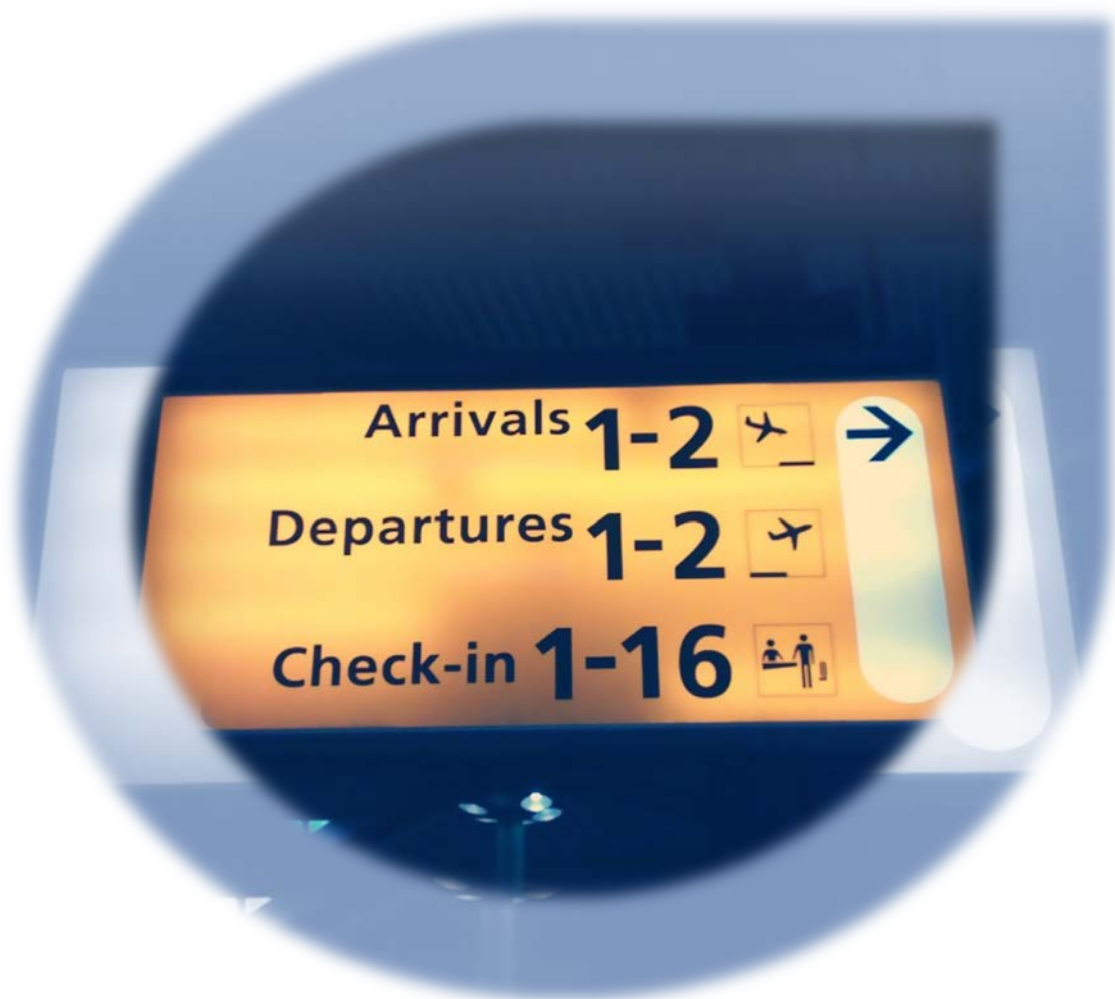


INTERNATIONAL MIGRATION IN THE OIC COUNTRIES



OIC Outlook Series

August 2013



ORGANISATION OF ISLAMIC COOPERATION
STATISTICAL, ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL RESEARCH
AND TRAINING CENTRE FOR ISLAMIC COUNTRIES

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STATISTICAL, ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL RESEARCH AND TRAINING CENTRE FOR ISLAMIC COUNTRIES
(SESRIC)

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INTRODUCTION

International migration represents any cross border movement by people from one country to another as a result of various factors. Historically, the migratory flows exhibited distinct patterns throughout the decades. Between the mid-19th century and start of World War I, the new world received mass flows of voluntary migration due to increasing welfare, affordable transport costs, and colonial connections between countries (from Europe to new world). However, during this period some governments took actions to block the migration flows especially from the Asian countries. In addition to these restrictive policies, the Great Depression that broke out at the beginning of 1930s caused a decrease in migrant flows to the Western Hemisphere. The recovery of the countries during the post-World War II period necessitated more manpower and migration flows then took place reversely from the post-colonial countries to Europe. The USA mostly attracted migrants from Latin America and Asia during this period. The employment opportunities found in the developed world accompanied by the decreasing costs in land and air travel encouraged many people in developing countries to migrate to the West. These fluxes eventually changed the demographic structures of the recipient countries, making them multicultural societies. Today, global economic trends set the migratory patterns. Particularly, migration within countries (from rural areas to cities based on labour-driven motives) or between countries of similar development levels is much more pronounced in the policy papers than the migration from the developing to the developed countries (The Levin Institute, 2013).

Lee proposed two groups of factors causing migrations: Supply-Push and Demand-Pull Factors (Lee, 1966). In order for people to migrate, they must come up against with the supply-push factors that are negative aspects, and benefits

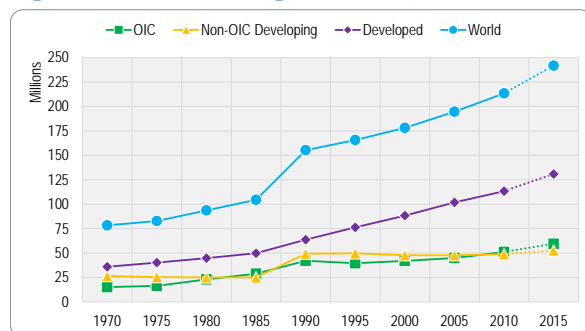
missing in the sending countries compelling people to leave and can be found in various forms including unemployment, poverty, political turmoil, and environmental problems. Additionally, to trigger a migration, people also must be encouraged with extra benefits in the receiving country, known as demand-pull factors. Demand-pull factors are the positive aspects of the receiving countries that motivate people to move there; including employment opportunities, welfare, political stability, and suitable environmental conditions. Due to the complementary nature of these two factors, it is necessary that the reason to emigrate (the push) from the source be corrected by the matching pull at the destination. Yet, the compensation of the push by the pull is not sufficient to develop the migratory flows between the source and the destination unless the physical, economic, cultural or political impediments to migration; i.e. intervening obstacles or en-route factors, are removed (Solem, et al., 2010). Besides supply-push and demand-pull factors, network factors also play a role in migration (Cox, 1972). Networks encompass everything from moneylenders who provide the funds needed to pay a smuggler for help crossing the border to employers or friends and relatives at the destination who help migrants find jobs and places to live (Martin & Zürcher, 2008). From this aspect, network factors facilitate the migration from the origin to the destination given the degree of existing flows of information has increased from the destination to the origin after the initial migration occurred.

The purpose of this OIC Outlook is to depict the international migration in the OIC Countries. The data used are from the World Development Indicators (WDI) Database, "Migration and Remittances Factbook 2011", and Bilateral Migration and Remittances website of the World Bank.

1 INTERNATIONAL MIGRATION STOCK IN OIC COUNTRIES

Migration stock is the number of people born in a country other than that in which they live, including refugees. In 2010, the international migration stock (IMS) reached approximately 215 million people from about 78 million in 1970, representing an increase of about 175%. The OIC Countries group recorded an increase of 235% from 15 million in 1970 to 51 million in 2010. Assuming that the exponential growth rate for the last four decades remains constant, the total IMS in 2015 will climb to 250 million people in the world, and 60 million in the OIC Countries group (Figure 1).

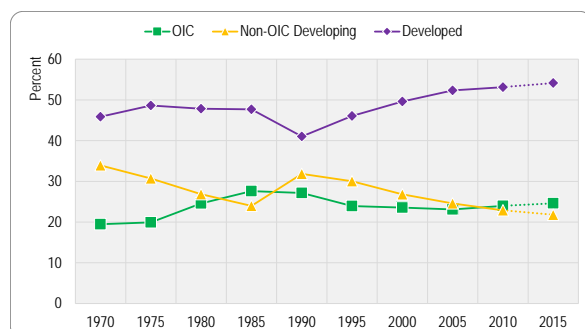
Figure 1 International Migration Stock, 1970-2015



Source: SESRIC SID staff calculations; World Bank, WDI

Figure 2 shows that the OIC Countries group accounted for almost 20% of the total IMS in 1970. This share recorded a 4-percentage-point increase from 1970 and reached 24% in 2010. The Developed Countries group increased their share in the total IMS from 46% in 1970 to 53% in 2010, corresponding to a 7-percentage-point increase between the two periods. On the other hand, the Non-OIC Developing Countries recorded a decrease of 11 percentage points from 34% in 1970 to 23% in 2010.

