features of world migration in the next decade or two will be a sharp shift of direction of large human migration, rather than to the developed economies, it will be to the “emerging economies” in Asia, Africa and Latin America. As developed economies become harder to access, potential economic migrants will take advantage of the vibrant economic growth of new emerging economies.

*Short-term and temporary.* Permanent migration is becoming a thing of the past. There is an evolving and emerging converging mutual interest for short-term, temporary, circular migration between the destination country and the migrants, and with the tacit support of the origin country. According to Gallup World,<sup>11</sup> in its report of March 2012, more than 1 in 4 adults worldwide, which would be roughly 1.1 billion persons, would prefer temporary work overseas rather than permanent migration. Short-term temporary migration benefits the three key stakeholders: it provides temporary and timely reprieve for

much-needed labour for destination country facing shortages; it eases unemployment for origin country with a smaller risk of the prospect of brain drain; and it enhances skills and income for the migrants themselves while keeping its roots and family intact.

*Multi-staged and multi-directions.* Migration is no longer linear or one-way. The opposite is becoming more and more common trend, shorter timeframe, multi-staged, or in circular manner. A Filipino nurse, finding stiff competition of landing a job in USA, as the Chinese, Indian and Indonesian nurses are also applying, is going to Saudi Arabia for a two-year contract. After completing her contract, gaining not only international experience but also capital to cover her next job-search overseas, landed in Ireland for two-year contract. Her real intention is work in the US, where many of her school friends are, and which she did get after end of contract in Ireland. A Sri Lankan student gets a student visa for New Zealand. After completing her studies, she goes to Australia for on-the-job-training and gaining actual work experience. After which she finds work in Switzerland, where many of her school mates are. The Filipino nurse returned to the Philippines for her retirement, and the Sri Lankan student returned to Sri Lanka when she had enough capital to start her own business back home.

*Gender roles.* More and more women are going overseas for work. Today, approximately half of the international migrants are women.<sup>12</sup> Women working overseas, range from domestic help / au pair to skilled migrants, as engineers, nurses, technicians, and executives. Indeed, overseas work is no longer an exclusive domain of men. The feminization of migration brought radical changes in customary family roles. Mothers and female siblings are becoming the principal family breadwinners; and as such, they command more authority in family decisions, a paradigm shift in some traditional gender roles.

*Return migration.* Those who have worked and lived for decades in another country are coming back home where they could retire and expire. Return migration is becoming a trend as migrants long to go back to their roots and also where retirement is much more affordable and thus could take more advantage with their hard earned hard currency. Return migration is also picking as economy back home revives and overseas outsourcing becoming more popular among large multinationals. Take the examples of China and India, two largest source countries of migrants world over, are experiencing massive return migration for nationals to take advantage of the booming economy back home. With outsourcing coming to be a regular practice by large and small multinationals alike, workers from potential sources countries need not step out of their borders as work overseas are coming into their villages. Again China is a major country where products are made which otherwise could be made in the country of the company owner. Call centers were otherwise based where country of the company is located are all over India and the Philippines, two large English-speaking countries in Asia.

*Private sector leading the way.* As governments, due to political or cultural constraints, get their hands tied from making timely critical decisions in addressing labour shortage, the private sector, in order to survive in their business enterprise, will find their own or lead the way. In addition to its ageing population, fewer nationals in developed economies are taking agriculture, fishery or care for the elderly and the sick, in lieu of white collar professions in information technology, engineering, marketing and banking services; the education system is moving towards the same direction too while it tries to adjust and cater to changing interest and needs of the society. However, the private sector demand of labour in areas no longer popular among the locals will continue and increase. We cannot be all doctors, scientists and bankers. Someone has to till the land, catch fish, collect the garbage, construct roads and bridges. Canada is one of the few developed economies whose labour migration scheme is most developed. Yet in the outback of British Columbia, farm owners are grudging the long and costly process of recruiting temporary foreign workers, adding that they may just as well move their farms overseas where there is ample supply of labour. In the same manner, corporate owners of institutions serving elderly care may be considering moving their clients overseas where elderly care human resources are available in abundance. Mid-2012, Netherland's "modern migration policy" entered into force. It consists of simplification of procedures for economic migration and increased responsibility for the "independent sponsor," e.g. employer, requesting the migrant to come.<sup>13</sup>

## Types of human mobility

Depending on how one looks at it, people on the move are categorized (or in more practical terms, described) in various ways. These categorizations are not exhaustive, coming from the authorities of the destination countries as well as from international actors whose perspectives may differ according to the different angles they see human mobility. Most common categorizations are as follows:

*Skilled and unskilled.* Skilled migrants are sought by industrialized economies as global competition on science and technology advancement is heating up. They are offered preferential treatment, e.g. special visas, compensation incentives, family reunification, and move demand-driven by the receiving country. Skilled migrants do not necessarily all come from developing countries; developed countries too do send skilled migrants to other countries. Unskilled migrants, employed with minimum training and education, provide manual labour or domestic services, move largely supply-driven although some of them are also sought by the receiving country. They come from developing countries usually, and often placement through government-to-government arrangement. Different countries of destination define "skilled migrants" differently. For example in one country it may mean doctors and scientists, while in another, may mean anyone with a tertiary degree, thus international students sometimes are perceived as future skilled migrants by the host country. "Unskilled" can also be problematic. Due to glut of nurses

in the Philippines for example and more and more competition from other nurses-supplying countries for placement overseas, some Filipino nurses are working as domestic workers in Hong Kong and Singapore. Are they unskilled?

*Regular and irregular.* Regular migrants, properly documented, are given consent by the authorities of destination country to enter through official visas or permits for the purpose of work, study, travel, or permanent residency. Irregular migrants cross an international border without proper travel documents, without documents or whose proper documents for lawful entry and stay become invalid or expired. Thus a regular migrant will become an irregular migrant if s/he stays longer period than authorized or taken up jobs when s/he should not.

