Background Paper[1]
(Original Version: English)

Roundtable: *Migration as a factor in development*

Round Table 2.1:
Mainstreaming migration into planning at the sectoral level

Expected Outcome[2]

The outcome of this session's roundtable shall be an in-depth exploration of sector-level migration mainstreaming in policy planning.

1. Context

This round table focuses on mainstreaming (international) migration into sectoral policies. The paper first provides an overview of the discussion of migration mainstreaming and policy coherence in the context of the GFMD. It then presents a brief analysis of existing practice concerning mainstreaming migration into sectoral policies before drawing some conclusions.

Background: Status of the policy discourse on the concepts of migration mainstreaming and policy coherence

Different aspects of migration mainstreaming in development planning have been discussed in the GFMD since its inception, such as approaches and concepts (e.g. 'whole-of-government' approach, 'policy coherence', interdisciplinary approach), institutional processes (e.g. coordination, development planning, institutionalization, dialogue), as well as concrete initiatives[3]. Seemingly, there is an emerging consensus that mainstreaming migration into national development planning is a means to achieve policy coherence in the field

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[1] This paper has been elaborated by the **International Organization for Migration** in accordance with the discussions of, and based on inputs by the **RT 2.1 co-chairs** *Ecuador* and *Morocco* and **RT Government Team members** *Australia, Bangladesh, Djibouti, Indonesia, Jamaica, Moldova, Philippines, Spain, Switzerland* and ***Non-state partners*** *ILO, IOM, KNOMAD, OECD, UNDP, and World Bank*. IOM does not accept any liability or give any guarantee for the validity, accuracy and completeness of the information in this paper, which is intended to inform and stimulate discussion of Roundtable session 2.1 during the Turkish GFMD Summit meeting in October 2015. It is not exhaustive in its treatment of the session 2.1 theme and does not necessarily reflect the views of the GFMD organizers or the governments or international organizations involved in the GFMD process.

[2] GFMD 2014-2015 Final Concept Note, p. 4

[3] References to mainstreaming migration in development planning and to policy coherence can be found in several GFMD papers. In 2007, Session 2.4 urged home countries to 'integrate diaspora development initiatives in development planning …at the national level and local level' (GFMD 2007a). In 2008, Session 3.2, underlined that countries seek to achieve policy coherence by a) recognizing the importance of migration and diasporas as part of development planning; b) addressing the 'root' causes of migration; c) capitalizing on migrants' remittances and human talent; and d) capitalizing on skilled immigration (GFMD 2008). In 2009 the GFMD explicitly discussed mainstreaming migration into development strategies through a) the creation of national and international coordination mechanisms; b) developing tools to foster common understandings (e.g. migration profiles) and information exchange; and c) concrete projects. (GFMD 2009a). In terms of initiatives, since 2011, Switzerland supports the operationalization of the GMG (2010) 'mainstreaming' handbook; through the pilot project *Mainstreaming Migration into National Development Strategies*, implemented in Bangladesh, Jamaica Moldova, and Tunisia; and extended to three new countries (Kyrgyzstan Morocco and Serbia)in its second phase (2014-2018).

of migration and development. Policy coherence[4] has been discussed in the context of the GFMD in terms of its pre-requisites (i.e. data; GFMD 2007b; political commitment, consultation and cooperation, institutional capacity, financial, human, and other resources; GFMD 2007c; coherence within government; GFMD 2008; high-level political will and national ownership; GFMD 2012). It has also been conceived of as a means to avoid resource waste, and strengthening consensus and mutual understandings of common priorities and challenges (GFMD 2014).

Despite this consensus, this field exhibits some limitations. The discussion about mainstreaming migration and policy coherence has focused on the need for evidence-based policy-making, which entails analyzing the reciprocal effects of migration and development. However, in practice, this has been limited to understanding and quantifying the impacts of migration on development, neglecting a reciprocity normally acknowledged between these two areas in the discourse. Beyond the predominant focus on movement from perceived 'underdeveloped' to 'better-off areas'[5], the discourse on the effects of migration on development is contentious and mostly restricted to the size and effects of remittances in developing countries; human talent transfers (almost exclusively) from highly skilled migrants to the countries of origin, 'diaspora engagement' (in professed homelands), and in some cases circular migration schemes aimed, ostensibly, at countering 'brain drain'.

