Asia’s growing role in the global economy...

GDP at purchasing power parity, share of world total (%)


European Union

United States

China

India

Source:
Asia and the Pacific: A diverse region...

GDP per capita at purchasing power parity, 2009 (int'l $)


Countries included: Afghanistan, Nepal, Bangladesh, Cambodia, Papua New Guinea, Lao PDR, Timor-Leste, Pakistan, India, Viet Nam, Mongolia, Philippines, Indonesia, Fiji, Vanuatu, Sri Lanka, Samoa, Kiribati, China, Thailand, Malaysia, Korea, Rep., Japan, Brunei, Singapore.
Asia still has 70% of the working poor

Asia’s demographic pressures

Share of population ages 60+ (%)

Source: UN, World Population Prospects 2008 Revision Database.
Regional Perspectives

- **Dynamic Hub**
  - From lower-income source areas to higher income destinations, intra-regional movement is rising
  - Driven by disparities and demographics in the region
  - Driven by the growth of recruitment industry

- **Features and characteristics**
  - Large share of women, young
  - Less skilled, concentrated in key sectors
  - Temporary work contracts
Regional Perspectives

Recognition of Migrants’ Economic Contributions
Lessons from Crises

– Significant economic contributions in sending countries’ growth and development – particularly in terms of remittances
– Important recognition of contribution to economies of Asian receiving countries, indicative of improving admissions, regularization programs;
Remittances through Time

Source: World Bank, 2009 (no data available for Singapore and Brunei)

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Regional Perspectives

Continuing Concerns

• **Growth of irregular migration**
  – Greater vulnerability to exploitation and limited access to channels of redress

• **Recruitment abuses**
  – Excessive fees charged by licensed and informal recruitment agencies

• **Exploitation of labour migrants**
  – Forced labour, worst forms of child labour
  – Lack of organization and representation

• **Social tensions and costs**
  – Public hostility
  – Brain drain, over-dependence on migrants, security
Making Migration work for all

Sending countries

To maximize gains
- Employment
- Foreign exchange
- Skills

To reduce costs
- Transaction costs
- Exploitative and abusive practices

Receiving countries

To maximize gains
- Labour shortages
- Export competitiveness
- Personal Services

To reduce social costs
- Security concerns
- Irregular migration
- Excessive employer
- Demand
### Country Programs

**The Governance of Labor migration**
- Based on international standards of Human and Workers’ Rights
- Acknowledges contribution of labor migration to country’s development Strategies

**Migration Law and Policy**
Premised on UN and ILO rights and labor standards, Responsive to labor markets

**Administration of Migration**
- Recruitment and Selection Admissions
- Pre-departure Preparation
- Return

**Targeted Social Protection and Services**
Focus on the Vulnerable: At risk and victims of human trafficking, irregular migrants, Domestic Workers

**Private Sector Oversight And Regulation**
- Recruitment Guidelines
- Codes of Practice

*11/4/2010*