*Permanent and temporary.* Permanent migrants travel one-way. They leave their homeland with the intention of permanently settling in another country. This was the most common migration trend till some 60 years ago. Temporary migrants plan to return home after a brief stint overseas. Duration may vary. Seasonal or circular farm workers from Central America, for example, going to Canada spend some 6 to 8 months to work in harvesting and planting in farms and return home. Contract workers in the Middle East work for 1 to 3 years and return home at the end of the contract. There are students, interns, trainees, scholars who after their studies return home too. Although permanent migration remains a significant component of human mobility particularly to the OECD countries, temporariness is becoming a common feature of today's migration reality.

*Primary and secondary.* Primary migrants are the first to go. They settle in host country after which the secondary migrants follow. Secondary or chain migrants result from family reunification or relatives and friends invited in by the primary migrants. Indochinese refugees who have resettled in Australia, Canada and USA two - three decades ago are applying for family reunification through the "orderly departure programme." Japan had their share too. Between 1997 and 2006, IOM was supporting Japan in arranging family reunification for Vietnamese families already settled in Japan with family members still in Vietnam.

*Internal and international.* Internal migrants move voluntarily or forcibly within the borders of their own country. Once they cross an international border, they become international migrants. According to the Population Division of the UN DESA, in 2010, there were 214.2 million international migrants<sup>14</sup> (see below) including refugees, and the number of internal migrants is fourfold more (740 million<sup>15</sup>), including internally displaced persons, for a combined total of almost a billion people on the move.

Table 1 Number of international migrants by origin and destination, 1990 and 2010

Origin/destination	Migrant stock (millions)			Migrant stock (percentage)		
	1990	2010	Absolute Change	1990	2010	Percentage Change
North-North	42.1	53.5	11.4	27.1	25.0	27.0
North-South	13.3	13.3	(0.1)	8.6	6.2	(0.4)
South-North	39.9	74.3	34.4	25.7	34.7	86.0
South-South	59.8	73.2	13.3	38.5	34.2	22.3
Total in North	82.0	127.8	45.7	52.9	59.6	55.7
Total in South	73.2	86.4	13.3	47.1	40.4	18.1
Total from North	55.4	66.8	11.3	35.7	31.2	20.4
Total from South	99.8	147.4	47.7	64.3	68.8	47.8
Grand total	155.2	214.2 <sup>16</sup>	59.0	100.0	100.0	38.0

*Economic and forced.* Economic migrants leave their homeland voluntarily to work and / or live in another country for the purpose of improving their / their family's quality of life. They include migrant workers who according to the UNDP Human Development Report of 2009<sup>17</sup> represent more than half of the entire international migrant population. Economic migrants are often loosely distinguished from forced migrants who moved involuntarily due to conflict or natural disasters. Those fleeing persecution and generalized violence are referred to as refugees once they cross an international border or as internally displaced persons if they haven't. There were 15.3 million refugees<sup>18</sup> at the beginning of 2011 according to UNHCR; and 26.4 million IDPs<sup>19</sup> at the end of 2011 according to the Internal Displacement Monitoring Centre (Norwegian Refugee Council). There are three durable solutions to refugee problem, namely, voluntary repatriation, local integration and resettlement. Each year, about 600,000 refugees need resettlement, yet due to limited space (i.e. few countries offering resettlement), less than a hundred thousand are resettled in a year. Though small in terms of numbers, Japan's five-year pilot refugee resettlement project, which was launched in 2009, is an expression of solidarity with the international community's responsibility-sharing. And it is the first in Asia.

*Smuggled and trafficked.* Smuggled migrants initiate gaining illegal entry into a country by paying the services of a smuggler or middleman, while trafficked migrants, who through deceit or coercion, gain entry into a country either through legal or illegal means and often end up in labour or sexual exploitation.<sup>20</sup> Human smuggling is a crime against the State, while trafficking in person is a crime against the individual. Both are lucrative businesses involving human beings and criminal networks. According to the Council of Europe, the annual revenue of trafficking in person in 2010 was USD 42.5 billion.<sup>21</sup>

Trafficking in person is often referred to as “modern day slavery,” which the UN General Assembly too in its Sept 2011 session re-confirmed. Slavery is a system where people are treated as commodity, as property to be bought and sold, and forced to work. Slavery and slave trading existed since the ancient times and in many cultures. Most, if not all countries, probably have practiced it, one way or another. Statistics on human trafficking (as well as human smuggling) are important but these are elusive, difficult to obtain and verify due to the clandestine nature of the crime itself. Numbers are often under-reported and victims are hidden. In fact, global estimates on the number of people trafficked each year range from 700,000 to 4 million. In its report issued in June 2012, ILO’s global estimate of forced labour for the period 2002 and 2011 is 20.9 million persons.<sup>22</sup> These persons were trapped in work which they were forced or deceived and from which they cannot leave. 18.7 million (90%) were exploited by private individuals / enterprises, and 2.2 million (10%) by states or military. Of those exploited by private individuals / enterprises, 14.2 million (68% of total) were victims of forced labour exploitation, and 4.5 million (22%) of commercial sexual exploitation.

*Onward and return.* Onward migrants leave their country of origin for another country either permanently or temporarily, regularly or irregularly, voluntarily or forcibly. On the opposite direction, return migrants come home from overseas experience. For some, in particular those with dual or more nationalities, they may have several “homes” to return to. Although there is no statistical data yet on this phenomenon, return migration has been observed to be increasing. Here are some examples why: desire of retiring or retired migrants to return home; circular migrants who repeatedly “commute” to and from country origin and country of destination for short-term seasonal work; overseas contractual workers who finish contract and need to restart application process or re-establish themselves back home; new doctors who worked as nurses overseas earning enough capital and returning home to establish and start their “real profession;” humanitarian evacuation in the case of stranded third country nationals from conflict areas; or voluntary repatriation in the case of refugees. And there is overseas outsourcing of multinationals trying to take advantage of cheaper labour, which then allows migrants’ justification to return home.

