

Aging Population and Its Economic Impact, and Immigration

T20 Recommendations Review

Draft // Work in Progress

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1. Overarching Narrative

-- To be completed and revised --

"Thus far, our underlying narrative was "recoupling": Social prosperity (societal wellbeing) can become decoupled from economic prosperity (GDP); the G20 should focus on social prosperity; and the G20 should seek to recouple economic prosperity with social prosperity.

We are now in the process of evolving this narrative in the direction of "global paradigm change": The existing global paradigm – the interlocking economic, social, political and environmental systems – are not sustainable; the G20 should promote global paradigm change by promoting fundamental and consonant economic, social, political and environmental changes to address major global challenges, from climate change to financial crises."

Some introductory thoughts:

- Major demographic shifts (esp. due to changing age structures and migration) worldwide are transforming the trajectories of economic development
- Challenge: formulating policies so that "this era of demographic change can be turned into one of sustained development progress" (Jim Yong Kim, World Bank Group President)
- direction and pace of demographic change vary from country to country: rapid population growth and young populations in many low-income and lower-middle-income countries (esp. in Africa but also in large parts of Asia) vs. low fertility rates and ageing populations in many upper-middle-income and high-income countries
- while the former face the challenge of creating productive jobs and reducing poverty, the latter are presented with the challenge of dealing with a looming slow-down in economic growth and an increasing demand for pension and health care services
- ➔ successful policies promoting sustainable and inclusive development and growth must take into account demographic changes and need to take a systemic view (i.e. taking into account that economic, societal and environmental challenges / systems are interconnected)
- ➔ social conflicts (e.g. (old-age) poverty, intergenerational conflicts, xenophobia) arising from these demographic shifts need to be addressed both on the national and the global level

2. G20 Commitments and Initiatives

-- To be added --

3. T20 Task Force 10: Aging Population and Its Economic Impact, and Immigration

Task Force Description

The rising trend of aging societies, a result of decreased fertility rates and longer life expectancies, signals drastic changes in the world's demographic structure, as Asia clearly demonstrates. This phenomenon of rapidly aging populations poses a serious challenge to the global economy. As the ratio of the aged to the total population increases and the working population declines, productivity is seriously affected, growth decelerates, and social security systems become less fiscally sustainable. G20 policy makers are mindful of the impacts of aging populations on the global economy. Thus, Task Force 10 (TF10) was established to focus on policy measures and actions aimed toward sustaining inclusive economic growth and well-functioning socioeconomic systems which provide social security to all people. The role of labor migration to alleviate the impact of declining labor forces and working populations will also be explored in the context of well-designed immigration policies that will support aging societies.

Source: <https://t20japan.org/task-forces/aging-population-and-its-economic-impact-immigration/>

A. Macroeconomic impacts and macroeconomic policies in aging society

Challenge

The channel through which demographic changes affect an economy includes savings and investment behavior, labor supply, and aggregate demand and supply responses. More importantly, population aging could decrease the effectiveness of traditional macroeconomic policies, fiscal and monetary policies, to cope with short and mid-term economic challenges. Experiences in some countries with aged population clearly show this phenomenon. What are implications on macroeconomic variables (growth, productivity, inequality, etc.) and how should macroeconomic policies be adjusted and conducted in face of aging population? [source: 2019 Japan T20, Description Task Force 10]

Policy Briefs /Literature

Macroeconomics, Aging and Growth

NBER Working Paper No. 22310, Issued in June 2016

- Ronald Lee

Inevitable population aging and slower population growth will affect the economies of all nations in ways influenced by cultural values, institutional arrangements, and economic incentives. One outcome will be a tendency toward increased capital intensity, higher wages, and lower returns on capital, a tendency partially offset when the elderly are supported by public or private transfers rather than assets, and when economies are open, in which case aging will lead to increased flows of capital and labor. Rising human capital investment per child accompanies the falling fertility that drives population aging, and partially offsets slower labor force growth. Research to date finds little effect on technological progress or labor productivity. National differences in labor supply at older ages, per capita consumption of the elderly relative to younger ages, strength of public pension and health care systems, and health and vitality of the elderly all condition the impact of population aging on the economy. Policy responses include increasing the size of the labor force, mainly by raising the retirement age; reducing benefits and/or raising taxes for public transfer programs for the elderly, with concern for dead-weight loss and the fair distribution of costs across socioeconomic classes; investing more in children to increase the quality and productivity of the future labor force; and public programs that promote fertility by facilitating market work for women with children.