Figure 2 International Migration Stock, Share in Total, 1970-2015

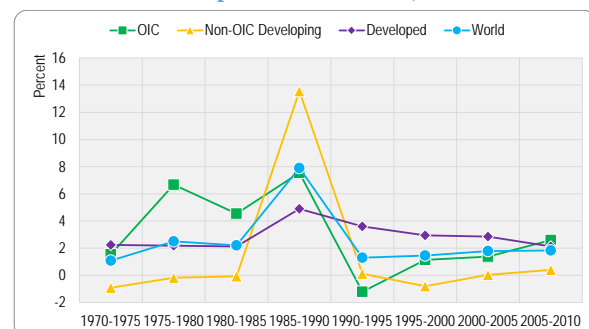


Source: SESRIC SID staff calculations; World Bank, WDI

When the annual exponential IMS growth rates in the OIC Countries, Non-OIC Developing Countries, Developed Countries, and the World are taken into consideration for the period between 1970 and 2010 based on 5-year periods, a sharp increase between 1985 and 1990 is noticed in all the regions (Figure 3). According to the 1997 UN Secretary

General's Report on "World Demographic Trends", the reasons for this sharp increase vary by geographic location (UNDESA, 1997). The sharp increase of the IMS in Western Asia is connected to the foreign worker inflow to the oil-producing countries of the region whose revenues increased noticeably after the oil-price rises of the 1970s. The statistics also indicate that labour flows to the region have not declined during the 1990s. The noticeable increase of the IMS in Central America is the result of the civil strife and conflict that reigned in the region during the 1980s. In Europe, the IMS increases during 1985-1990 are associated with the end of the Cold War and with the relaxation of exit controls in Eastern and Central European countries and in the former USSR whose collapse increased migration directed to developed countries with market economies. The major source of IMS in Europe since 1990 has been the former Yugoslavia. In Africa, the IMS increases recorded during 1985-1990 are mainly linked to the rising number of refugees in the region. For the period 2005 and 2010, the IMS in the OIC Countries group recorded the highest annual exponential growth rate, 2.6%, among other groups. The OIC Countries was followed by Developed Countries (2.1%), World (1.8%), and Non-OIC Developing Countries (0.4%). It is noteworthy that while the annual exponential IMS growth rates in the Developed Countries have increased at a diminishing pace, the OIC Countries group have recorded growth rates at an increasing pace after 1995.

Figure 3 Annual Exponential International Migration Stock Growth Rate per 5-Year Periods, 1970-2010

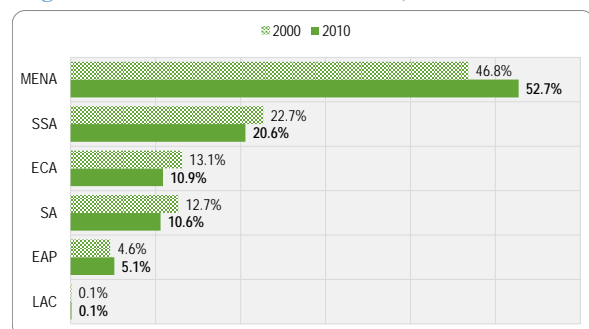


Source: SESRIC SID staff calculations; World Bank, WDI

As to the regional distribution of the IMS in the OIC Countries group, the Middle East and North Africa (MENA) constituted the majority of the IMS in the decade between 2000 and 2010 with an increase of 5.9 percentage points from 46.8% in 2000 to 52.7% in 2010. The Sub-Saharan Africa (SSA), Europe and Central Asia (ECA), and South Asia (SA) had shares of 20.6%, 10.9% and 10.6%, respectively, in the OIC IMS in 2010. Despite having had the 42% of the OIC IMS in 2010, the OIC Countries in these three regions recorded declines of 2.1, 2.3 and 2.1 percentage points, respectively, when compared with their IMS shares in 2000. The East Asia and the Pacific (EAP), and Latin America and the Caribbean (LAC) had 5.1% and

0.1% of the OIC IMS, respectively in 2010 with increase of 0.5 percentage points for the EAP and no change for the LAC from their 2000 IMS shares (Figure 4).

Figure 4 Regional Distribution of the International Migration Stock in the OIC Countries, 2000 vs. 2010

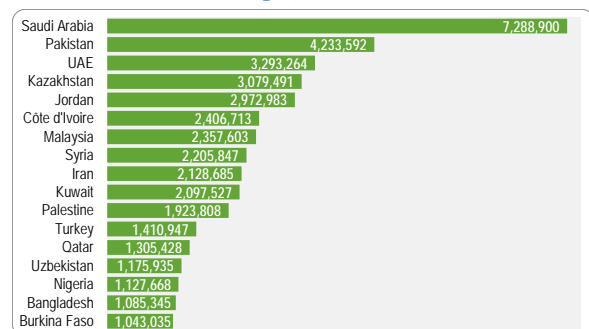


Source: SESRIC SID staff calculations; World Bank, WDI

In 2010, 17 out of 57 OIC Countries had an IMS over one million people (Figure 5). With about 41 million migrants, these 17 OIC Countries hosted about 80% of the OIC IMS in 2010. Saudi Arabia together with 6 other OIC Countries including Pakistan, UAE, Kazakhstan, Jordan, Côte d'Ivoire, and Malaysia had 50% of the OIC IMS in the same year.

When the regional classification of these 17 OIC Countries with an IMS over one million people is considered, it is seen that 56.4% of the OIC IMS belonged to the MENA, and the remaining 43.6% belonged to the ECA (13.8%), SA (12.9%), SSA (11.1%), and EAP (5.7%) in 2010.

Figure 5 OIC Countries with an International Migration Stock over 1 Million People, 2010



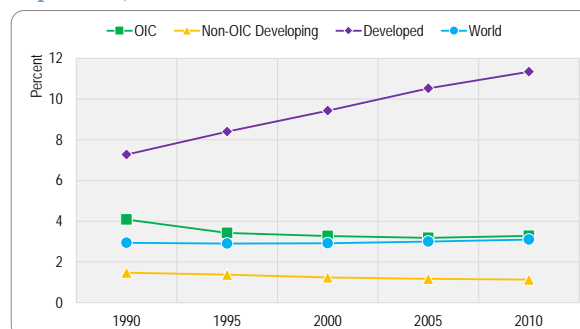
Source: World Bank, WDI

The IMS as a percentage of total population in the OIC Countries decreased by 0.8 percentage points from 4.1% in 1990 to 3.3% in 2010. The OIC IMS to total population ratio remained above that of the Non-OIC Developing Countries and the World between 1990 and 2010. However, the IMS to total population ratios of the OIC Countries and Non-OIC Developing Countries have showed a continuous decrease since 1990.

Between 1990 and 2010, while the IMS to total population ratio of the Non-OIC Developing Countries declined by 0.3 percentage points, that of the World grew by 0.2 percentage points. In contrast to the relatively low IMS to total population ratios of the OIC Countries, Non-OIC

Developing Countries and the World, international migrants constituted 11.3% of the population of the Developed Countries in 2010. In 1990, this ratio was 7.3% (Figure 6).

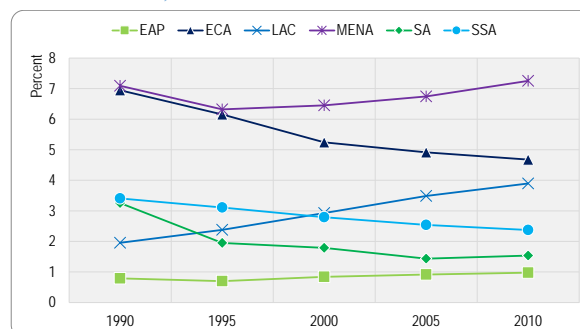
Figure 6 International Migration Stock, % of Total Population, 1990-2010



Source: SESRIC SID staff calculations; World Bank, WDI

On a regional basis, the OIC Countries in the MENA had the highest IMS to total population ratios between 1990 and 2010, being 7.1% and 7.3%, respectively. The OIC Countries in the MENA were followed by the Member Countries in the ECA, LAC, SSA, SA, and EAP in 2010. While the OIC Countries in the ECA, SA, and SSA recorded decreases of 2.3, 1.7, and 1 percentage points, respectively; the IMS to total population ratios of the OIC Countries in the LAC, MENA, and EAP grew by 1.9, 0.2 and 0.2 percentage points, respectively, from 1990 to 2010 (Figure 7).