These categorizations of migrants, and others not mentioned here, can be extremely problematic. Migration is such a complex phenomenon that any single migrant may in fact well fit into more than one category. For example, as mentioned above, a regular and documented migrant holding a temporary visitor’s visa becoming an irregular migrant when her/his visa expires and continued to remain in the country of destination. Other examples include: A temporary migrant becoming a permanent migrant as in the case of Canada where in 2011, more than 29,000 temporary foreign workers out of 192,000 became migrants with permanent status (the provincial nominee programme).<sup>23</sup> Before the USSR was dissolved in 1991, a Russian national from Moscow living in Dushanbe, Tajikistan was an internal migrant, who then became an international migrant when Tajikistan became an independent republic. Same with the

Palestinians who suddenly became refugees when Israel was created in 1948.

## Recent migration policies and practices<sup>24</sup> in selected countries

Governments react to stimulus emanating from migration process in various ways. These reactions lead to development of diverse migration policies and practices some of which may appear to be unorthodox. Whatever they are, it is certain that the migration reality has posed serious challenges to governments and that governments are trying their best to address those challenges in a manner they see most practical, effective, affordable, and serve best the interest of the nation.

There is no single, one-fit-all model for ideal migration management. Governments have tried a number of initiatives to improve the humane and orderly migration management based on and responsive to their unique situations. These include points-based system, controlled migration through quota by sectors, labour-market test, family reunification, humanitarian migration, international students, working holiday visa, etc. Every country makes continuous efforts to find a right mix of different migration schemes by keeping a balance between the protection of migrant rights, the local jobs, state sovereignty, and the security of their citizens.

Globally, migration policies and practices in recent years are arguably tending towards migration and security as well as migration and (co)development.<sup>25</sup> US Government’s “war on terror” impacted significantly the way the world looks at human mobility. Governments, whether of destination or origin countries, put high priority to the integrity of their borders and the safety of their citizens using most advanced technologies available. How to facilitate legitimate human mobility while curbing those that are not? How to make travel documents more secure? Governments also realize that human mobility cannot be stopped by making a fortress out of their borders. Can irregular human mobility be stopped from the source rather than at destination? What causes these people to risking their life to cross an international border? Can those causes be addressed at their own communities?

In response to these, migration policies and practices vary greatly. Also since by its very nature, migration cannot be managed by one country alone, a tendency now for governments is to work as a team, as a group with other governments, and multilateral mechanisms, e.g. regional consultative processes. The enumeration below are those that can be prominently observed. There are of course others.

*Use of biometrics and other advanced technologies for securing the border.* In the aftermath of 9.11, the US Government introduced the US VISIT (Visitor and Immigrant Status Indicator Technology),<sup>26</sup> a system to ensure integrity of immigration system through collection and storing of biometrics data from applicants and from visitors entering (and leaving) the US border. This is meant to facilitate entry, passage, stay and exit of legitimate travelers and identify and stop the illegitimate ones. Several other countries followed the example, such as Brazil, Japan (J-BIS or Japan biometrics identification

system), South Korea, Afghanistan and Thailand. This was also the time that e-passport was introduced, which is now becoming more and more the rule rather than the exception. Poorer countries are under strong pressure to implement, despite cost, e-passport system to be able to take advantage of the entry requirement and privileges of sought after destination countries and their opportunities. The e-passport contains chip that carries biometrics data of the holder and thus more difficult to forge and render it useless if stolen. Thus it is useful for the authorities not only to track people coming and going across borders, but also the government authorities could also use this technology to facilitate access to services of their own citizens.

*Offshore processing of irregular migrants and asylum seekers.* With hundreds of people from various Asian and Middle Eastern countries taking risky rickety boats staging from Indonesia, the Australian Government introduced the “Pacific Solution,”<sup>27</sup> an offshore processing center for irregular migrants and asylum seekers intercepted at high seas. Rather than allowing them to land in Australian soil, these individuals are sent to offshore processing centers in nearby countries. The concerns raised by many stakeholders inside and outside Australia include the conditions of the offshore processing centers, the lack of independent scrutiny, the mental health impact of those in the processing centers, and the lengthy period of stay in these centers while claims are being processed. The “Pacific Solution” was introduced in 2001 during the Howard Government, abandoned in 2008 by the Rudd Government, and reintroduced in 2012 by the Gillard Government.

In mid 2000s, between 30,000 and 40,000 irregular migrants and asylum seekers reached Canary Islands (Spain) by boat staging from West Africa each year. Thousands more did not make it and perish in the sea. Same period and about same number of people reach Lampedusa (Italy) by boat staging from North Africa. Thousands more too did not make it. The numbers going to Lampedusa increased drastically during the start of the Arab Spring in 2011. They process these boat arrivals on their soil. Those who do not qualify international protection are sent back home, and those who do are allowed to remain. However those who are allowed to remain surpass first asylum country’s capacity and plead for other EU countries to help take some of them. There are not so many takers putting Spain and Italy in very awkward situation.