Implementations

-- *To be added* --

B. Labor market reforms to cope with aging population

Challenge

As a population is aging, there will be a shrinking workforce with fewer workers. This warrants the urgent necessity of labor market reforms to ensure more workers remaining in and entering into labor markets. Reform measures include, among others, raising women's labor force participation rate, extending the retirement age, enhancing the labor productivity of older workers, and designing more productivity-based wage scheme. Furthermore, labor market reforms need to develop proper measures to respond labor market condition changes in the mid-, long-term perspectives; including re-training of workers, education system coordination. How could policymakers design and implement tailored policy measures for labor market reforms to cope with challenges of aging population? [source: 2019 Japan T20, Description Task Force 10]

Worldwide, the responsibility for unpaid care work (UCW) falls disproportionately on women and girls, leaving them less time for education, leisure, self-care, political participation, paid work and other economic activities. The social construction of gender roles and responsibilities shapes and reinforces the gender division of labour where men are over-represented in paid work and women in unpaid care work. Yet while these patterns are changing and more women are entering paid work, the bulk of unpaid care work continues to be undertaken by women and girls (Figure 1), leading to longer work days and more time poverty. [source: https://www.g20-insights.org/policy_briefs/the-imperative-of-addressing-care-needs-for-g20-countries/]

Policy Briefs / Literature

The Imperative of Addressing Care Needs for G20 countries

See under 3. C.

Achieving “25 by 25”: Actions to make Women’s Labour Inclusion a G20 Priority

PB G20 Insights: G20 Argentina

- Alina Sorgner (Kiel Institute for the World Economy (IfW))
- Boris Branisa (Instituto de Estudios Avanzados en Desarrollo (INESAD))
- Carolina Robino (International Development Research Centre)
- Cindy Drakeman
- Estela Rivero Fuentes
- Florencia Caro Sachetti (Centro de Implementacion de Politicas Publicas para la Equidad y el Crecimiento (CIPPEC))
- Gala Díaz Langou (Centro de Implementacion de Politicas Publicas para la Equidad y el Crecimiento (CIPPEC))
- Margarita Beneke de Sanfeliu (Fundación Salvadoreña Para El Desarrollo Economico Y Social (FUSADES))
- Paloma Ochoa (Fundación ICBC)

While women's labour insertion has significantly increased, wide gender gaps persist: women participate less in labour markets, their employment conditions are worse, they face glass walls and ceilings and they are discriminated by the law. Achieving gender equity is not only a moral imperative, but it also key for growth and development. The G20 countries have committed to reduce the gap in labour participation 25% by 2025, yet progress has been slim and thus innovative solutions need to be implemented. This document aims to provide policy recommendations to achieve this goal and bridge gender gaps in the world of work.

Aging Population and Effects on Labour Market

Journal Article in: Procedia Economics and Finance, Vol. 1, 2012, pp. 356-364

- Andreea ClaudiaSerban

This paper analyses the influence of demographic conditions on labour market, including also in the study the impact of education. The aging and decreasing population prospects require special attention due to the pressure added on the social security systems. An older labour force is less adaptable to the changing conditions of globalization. Our findings suggest that the effects of unfavourable demographic conditions on labour market can be partially over passed by education in all developed and developing countries all over the world, but especially in European Union. This could imply a growing activity and occupation rates that create resources for supporting the next generations of older but more educated people.

Implementations

-- To be added --

C. Aging and fiscal sustainability and adequacy of social security systems

Challenge

Increased spending on age-related programs due to rapid population aging could bring significant fiscal burdens both in social security systems such as long-term care, public pensions and health insurance and in government finances. This is particularly more challenging in developing countries with less mature and less developed social protection systems. In this regard, key issue is what reform measures should be taken to ensure longer-term sustainability of social security systems and government finances. On the other side, there is increasing demand for some social security enhancement to cope with social problem with demographic changes such as elderly poverty, intergeneration interest conflict etc. How could policymakers design sustainable, adequate, and socially achievable social security system? [source: 2019 Japan T20, Description Task Force 10]

Across the world we confront persistent **care deficits** where care services are either not available, not affordable or are inadequate and insufficient and where women disproportionately bear the responsibilities for caring for others, devoting a greater proportion of their time to caring (Alfers, 2016). Recent research by the Overseas Development Institute underscores that we are indeed facing a global care crisis where care needs outstrip the supply of care services (Samman, Presler-Marshall, & Jones, 2016). [source: https://www.g20-insights.org/policy_briefs/the-imperative-of-addressing-care-needs-for-g20-countries/]