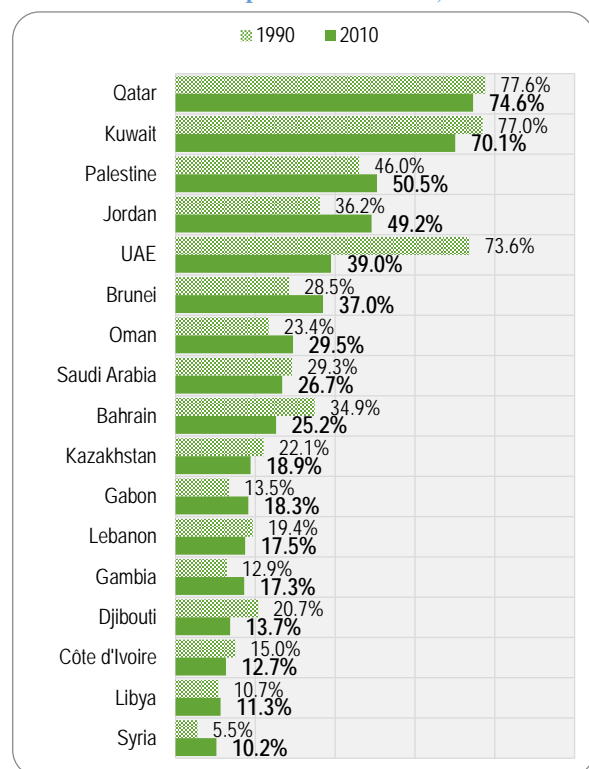
Figure 7 Regional Distribution of the International Migration Stock as a % of the Total Population in the OIC Countries, 1990-2010



Source: SESRIC SID staff calculations; World Bank, WDI

At the individual OIC country level, there are striking facts about the IMS as a percentage of the total population in 2010. The number of OIC Countries with an IMS as a percentage of the total population over 10% was 17. The OIC Countries with IMS as a percentage of the total population over 50% were Kuwait, Qatar, and Palestine. The OIC Countries falling in the IMS as a percentage of the total population between 25% and 50% were Jordan, UAE, Brunei, Oman, Saudi Arabia, and Bahrain. There were 8 OIC Countries falling within the 10% to 25% range in 2010. As to the ratio change, Jordan recorded the highest increase with 13 percentage points while UAE had the highest decrease with 34.6 percentage points from 1990 to 2010 (Figure 8).

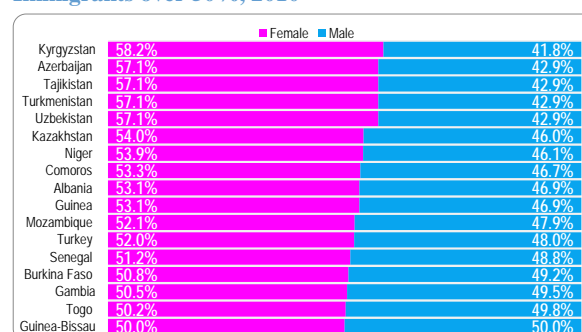
Figure 8 OIC Countries with International Migration Stock as % of Total Population over 10%, 1990 vs. 2010



Source: SESRIC SID staff calculations; World Bank, WDI

The gender profile of the IMS in the OIC Countries showed also differences in 2010. In the period, females as percentage of the IMS in the OIC Countries ranged between 13.9% (Bangladesh) and 58.2% (Kyrgyzstan). The number of OIC Countries with females as percentage of the IMS over 50% was 17. The high ranking OIC Countries were from ECA, as Kyrgyzstan leading the list (58.2%) and followed by Azerbaijan, Tajikistan, Turkmenistan, Uzbekistan (all 57.1%), and Kazakhstan (54%). In fact, 8 out of 17 OIC Countries with females as percentage of the IMS over 50% were from ECA. 9 OIC Countries in SSA had ranges between 50% (Guinea-Bissau) to 53.9% (Niger) (Figure 9).

Figure 9 OIC Countries with Females as % of Immigrants over 50%, 2010



Source: World Bank, Migration & Remittances Factbook 2011

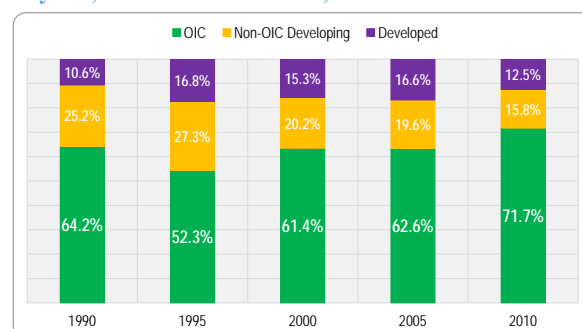
2 REFUGEES IN OIC COUNTRIES

One of the components of the IMS is refugees. A refugee is someone who “owing to a well-founded fear of being persecuted for reasons of race, religion, nationality, membership of a particular social group or political opinion, is outside the country of his nationality, and is unable to, or owing to such fear, is unwilling to avail himself of the protection of that country.” (UNHCR, 2013). Refugees and migrants differ fundamentally from each other. While migrants choose to move in order to improve the future prospects of themselves and their families, the motive of refugees in leaving their homes behind is to save their lives or preserve their freedom.

In 2010, there were about 15.5 million refugees in the world, down by 4.3 million from 19.8 million refugees in 1990. The refugees in the OIC Countries constituted 71.7% of the total refugees in the world in 2010, up by 7.5 percentage points from 64.2% in 1990. The Non-OIC Developing and Developed Countries groups hosted within their boundaries 15.8% (down by 9.3 percentage points from 25.2% in 1990) and 12.5% (up by 1.9 percentage points from 10.6% in 1990) of global refugee population in 2010 (Figure 10).

On a regional basis, the OIC Countries in the MENA hosted 71.3% of the refugee population found within the boundaries of OIC Countries in 2010, up by almost 18 percentage points from 53.3% in 1990. Following the

Figure 10 Refugee Population by Country/Territory of Asylum, Share in World Total, 1990-2010

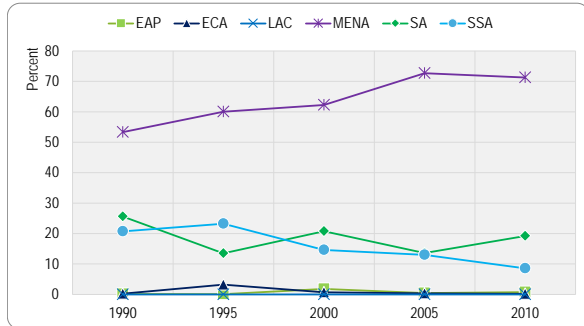


Source: SESRIC SID staff calculations; World Bank, WDI

MENA, in 2010 the OIC Countries in the SA hosted 19.2% (down by 6.4 percentage points from 1990), and the SSA hosted 8.6% (down by 12.13 percentage points from 1990) of those refugees. This ratio was 0.8% for the EAP (up by 0.6 percentage point from 1990) and 0.2% for the ECA (down by 0.02 percentage point from 1990) in 2010 (Figure 11).

The refugee population by country/territory of asylum (country/territory where an asylum claim was filed) to respective IMS ratio showed a decline in all groups between 1990 and 2010. Within two decades, the World average fell by 5.5 percentage points from 12.8% in 1990 to 7.3% in 2010. Despite the decline, the OIC Countries group had a

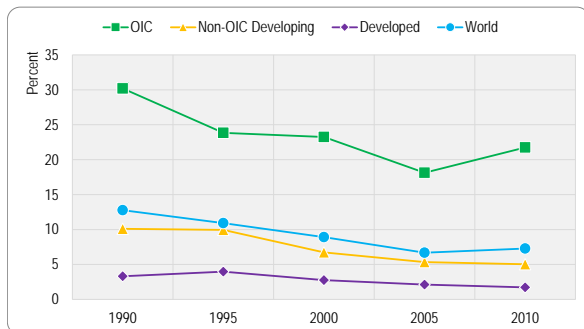
Figure 11 Regional Distribution of the Refugee Population by Country/Territory of Asylum in the OIC Countries, % of the OIC Total, 1990-2010



Source: SESRIC SID staff calculations; World Bank, WDI

refugee population by country/territory of asylum to IMS ratio (21.7%) more than that of the Non-OIC Developing Countries (5%), Developed Countries (1.7%), and World (7.3%). This ratio in the OIC Countries and Non-OIC Developing Countries decreased by 8.4 and 5.1 percentage points from 1990 to 2010, respectively; whereas, the decrease in the Developed Countries was only 1.6 percentage point in the same period (Figure 12).