*Global approach to migration.* The EU’s “Global Approach to Migration” (GAM) was initiated by the British EU Presidency in 2005, meant to be “a balanced, global and coherent approach covering policies to combat illegal immigration and, in cooperation with third countries, harnessing the benefits of legal migration;”<sup>28</sup> and noted EU’s “commitment to support the development efforts of countries of origin and transit is part of a long-term process to respond to the opportunities and challenges of migration.” Although the idea of an EU “comprehensive approach to migration” policy framework was toyed around

several decades earlier, the incidents of extremely risky irregular movement of people through Ceuta and Melilla,<sup>29</sup> two enclave cities of Spain geographically in Morocco, that pushed EU for another approach. These incidents showed that no matter how formidable a border fortress, this alone is insufficient response to addressing migration pressures outside Europe. The significance of the Global Approach therefore lies in the fact on the recognition that migration cannot be effectively managed alone with one-sided interest.

With all intents and purposes, Europe basically shifted from solely securing its border from irregular entry by also including measures to addressing “push factors” from the side of the countries of origin. The Global Approach includes a number of activities such as enhancing dialogue and cooperation with origin and transit countries, creating migration support teams to assist origin and transit countries in enhancing their capacity and skills in better managing migration, promoting legal migration through migration centers and mobility packages, and helping in creating opportunities in source countries for potential migrants to have an option to remain home.

In 2011, the Global Approach to Migration has been expanded to include mobility, thus, “Global Approach to Migration and Mobility” or GAMM.<sup>30</sup> GAMM was launched with migrants in mind, enhancing GAM. The 2005 Global Approach to Migration had four pillars, namely: respect human rights, facilitate legal migration and mobility, prevent irregular migration and trafficking in persons, and promote international protection. The GAMM, in addition to those four, includes: enhance the external dimension of asylum policy, and maximizing the development impact of migration and mobility while limiting its negative consequences. The balance between security and development perspectives is emphasized in the GAMM.<sup>31</sup> Development dimension includes facilitating remittances, empowering the diaspora, promoting circular migration, and avoiding brain drain.

*Seasonal and circular migration.* As migrant workers becoming less and less interested in long-term or permanent migration, and as countries of destination are trying to control the number of long-term / permanent stayers, seasonal or short-term circular migration is becoming more and more the mutually preferred option by country of destination, country of origin, and the migrants themselves. In the case of Central American migrant farm workers, 6 to 8 months per year working in Canadian farms for planting and harvesting is best of both worlds: attractive income and being not too long away from the family. This model is also seen between Portugal and Ukraine as well as between Spain and several South American countries. The recent economic downturn in Europe may have temporarily stopped this migration for work arrangement but should not be difficult to re-introduce once economy picks up again because of past experience.

*Selective migration.* Also known as “cherry-picking” migration is not exactly a new trend but more and more destination countries are opting this approach. The country of destination intends to get the

best and brightest among potential migrants or admit only those who can contribute to a specific need in the country of destination. Depending on domestic pressure, selection criteria for selective migration varies. Some giving more emphasis on economic criteria (e.g. giving preferential treatment to migrants who intend to invest in the country of destination), education criteria (who can contribute to science and technology ideally with doctorate degrees), or even cultural criteria (e.g. giving preference to potential migrants whose cultural background is not so different from the country of destination).

The most common approach in selective migration is the “points-based system.” Japan, like UK (2008) and Korea (2010), newly introduced this system. Japan introduced the points-based system early 2012 in the context of its “new growth strategy” launched in June 2010 giving preferential immigration for highly skilled foreign nationals. Australia, Canada and New Zealand have been applying this system way much earlier. In the twist from the usual, Denmark, ranked as the happiest nation in the world in 2012 by the “World Happiness Report,”<sup>32</sup> have abolished its points-based system for permanent residence that was introduced in 2010.<sup>33</sup> Instead, permanent residence is made condition on four requirements: five years residence in Denmark, three years full-time employment in previous five years, financial self-support, and passing language test.

On another track, June 2011, Germany adopted the “concept for securing the skilled labour base” which aims at sustaining the supply of skilled workers in the medium and long term in light of the declining working-age population. The uniqueness of this approach is that instead of going overseas to look for skilled workers, Germany is looking inside by improving labour market integration of migrants already living in the country. This policy was supplemented in 2012 with a “law to improve the assessment and recognition of foreign professionals qualifications” to improve labour market integration.<sup>34</sup> Norway is moving towards the same direction with strong emphasis on Norwegian language skill.

Selective migration is somehow the opposite of “humanitarian migration” where migrants (in the broadest sense) are admitted into the country, whoever they are, for humanitarian reason/s. Most common humanitarian migration is the refugee programme. There are countries which have additional humanitarian programmes for example the “women at risk” (e.g. Australia) and “children at risk” (e.g. Spain) while some others also offer visas to victims of trafficking and their dependents (e.g. USA). In Spain, unaccompanied minors entering the country irregularly (“migrant children at risk”) are provided protection by the State including education, training, shelter and care until they reach 18 years old.

*International students.* Students who left their country of origin and moved to another country for study (usually at tertiary level) are on the rise. Two reliable sources of data are UNESCO and OECD. UNESCO recorded 80% increase between 2000 and 2010, while OECD recorded 86% during the same period (see table below).<sup>35</sup> Two top destination countries are the US (18% of absolute total in 2010) and the UK (with 10% during same year), while the top origin countries are China (17% of absolute total in

2010) and India (with far 6% during the same year). International students are sought after by destination countries as this brings in money to the country. For the US for example, international students in 2010 was a USD 10 billion business, a huge boost to the national economy. International students are also potential skilled labour for the host country. And since many of the host countries are experiencing ageing society and labour shortage, international students are a welcome resource. In addition, host countries of international students are developed economies. Developed economies are experiencing low-birth rate, thus declining numbers of native students. The coming of international students therefore could also mean the survival of host universities concerned.