Policy Briefs / Literature

Rethinking the welfare state in the global economy

PB G20 Insights: G20 Argentina

- Fernando Filgueira (Centro de Informaciones y Estudios del Uruguay (CIESU))
- Orsetta Causa (OECD)
- Marc Fleurbaey (International Panel for Social Progress (IPSP))
- Gianluca Grimalda (Kiel Institute for the World Economy (IfW))

Is the welfare state jeopardized by demographic and economic pressures (ageing, globalization, technological progress)? In fact, it is even more needed in a globalized economy, and it can be adapted to enhance its effectiveness in promoting more inclusive growth. This involves: developing pre-market and in-market forms of pre-distribution that reduce inequalities in market incomes and lower the need for redistribution; investing in education and health to develop productivity, civic capacities and well-being; seeking more efficient tax bases such as externalities and rents; breaking intergenerational transmissions of inequalities and boosting social mobility by investment in human capital and wealth redistribution; preparing safety nets for large technological waves; developing international cooperation on tax and social norms. These recommendations are equally relevant for developing and emerging economies and should be considered against the broad challenge that such countries face of establishing a sustainable welfare system.

The Imperative of Addressing Care Needs for G20 countries

PB G20 Insights: G20 Argentina [PB fits well also under 3. B. Labor Market Reforms -> raising women's labor force participation rate]

- [Abigail Hunt \(Overseas Development Institute \(ODI\)\)](#)
- [Carla Isnaldi \(Women 20 Argentina\)](#)
- [Carolina Robino \(International Development Research Centre\)](#)
- [Estela Rivero Fuentes](#)
- [Gala Díaz Langou \(Centro de Implementacion de Politicas Publicas para la Equidad y el Crecimiento \(CIPPEC\)\)](#)
- [Margo Thomas \(Chatham House – The Royal Institute of International Affairs\)](#)
- [Sarah Gammage \(International Center for Research on Women \(ICRW\)\)](#)
- [Urvashi Aneja \(Tandem Research\)](#)

This document outlines the position of a group of research and non-governmental organizations on care needs and care policies in the G20 countries. It provides a summary of why addressing care needs is fundamental for women's economic empowerment and labour market participation and frames these policies in terms of protecting the right to care and be cared for. We call for more effort to recognize, reduce, redistribute and represent unpaid care work and to protect the rights of paid care workers. We provide a number of examples of successful policy and programme initiatives for G20 countries to consider expanding in their own domestic policy agenda as well as their development assistance to further women's economic empowerment globally.

International Handbook on Ageing and Public Policy

Edward Elgar Publishing, 2014

- [Sarah Harper \(ed.\)](#)
- [Kate Hamblin \(ed.\)](#)

The International Handbook on Ageing and Public Policy explores the challenges arising from the ageing of populations across the globe for government, policy makers, the private sector and civil society. It examines various national state approaches to welfare provisions for older people, and highlights alternatives based around the voluntary and third-party sector, families and private initiatives. The Handbook is highly relevant for academics interested in this critical issue, and offers important messages for policy makers and practitioners.

A cross-country analysis of population aging and financial security

Journal Article in: The Journal of the Economics of Ageing, Volume 12, November 2018, pp. 96-117

- [Angela C. Lyons](#)
- [John E. Grable](#)
- [So-Hyun Joo](#)

Throughout the world, policy makers are concerned about the impact that population aging will have on households' financial security, especially those groups most likely to be vulnerable—women, the less educated, and the poor. We use data from the 2014 World Bank Global Findex and supplement it with macroeconomic indicators of old-age security to investigate the financial security of households across both developed (OECD) and developing (non-OECD) countries with various aging populations. Five fundamental indicators of financial security are examined. Results show an aging effect for all measures. The aging effects are largest for those who report saving for old age. Older age groups living in countries with larger aging populations are more likely to save, regardless of OECD status. Also, those who are female, have less education, and lower incomes are particularly vulnerable, especially those living in developing countries. Further, the financial security of those living in non-OECD countries is significantly more likely to be affected by public pension spending and other key indicators of old-age security. Financial inclusion and technological usage also have a significant and positive impact on financial security. These factors could play a key role in promoting savings and improving financial security in aging populations worldwide. The findings from this study have important policy implications given the pressures that some countries' social support and public transfer systems will face in the coming years.

Retirement Security in an Aging Population

Article in: *American Economic Review*, 104 (5), pp. 1-30.