Figure 12 Refugee Population by Country/Territory of Asylum as % of International Migrant Stock, 1990-2010

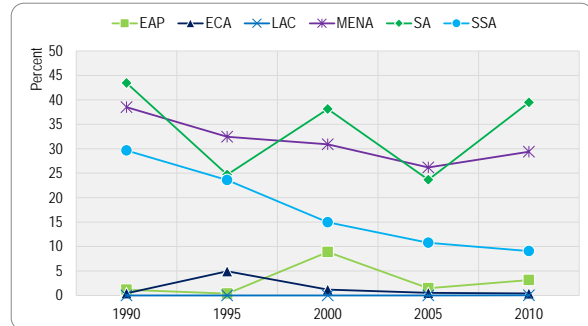


Source: SESRIC SID staff calculations; World Bank, WDI

The OIC regions did not show homogenous ratios of refugee population by country/territory of asylum to their respective IMS between 1990 and 2010. The only exception was the OIC Countries in LAC where the ratio was almost 0% during the course of these two decades. In 2010, the OIC Countries in SA had the highest ratio of refugee population by country/territory of asylum to IMS with 39.5%, down by 4 percentage points from 43.4% in 1990. It was followed by the MENA, SSA, EAP, and ECA with 29.4%, 9.1%, 3.1% and 0.4%, respectively. The decline in the ratio from 1990 was the highest in the SSA region, being -20.6 percentage points. While the decline from 1990 in the ratio for MENA was 9.1 percentage points, an increase of 2 percentage points was observed for the EAP. No changes were recorded for the ECA and LAC regions between 1990 and 2010 (Figure 13).

14 OIC Countries in 2010 had more than 25 refugees per 100 migrants. 9 out of the 14 OIC Countries with 25 refugees per 100 migrant were from MENA, followed by 4 OIC Countries from SSA and 1 OIC Member Country from SA.

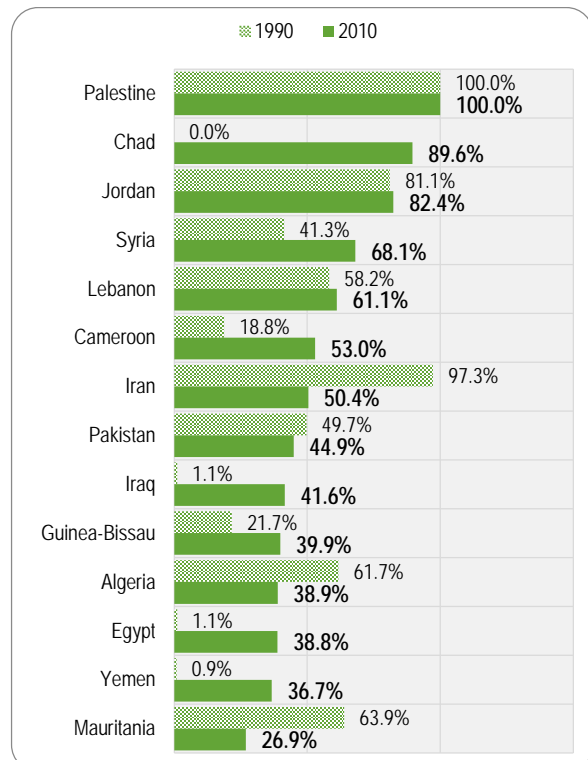
Figure 13 Refugee Population by Country/Territory of Asylum as a % of International Migration Stock in the OIC Member Countries per Geographic Regions, 1990-2010



Source: SESRIC SID staff calculations; World Bank, WDI

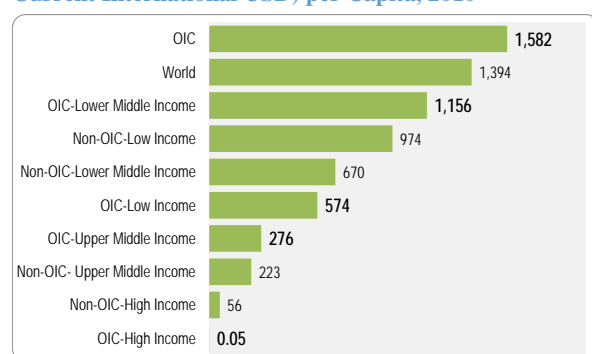
The year 2010 data show that nearly all the migrants in Palestine, and more than half of the migrants in Chad, Jordan, Syria, Lebanon, Cameroon, and Iran were refugees. As to the change in the ratios between 1990 and 2010, Chad recorded the largest increase (89.6 percentage points) and was followed by Iraq (40.5 percentage points), Egypt (37.7 percentage points), Yemen (35.8 percentage points), Cameroon (34.2 percentage points), Syria (26.8 percentage points), Guinea-Bissau (18.2 percentage points), Lebanon (2.9 percentage points), and Jordan (1.3 percentage point). The countries that recorded a decrease included Iran (-46.9 percentage points), Mauritania (-37 percentage points), Algeria (-22.8 percentage points), and Pakistan (-4.8 percentage points) (Figure 14).

Figure 14 OIC Countries with Refugee Population by Country/Territory of Asylum as a % of International Migration Stock over 25%, 2010



Source: SESRIC SID staff calculations; World Bank, WDI (Palestine 2010 data from Migration & Remittances Factbook 2011)

Figure 15 Number of Refugees per 1 USD GDP (PPP, Current International USD) per Capita, 2010



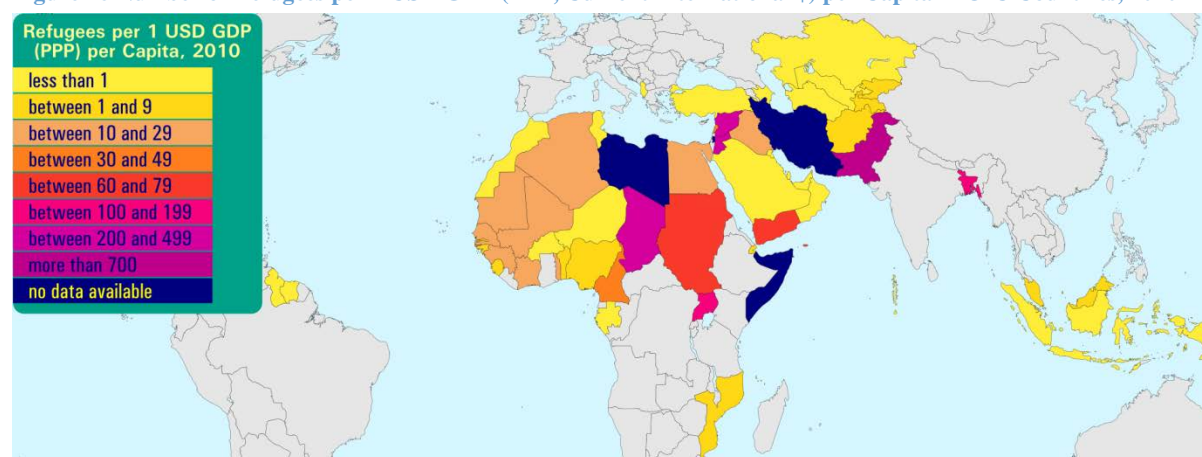
Source: SESRIC SID staff calculations; World Bank, WDI

The relative impact of hosting refugees can be measured by comparing the refugee population with the GDP (PPP) per capita of a country. If the number of refugees per 1 USD GDP (PPP) per capita is high, the relative contribution and effort made by countries compared to the national economy can be considered as high. Countries classified as strong economies are expected to absorb refugees more but the below figures show that this is not the case. As strong economies, the OIC Countries in the High Income class and non-OIC High Income Countries hosted only less than 1 and about 56 refugees, respectively, per 1 USD GDP (PPP) per capita. The gap of absorption of refugees between the strong

and other economies was wide in 2010. In this respect, the group of 53 OIC Countries with available data (Iran, Libya, Somalia, and Palestine have been excluded due to lack of GDP, PPP data) hosted 1,582 refugees per 1 USD GDP (PPP) per capita which was higher than that of the World average of 1,394 refugees per 1 USD GDP (PPP) per capita. While the OIC Lower Middle and Upper Middle Income Countries groups hosted more refugees per 1 USD GDP (PPP) per capita in 2010 compared to corresponding non-OIC income groups, the situation was vice versa for Low and High Income Countries groups (Figure 15).

Among the 53 OIC Countries with available data, Pakistan was hosting the highest number of refugees compared to its national economy in 2010. The number of hosted refugees by Pakistan per 1 USD GDP (PPP) per capita was 713. Pakistan was followed by Jordan with 421 refugees per 1 USD GDP (PPP) per capita. Based on the 2010 data, the number of refugees hosted by Syria, Chad, Bangladesh, and Uganda per 1 USD GDP (PPP) per capita was more than 100. Seven OIC Countries in the High Income class hosted less than 1 refugee per 1 USD GDP (PPP) per capita. These figures also support the fact that refugees stay in their source regions and run away to bordering countries rather than moving to High Income Countries. In 2010, there were 20 OIC Countries that hosted less than 1 refugee per 1 USD GDP (PPP) per capita (Figure 16).