Furthermore, the distinction traditionally made between developing countries on the one hand, and developed countries on the other -where the former are supposed to undertake an analysis of the migration phenomenon and its impacts on development to mainstream migration into development strategies[6] and the latter are supposed to support developing countries to conduct such analyses, and use that information to formulate development cooperation policies and initiatives ensuring that migration and aid policies are not contradictory (GFMD 2007b; GFMD 2009a and 2009b) – is inappropriate. Such distinction impedes focusing on mutual effects of migration and development throughout the migration cycle, irrespectively of how countries perceive themselves or their level of income. An alternative classification of countries in accordance with the migration cycle is that of countries of *origin, transit, and destination*. Nevertheless, it is also inexplicit as many countries fall simultaneously in more than one of these categories.

Similarly, the discourse of how development affects migration has not been clearly espoused[7]. Migration is often framed as a factor affecting 'development', but it is rarely conceived of as an integral aspect of it (e.g. reduced barriers to human mobility resulting from increased freedoms, or the consequence of development initiatives entailing the displacement of persons).

Current practice on mainstreaming migration into development planning and national policies

So far, the implementation of the concept of mainstreaming migration into development planning comprises efforts to enhance: i) the intra-governmental coordination as well as dialogue between government and non-government stakeholders; ii) the evidence base on the effects of migration on development (rarely vice versa); iii) the identification, prioritization and implementation of migration and development strategic objectives; iv) the institutional capacities to design, implement, monitor and evaluate migration and development policies and initiatives, and the mainstreaming process itself. These four aspects have translated into the creation of inter-ministerial committees on migration and development (e.g. Bangladesh, Jamaica, Morocco, Serbia, Tunisia); the designation of focal points for migration affairs in line ministries (e.g. Moldova) or the establishment of a national coordinating institution for the implementation of migration and development national plans (e.g. Ecuador); the creation of technical working groups (e.g. Bangladesh, Jamaica, Tunisia); or regular inter-

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[4] Defined in the context of the GFMD 2007 as "the systematic development of mutually reinforcing policies and decisions across government departments and agencies, as well as the promotion of synergies between different policy areas of relevance for migration and development, with the aim to maximize the impact on development (GFMD 2007c: 5)

[5] The migration and development policy discourse has largely focused on movement from 'poor' to 'rich' countries. Less attention has been devoted to analyzing intra-regional migration, international migration to emerging poles (regions or cities) regardless of their geopolitical classification, or migration between so called developed and between developing countries.

[6] For example, national development plans, poverty reduction strategies, strategies to achieve the Millennium Development Goals (GFMD 2008), National Adaptation Programmes of Action (GFMD 2009b).

[7] Reference how migration affects development is found in the 2008 Background paper of Roundtable Session 3.2 Policy and Institutional Coherence within Government. (GFMD 2008: 2). However the impacts of development and development cooperation policies are diluted in the text.

ministerial meeting structures (e.g. Denmark, France, Germany, Italy, the Netherlands, Norway, Spain, Sweden, and Switzerland; ECDPM and ICMPD 2013: 42).

Mainstreaming efforts also include i) the establishment of migration databases (Jamaica), the institutionalization of migration profiles (e.g. in Moldova and Kyrgyzstan) and their actualization (Serbia), targeted studies to understand the migration – development dynamics in a particular sector (Serbia, Tunisia); ii) the promulgation of specific policies related to migration and development (Ecuador, Jamaica, Moldova) or of general migration policies (Morocco) and the integration of migration considerations into national development planning instruments (e.g. Bangladesh, Jamaica, Ecuador, Moldova, Kyrgyzstan) and into development cooperation policies (e.g. European Global Approach to Migration and Mobility, France, Germany, the Netherlands, the United Kingdom, Spain, Switzerland; ECDPM and ICMPD 2013); and iii) capacity building on migration and development for relevant stakeholders and their institutionalization (Kyrgyzstan). Some local authorities have also integrated migration and development issues in development plans.