Elderly individuals exhibit wide disparities in their sources of income. For those in the bottom half of the income distribution, Social Security is the most important source of support; program changes would directly affect their well-being. Income from private pensions, assets, and earnings are relatively more important for higher-income elderly individuals, who have more diverse income sources. The trend from private sector defined benefit to defined contribution pension plans has shifted responsibility for retirement security to individuals. A significant subset of the population is unlikely to be able to sustain their standard of living in retirement without higher pre-retirement saving.

Implementations

-- *To be added* --

D. Designing immigration policies to support aging population

Challenge

One way of at least partially offsetting the expected decline in the domestic labor force and improving fiscal sustainability would be migration. However, increasing migration poses important dimension of challenges to be accounted for. Included are ensuring fair, safe and orderly migration, facilitating high-skilled migration and integrating migrants into social systems of host countries with minimum social conflicts. Moreover, even if expansionary immigration policies help increasing domestic labor force, it is still unclear whether this would lead to higher productivity and sounder fiscal environment. How can governments design desirable immigration policies and create such migration-inducing environment? [source: 2019 Japan T20, Description Task Force 10]

Policy Briefs / Literature

Keeping the Knowledge Flowing: Policy Recommendations for Supporting High-skill Migration

PB G20 Insights: G20 Argentina

- Charles P. Martin-Shields (German Development Institute / Deutsches Institut für Entwicklungspolitik (DIE))
- Katrina Munir-Asen (Queen Mary University of London)

As the world of work and education rapidly changes, G20 member states will need high-skilled labor for an increasingly digital future. This kind of competition does not have to be a zero-sum game though – by harmonizing family reunification processes, educational standards, and certain visa processes, G20 members can encourage the flow of skilled labor in ways that support the needs of stakeholders in member states. The recommendations go beyond marginal changes in visa processes, arguing that member states take a holistic approach to creating a high-skill migration regime that encourages mobility for workers in certain high-skill sectors.

Moving for Prosperity: Global Migration and Labor Markets

Policy Research Report by the World Bank Group, 2018

This Policy Research Report, *Moving for Prosperity: Global Migration and Labor Markets*, is an attempt to address this tension between the academic research and the public discourse by focusing on the economic evidence. We suggest a labor market-oriented, economically motivated rationale to the political opposition to migration. Global migration patterns lead to high concentrations of immigrants in certain places, industries, and occupations. For example, the top 10 destination countries account for 60 percent of global immigration. In the United States four states host half of all immigrants, and 10 counties host half of the immigrants in these four states. Immigrants are further concentrated in a narrow set of industries and occupations in specific geographic regions. The same pattern repeats itself in almost every major destination country. It is these geographic and labor market concentrations of immigrants that lead to increased anxiety, insecurity, and potentially significant short-term disruptions

among native-born workers. Furthermore, the positive effects and benefits in the destination labor markets tend to be more diffuse whereas the costs are more concentrated and easily attributable to immigration.

Understanding (and empathizing with) these legitimate economic concerns is critical to informed and effective policy making. The goal should be to ease the costs of short-term dislocations of native-born workers and distribute more widely the economic benefits generated by labor mobility. Proactive interventions to ease the pain and share the gain from immigration are essential to avoid draconian restrictions on immigration that will hurt everybody. Ignoring the massive economic gains of immigration would be akin to leaving billions of hundred-dollar bills on the sidewalk.

Implementations

-- To be added --

E. Aging and financial industry and international capital flows

Challenge

Population aging would require further financial market innovation and development as a variety of financial instruments is needed to help raise long-term saving and investment and manage longevity risk. In addition, with public and private pensions accumulating and decumulating huge assets in many countries, international capital flows could be severely affected. What would be policy recommendations to develop and create financial instruments to meet challenges of population aging and to facilitate international policy coordination to ensure smooth international capital flows? [source: 2019 Japan T20, Description Task Force 10]

Policy Briefs / Literature

-- *To be added* --

Implementations

-- *To be added* --

F. Challenges Related to Young Populations

Challenge

-- To be added --

Policy Briefs / Literature

Demographic dividend or nightmare: A three-part strategy for addressing massive entrants to the workforce

PB G20 Insights: G20 Argentina

- [Anumeha Singh \(PwC India\)](#)
- [Bhavna Batra \(PwC India\)](#)
- [Chaitali Mukherjee \(PwC India\)](#)
- [Shashank Tripathi \(PwC India\)](#)
- [Blair Sheppard \(PwC UK\)](#)

Many nations throughout the world are confronting a demographic bulge in which a very large number of people are entering the workforce or secondary and university education. India, for example, will require 12-14million new jobs every year for the next 15 years and 76 million new secondary and 21 million new university students over the same period, and Central Africa and parts of Southeast Asia are not far behind. Without dramatically different thinking, meeting this challenge will simply not be possible. The availability of new and effective approaches to addressing this demographic trend means India will either inherit a major demographic dividend or nightmare. And, we have very little time to make a difference.