Figure 16 Number of Refugees per 1 USD GDP (PPP, Current International \$) per Capita in OIC Countries, 2010



Source: SESRIC SID staff calculations; World Bank, WDI

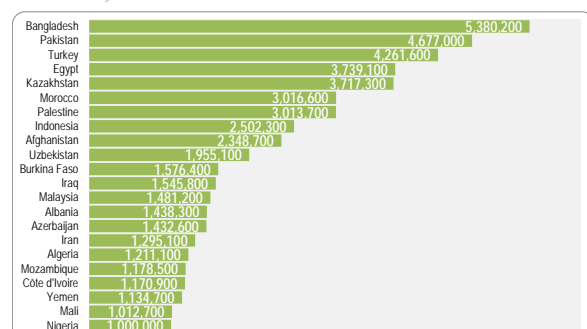
3 INTERNATIONAL EMIGRATION STOCK OF OIC COUNTRIES

Emigration is the act of leaving one's native country or region to settle in another. It is the same as immigration but from the perspective of the country of origin (Wikipedia, 2013). According to the World Bank's "Migration and Remittances Factbook 2011", of the total emigrants in the World, the Middle Income Countries constituted the majority of the global stock of emigrants with 133.8 million people in 2010. The Middle Income Countries was followed by the High Income OECD, Low Income, and High Income non-OECD Countries with emigrant stocks of 37.3, 27.7 and 6.9 million people respectively in 2010.

The OIC Member Countries as a group had an emigrant stock of 62.2 million people in the same year. Of the 62.2 million people emigrated in 2010, 71.7% of them were from the Middle Income, 27.4% of them were from the Low Income and 0.9% of them were from the High Income OIC Countries. Based on the geographic regions, the ratio of regional emigrant stock to the OIC total was the highest in the MENA with 30%. The MENA was followed by the ECA with 23%, SA with 20%, SSA with 19%, EAP with 6%, and LAC with 1%. The OIC Countries in MENA and ECA made up 53% of the total OIC emigrant stock in 2010.

When taken individually, the number of OIC Countries with an emigration stock over 1 million people was 22 in 2010. These 22 OIC Member Countries actually constituted 80% of the total OIC emigration stock in 2010. Even, the OIC Countries with an emigration stock over 2 million people had a 52% share in the total OIC emigration stock. 17 out of these 22 OIC Countries were in the Middle Income class. The remaining 5 OIC Member Countries were in the Low Income class. Geographically, 7 OIC Member Countries in the Top 22 were from the MENA, 5 from the SSA, 5 from the ECA, 3 from the SA, and 2 from the EAP. Among the OIC Countries; Bangladesh, Pakistan, and Turkey had emigrant stocks over 4 million each in 2010 corresponding to 8.6%, 7.5%, and 6.8% of the total OIC emigration stock, respectively. Following Bangladesh, Pakistan, and Turkey; Egypt together with Kazakhstan, Morocco, and Palestine had emigrant stocks over 3 million; Indonesia and Afghanistan had emigrant stocks over 2 million; and Uzbekistan, Burkina Faso, Iraq, Malaysia, Albania, Azerbaijan, Iran, Algeria, Mozambique, Côte d'Ivoire, Yemen, Mali, and Nigeria had emigrant stocks over 1 million each in 2010 (Figure 17).

Figure 17 OIC Countries with an Emigration Stock over 1 Million, 2010

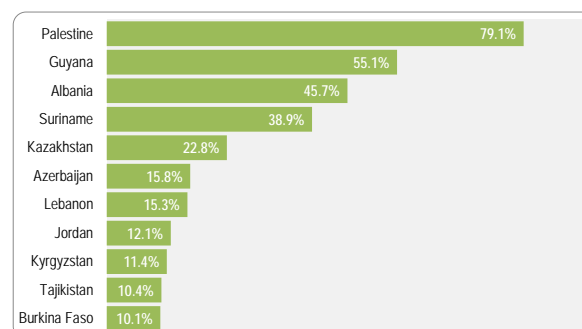


Source: World Bank, Migration & Remittances Factbook 2011

In addition to the emigration stock figures, the emigration stock as a percentage of the total population of the OIC Countries also exhibits salient findings. The emigration stock as a percentage of the total population of the OIC Countries as a group was 4% in 2010. When compared with that of the OIC average, the ratios of the SA (3.5%), SSA (2.9%) and EAP (1.5%) were below the OIC average; whereas, the ratios of the LAC (48.6%), ECA (9.8%), and MENA (5%) were above the OIC average.

Actually, 22 out of 57 OIC Countries had ratios of emigration stock to population below that of the OIC Countries group, ranging between 0.5% and 3.9%. 11 out of 57 OIC Member Countries had emigration stock to population ratios over 10%. Of these 11 OIC Countries, Palestine and Guyana held the first and second place with ratios of 79.1% and 55.1%, respectively. The OIC Member Countries with the ratios ranging between 22.8% and 45.7% were Albania, Suriname and Kazakhstan; followed by Azerbaijan, Lebanon, Jordan, Kyrgyzstan, Tajikistan, and Burkina Faso with ratios ranging between 10.1% and 15.8% (Figure 18).

Figure 18 OIC Countries with Emigration Stock as % of Total Population over 10%, 2010



Source: SESRIC SID staff calculations, World Bank, WDI and Migration & Remittances Factbook 2011

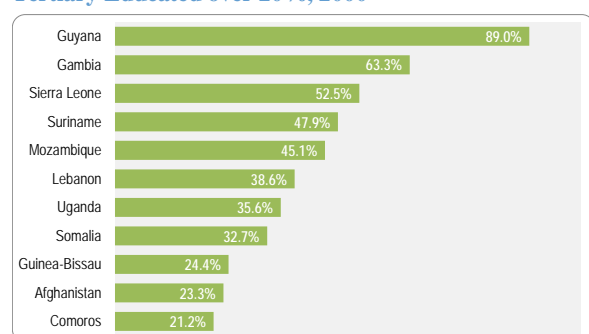
4 BRAIN DRAIN

Human capital flight or 'brain drain' is the large-scale emigration of individuals with technical skills or knowledge (Wikipedia, 2013). One important implication of the brain drain is that investment in education in a developing country may not lead to faster economic growth if a large number of its highly educated people leave the country. Also, efforts to reduce specific skill shortages through improved educational opportunities may be largely futile unless measures are taken to offset existing incentives for highly educated people to emigrate (IMF, 1999). There are various indicators to measure the extension of the brain drain, including emigration rate of tertiary educated (i.e.; *stock of emigrants with at least tertiary education as a fraction of the total tertiary educated in the country. Tertiary education refers to more than high school or 13 years of education.*) and emigration rate of medical staff born/trained in the country (physicians and nurses). A brain drain can occur if emigration of tertiary educated persons for permanent or

long stays abroad reaches significant levels and is not offset by the feedback effects of remittances, technology transfer, investments, or trade (Lowell & Findlay, 2002).

The data available for OIC Countries showed extremely varying emigration rates of tertiary educated in 2000 ranging from 0.2% to 89%. The number of OIC Countries with an emigration rate of tertiary educated over 20% was 11. As the holder of first position, Guyana had 89% emigration rate of tertiary educated in 2000. Guyana was followed by Gambia (63.3%), Sierra Leone (52.5%), Suriname (47.9%), and Mozambique (45.1%). The only OIC Country from the MENA was Lebanon with an emigration rate of tertiary educated 38.6%. After Lebanon, came Uganda (35.6%), Somalia (32.7%), and Guinea-Bissau (24.4%). Afghanistan with a rate of 23.3% was the only OIC Country from SA. Comoros, as the last country in the list, had a tertiary educated emigration rate of 21.2%

Figure 19 OIC Countries with Emigration Rate of Tertiary Educated over 20%, 2000



Source: World Bank, Migration & Remittances Factbook 2011

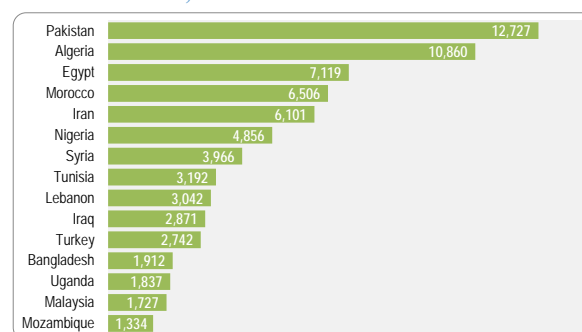
in 2000 (Figure 19). The list of OIC Countries with emigration rate of tertiary educated over 20% shows that the OIC Low Income Countries (8 out of 11) were more affected by the emigration of tertiary educated. 3 out of these 11 Member Countries were Middle Income countries.

The health workforce is of utmost importance in carrying out medical services for the citizens of a country. Emigration of the health workforce from a country can be a significant obstacle in fulfilling health services and this has definitely negative effects on the development of the country. In 2000, the number of physicians emigrated from the 53 OIC Countries with available data was estimated to be 78,832. Of the 78,832 physicians emigrated, 58.3% of them were from the MENA, 19.1% from the SA, 15.6% from the SSA, 4.1% from the ECA, 2.8% from the EAP and 0.03% of them were from the LAC. Based on income classes, the emigration of physicians from the Middle Income OIC Countries as a percentage of the OIC total was 89.9%; whereas the ratios for the Low Income and High Income OIC Member Countries were 9.1% and 1%, respectively in 2000.

