

This month's focus: Observatory of Human Mobility (OHM)

Demographic Dividend

Demographic dividend is the growth in an economy that is the result of a change in the age structure of a country's population.

FERTILITY RATES IN EGYPT ARE **3.5** (AND UP TO 4 IN RURAL AREAS); IN EUROPE THE FERTILITY RATE IS **BELOW 2**, LEADING TO AN AGEING AND DECLINING POPULATION.

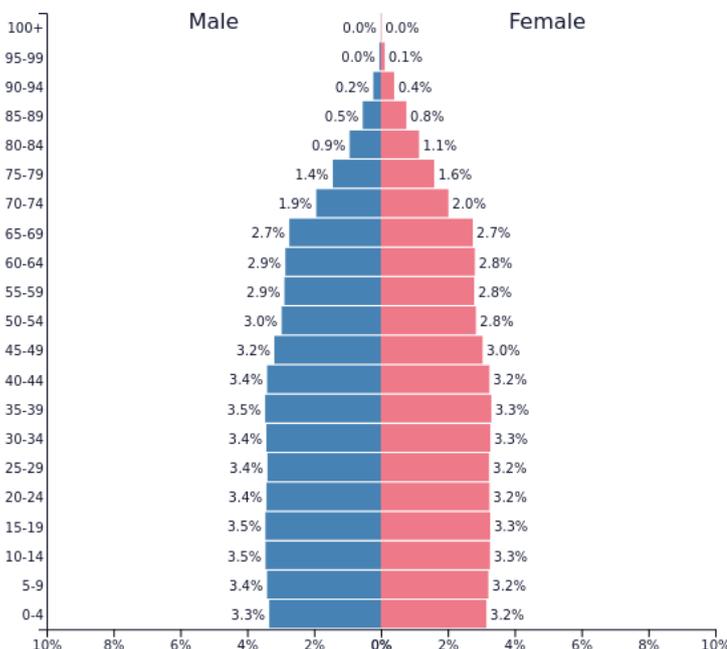
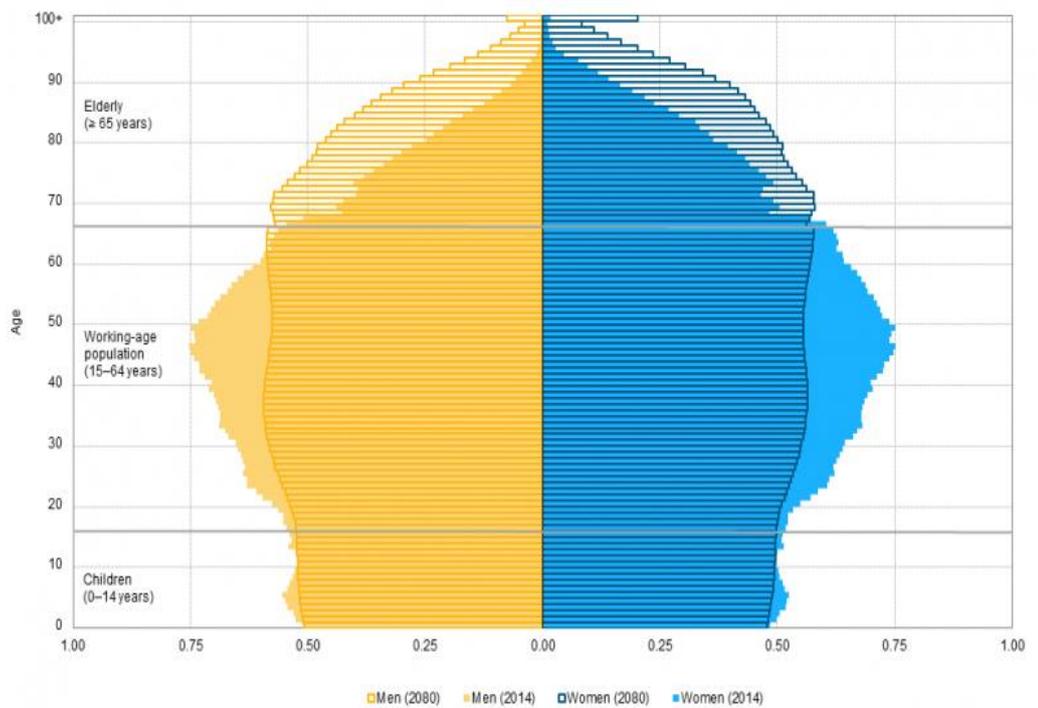
EGYPT'S FERTILITY RATES ARE ABOVE THE REPLACEMENT RATE, (THE FERTILITY RATE THAT MAINTAINS A COUNTRY'S POPULATION) WHICH IS 2.33 GLOBALLY, WHILE THE EU'S IS BELOW. THIS CREATES A HIGH DEMOGRAPHIC PRESSURE, WHICH MAKES MOBILITY A NECESSARY PART OF THE RESPONSE.