And finally, destination countries of international students see this arrangement as their “soft diplomacy.”<sup>36</sup> It has several effects: the spreading low-key the values and beliefs of the host country throughout the world; the positive experience of the international student in the destination country will promote the reputation of the that country and thus be able in the future influence the origin country<sup>37</sup>; and the community in the destination country hosting the international students will be able to understand better the thinking of these students and thus becomes more understanding on how certain countries think. Japan aims to reach 300,000 of international students in the country by 2020,<sup>38</sup> which in 2011 was 138,075 according to Japan Student Services Organization.<sup>39</sup> Together with Russia, Japan is the 5th largest intake destination country for international students.

Table 2 Number of international students

Year	UNESCO (in millions)	OECD (in millions)
2000	2.0	2.2
2008	2.96	3.4
2009	3.43	3.7
2010	3.6	4.1

Table 3 Percentages of international students in absolute numbers in 2010<sup>40</sup>

Top destination countries		Top origin countries	
1. USA	18% of total	1. China	17% of total
2. UK	10%	2. India	6%
3. Australia	7%	3. S. Korea	4%
Germany	7%	4. Germany	3%
France	7%	5. France	2%
4. Canada	5%	Russia	2%
5. Japan	4%		
Russia	4%		
6. Spain	3%		

*Regional consultative processes (RCPs) on migration.*<sup>41</sup> Countries with similar concerns and interests, usually in the same region, meet regularly to share experiences, lessons learned, best practices, challenges, and discuss possible solutions and strategies, in an open, non-binding, voluntary, informal, and exclusive setting where they can voice their issues, and attended at senior officials as well as ministerial levels. RCP, for one, is an admission that migration, a complex multifaceted and multi-stakeholders phenomenon, cannot be effectively addressed at national level. There are several RCPs currently running; 13 of which are major ones, including the Bali Process,<sup>42</sup> and in which Japan is a member. Bali Process is a regional consultation on “people smuggling, trafficking in persons and related transnational crime... and developed and implemented strategies and practical cooperation in response.” Bali Process also assists “countries to adopt best practices in asylum management in accordance with the principles of the Refugees Convention.” Monitoring and implementation of activities of the Bali Process is guided by UNHCR-IOM steering group. RCPs also sometimes meet cross-regional, as in the case of the Colombo Process<sup>43</sup> meeting with EU, in principle every two years, to discuss labour migration.<sup>44</sup> The GFMD<sup>45</sup> is the global version of RCPs, initiated in July 2007, mandated as a result of the UN General Assembly High Level Dialogue on migration and development in Sept 2006 in NY,<sup>46</sup> the first ever high-level event organized by the General Assembly devoted exclusively to the issue of international migration and its linkages with development. Among others, the objective of GFMD is “to provide a venue for policy-makers and high-level policy practitioners to informally discuss relevant policies and practical challenges and opportunities of the migration-development nexus, and engage with other stakeholders, including non-governmental organizations, experts and migrant organizations to foster practical and action-oriented outcomes at national, bilateral and international level.” The UN GA is organizing a second HLD on migration and development in NY in October 2013<sup>47</sup> “to focus on identifying good practices and lessons learned since the 2006 High-Level Dialogue, with a particular emphasis on national, regional and global policies and programmes that have leveraged the development benefits of international migration.”

Each of these migration policies and practices has its own advantages and disadvantages. And when applied to different countries, these advantages and disadvantages may either magnify or shrink to the level of insignificance. Migration management therefore is a living effort. It continuously develops, needs continuous improvement, and will regularly adapt to a given unique situation confronting the country. For example, a policy to only accept the best and brightest from potential migrants is good but in the end could displace locals from top positions. Also as technology advances, miscreants may soon be able to steal identities using biometrics data in visas and passports.

## Inevitability of migration

As migration continues and grows, governments will have to keep up with its challenges both at the bilateral or multilateral setting. Understanding the inevitability of migration helps migration policy makers and practitioners address these challenges more effectively and with an open mind. The following non-exhaustive factors will show how migration comes out naturally:<sup>48</sup>

1) *Demography* – The ageing population and low birth rate<sup>49</sup> in developed economies versus the youthful population and high birth rate in the developing economies will create migration push and pull in order for countries to survive. Because of the demographic changes and unless addressed, in the next 20 to 30 years, developed economies will experience slower growth and falling standard of living. The reverse will happen to developing economies higher and younger population. BBC in its news article dated 10 December 2012 quoted the US National Intelligence Council that due to ageing population, the US, Europe, Japan and Russia will experience “slow relative decline,” and that Asia will wield more global economic power than US and Europe combined by 2030.<sup>50</sup> China will overtake US as the largest world economy.<sup>51</sup>

2) *Demand* – Also, the ageing population and low birth rate in developed economies create labour shortage, while youthful population and high birth rate in developing economies create labour surplus. Add to the equation, the changing attitude of locals who are now shunning certain types of work or industry, also creates, even if artificial, labour shortage. Different countries tried different coping mechanisms. In Japan, a suggestion was made by experts and by politicians to encourage / support women, the elderly, and the physically-challenged to join in the national workforce. This suggestion was made many decades ago, yet results remain to be seen. So long as the working culture in the country is not women-, mother- or family-friendly, women will likely get holed up as homemaker. This does not mean that homemaking is not good; it only shows that there will be fewer people in the national workforce. The OECD report “Closing the Gender Gap” issued on 17 December 2012 reconfirms that the lack of support for motherhood is hurting women’s career prospects, despite gains in education and employment. Japan is the leading country in which largest pay gap (61%) between men and women in the work force was recorded.<sup>52</sup> Add to that, child care is expensive. Child care eats up one wage basically especially in Japan.<sup>53</sup> Thus there is little or no financial gain for both parents going out to work. Parents (most often mothers) are less likely to seek a job. And that will contribute to labour shortage the very issue that Japan wanted to address.