The OIC Countries with emigration of physicians over 1,000 constituted 89.8% of the total physicians emigrated

from the OIC Countries in year 2000. The highest number of physicians emigrated among the OIC Countries was from Pakistan with 12,727 corresponding to 16.1% of the total physicians emigrated from the OIC Countries in 2000. Pakistan together with Algeria, Egypt, Morocco, and Iran made up nearly 55% of the OIC total. Among the OIC Countries with emigration of physicians over 1,000, except the Low Income OIC Countries of Bangladesh, Uganda and Mozambique, the remaining were Middle Income OIC Countries (Figure 20).

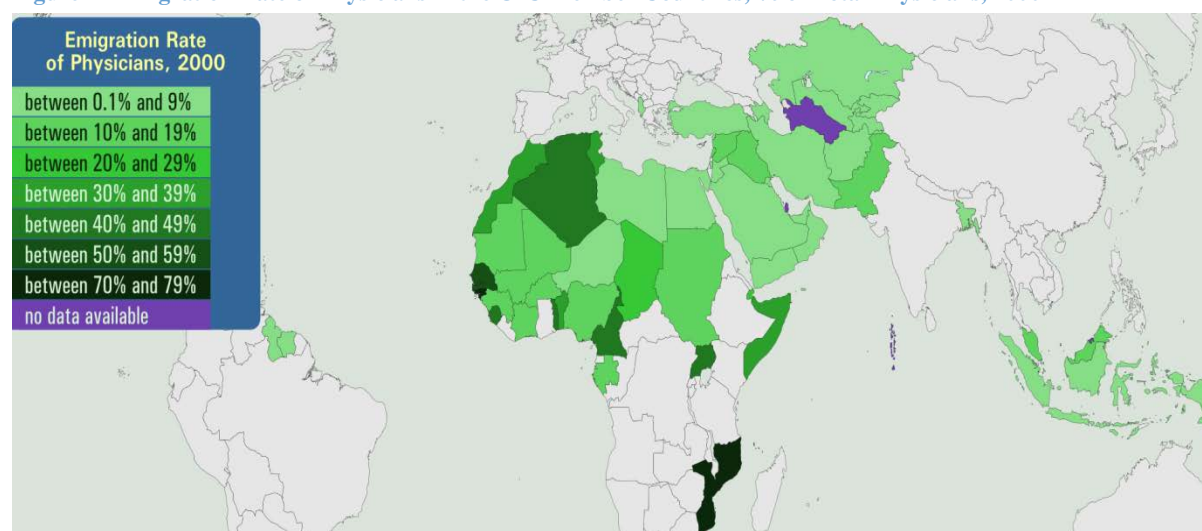
Figure 20 OIC Countries with Emigration of Physicians over 1 Thousand, 2000



Source: World Bank, Migration & Remittances Factbook 2011

When the emigration rate of physicians was taken into consideration, the severity of the issue was seen for the Low Income OIC Countries in the SSA. The rate of physicians emigrated from Mozambique was slightly over 75% of the total physicians in the country. Mozambique was followed by other countries in the SSA; i.e. Guinea-Bissau (70.9%), Gambia (53.5%), Senegal (51.4%) and Cameroon (45.6%). The data also show that emigration rates of physicians over 10% were mostly observed in the SSA and MENA, with the exception of Pakistan from SA with a rate of 13.3%. The OIC Countries in the ECA; i.e. Uzbekistan, Azerbaijan, Tajikistan, Kazakhstan, and Kyrgyzstan, and in the MENA; i.e. Palestine and Oman had physician emigration rates less than 1% (Figure 21).

Figure 21 Emigration Rate of Physicians in the OIC Member Countries, % of Total Physicians, 2000

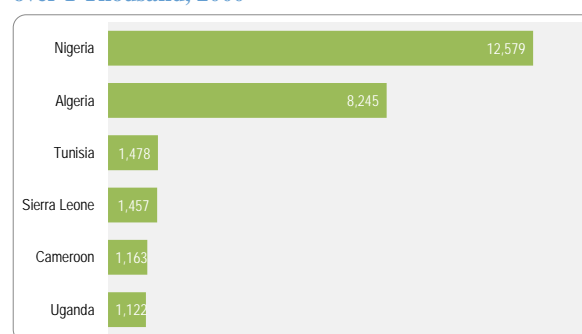


Source: World Bank, Migration & Remittances Factbook 2011

The number of nurses emigrated from the 26 OIC Countries in Africa with available data was estimated to be 31,839 in 2000. Nigeria took the lead with 12,579 emigrated nurses corresponding 39.5% of the total, followed by Algeria (25.9% of the total), Tunisia, Sierra Leone (4.6% each), Cameroon (3.7% of the total), and Uganda (3.5% of the total)(Figure 22). As to the emigration rate of nurses in the OIC Countries in 2000, the Low Income OIC Countries in the SSA were at the top of the list. Gambia took the lead with 66.2%, followed by Sierra Leone (48.9%), Senegal (26.9%), Guinea-Bissau (24.7%), Comoros (23.3%) and Togo (19.2%). The emigration rates of nurses in Cameroon, Mozambique, Mali, Benin, Nigeria, Chad and Uganda ranged between 10.2% and 18.9%. Somalia, Algeria, Mauritania, Côte d'Ivoire, Guinea, Gabon, Tunisia, Burkina Faso, Niger, Libya, Djibouti, Sudan, and Egypt were the

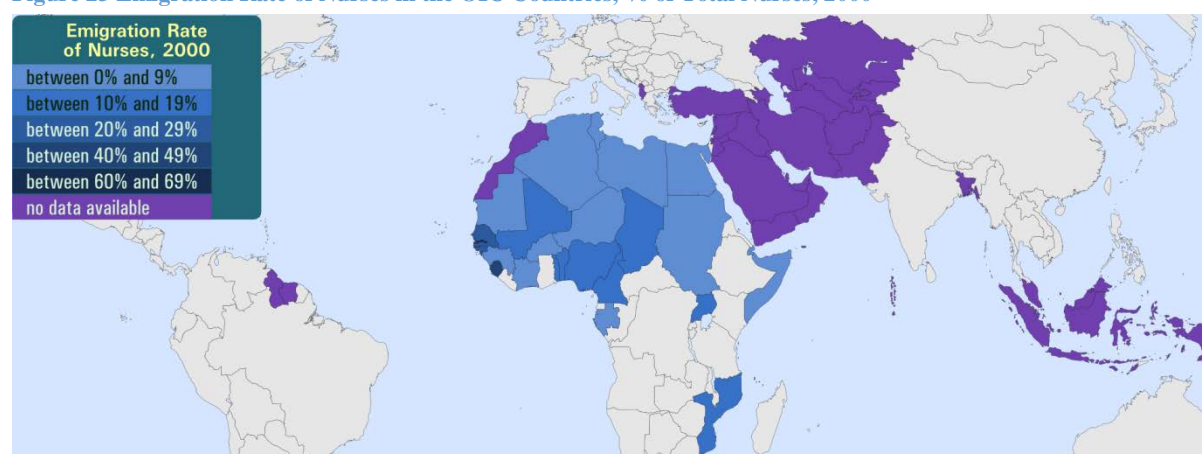
OIC Countries with emigration rates of nurses below 10% in 2000 (Figure 23).

Figure 22 OIC Countries with Emigration of Nurses over 1 Thousand, 2000



Source: World Bank, Migration & Remittances Factbook 2011

Figure 23 Emigration Rate of Nurses in the OIC Countries, % of Total Nurses, 2000



Source: World Bank, Migration & Remittances Factbook 2011

5 MIGRATION CORRIDORS AND REMITTANCES

Table 1 shows the bilateral migration matrix among the groups of OIC, Non-OIC Developing, and Developed Countries based on the datasets provided by the (World Bank, 2011). In 2010, while about 62 million people emigrated from OIC Countries, about 45 million people immigrated to OIC Countries. Intra-OIC migration stock was about 24 million, corresponding to 39.2% of emigrant stock and 53.3% of immigrant stock of the OIC Countries

group. 27.4% and 33.4% of the total OIC emigrant stock left their countries for Non-OIC Developing and Developed Countries, respectively. The emigrants from OIC Countries made up 31.4% and 18% of the total immigrant stock of Non-OIC Developing and Developed Countries group, respectively. However, the emigrants from Non-OIC Developing and Developed Countries constituted 42.34% and 4.36% of the total OIC immigrant stock in 2010.

Table 1 Bilateral Migration Matrix between Regional Groups, 2010

Destination (across)	OIC Countries	Non-OIC Developing Countries	Developed Countries	Total
<i>Source (down)</i>				
OIC Countries	24,377,612	17,062,632	20,827,208	62,267,452
Non-OIC Developing Countries	19,369,359	32,948,653	67,559,316	119,877,328
Developed Countries	1,998,534	4,319,523	27,300,736	33,618,793
Total	45,745,505	54,330,808	115,687,260	215,763,573

Source: SESRIC SID staff calculations; World Bank, <http://go.worldbank.org/JITC7NYTT0>

When the top 10 migration corridors within the OIC Countries in 2010 are considered, the top destination OIC country was Saudi Arabia attracting the largest number of migrants from Egypt, Pakistan, Yemen, and Bangladesh.

