



CENTER for MEDITERRANEAN  
INTEGRATION | CENTRE pour  
l'INTÉGRATION en MÉDITERRANÉE  
مركز التكامل المتوسطي



**THE WORLD BANK**  
IBRD • IDA | WORLD BANK GROUP

# FLAGSHIP REPORT

## MOBILITY IN THE MEDITERRANEAN: FORCED DISPLACEMENT, MIGRATION AND HUMAN CAPITAL



# REPORTS' OBJECTIVES



## The flagship report aims to:

- Look at **all the forms and dimensions of migration in the Mediterranean region**
- Develop policy responses to better address migration issues



## Looking at migration in the Mediterranean region:

- Can give **critical insights on management of migration in countries of origin and destination**
- Is useful for the **region itself**, where migration will remain one of the most pressing issues
- Is useful for **other regions** in the world: lessons can be learned, and solutions can be replicated



Will be presented at the **World Bank's 2021 Annual Meetings (Marrakech, Morocco)**

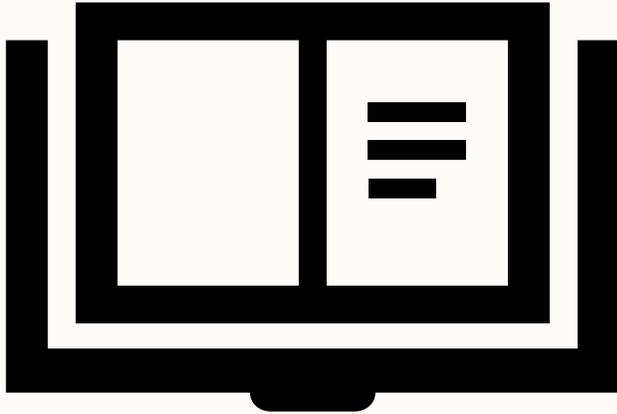


# 2021

World Bank Group  
International Monetary Fund  
Marrakech, Morocco



# REPORT'S STRUCTURE



- **MIGRATION FLOWS IN THE MEDITERRANEAN REGION**  
(analyzing migration to, from, within and through the Mediterranean, also looking at internal migration within countries)
- **DETERMINANTS OF MIGRATION**  
(including conflicts and repression, income gaps, demography, climate change & education)
- **POLICY RECOMMENDATIONS** on how to better address migration issues both in countries of origin and in countries of destination



# KEY DATA

## GLOBALLY

Migrant stocks are around **3%** of the total population & have remained around this figure for decades

## ON THE SOUTHERN AND EASTERN SHORES

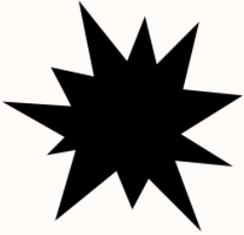
- **Very high rates** of inward and outward migration
- Migrant stocks respectively **3 & 2 times higher** than world average

## ON THE NORTHERN SHORE

- **High rates** of inward and outward migration
- Inward migrants stocks almost **4 times** world average



# KEY DATA



## CONFLICT AND INSTABILITY (Libya, Iraq, Syria, Yemen)

The Mashreq, home to 3.1% of the world's population

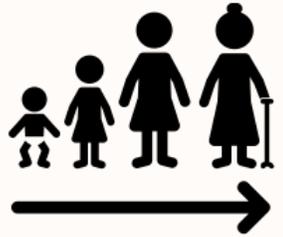
- Hosts **16.8%** of the world's registered refugees
- Origin of **38.3%** of registered refugees



## UNEMPLOYMENT

### South Mediterranean:

- Low returns to education + reduced public sector capacity to absorb young labor force + often-weak private sector + lack of competitive market economies
- **26%** youth unemployment across the region, world's highest, acts as a "push" factor



## DEMOGRAPHY

### Europe:

- Decrease in working-age population
  - Increase in retired population
- heavy burden for current & future working-age population

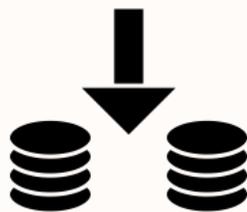
### South Mediterranean:

- "Youth bulge"
- **300 million** young people expected to enter labor market by 2050



# KEY DATA

## INCOME GAPS



- Globally, per capita income is around **54 times** larger in high income countries than in low income countries
- **Positive correlation** between number of people who emigrate and difference in GDP between origin and destination countries
- Applies to the Mediterranean



## CLIMATE CHANGE

- Globally, climate change may induce **143 million** people to migrate
- Exacerbated in Mediterranean region – one of the **most vulnerable** regions to climate change



# REPORT PREPARATION



## HIGH LEVEL BRAINSTORMING SESSION

- Co-organized by CMI and World Bank

## PARTICIPANTS

- **Institutions:** World Bank, OECD, AFD, EBRD, IOM
- **Universities:** Aix-Marseille University, University of Tunis El Manar, European University Institute, Oxford University, Paris Dauphine University, University of Rome “Tor Vergata”, Tanger University, Uppsala University
- **Governments:** Spain, France, Morocco, Tunisia



# REPORT PREPARATION

The brainstorming session tackled issues related to:



**ROOT CAUSES OF MIGRATION** such as political instability and conflicts, and economic causes including unemployment and poverty



**CHALLENGES AND OPPORTUNITIES OF MIGRATION** including vulnerable groups and rural exodus



**LABOR MARKET INTEGRATION**, including human capital investment through better skills adaptation and stronger knowledge transfer