Endogenous factors that shape migration mainstreaming into development planning may relate to the countries' political dynamics (including policy, legislative and institutional reforms); potential mismatches between the planning timelines (national and sectoral level); the absence of formal mechanisms and arrangements for integrated data analysis and sharing; lack or insufficiency of institutional and human resources; financial constraints; poor coordination and the absence of broad-based consultations. Exogenous factors include global and regional debates, or inter-state cooperation that shapes change in migration policies, regulations and measures, which impact, in turn, domestic policies.

2. Thematic discussion:

Mainstreaming migration into sectoral planning and policies

The sectoral approach to mainstreaming migration provides a space to reflect about the impacts of both sectoral policies on migration and vice-versa, regardless of the geopolitical classification of countries. Sectoral policies outline nationally identified priorities in specific areas. Any planned objective in a sectoral policy is likely to influence people's mobility (internal, international, voluntary or forced). There is a limited understanding of the extent to which sectoral policies shape, facilitate, induce or constrain migration. The aim of this paper is not to establish a road map to mainstream migration into sectoral policy, as there is no standard approach; the process is indeed contextualized. The value added of this roundtable is twofold: it draws attention to the influence of sectoral policy and planning (e.g. on agriculture, health, education, environment, employment, social protection[8] etc.) on migration decisions, the nature and quality of movement, and its likely outcomes; and it considers migration's impacts on sectoral policy. The roundtable shall serve to derive approaches on mainstreaming migration into sectoral policies and planning from national experiences and best practices.

Mainstreaming migration into national development planning, specifically at the sector level, is breaking new ground in the policy landscape; and will prove critical as efforts are made to promote migration in the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development. It is hard to assume that there are any essential differences in the process of mainstreaming migration into national and sectoral policies; except for the fact that different ministries or public entities are responsible for different sectoral policies and the identification of sectoral priorities. However, there is a dearth of information on the institutional set-ups and instruments that countries have put in place to mainstream migration into sectoral policies. Rather than a roadmap to mainstream migration at the sectoral level, what follows and running the risks imposed by simplicity, is a non-exhaustive overview of how

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[8] The term "social protection" is used in institutions across the world with a wider variety of meanings than "social security". It is often interpreted as having a broader character than social security (including, in particular, protection provided between members of the family or members of a local community), but it is also used in some contexts with a narrower meaning (understood as comprising only measures addressed to the poorest, most vulnerable or excluded members of society). Thus, in many contexts the two terms, "social security" and "social protection", may be largely interchangeable, and the ILO certainly uses both in discourse with its constituents and in the provision of relevant advice to them. "Social protection" is an alternative expression for "social security" and denotes the protection provided by social security in case of social risks and needs. See ILO "The Social Protection Report", 2014-2015 edition. http://www.ilo.ch/wcmsp5/groups/public/---dgreports/---dcomm/documents/publication/wcms_245201.pdf Furthermore, access to social protection programmes, and the portability of such benefits, may affect decisions related to migration in both origin countries (propensity to emigrate) and in destination countries (e.g. impact on immigrant integration and return decisions). There is for example evidence from Mexico and Albania showing that social insurance programmes decrease migration flows.

migration is mainstreamed into sectoral polices within the GFMD context and through practice; highlighting both good practices as well as the challenges of different approaches[9].

Current practice on mainstreaming migration into sectoral planning and policies: Scope, limitations and potential

Employment

There is an increasing tendency in the world to adopt restrictive labor migration policies. Countries of destination privilege migration of highly skilled labor force in order to promote economic competitiveness, provoking a phenomenon of brain-drain in countries of origin and, at the same time while few regular and orderly migration opportunities are offered. As a result, irregular migratory flows of low skilled labor force, labor exploitation of irregular migrants, migrant smuggling, trafficking of persons and other related crimes with high human and social costs persist or continue increasing. This tendency of restrictive migration policies present obstacles to coherent employment policy-making and often lead to a labor/skills mismatch.