Saudi Arabia was followed by Côte d'Ivoire, top OIC destination country of migrants from Burkina Faso and Mali in the Top 10 list. Intriguingly, migration corridors in the top 10 list can also be observed in the opposite direction, as

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in the case of Burkina-Faso and Côte d'Ivoire, the total number of migrants changed places between these two countries was 2,153,823 people and a net migration figure of 467,961 people was recorded by Côte d'Ivoire as a destination country. As to the share of flows found in the Top 10 Migration Corridors among OIC Countries list as a percentage of migrants moving to OIC countries only, there were four source OIC countries (Afghanistan, Burkina Faso, Côte d'Ivoire, and Yemen) with over 90% of their emigrant

stock that moved to another OIC country. For these four countries, these ratios range between 71.91% and 83.06% when the total effect of their total emigrant stock found all over the world is considered. Based on the data calculated, there were six OIC countries (including Afghanistan, Palestine, Indonesia, Burkina Faso, Yemen, and Côte d'Ivoire) for which the number of migrants in the Top 10 list constituted over 50% of their total emigrant stock in all countries (Table 2).

Table 2 Top 10 Intra-OIC Migration Corridors, 2010

Source	Destination	Number of Migrants	As % of Migratory Flows to OIC Countries from Source	As % of Migratory Flows to All Countries from Source
Afghanistan	Iran	1,704,199	95.26	72.49
Palestine	Syria	1,541,297	57.43	51.08
Indonesia	Malaysia	1,397,684	78.29	55.81
Burkina Faso	Côte d'Ivoire	1,310,892	94.56	83.06
Egypt	Saudi Arabia	1,005,873	32.67	26.89
Pakistan	Saudi Arabia	1,005,873	48.31	21.50
Yemen	Saudi Arabia	894,109	90.06	78.80
Côte d'Ivoire	Burkina Faso	842,931	90.29	71.91
Bangladesh	Saudi Arabia	447,055	41.09	8.30
Mali	Côte d'Ivoire	440,960	54.62	43.50

Source: SESRIC SID staff calculations; World Bank, <http://go.worldbank.org/JITC7NYTT0>

Table 3 presents the Top 10 Migration Corridors from the OIC Countries to Non-OIC Countries in 2010. Based on the tabular information, the migration corridor from Bangladesh to India, with almost 3.3 million migrants, was at the top of the list. This flow represented about 77% of the emigration from Bangladesh towards non-OIC countries only. When the total effect considered, 3.3 million migrants from Bangladesh to India made up 61% of the total emigration from Bangladesh. India was also another top destination country for emigrants from Pakistan with around 1.2 million people. The immigration flow to India made up 44% of Pakistan's migratory flows to non-OIC countries only and

almost 25% to all countries. Other top destination countries in the list also include Russia and France that are neighbours of or within relatively close proximity including Kazakhstan, Uzbekistan, Algeria and Morocco. Other than those of Albania, Pakistan, and Morocco, 7 migration corridors given in Table 3 represented over 50% share with respect to migratory flows from the source OIC country to destination non-OIC countries only. Except the migration corridors from Pakistan, Uzbekistan, Morocco, and Albania, 6 migration corridors given in Table 3 had a share over 50% when the migratory flows from source OIC countries to all countries considered (Table 3).

Table 3 Top 10 Migration Corridors from OIC to Non-OIC Countries, 2010

Source	Destination	Number of Migrants	As % of Migratory Flows to Non-OIC Countries from Source	As % of Migratory Flows to All Countries from Source
Bangladesh	India	3,299,268	76.78	61.27
Turkey	Germany	2,733,109	66.35	64.13
Kazakhstan	Russia	2,648,315	75.86	71.20
Pakistan	India	1,150,952	44.33	24.60
Malaysia	Singapore	1,060,628	76.07	71.61
Uzbekistan	Russia	940,539	60.31	48.12
Algeria	France	913,794	76.93	75.45
Azerbaijan	Russia	866,843	63.47	60.47
Morocco	France	840,985	28.27	27.88
Albania	Greece	676,846	47.18	47.05

Source: SESRIC SID staff calculations; World Bank, <http://go.worldbank.org/JITC7NYTT0>

In 2012, the estimated global remittance volume was 528.7 billion USD (World Bank, 2013). The remittance inflows to OIC countries group amounted almost 123 billion USD and the outflows from the OIC countries group was close to 110 billion USD, which brought about a 13 billion USD net remittance inflow to OIC countries group. The remittance inflows to OIC countries group constituted 23% of global remittance flows, slightly more than that of the Developed countries (22%) and less than that of the Non-OIC

Developing countries (55%). On the other hand, the remittance outflows from the OIC countries made up about 20.7% of global remittance flows in 2012, less than that of Developed countries (64%), and more than that of Non-OIC Developing countries (11.6%) and Other/Unidentified groups (3.7%). The intra-OIC remittance flows were estimated 49 billion USD, corresponding to 9.3% of 2012 global remittance flows. 42% of the received remittances by the OIC countries group came from the Developed countries

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group and followed by the OIC (40%), Non-OIC Developing (13%), and Other/Unidentified (5%). As to the share of destinations by remittance outflows from OIC countries group, the Non-OIC Developing countries group

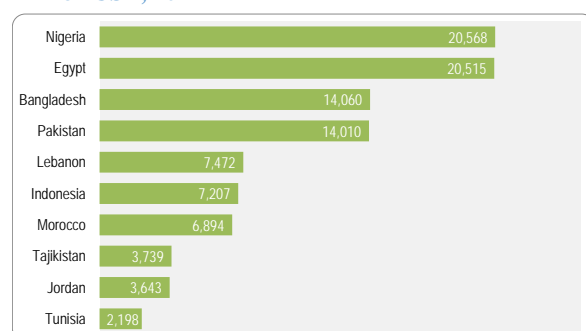
received 50.6% of the total remittances sent from OIC countries group and followed by OIC countries (44.7%) and Developed countries (4.7%) groups, respectively (Table 4).

Table 4 Bilateral Remittances Matrix between Regional Groups, in Million USD, 2012

<i>Sender (down)</i>	<i>Recipient (across)</i>	OIC Countries	Non-OIC Developing Countries	Developed Countries	Total
OIC Countries		49,032	55,523	5,103	109,658
Non-OIC Developing Countries		16,066	33,933	11,139	61,138
Developed Countries		51,445	192,604	94,609	338,658
Other and Unidentified		6,362	9,538	3,415	19,315
Total		122,905	291,597	114,267	528,769

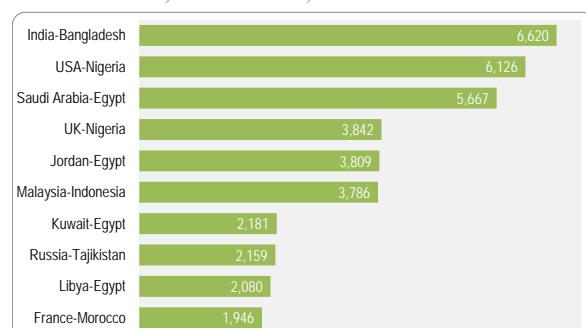
Source: SESRIC SID staff calculations; World Bank, <http://go.worldbank.org/JITC7NYTTO>

Figure 24 Top 10 Remittance Receiving OIC Countries, Million USD, 2012



Source: World Bank, <http://go.worldbank.org/JITC7NYTTO>

Figure 25 Top 10 Remittance Inflow Corridors towards OIC Countries, Million USD, 2012



Source: World Bank, <http://go.worldbank.org/JITC7NYTTO>

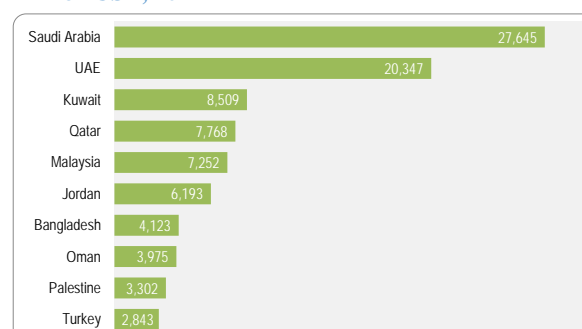
When the data at the individual OIC country level is considered, Nigeria was the OIC country that received the highest amount of remittances with 20.57 billion USD, equivalent to 16.7% of the total remittances received by OIC countries in 2012. Nigeria was followed by Egypt, Bangladesh, and Pakistan, all above 10 billion USD. Lebanon together with Indonesia and Morocco received over 5 billion USD of remittances and followed by Tajikistan, Jordan and Tunisia with remittances received over 2 billion. The remittances received by these 10 OIC countries corresponded 82% of the total remittances received by the OIC countries group in 2012 (Figure 24).