3) *Disparity* – The growing economic and social gaps between developed and developing economies

create migration push and pull too. According to IMF, while globalization contributed to remarkable average income growth overall, it was also obvious that the progress was not evenly dispersed. The gaps between rich and poor countries, and rich and poor people within countries, have grown wider considerably. The richest quarter of the world's population saw its per capita GDP increase nearly six-fold during the 20th century, while the poorest quarter experienced less than a three-fold increase.<sup>54</sup> As long as economic development remains uneven and the imbalance in wealth distribution continues, migratory pressures too will continue to exist.

4) *Distance* – Fast, cheap and efficient transport is shrinking the world to a commuting distance and contributed tremendously to human mobility. Crossing the Pacific takes only nine hours, and crossing the Atlantic, eight hours. Airplane builders are continuously designing faster, more fuel efficient, more environment friendly and more comfortable planes. Boeing delivered 601 new airplanes in 2012<sup>55</sup> and Airbus, 516 at end of Nov 2012<sup>56</sup> and expected total of 580 total deliveries for the year. This compared to the 2011 record of 477 planes delivered by Boeing, and 534, by Airbus. Even taking the factor of old planes replacements in these figures, what this shows is not only an increasing business but is also the increasing demand for airplane commercial transport to cater to increasing number of air travellers, which was about 1.8 billion persons in 2010 of which 750 million were for international travel.<sup>57</sup> Although fuel cost is increasing, air tickets are actually getting more and more within everyone's reach, thanks to the proliferation of budget airlines. Purchasing air ticket can also be done conveniently online; and check-in too can be done online. Some travelers even need not queue at the airport security or immigration counter using the fast-track biometrics lane. The world is getting smaller and almost anyone can reach any corner of the earth at will and in short period.

5) *Digital revolution* – With the advancement in information technology, migrants, potential migrants or just curious anyone, can know at any given time what is happening anywhere in the world. Migrants know where the opportunities are; they know where are the places they should avoid; they communicate with their families and friends with much greater ease.<sup>58</sup> Real-time communication is very much enhanced 24 hours a day, seven days a week. Consider this. As of end of June 2012, there were 2.5 billion users of the internet; 294 billion emails sent every day; 835 million users of Facebook; and 517 million users of Twitter.<sup>59</sup> Tokyo, in addition to Jakarta and London, are the top three tweeting cities in the world. The knowledge of where and when to go and not to go, how to go there and of course what to go for, drastically change and hasten the migration decision-making process. The many unknowns in migration process that in the olden days made people hesitate and concerned about moving is largely gone.

6) *Disasters* – Natural and human-made disasters force people to move, temporarily or permanently.

Sudden onset disasters such as earthquakes, tsunamis, floods, landslides, storms, volcanic eruptions have internally displaced 14.9 million people in 2011<sup>60</sup> (15.2 million in 2010) which also included those affected by the Great East Japan Earthquake. Another 26.4 million people are internally displaced in 2011 due to armed conflict, generalized violence or human rights violation, making a combined total of 41.3 million people forcibly displaced within its national borders in year 2011.<sup>61</sup> In addition, there were 15.2 million refugees worldwide at the beginning of 2012.<sup>62</sup> These are people who like the 26.4 million internally displaced by conflict and generalized violence, but who managed to cross an international border. There are slow onset disasters too such as drought, famine, rise in sea level due to global warming, environmental deterioration due to development and human overuse, that can be as disastrous as sudden onset disasters, and displace millions of people. Many of these are unpreventable though can be mitigated.

7) *Degradation* – Environmental degradation due to human activity and climate change displaces people. Degradation is a migration push factor as people try to flee from its disastrous effects, for their own and their families' survival. Desertification<sup>63</sup> for one, could displace up to 50 million people in the next decade;<sup>64</sup> they are among the over 250 million directly affected by it in addition to 1 billion people who are at risk. "These people include many of the world's poorest, most marginalized, and politically weak citizens," according to FAO.<sup>65</sup> Over-development, over-industrialization, or over-population could lead to land, sea and air degradation too. Moderation and good planning are advised; unfortunately difficult to put in practice. With the increasing number of people inhabiting Mother Earth, which is expected to reach 9.3 billion by 2050,<sup>66</sup> we can expect more use of natural resources and thus speeding up nature's degradation. By 2027, world population is expected to reach 8 billion, and a number of experts believe it will be extremely difficult for Mother Earth to feed them all.

8) *Dreams* – It is natural for people to dream of life with dignity and prosperity. According to Gallup.com in its June 2011 report, although worldwide desire to migrate permanently to another country showed signs of cooling off between 2007 and 2010, still 14% of the world's adults, which is about 630 million people, would like to migrate to another country.<sup>67</sup> Not all of them of course will end up actually moving, but this will give us an idea of the extent of desire of people to migrate. It is interesting to note that the largest drop in the desire to migrate is recorded in Sub-Saharan Africa, followed by Latin America and Southeast Asia. And the regions where desire to migrate remained relatively buoyant are among European Union nationals and those in Northern America. Of the 18 top desired destinations for potential permanent migrants, USA (23% of those surveyed or 45 million people) continues to be the number one; followed by very far seconds (7%), UK and Canada. Japan is the 10th top desired destination (2% or 15 million people) overtaking Switzerland, Sweden and New Zealand. As long as people continue to dream, migration is a constant reality.

## Conclusion

Migration is not like water in the tap where one can open and close at will. Rather it is like water in the river where it will overflow and seek its own level when its path is blocked. As long as there is demand, supply will flow in. If the front door is closed, supply will go through the back door. And the back door is often cold, dark and risky.

Effective migration management is not making a fortress out of one's borders. From experience that approach is proven to be ineffective and in the process, human rights are violated, human lives are lost, and economies of both origin and destination countries are compromised. On the other hand, making more legal migration channels, helping countries with strong migration pressures improve their economy, and keeping line of communication open for regular dialogue on migration issues among countries, may actually bring more concrete positive results.