Immigration of low and semi-skilled workers is rarely considered in employment policies that acknowledge the role of the foreign labour force in the domestic labour markets. GFMD discussions have touched upon the protection of the human and labour rights of migrant workers, and on labour mobility at large, including temporary and circular migration schemes or bilateral labour agreements to overcome labour shortages in labour-intense sectors (e.g. agriculture, construction, domestic and care work), and admission and integration policies for qualified migrants to overcome skills shortages and in specific sectors (e.g. information technology, engineering, biotechnology, international finance; GFMD 2015 Concept Note). Some immigration policies are accompanied by measures that facilitate highly-skilled migrants' formal labour market integration, such as access to vocational training, anti-discrimination, pre-employment and language training and provision of social protection schemes (including portability of social benefits accrued) and the recognition of qualifications. However, they hardly highlight measures covering the low-skilled in informal labour markets where large number of migrant workers concentrate, and in contexts where the migration and development discourse is framed in terms of the contributions of nationals residing abroad to the domestic economy, rather than on the working conditions of migrant workers in national territory. At the same time, explicit emigration policies are commonly accompanied by measures to protect migrant workers' labour rights in the destination labour markets and, in some cases, expanding employment services abroad (Moldova) or health services (Mexico). Lastly, employment policies seldom take into consideration the reintegration of returning migrants into domestic labour markets. The challenge continues to lie on offering prospects for decent employment, social protection and career opportunities for all people, not only in countries of destination, but also in countries of origin where active labour market policies, such as vocational training programmes and employment services can have an impact on the decision to emigrate and curb emigration flows [10].

Finance

Remittances and other diaspora resources have been high on the GFMD agenda since its inception. Generally, practice in this field aims at improving remittance data; increasing the volume of remittances transferred through formal channels; encouraging their productive use and lowering the cost of remittances. The latter often entails fostering competition among service providers through information dissemination; reforms to the regulatory frameworks; fostering financial inclusion, among others, by linking remittances to formal financial services and products (credit, savings, insurance); expanding financial literacy; using technologies and encouraging partnerships among financial and between financial and non-financial institutions to expand service provision. Policies tackling remittances (e.g. policies on the banking sector and microfinance, on the liberalization of remittance markets, on the securitization of remittances, on foreign exchange, on anti-money laundering and financing terrorism, to name some examples) tend to conceive of remittances as occurring in a vacuum, and are dissociated from a rights-based approach or policies protecting migrants' access to basic labour rights and other conditions. Moreover, such policies tend to assume a constant flow of remittances to developing countries. While this may hold true, there is a risk in relying on remittance-led development models as remittances are

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[9] The selection of sectors presented is not meant to be exhaustive. The sectors analyzed in this document derive from the GMG (2010) handbook, and OECD's suggestions at the First Preparatory Meetings of Government Roundtable Teams, February 2015.
[10] See ILO, Decent Work Agenda http://www.ilo.org/global/about-the-ilo/decent-work-agenda/lang--en/index.htm

subject to fluctuating economic conditions (e.g. the recent ruble devaluation had vast impacts on remittance recipients' wellbeing in Central Asia)[11].

Agriculture

The interactions between agriculture and migration have been recognized in some instances in the global migration-development debate. On the one hand, economic cycles, labour market or demographic imbalances and social forces, such as perceptions of prestige attributed to certain occupations (e.g. agricultural labour) and agricultural cycles may induce the need for specific and flexible (domestic and foreign) workforce. On the other hand, a decade ago, the Global Commission on International Migration pointed to the effects of agricultural subsidies and depressing world prices of agricultural commodities on the livelihoods of small farmers from developing countries, resulting, among others, in internal and international migration (GCIM 2005: 21)[12] and in attracting temporary and seasonal migrant workers to countries of destination. Recently, the European *Agenda for Change* also recognized that security, trade, agriculture and fisheries, environment, climate, energy and migration policies have strong impacts on developing countries (European Commission 2011).

Agricultural concerns are usually mainstreamed in labour migration policies (e.g. through temporary and at best circular migration schemes). However, agricultural policies do not typically 'mainstream' migration considerations. In a globalized economy, tending towards ever-increasing liberalization of markets, agricultural, migration and trade policies are inevitably interlinked, although not necessarily coherent with one another. As such, there is a need for a comprehensive approach to mainstreaming migration in agricultural policy that lies on the reciprocal effects of agricultural policy on people's mobility and vice versa. There are some good examples in this respect. In Switzerland, recently, the agricultural sector adopted a new strategy that shall improve the integration of refugees in the agricultural labor market due to impending labor shortages. Other examples of agricultural policies that influence emigration flows include The Return to Agriculture Plan in rural Senegal, which promotes youth job creation, and an agriculture subsidy programme called *Procampo* in Mexico, originally created to compensate the disadvantages of Mexican farmers in view of the NAFTA agreement implementation (Cuecuecha and Scott, 2009).