In three related PwC1 reports, the Winning Leap, the Nagarik Framework and Reimagining Leadership, we are intending to provide a comprehensive approach to addressing this demographic dividend. The first describes the India opportunity at the middle and bottom of the demographic and economic pyramid (The Winning Leap). The second is focused on understanding the economic development requirements of the state of Uttar Pradesh, India and the means to create sustainable livelihood in the state, as one example of planning for development in a region with significant economic disadvantage (The Nagarik Project). The third defines the unique leadership capabilities required in India to steer the workforce to success by 2030 and the sustainable means to develop them (Reimagining Leadership: Steering India's workforce in 2030).

Through these studies, we identified three essential components for achieving this economic dividend: build an aggressive, citizen-centered plan for economic growth that recognises the real starting conditions of a region; adopt a leapfrog strategy focused upon building a massive number of entrepreneurs at a local level in addition to the traditional focus on a corporate growth model; and build a cadre of leaders who can design and implement such strategies. Without any of the three components the dividend will not be met. Strategies unsuited to the starting conditions will result in limited success;

traditional approaches will only close part of the gap; and the lack of leaders to make the change happen will mean the ideas remain on paper or fail to execute.

Implementations

-- To be added --

G. Migration

Task Force Description

The Task Force on Forced Migration aims at stimulating debate and providing innovative, dispassionate and evidence-based policy options to the G20 (and beyond) on how to empower forced migrants. The focus will be on policy interventions to ensure that the basic needs of forced migrants are met, including by encouraging economic self-reliance through legal work and access to public services, focusing on host countries outside the EU. Beyond policy interventions in countries of first asylum, the Task Force on Forced Migration will also consider supporting measures at the international level.

[description of the T20 Germany Task Force on Forced Migration]

The task force will study each country's experiences regarding forced migration as well as migration flows driven by economic and demographical factors.

[description of the T20 Argentina Task Force on Migration]

G.1 Migration Policies and Governance

Challenge

-- To be added --

Policy Briefs / Literature

Strengthening Data on Migration to Inform Policy Making

PB G20 Insights: G20 Argentina

- [Katharine Donato \(Georgetown University\)](#)
- [Marcela Cerrutti](#)
- [Mariana Beheran \(International Organization for Migration\)](#)
- [Silvia Giorgiuli \(El Colegio de México\)](#)

International migration constitutes a central component of the globalized world, motivated for the search to improve life prospects. It has become a more complex phenomenon regarding the drivers, management and governability, and reception and integration. In this context, there is a need to count on robust empirical based evidence to inform and contribute to policy discussions and recommendations about international migration matters. It is necessary to better understand how individuals and states can best take advantage of the opportunities migration offers while addressing its challenges for societies and individuals in full respect of their human rights.

The G20 Countries Should Assume Leadership of the Forced Migration Crisis and Mitigate the Deficiencies of the Existing Governance System

PB G20 Insights: G20 Germany

- [Syed Munir Khasru \(The Institute for Policy, Advocacy, and Governance \(IPAG\)\)](#)
- [Kazi Mitul Mahmud \(The Institute for Policy, Advocacy, and Governance \(IPAG\)\)](#)
- [Avia Nahreen \(The Institute for Policy, Advocacy, and Governance \(IPAG\)\)](#)

The G20 countries should lead the initiatives for mitigating the global forced migration crisis by devising long-term, effective, inclusive, and humane solutions. G20 represents contemporary global economic and political superpowers, giving it the unique opportunity to assume a leadership role. The challenges that currently plague the migration governance system are inefficient & bureaucratic funding structure; inconsistent and antiquated national and international asylum policies; ineffective refugee resettlement strategies; and absence of global governance to oversee and provide humanitarian services during transition. The essential reforms for the system involve members sharing equitable burden, achieving policy coherence, and institutionalizing refugee transportation resettlement services.

