



Economic and Social Council

Distr.: General
9 June 2025

Original: English

2025 session

25 July 2024–30 July 2025

Agenda item 5 (b)

High-level segment on advancing sustainable, inclusive, science- and evidence-based solutions for the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development and its Sustainable Development Goals for leaving no one behind: high-level policy dialogue, including future trends and scenarios related to the Council theme and the long-term impact of current trends

Long-term impact of current trends on the realization of the Sustainable Development Goals

Report of the Secretary-General

Corrigendum

1. Paragraph 44

The paragraph *should read*

In 2020, 281 million people, or less than 4 per cent of the global population, lived outside their country of birth, according to the Department of Economic and Social Affairs. Nearly 65 per cent of those people lived in high-income countries, while some 20 per cent lived in upper-middle-income countries.

At the end of the first sentence, insert footnote marker ⁵. At the end of the page, insert a corresponding footnote *reading*

⁵ *International Migration and Sustainable Development* (United Nations publication, 2024).

2. Paragraph 46

The first sentence *should read*

According to the International Labour Organization, in 2019, there were an estimated 169 million labour migrants, as workers from developing countries moved to advanced economies. This migration trend is driven by high income disparities in countries of origin as well as by the demographic challenges facing many advanced economies, which are encouraging migration of high-skilled workers in sectors such as technology, healthcare and engineering from developing countries. There is also



significant migration of low-skilled workers in sectors such as agriculture, construction, transportation, food processing and domestic work.

3. Paragraph 49

The paragraph *should read*

South-South migration has also grown at a high rate in recent years. The increase in South-South migration has been facilitated by growing emphasis on economic integration, rising labour demand in some emerging economies and the introduction of regional mobility agreements. As a result, regional migration hubs and corridors have emerged in countries such as Kenya, Nigeria and South Africa in Africa; the Gulf States are attracting millions of workers from South and South-East Asia; and there are large migration flows to Argentina, Brazil, Chile and Colombia. Many migrants move, often to middle-income countries, such as Nepalis to India or Bangladeshis to Malaysia, for work opportunities, including in informal sectors such as construction, domestic work and agriculture. In addition, conflicts and political instability in some developing States have fuelled migration to neighbouring nations, with countries such as Pakistan, Türkiye and Uganda emerging as major hubs for displaced populations.

4. Paragraph 52

The paragraph *should read*

Conflicts in different parts of the world continue to drive forced internal and external displacement. The Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees estimates that there were 122.6 million forcibly displaced people worldwide in mid-2024, of whom 68.3 million were internally displaced and 37.9 million were refugees. For many low-income countries with large numbers of internally displaced persons, the associated high economic costs are making it difficult to make the investments needed to achieve the Sustainable Development Goals. Developing countries also host most externally displaced persons at a high economic cost, which similarly affects their ability to achieve the Goals.
