Causes of Displacement & Forced Migration: Historical Context

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Susanne Melde, IOM

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Outline
1. Historical Movements 1850-1950
2. Displacement 1940-1960
3. Migration and displacement since 1990
4. Today
5. Conclusion
1. History of migration
1850-1950
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Origins</th>
<th>Auxiliary Origins</th>
<th>Destination</th>
<th>Number</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Europe</td>
<td>2.5 million from India, China, Japan, Africa</td>
<td>Americas</td>
<td>55-58 Million</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>India, southern China</td>
<td>4 million from Africa, Europe, northeastern Asia, Middle East</td>
<td>Southeast Asia, Indian Ocean Rim, South Pacific</td>
<td>48-52 million</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Northeastern Asia, Russia</td>
<td>Manchuria, Siberia, central Asia, Japan</td>
<td></td>
<td>46-51 million</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

## World Population Growth (millions) by regions, 1850-1950

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>1850 population</th>
<th>1950 population</th>
<th>Increase (%)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Receiving</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Americas</td>
<td>59</td>
<td>325</td>
<td>450</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>North Asia</td>
<td>22</td>
<td>104</td>
<td>370</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Southeast Asia</td>
<td>42</td>
<td>177</td>
<td>320</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Sending</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Europe</td>
<td>265</td>
<td>515</td>
<td>94</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>South Asia</td>
<td>230</td>
<td>445</td>
<td>94</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>China</td>
<td>420</td>
<td>520</td>
<td>23</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Africa</td>
<td>81</td>
<td>205</td>
<td>153</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>World</td>
<td>1200</td>
<td>2500</td>
<td>108</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Post-World War I  Migration & Displacement

Refugees at Gare de Lyon in Paris, France, early in World War I. The conflict is believed to have displaced as many as 7.5 million people. 

Asia:
Migration peaked in the 1920s — 1.25 million migrants to Southeast Asia in 1927 and 1.5 million to North Asia in 1929.

Transatlantic:
Transatlantic migration was affected most by WWI, but recovered to 1.2 million migrants in 1924.

The Great Depression also curtailed migration, except the command economies of Japan and the Soviet Union, which produced up to 1.8 million migrants per year into North Asia by the late 1930s.

2. Displacement
1940-1960
Post-World War II 1940-1960

9 incidents displaced 81.6 million people

Partition of India & Pakistan
14 million Indians & Pakistanis in 1947

Est. of Israel
750,000 Palestinians to W. Bank, Gaza Strip, Jordan, Syria & Lebanon, 1948-1950

Chinese Cultural Rev.
385,000 political dissadents form China to Hong Kong, 1950-54

Post-WWII
1 million Russians, Ukrainians & Belarusians, 1948-1950

Formation of a communist government in North Vietnam
1 million Roman Catholics from N to S Vietnam, 1954-1956

Post-World War II
13 million Germans from Soviet union, Czechoslovakia and Poland, 1940-1950

Post-World War II
40 million Europeans between 1940-1945

World War II
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Soviet suppression of Hungarian uprising
200,000 Hungarians to Austria & Yugoslavia, 1956

Source: The Washington Post

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Source: The Washington Post
3. Movements since 1990
Migration vs. Population

1990 - 2015

**Total Global Population, 1990-2015**
- 1990: 5.3 billion
- 2000: 6.1 billion
- 2010: 6.9 billion
- 2015: 7.4 billion

**Int‘l Migrant Stock, 1990-2015**
- 1990: 1.5 million
- 2000: 1.7 million
- 2010: 2.2 million
- 2015: 2.4 million

**Percentage Increase:**

- **Global Population:**
  - 1950-2015: 296% increase
  - 1980-2015: 140% increase

- **Int‘l Migrant Stock:**
  - 1980-2015: 160% increase

Source: UN-DESA; note: UN-DESA Int‘l Migrant Stock data only begins in 1980
4. Today
Foresight’s conceptual framework for the drivers of migration

**Environmental**
- Exposure to hazard, loss of ecosystem services such as land productivity, habitability, food/energy/water security