Unfortunately, the benefits of globalization are not spread evenly. The less and least developed economies are at a disadvantage vis-à-vis their bigger brothers. The preoccupation of the big economies should not therefore be only to reap the most out of globalization but also to try to assist those less privileged economies come up to speed with the standards of globalized world market economy. Unequal distribution of wealth is a strong push-pull factor of migration which in many instances led to irregular migration.

Migration is here to stay whether we like it or not. It will continue to touch everyone's lives, the people on the move, the people receiving them, and the people left behind. Migration is an integral part of the social and economic fabric of the world and the humankind. It is not something to be scared about but indeed something that needs to be well-understood and better managed. The question therefore is not whether to have migration but rather how to manage migration better and more effectively to enhance its positive potentials and reduce the negative consequences. Humane and orderly migration can help realize the positive potentials of migration and benefits all its stakeholders, the country of destination, the country of origin, and the migrants themselves.

At the end of the day, decisions on the entry, stay and exit of foreign nationals, either those under or outside immigration control, rest with the host government. There is no one-fits-all model policy for all countries. Such thing is near to impossible. However, there are common principles and standards where a migration policy and practice could be based upon: one that ensures the protection of the human rights of migrants; one that does not compete with but complement the local labour market; one that promotes the harmonious co-existence between the migrants and the host community; one that is balanced, multi-disciplinary and addressed through inter-ministerial consultation and collaboration; one that involves not only the whole-of-government but also the whole-of-society; and one that takes into account and possibly adapts applicable international good practices. Hitting the bull's-eye at the first attempt is not the goal

of good migration management. Migration policy can develop and mature in response to the empirical needs of the times.

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- \*4 IOM Key Migration Terms <http://www.iom.int/cms/en/sites/iom/home/about-migration/key-migration-terms-1.html#Migrant>
- \*5 Guiding Principles on Internal Displacement, UN OCHA, June 2001, introduction, paragraph 2 - ...internally displaced persons "are persons or groups of persons who have been forced or obliged to flee or to leave their homes or places of habitual residence, in particular as a result of or in order to avoid the effects of armed conflict, situations of generalized violence, violations of human rights or natural or human-made disasters, and who have not crossed an internationally recognized State border." <http://ochanet.unocha.org/p/Documents/GuidingPrinciplesDispl.pdf>
- \*6 "Country of usual residence" is the country in which a person lives, that is to say, the country in which he or she has a place to live where he or she normally spends the daily period of rest. (UN DESA, 1998)
- \*7 Recommendations on Statistics of International Migrants, revision 1, UN DESA, New York, 1998
- \*8 Anderson and Blinder. "Who Counts as a Migrant? Definition and their Consequences." Migration Observatory Briefing, COMPAS, University of Oxford, UK, April 2012 <http://migrationobservatory.ox.ac.uk/briefings/who-counts-migrant-definitions-and-their-consequences>
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- \*10 International migration and development (page 4), Report of the Secretary-General, A/67/254 dated 3 August 2012 <http://daccess-dds-ny.un.org/doc/UNDOC/GEN/N12/452/13/PDF/N1245213.pdf?OpenElement>  
<http://www.un.org/esa/population/migration/ga/index.html>
- \*11 Gallup World <http://www.gallup.com/poll/153182/Adults-Move-Temporary-Work-Permanently.aspx>
- \*12 The International Migration of Women (The World Bank)  
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- \*13 International Migration Outlook 2012, OECD  
[http://www.oecd-ilibrary.org/social-issues-migration-health/international-migration-outlook-2012/netherlands\\_migr\\_outlook-2012-31-en](http://www.oecd-ilibrary.org/social-issues-migration-health/international-migration-outlook-2012/netherlands_migr_outlook-2012-31-en)
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<http://daccess-dds-ny.un.org/doc/UNDOC/GEN/N12/452/13/PDF/N1245213.pdf?OpenElement>
- \*15 Human Development Report 2009 - overcoming barriers: human mobility and development, page 1, UNDP
- \*16 A revised figure. Initially, it was 213.9 million total where South-South migration reported at 73.6 million versus South-North migration at 72.7 million.
- \*17 UNDP Human Development Report 2009 [http://hdr.undp.org/en/media/HDR\\_2009\\_EN\\_Complete.pdf](http://hdr.undp.org/en/media/HDR_2009_EN_Complete.pdf)
- \*18 UNHCR <http://www.unhcr.org/pages/49c3646c1d.html>
- \*19 Internal Displacement Monitoring Centre (Norwegian Refugee Council)  
[http://www.internal-displacement.org/8025708F004CE90B/\(httpPages\)/22FB1D4E2B196DAA802570BB005E787C?OpenDocument](http://www.internal-displacement.org/8025708F004CE90B/(httpPages)/22FB1D4E2B196DAA802570BB005E787C?OpenDocument)
- \*20 International Labour Organization (ILO) [http://www.ilo.org/sapfl/Informationresources/ILOPublications/WCMS\\_182004/lang-en/index.htm](http://www.ilo.org/sapfl/Informationresources/ILOPublications/WCMS_182004/lang-en/index.htm)
- \*21 Council of Europe [http://www.coe.int/t/dghl/monitoring/trafficking/default\\_en.asp](http://www.coe.int/t/dghl/monitoring/trafficking/default_en.asp)
- \*22 ILO Global Estimate of Forced Labour, June 2012, Geneva