Building Global Governance for ‘Climate Refugees’

PB G20 Insights: G20 Germany

- [Aarsi Sagar \(Indian Council for Research on International Economic Relations \(ICRIER\)\)](#)
- [Benjamin Schraven \(German Development Institute / Deutsches Institut für Entwicklungspolitik \(DIE\)\)](#)
- [Cristina Cattaneo \(Fondazione Eni Enrico Mattei \(FEEM\)\)](#)
- [Emily Wilkinson \(Overseas Development Institute \(ODI\)\)](#)
- [Katriona McGlade \(Ecologic Institute\)](#)
- [Lloyd Axworthy \(International Institute for Sustainable Development \(IISD\)\)](#)
- [Nedson Pophiwa \(Africa Institute of South Africa\)](#)

Global governance of displaced and trapped populations, forced migration and refugees is not prepared for the numbers likely to manifest under a changing climate. G20 has responsibility to prepare, push for reform, and initiate annual reviews to enhance a humanitarian response to aid climate mobility.

Regional Integration and Migration between Low-and-Middle-Income Countries: Regional initiatives need to be strengthened

PB G20 Insights: G20 Argentina

- [Afaf Rahim \(Kiel Institute for the World Economy \(IfW\)\)](#)
- [Eva Dick \(German Development Institute / Deutsches Institut für Entwicklungspolitik \(DIE\)\)](#)
- [Matteo Villa \(Italian Institute for International Political Studies \(ISPI\)\)](#)
- [Matthias Lücke \(Kiel Institute for the World Economy \(IfW\)\)](#)
- [Claas Schneiderheinze \(Kiel Institute for the World Economy \(IfW\)\)](#)
- [Benjamin Schraven \(German Development Institute / Deutsches Institut für Entwicklungspolitik \(DIE\)\)](#)

Regional migration within Africa and other developing regions is vital for the economic development of countries of origin and destination and for the welfare of migrants and their families (as recognized by

SDG 10.7). Going forward, regional migration will be a crucial tool for countries of origin and destination to adapt to demographic trends and environmental changes. Although regional organizations have invested increasing efforts in the promotion of orderly, safe and regular migration, they have received scant acknowledgment in international policies and processes. Yet, they are the most important and most promising entities to promote more liberal migration regimes. The international community, and G20 countries in particular, should support capacity building for these regional organizations and involve them fully in relevant policy dialogues.

G20 policy makers should support wider religious roles in refugee resettlement

PB G20 Insights: G20 Germany

- [Shaun Casey \(Berkley Center for Religion\)](#)
- [Attalah Fitzgibbon \(Islamic Relife Worldwide\)](#)
- [Azza Karam \(UNFPA\)](#)
- [Dr. Majbritt Lyck-Bowen \(Centre of Religion, Reconciliation and Peace, University of Winchester\)](#)
- [Katherine Marshall \(World Faiths Development Dialogue\)](#)
- [Ulrich Nitschke \(International Partnership on Religion and Sustainable Development \(PaRD\)\)](#)
- [Dr. Mark Owen \(Centre of Religion, Reconciliation and Peace, University of Winchester\)](#)
- [Isabel Phiri \(World Council of Churches \(WVC\)\)](#)
- [Alberto Quattrucci \(Community of Sant'Egidio\)](#)
- [Rabbi Awraham Soetendorp \(Jacob Soetendorp Institute for Human Values\)](#)
- [Msgr. Robert Vitillo \(International Catholic Migration Commission\)](#)

Religious entities play significant roles in the current refugee/ forced migration crisis. These roles include innovative and experience based ideas to address broken aspects of the humanitarian system, overall advocacy on behalf of refugees and migrants based on humanitarian and spiritual principles, direct action in refugee camps and communities, action in communities that refugees and migrants flee, and support for refugee integration in host countries, including explicit efforts to promote social cohesion and address trauma. Broadly, however, religious factors and contributions are poorly understood and insufficiently taken into account by policy makers and in think tank analyses of these (among other) issues. In each area of religious engagement measures to harmonize and enhance efforts could increase impact.

This brief focuses on the European and US resettlement challenge, which is linked in multiple ways to the broader crisis of forced migration. The G20 in its approach to the forced migration crisis and specifically to resettlement and reintegration should engage more directly with religious actors as central partners. These actors should be part of policy discussions on issues like criteria for resettlement, engagement with host communities to assure welcome, a sharp focus on the protection of unaccompanied or separated children, special measures to counter risky transit like the humanitarian corridor proposal, and post arrival reintegration including education and trauma healing. Recognition of and support for religious engagement could help to counter the fears and negative responses that affect political responses to refugee resettlement. Closer cooperation with key religious actors could substantively strengthen integration processes.