**Political**
- Discrimination, persecution, governance/freedom, conflict/insecurity, policy incentives, direct coercion

**Social**
- Seeking education and family/kin obligations

**Economic**
- Employment opportunities, income/wages/well-being, producer prices (e.g. Agriculture), consumer prices

**The influence of environmental change on drivers**
- Spatial or temporal variability and difference in source and destination
  - Gradual
  - Sudden
  - Actual
  - Perceived

**Demographic**
- Population size/density, population structure, disease prevalence

**Intervening obstacles and facilitators**
- Political/legal framework, cost of moving, social network, diasporic links, recruitment agencies, technology

**Decision**
- Migrate
- Stay

**Micro**
- Personal/households characteristics
  - Age, sex, education, wealth, attachment to place, attitudes, preferences, marital status

**Mesco**

Source: Foresight (2011) © IOM (Mokhnacheva, unesco), Gemmenne, Boissière, 2015
FORCED MIGRATION

*Source: IOM visualization based on UNHCR Mid-Year Trends 2015. Figures of asylum-seekers based on persons whose asylum claim was pending as of June 2015, regardless of the stage of the procedure. Internally displaced persons (IDP) refers to individuals assisted by UNHCR, including people in IDP-like situations (with similar protection risks but not reported as IDPs). Stocks recorded by June 2015 or latest available estimates. The map does not include newly displaced by disasters during the same period as this is a flow-type of data, therefore not directly comparable with stocks of refugees, asylum-seekers (pending cases) and conflict induced IDPs as of June 2015.
Forcibly displaced persons, 2015

65.3 million
forcibly displaced people worldwide

21.3 million
Refugees

10 million
Stateless people

Where the world’s displaced people are being hosted

- 39% Middle East and North Africa
- 29% Africa
- 14% Asia and Pacific
- 12% Americas
- 6% Europe

54% of refugees worldwide came from three countries

Top hosting countries

- Jordan 664,100
- Ethiopia 736,100
- Islamic Republic of Iran 979,400
- Lebanon 1.1m
- Pakistan 1.6m
- Turkey 2.5m

Source: UNHCR, 2016
Asylum applications to Germany, 1953 – 2016

davon von 1953–1989: rd. 0,9 Mio. (20%)
davon von 1990–2015: rd. 3,7 Mio. (80%)
Number of Forcibly Displaced Persons in Germany, 1990 - 2014

Source: UNHCR
Germany

First time asylum applications in Germany, by main citizenships and month, 2015


Main countries of origin registered in EASY, Jan—Dec 2015

Source: EUROSTAT

Source: UNHCR

Source: BAMF
19.2 million of new displacement due to natural disasters

113 countries

203.4 Million displaced by natural disasters in the last 8 years

Disasters caused twice as many new displacements as conflict

Figures: IDMC
New displacements associated with disasters by scale of events, 2008 to 2015

Sudden Disasters & Displacement

- East Asia and the Pacific: 8.4m (44%)
  - India: 3.7 million
  - China: 3.6 million
  - Nepal: 2.6 million
- South Asia: 7.9m (41%)
- Latin America and the Caribbean: 1.5m (8%)
- Sub-Saharan Africa: 1.1m (6%)
- Other: 0.3m (1%)
- High income economies: 1.8m (9%)
- Upper-middle income economies: 4.1m (21%)
- Low income economies: 3.6m (19%)
- Lower-middle income economies: 9.8m (51%)
Conclusion
Conclusion

- Europe – transitioned from a **sending** region (19th & 20th cent.) to a **destination** region (second half of 20th & 21st cent.), due to development

- **Disasters** are becoming an increasingly significant reason of **displacement**

- Data on **migrant journeys** shows how deadly many routes have become
Contact:

Susanne Melde
Research & Policy Officer
Global Migration Data Analysis Centre
Taubenstr. 20-22
10117 Berlin, Germany
smelde@iom.int

www.gmdac.iom.int
gmdac@iom.int
Twitter: @IOM_GMDAC