Education

The absence of quality education opportunities may encourage some people to pursue education abroad, especially at tertiary level. Nevertheless, better education may also increase people's willingness and ability to migrate. At the same time, educational policy programmes could also reduce incentives for young people to migrate. Furthermore, there is an increasing interest in the transition between international student mobility and the incorporation of foreign students in receiving labour markets.

The GFMD has seldom tackled the interactions between education and mobility. In the immigration context, education is normally an aspect of integration policy. The practice regarding migration mainstreaming in education policies has focused on the recognition of qualifications and foreign diplomas to support migrants' labour market incorporation (e.g. through bilateral and regional agreements). Some countries interested in attracting qualified or lower-skilled workers, have also put in place measures to ensure that workers and the members of their families have access to education. In fact, migration is usually mainstreamed in education policies in countries with implicit or explicit integration policies (e.g. offering specific skills training such as vocational training and foreign language training).

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[11] David Trilling and Timur Toktonaliev, 'Central Asia pays the price for Russia's tumbling ruble' *The Guardian,* Bishkek, 29 October 2014, http://www.theguardian.com/world/2014/oct/29/central-asia-counts-cost-russian-ruble-sinks (accessed 13 May 2015).

[12] The GCIM claimed that "The world's richer countries spend over $300 billion a year in agricultural subsidies, more than six times the amount they spend on overseas aid. By depressing world prices for agricultural commodities, those subsidies make it more difficult for small farmers to stay on the land and thereby contribute to the migration of people within and from developing countries" (GCIM 2005:21). As an example, trade liberalization in Ghana has led to the saturation of the market with tomato paste tin imports, which are cheaper than locally produced fresh tomatoes. These dynamics and changing consumer preferences (for cheap tomato paste tins) are affecting the livelihoods of small Ghanaian farmers, some of which migrate (including to Europe) in search for alternative livelihoods. Another example is the case of OECD fisheries access agreements, which grant OECD country fleets access to 'surplus' fish stocks in developing countries' coastal waters in exchange for payments to the developing countries, putting at risk the sustainability of those fish stocks and the livelihoods of local fishers (Dayton-Johnson and Katseli 2006).

Beyond integration, policy coherence should strive to improve educational policies to consider and reflect the economic and social needs and realities of increasingly internationalized labour markets. That is, they will need to consider how to produce the skills that will ensure that labour forces can meet both domestic and international labour demand.

Health

Health is a result of, as well as a pre-condition for human development. The migration and development discourse has largely focused on countering 'brain drain', including preventing the recruitment of health professionals from developing countries[13]; an approach criticized for implicitly justifying barriers to human mobility. Migration has been mainstreamed in development cooperation policies aimed at strengthening developing countries' health systems to create prospects for health personnel to stay (Vammen and Brønden 2012). Operationally, rather than at policy level, in some countries 'diaspora engagement' has been integrated in the health sector in the form of skills-transfers schemes[14], and in some cases such practices led to migration (or diaspora engagement) mainstreaming in health policies.

In contrast, migrants' access to health and the improvement of the working conditions of health personnel have been little discussed in the GFMD. Migrants with low social status and lower education, including undocumented migrants, can face barriers to access equal and quality care and to social protection mechanisms. According to the World Health Assembly's Resolution on Migrant Health (WHA61.17) and its principles, and to a study conducted by the World Health Organization, the Office of the High Commissioner for Human Rights (OHCHR) and the International Organization for Migration entitled "International migration, health and human rights", it is necessary to promote migrant-sensitive health policies and public health strategies; and ensure equitable access to health, disease prevention and care for migrants and their families without discrimination.

Cross-Cutting Issues

There are cross-cutting issues that are important to consider when discussing mainstreaming migration into sectoral planning and policies. In this section urban planning and environment are mentioned.

