FLAGSHIP REPORT

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

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

HIGH LEVEL BRAINSTORMING SESSION
▪ Co-organized by CMI and World Bank

FORCED DISPLACEMENT MIGRATION AND HUMAN CAPITAL MOBILITY
NOVEMBER 5, 2019 VILLA VALMER
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