According to data for the top 10 remittance inflow corridors towards OIC countries, the inflows from India to Bangladesh were at the top of the list with 6.6 billion USD, corresponding to 47.1% of the remittances received by

Bangladesh and 5.4% of the total remittances received by OIC countries in 2012. Besides the India-Bangladesh corridor, the list also includes 4 other non-OIC originating remittance countries including USA, UK, Russia, and France. The remaining five corridors were observed to be intra-OIC remittance flows. Egypt as a remittance recipient OIC country took place for 4 times, and followed by Nigeria twice in the list. With a total of 38.2 billion USD, the top 10 remittance inflow corridors towards OIC countries constituted 31.1% of the total remittances received by the OIC countries group in 2012 (Figure 25).

The remittances sent from Saudi Arabia had a volume of 27.6 billion USD in 2012, equal to 25.2% of the total remittances sent from OIC countries group. Another OIC country with remittances sent exceeding 20 billion USD was UAE. The share of remittances sent from UAE in the total transfers from OIC was 18.6%. With a remittance outflow volume of 8.5 billion, Kuwait took the third place with a share of 7.8%. Qatar was ranked fourth as the remittance outflow from the country was 7.7 billion USD with a share of 7.1% in 2012. The outflows from these four GCC countries made up 58.6% of the total amount transferred. In fact, with the inclusion of Oman, the list had five GCC member countries which constitute a share of 62.2% in the total remittances sent from OIC countries. The top 10 remittance sending OIC countries list also includes Malaysia (7.2 billion), Jordan (6.2 billion), Bangladesh (4.1 billion), Palestine (3.3 billion), and Turkey (2.8 billion USD) in 2012. The share of these top 10 countries in the total was 83.9% (Figure 26).

Figure 26 Top 10 Remittance Sending OIC Countries, Million USD, 2012



Source: World Bank, <http://go.worldbank.org/JITC7NYTTO>

Based on the data for the top 10 remittance outflow corridors from OIC countries, the outflows from UAE to India were at the top of the list with 15.6 billion USD, corresponding to 77.1% of the remittances sent from UAE and 14.3% of the total remittances transferred from OIC countries in 2012. Besides the UAE-India corridor, the list also includes 3 other corridors with a non-OIC destination country including Philippines, Nepal, and Sri Lanka. The remaining six corridors were observed to be intra-OIC remittance flows. Saudi Arabia as a remittance sending OIC country took place for 5 times. With a total of 16.9 billion USD, the top 10 remittance outflow corridors towards OIC countries constituted 15.5% of the total remittances transferred by the OIC countries group in 2012 (Figure 27).

Figure 27 Top 10 Remittance Outflow Corridors Originating from OIC Countries, Million USD, 2012



Source: World Bank, <http://go.worldbank.org/JITC7NYTTO>

6 CONCLUSION AND POLICY RECOMMENDATIONS

The OIC Outlook on International Migration in the OIC Member Countries presented figures and facts of the member countries regarding the international migration and remittances based on the data from the World Bank. The notable facts can be summarized as follows:

- In 2010, the OIC Member Countries had an international migration stock (IMS) of nearly 51 million people, corresponding to 3.3% of their total population. Slightly over half of the IMS was in the OIC Member Countries in the MENA. Among the OIC Member Countries, Saudi Arabia had the largest IMS with 7.3 million people in 2010.
- Around 7.3% of the total population of the OIC Member Countries in the MENA were migrants in 2010. Among the OIC Member Countries, Qatar had the largest share of migrants with respect to its total population with 74.6% in the same period.
- Kyrgyzstan had the largest share of females in its total IMS with 58.2% in 2010. The lowest share of females was in Bangladesh with 13.9% in the same year.
- Compared to both Developed and Non-OIC Developing Countries, the OIC Member Countries as a group had the largest Refugee Population by Country/Territory of Asylum as a percentage of the IMS with 21.7% in 2010. The OIC Member Countries in the MENA hosted 71.3% of the total refugee population found in the OIC Member Countries. All of the IMS in Palestine were refugees in the period-in-concern.
- In 2010, the number of refugees per 1 USD GDP (PPP, Current International USD) per capita in the OIC Member Countries as a group was 1,582. The number of the refugees hosted per 1 USD GDP in the OIC Lower-Middle Income Countries was the highest with 1,156. Among the individual OIC Member Countries, Pakistan took the lead by hosting 713 refugees per 1 USD GDP (PPP) per capita in the same period. As a result, being a neighbouring country rather than a High Income Class country is an important factor in refugee acceptance.
- In 2010, 62.2 million people, or 4% of the total population, emigrated from the OIC Member Countries. The largest emigrant stock was from the OIC Member Countries in the MENA accounting for 30% of the total OIC emigrant stock. Among the OIC Member Countries, Bangladesh had the largest emigrant stock with almost 5.3 million people in the same period.
- The OIC Member Countries in the LAC had the largest ratio of emigration stock as a percentage of total population in 2010 with 48.6%. At the individual OIC country level, Palestine took the lead with 79.1% and was followed by Guyana with 55.1%.
- Guyana also took the lead in emigration rate of tertiary educated with 89% and followed by the Gambia with 63.3% in 2000.
- In 2000, the number of physicians emigrated was the highest in Pakistan with 12.7 thousand. The number of nurses emigrated was the highest in Nigeria with about 12.5 thousand.
- In 2010, intra-OIC migration flows amounted 24.38 million people. While 20.83 million people from the OIC Member Countries immigrated to the Developed Countries, around 17 million people immigrated to the Non-OIC Developing Countries.
- Among the OIC Member Countries; Afghanistan-Iran corridor was at the top with 1.7 million migrants in 2010. As to the non-OIC countries as a destination, Bangladesh-India corridor took the first place with almost 3.3 million migrants in 2010.
- In 2012, OIC Countries group had a remittance inflow of almost 123 billion USD and outflow of close to 110 billion USD. 42% of the remittances transferred to OIC Countries group were received from the Developed Countries. 50.6% of the remittances transferred from OIC Countries group were received by the Non-OIC Developing Countries in 2012. The shares of intra-OIC remittance flows were 40% as inflows, and 44.7% as outflows in the same period.
- Nigeria was the top OIC country with remittance inflows of 20.57 billion USD, and Saudi Arabia took

the lead in remittance outflows with 27.6 billion USD in 2012. The top remittance inflow corridor was India-Bangladesh corridor with 6.6 billion USD and outflow corridor was UAE-India corridor with 15.6 billion USD in the same year.

Given this state of affairs, the following policy recommendations are suggested:

1. As international migration will maintain its significance on the international agenda, the OIC Member Countries should expand their knowledge to manage the challenges and opportunities that international migration presents and act more effectively regarding the migration issues.
2. The cooperation and dialogue between the OIC Member Countries should be enhanced to take full advantage of the benefits of migration and increase the constructive effects of migration for development.
3. To balance the migratory flows between countries of origin and destination, the socio economic differences between the two should be narrowed. In order to achieve that, more efforts should be exerted on sustainable economic and social development in countries of origin with proper planning and implementation tools.
4. The cooperation regarding international migration among the OIC Member Countries should also facilitate dialogue for the exchange of information in order to collect, analyse and disseminate robust statistical data in relation to the multidimensional aspects of international migration and development.
5. The OIC Member Countries should work together to ensure that migrant flows take place in accordance with established rules and under conditions that are mutually beneficial to the countries involved. In this respect, cooperation between the countries of origin and destination should be initiated to implement orientation programmes (including the dimension for occupational safety and health in destination country) for migrants before they depart. Supportive assistance should also be provided for the returning migrants.
6. The capacity of relevant government agencies in both the country of origin and destination should be enhanced with training programmes in migration designed at multidimensional level.
7. In order to accelerate the brain gain, the OIC Member Countries should promote the return of their citizens living abroad and strengthen the relationships with their expatriate communities by adopting relevant policies and measures supporting the inflows of tertiary educated especially in science and technology.
8. The adopted policies should enhance the integration of migrants into the society.

ABBREVIATIONS USED

EAP	East Asia and the Pacific	SA	South Asia
ECA	Europe and Central Asia	SESRIC	Statistical, Economic and Social Research and Training Centre for Islamic Countries
GCC	Cooperation Council for the Arab States of the Gulf	SID	Statistics and Information Department
GDP	Gross Domestic Product	SSA	Sub-Saharan Africa
IMF	International Monetary Fund	UAE	United Arab Emirates
IMS	International Migration Stock	USD	United States Dollar
LAC	Latin America and the Caribbean	UNDESA	United Nations Department of Economic and Social Affairs
MENA	Middle East and North Africa	UNHCR	United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees
OIC	Organisation of Islamic Cooperation	WDI	World Development Indicators
PPP	Purchasing Power Parity		

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