[Building an institution of ombudsman for migrant rights in host country for a secure and prosperous society](#)

PB G20 Insights: G20 Argentina

- [Farrukh Irnazarov \(Central Asian Development Institute\)](#)
- [Gaukhar Nurgalieva \(Skolkovo Institute for Emerging Markets Studies\)](#)
- [Vladimir Korovkin \(Skolkovo Institute for Emerging Markets Studies\)](#)

Migration is a complex and often disregarded process affecting the fates of people and states – in both countries of origin and destination countries. Russian society has been historically forming as a multi-ethnic country with diverse religions, languages and cultures. Due to various political and socio-economic turbulences, numerous wars and conflicts of the past, several waves of migration have taken place in the Eurasian region and shaped the modern Russia’s migration face.

The Russian government recognized the importance of migration and liberalized its migration legislation towards citizens of the former USSR and to those who belong to the so-called “Russian world” – speak the Russian language and share Russian values. This was a prudent step to attract skilled and productive migrants and to improve the demographic situation in the country. However, uneven spatial development of the country served as an impediment to attract the best human resources from the CIS countries, as newcomers had to settle in far from major economic centers, such as Moscow and Saint-Petersburg. On the other hand, Russia experienced a big influx of labor migrants from the CIS countries right upon the dissolution of the Soviet Union. This sporadic and self-organized migration was and has been, conversely, directed to major economic centers, such as Moscow, Saint-Petersburg, Kazan, Kaliningrad, Yekaterinburg, etc.

Thus, Russia has been facing an interesting situation: it was able to attract more skilled migrants to remote areas, while self-governed labor migration streams ended up in major economic centers that created many challenges, such as escalating social tension, security concerns, economic disparities and political disagreements both within and outside the country. Therefore, the Russian experience is worth having a more detailed look and discussing at the global scale.

Implementations

-- To be added --

G.2 Managing Migration in the Host Countries: Ensuring Funding, Education and Integration

Challenge

-- To be added --

Policy Briefs / Literature

Getting into School: Looking for Indicators of Integration

PB G20 Insights: G20 Argentina

- [Güven Sak \(Economic Policy Research Foundation of Turkey \(TEPAV\)\)](#)
- [Murat Kenanoğlu \(Economic Policy Research Foundation of Turkey \(TEPAV\)\)](#)
- [Omar Kadkoy \(Economic Policy Research Foundation of Turkey \(TEPAV\)\)](#)
- [Ayşegül Düşündere \(Economic Policy Research Foundation of Turkey \(TEPAV\)\)](#)
- [Seçil Gülbudak Dil \(Economic Policy Research Foundation of Turkey \(TEPAV\)\)](#)

This policy brief is attempting to identify possible key performance indicators (KPI) for measuring refugee integration policies in host countries. Accordingly, the identified KPIs, therefore, must be as easily indigenized by the broad public as possible. This Policy Brief seeks to draw upon the positive correlation observed between the refugees' schooling rates and overall integration. Moreover, the findings could also prove to be a tool to evaluate the realization levels of objectively agreeable targets set both for the fairness and the effectiveness of the support provided to refugees.

Barriers to access to education for migrant children

PB G20 Insights: G20 Argentina

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- [Faton Bislimi \(Kosovo Public Policy Center & RIT Kosovo \(AUK\), Kosovo\)](#)
- [Fawwaz A. Momani \(Refugees, Displaced Persons, and Forced Migration Studies Centre\)](#)
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- [Konosoang Sobane \(Human Sciences Research Council \(HSRC\)\)](#)

As migration trends escalate and child migrations patterns rise, G20 countries need to rethink policy frameworks and ensure that they facilitate ease of access to education for migrant children. Policies around regularization of stay, inclusive pedagogies and education funding should be strategically developed to enhance enrollments of children of school going age in schools. In the long run these children will become a worthwhile investment as a skilled labor force, participating meaningfully in the labour market and in the economy.

Education and Skills Development in the Context of Forced Migration

PB G20 Insights: G20 Germany

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The authors call on G20 leaders to emphasise the urgent need to address education and skills development for refugee children and youth in host countries. G20 leaders should also promote the updating and responsiveness of national education systems in terms of quantity and quality to address current migration challenges in both host countries and countries of origin. To facilitate the inclusion of refugee children and youth in formal and non-formal education systems of host countries, G20 leaders should provide additional financing, and redirect existing funds, to support education infrastructure and favourable framework conditions. We also suggest measures to intensify cooperation with local ministries of education, and to increase international cooperation in accreditation of education for refugees. We urge the G20 to strongly support international efforts to provide access to educational opportunities for refugees at all levels, including higher education.