- [http://www.ilo.org/wcmsp5/groups/public/-ed\\_norm/-declaration/documents/publication/wcms\\_182004.pdf](http://www.ilo.org/wcmsp5/groups/public/-ed_norm/-declaration/documents/publication/wcms_182004.pdf)
- \*23 Citizenship and Immigration Canada  
<http://www.cic.gc.ca/english/resources/publications/employers/temp-foreign-worker-program.asp>
- \*24 “Policies and practices” need to be looked at in its broadest sense. Due to complex nature of the migration phenomenon, governments sometimes make ad hoc arrangements to address certain migration challenge at a given time, while some policies take long to be implemented or not implemented at all.
- \*25 “Co-development,” coined in 1997 by French scholar, Sami Nair, to mean that migration does not only benefit the country of origin (remittances, new skills learned) but also the country of destination (enriching culture, economic contribution).
- \*26 US Department of Homeland Security <http://www.dhs.gov/us-visit-office>
- \*27 Australia’s “Pacific Solution”  
[http://www.aph.gov.au/About\\_Parliament/Parliamentary\\_Departments/Parliamentary\\_Library/pubs/BN/2012-2013/PacificSolution](http://www.aph.gov.au/About_Parliament/Parliamentary_Departments/Parliamentary_Library/pubs/BN/2012-2013/PacificSolution)
- \*28 EU Presidency Conclusions – Brussels 15-16 December 2005  
[http://www.consilium.europa.eu/ueDocs/cms\\_Data/docs/pressData/en/ec/87642.pdf](http://www.consilium.europa.eu/ueDocs/cms_Data/docs/pressData/en/ec/87642.pdf)
- \*29 About 11,000 people tried to scale the fortified fences of these enclave cities during the first half of 2005. Many died in the process. Earlier, potential migrants and asylum seekers were trying to reach Canary Islands by rickety boats. With more patrols, those stopped. Then people also started reaching Malta and Lampedusa (Italy). Numbers of people trying to reach Europe this dangerous route were in tens of thousands each year.
- \*30 Communication from the Commission to the European Parliament, the Council, the European Economic and Social Committee, and the Committee of the Regions – Brussels, 18 November 2011, COM(2011) 743 Final; “Global Approach to Migration and Mobility”  
[http://ec.europa.eu/home-affairs/news/intro/docs/1\\_EN\\_ACT\\_part1\\_v9.pdf](http://ec.europa.eu/home-affairs/news/intro/docs/1_EN_ACT_part1_v9.pdf)
- \*31 GAM started as a loose framework to provide a response to EU member states’ security concerns on migration flows towards Europe.
- \*32 The Earth Institute, Columbia University, First World Happiness Report Launches at the United Nations, 2 April 2012 <http://www.earth.columbia.edu/articles/view/2960>
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- \*34 International Migration Outlook 2012, OECD  
[http://www.oecd-ilibrary.org/social-issues-migration-health/international-migration-outlook-2012/germany\\_migr\\_outlook-2012-20-en;jsessionid=143d4v5g4vq6o.x-oecd-live-02](http://www.oecd-ilibrary.org/social-issues-migration-health/international-migration-outlook-2012/germany_migr_outlook-2012-20-en;jsessionid=143d4v5g4vq6o.x-oecd-live-02)
- \*35 OECD  
<http://www.oecd.org/edu/highereducationandadultlearning/educationataglance2011oecdindicators.htm> and <http://www.iu.qs.com/2011/09/20/oecd-international-student-number-rises-to-3-7-million/> and [http://www.keepeek.com/Digital-Asset-Management/oecd/economics/oecd-factbook-2011-2012/how-many-students-study-abroad\\_factbook-2011-84-en](http://www.keepeek.com/Digital-Asset-Management/oecd/economics/oecd-factbook-2011-2012/how-many-students-study-abroad_factbook-2011-84-en)
- \*36 Australia’s International Education as Public Diplomacy: soft power potential, July 2011  
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- \*38 Jakarta Post, 29 July 2008  
<http://www.thejakartapost.com/news/2008/07/29/japan-aims-more-double-number-foreign-students-300000-2020.html>
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- \*41 Regional Consultative Process <https://www.iom.int/cms/rcp>
- \*42 Bali Process <http://www.baliprocess.net/>
- \*43 Colombo Process <http://www.colomboprocess.org/>
- \*44 Asia-EU Dialogue in Labour Migration  
[http://www.colomboprocess.org/index.php?option=com\\_content&view=article&id=63&Itemid=30](http://www.colomboprocess.org/index.php?option=com_content&view=article&id=63&Itemid=30)
- \*45 GFMD <http://www.gfmd.org/en/>
- \*46 UN HLD on International Migration and Development 2006 <http://www.un.org/esa/population/migration/hld/index.html>
- \*47 Un HLD in International Migration and Development 2013 <http://www.un.org/esa/population/migration/hlmim2013/highlevelmim2013.htm>
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<http://www.umac.org/ocp/CausesofGrowth/info.html> and [http://www.indexmundi.com/japan/total\\_fertility\\_rate.html](http://www.indexmundi.com/japan/total_fertility_rate.html)
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- \*52 OECD report “Closing the Gender Gap” (17 Dec 2012) <http://www.oecd.org/newsroom/lackofsupportformotherhoodhurtingwomenscareerprospectsdespitegainsineducationandemploymentsaysocd.htm>
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- \*62 UNHCR <http://www.unhcr.org.uk/about-us/key-facts-and-figures.html>
- \*63 The “process of fertile land transforming into desert typically as a result of deforestation, drought or improper / inappropriate agriculture” (ref Princeton University Dictionary)
- \*64 BBC <http://news.bbc.co.uk/2/hi/africa/6247802.stm>
- \*65 FAO <http://www.fao.org/desertification/default.asp?lang=en>
- \*66 Negative Population Growth [http://www.npg.org/facts/world\\_pop\\_year.htm](http://www.npg.org/facts/world_pop_year.htm)
- \*67 Gallup <http://www.gallup.com/poll/148142/International-Migration-Desires-Show-Signs-Cooling.aspx>