Demographic Projections for the European Union

*data from Eurostat http://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/statistics-explained/index.php/Population_structure_and_ageing

Projections for 2080 show a major decline in the working age population in the EU, as well as an increase in the elderly dependents, and a continued decrease in fertility rates.

This ageing population forecast could lead to the need for about 2 million migrants per year in the next 15 years alone.



Demographic Projections for Egypt

In Egypt, projections for 2080 show a continued increase in Egypt's working age population. The fertility rate remains high today, and are projected to continue in this vein for the foreseeable future.

Egypt's economy will have to be constantly adapting and growing to keep pace with the growth of the working age population. The most inevitable solution to such pressure will be mobility, as the working age population grows by 3% per annum.



Observatory for Human Mobility

The Proposed Response

In order to effectively address this labour and demographic pressure, creating labour mobility schemes and partnerships between States on safe, orderly, and regular migration is a necessity of mutual benefit. To achieve this end, a three-pronged approach has been proposed through the Observatory for Human Mobility (OHM):

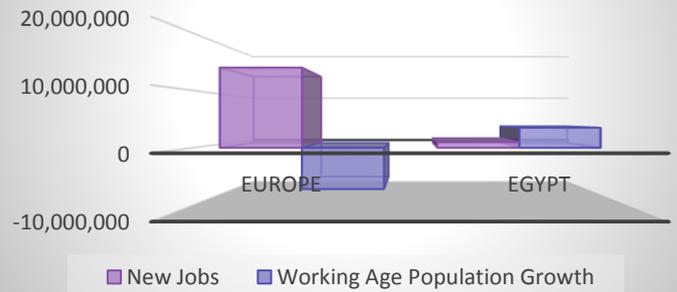
1. enhance the national capacity of Egypt to promote labour mobility;
2. facilitate dialogue between selected EU countries and Egypt on the implementation of labour mobility schemes; and
3. implement the labour mobility schemes for Egyptian workers towards EU, GCC, and other regions.

OHM aspires to: reduce irregular immigration; combat smuggling networks; address economic and labour migration needs in countries of origin (Egypt) and countries of destination (EU, GCC, and others); address skills mismatch and gaps in countries of origin and destination.

Relevant Resources:

[CAPMAS](#)
[EuroStat](#)
[Migration Policy Centre](#)
[The Fayoum School](#)

Job Growth vs. Entries to the Labour Market 2015 v. 2020



Projections for 2015-2020 show a total job creation of 14 million in EU and only 1 million in Egypt, while EU's working age population will decrease by approximately 7.2 million, and Egypt's will increase by 3.5 million.

Human Mobility Schemes, EU examples:

[ERASMUS](#) (education)
 "Your First EURES Job" (labour)
 Institute for Training, Employability and Learning Mobility (training)
 Interreg IPA II Cross-border Cooperation Programme Italy-Albania-Montenegro 2014-2020

Human mobility schemes are positive and dignified alternatives to irregular migration, and are of mutual economic and social benefit to countries of origin and destination.

Relevant Texts:

- 1- [Promoting a Common Understanding of Migration Trends](#)
- 2- [Egypt Labour Market Reports](#)



IOM Press Release on OHM:

"The International Organization for Migration (IOM) and the Migration Policy Centre (MPC), hosted at the European University Institute in Florence, signed a Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) today for establishing an Observatory on Human Mobility (OHM), under the umbrella of the MPC...." [Read more.](#)