Forced Migrants: Labour Market Integration and Entrepreneurship

PB G20 Insights: G20 Germany

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- [Omar Kadkoy \(Economic Policy Research Foundation of Turkey \(TEPAV\)\)](#)
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In 2015, worldwide forced displacement was at its highest recorded level, surpassing 65 million. Out of this number, nearly 20 million people are those who fled their countries of origin to seek refuge in third countries. International responsibility sharing in terms of hosting the historical levels of refugee flows has so far been inadequate. Today, lower- and upper-middle income countries host 65 percent of the world's refugees, mostly in urban settings. Whereas refugee camps provide access to basic needs such as shelter, food and healthcare, displaced individuals living in urban settings have to sustain their needs through their own means. In turn, this requires access to labour market.

To facilitate formal labour market integration of refugees in host countries, the authors call on G20 to mobilize the private sector in developing sustainable solutions for the global refugee crisis, endorse a “Virtual Observatory for Refugee Integration” to monitor integration processes of refugees in host countries around the world, and encourage its members and host communities to initiate startup visa programmes for refugees.

Sustainable Way of Social Integration: Job Generation – How to Estimate and Compare the Cost of Employing One More Refugee?

PB G20 Insights: G20 Argentina

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The objective of this policy brief is to elaborate on a new international corporation mechanism to integrate Syrian refugees into local economies. To specify each country's role in the possible collaboration mechanism, G20 could develop a quantitative methodology to measure the cost of employing one more refugee per hosting country. The result of the analyses could provide an ability to measure every dollar's capacity to generate jobs for refugees across countries. Thereafter, the result could give a chance to calibrate the responsibility sharing among countries hosting refugees in relation to job generating opportunities.

More Financial Burden-Sharing for Developing Countries that Host Refugees

PB G20 Insights: G20 Germany

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This Policy Brief is the result of an extensive consultation process in the T20 Task Force on Forced Migration. In addition to discussions at two Task Force workshops, we have also received detailed written comments from members of international organizations, political foundations, and think tanks. While these contributions account for the substance of this policy brief (and are most gratefully acknowledged), the coordinating authors [1] remain responsible for this summary of a wide-ranging and, at times, controversial debate.

The authors call on G20 leaders to extend more predictable and substantial support to low-and-middle-income countries that host refugees, in recognition of the global public good that these countries provide. Together with other high-income countries, G20 countries should fully cover the cost of providing for the basic and social needs of refugees. They should also help to expand public services and infrastructure to cover the needs of refugees as well as resident populations. G20 countries should work with host countries to ensure that refugees are granted a firm legal status that promotes their social inclusion and opportunities for employment and entrepreneurship.

Preparing Cities to Manage Migration

PB G20 Insights: G20 Argentina

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- [Hazem Galal \(PwC UAE\)](#)

The authors call upon G20 leaders to recognize cities as active agents in managing migration, in recognition of the fact that migrants tend to settle in urban areas, when they arrive in their destination

country. G20 countries need to strengthen institutional capacity at the city level, empowering cities to determine the legal status and protect the rights of all migrants (voluntary and involuntary). We urge G20 countries to focus on the key challenges cities are presented with, as a result of migration, particularly the provision of affordable housing, education and skills development, access to health services (including mental health services), access to transportation modes, additional stress on the natural environment and increased consumption and waste. We encourage G20 countries to make evidence based decisions rather than based on public opinion, perception and sentiments. To ensure inclusivity and integration, G20 countries should work with city leaders to engage migrants in their urban planning processes. We ask the G20 countries to consult with the private sector not only as potential migrant employers, but also as a catalyst of economic and social change by lending voices on formulating migration policies, contributing to multi-stakeholder partnerships involving all actors and as solutions providers.

Repatriation Challenges faced by Developing First Asylum Countries & the International Response Mechanism: The Case of Myanmar Rohingyas in Bangladesh

PB G20 Insights: G20 Argentina

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The leaders of G20, the association of the 20 leading economies of the world, are in a unique position to formulate a support & monitoring platform to (i) provide international assistance to developing first asylum countries, (ii) exert collective diplomatic pressure on countries and governments forcibly removing inhabitants from their settlements on the basis of race, religion and ethnicity, (iii) conduct credible fact finding in conflict zones, (iv) monitor safe and ethical repatriation of refugees to their own countries of origin and (v) advocate and popularize the use of the latest technologies to provide legitimate identification to refugees without any credible IDs.

Implementations

-- To be added --