Urban development

'Development' processes, such as urbanization entail people's mobility (internally and internationally). Workers in rural areas may be encouraged or compelled to move, for example, if they are attracted to emerging employment prospects in cities (e.g. to the construction sector, the hotels and restaurants' sector, the domestic sector or to the retail trade sector). Cities, irrespectively of where they are located (North/South, developed/underdeveloped, rich/poor countries), are hubs for economic and social dynamics that foster connectivity and demand human mobility (e.g. rural-urban migration; most international migrants residing in a country may reside in cities; migrants may prefer to return to cities than to rural areas). Yet, such dynamics are poorly understood.

Urban development strategies should consider people's mobility in such a multifaceted way that the manifold effects of urbanization on people's mobility and the effects of such mobility on urban development are taken into account. Local authorities and community organizations have equally important roles to play in ensuring that urban service provision and urban planning responds to diversity and needs resulting from people's mobility.

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[13] See World Health Organization's Global Code of Practice on the International Recruitment of Health Personnel, adopted by the 63rd World Health Assembly on 21 May 2010. http://www.who.int/hrh/migration/code/practice/en/ . There are also government-to-government agreements concerning the recruitment of physicians (e.g. between India and the Philippines).
[14] These entail the mobilization of migrant professionals and their volunteering to undertake short assignments in their countries of origin, aimed at facilitating the transfer of the knowledge and skills that such professionals are deemed to have acquired in developed countries to their fellow colleagues in the countries of origin.

Environment

Furthermore, the links between environmental policies and migration are today limited to adaptation to climate change, where migration (most likely internal, rather than international) is part of the equation; and migrants are commended for contributing to mitigating disasters' effects (e.g. Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction).

The relationship between environment and migration is complex. Environmental deterioration influences peoples' mobility (e.g. rural to urban areas and urban to cross-border) having significant consequences on people's livelihoods and desired personal and professional objectives. Currently, Local Adaptation Plans of Action (LAPA) and Community Based Adaptation (CBA) aim at assessing and understanding communities' vulnerabilities to propose local solutions, through partnerships between local authorities, specialists and residents. Urban climate change resilience planning and urban development planning processes should be interwoven, and complemented with strong social protection mechanisms to enable people to face risks. Some governments have already taken initiatives in order to canalize remittances and diaspora FDI into creating Green Jobs and financing environmental projects (India).

Guiding questions:

- What mechanisms can help systematically assessing the effects of sectoral policies on migration (immigration and emigration) and of migration on sectoral policy objectives?
- How can implications of sectoral policies on migration and migrants be addressed: a) **through specific sectoral policies targeted at migrants**; and/or b) through **integrating migration-relevant aspects into general sectoral policies**?
- How could data from different sources be analyzed in a way that it informs migration mainstreaming at the sectoral level?
- What is the value added of institutional **collaboration** across government and between government and non-government stakeholders to mainstream migration into sectoral policies and how can it be promoted?
- What mechanisms can ensure an appropriate allocation of **financial, material and human resources** to implement sectoral strategic objectives concerning migration (immigration and emigration)?
- What is the role of **non-governmental stakeholders** (i.e. civil society, academia, the private sector) in mainstreaming migration at the sectoral level?
- How to **monitor** and **evaluate** progress towards the achievement of migration-related (immigration and emigration) sectoral strategic objectives? How to ensure that lessons learned are systematically factored in sectoral planning?
- How to sustainably build institutional technical capacity within government to continuously **assess** and **address** the complex and mutual effects of sectoral policy on migration and of migration on sectoral policy?
- How to ensure that migration-related objectives in sectoral policy are aligned with local and national development priorities?
- To what extent are processes of migration mainstreaming replicable in different contexts?

3. Conclusions

Migration mainstreaming processes at sectoral level have tended to limit to a number of sectors where migration effects are typically acknowledged (e.g. employment, finance), although the migration implications of the same policies tend to be overlooked. The latter are indeed poorly understood so far, including how sectoral policies may shape migration decisions, the nature of movement (internal, international, voluntary or forced) and its consequences. A rights-based approach is also somewhat absent in migration-related objectives of some sectoral policies. Additionally, there are indications that some sectoral policies (e.g. urban development, environment, education and health) are turning into arenas where migration is shaping sectoral policy objectives, although limitations concerning the understanding of the migration implications of such objectives persist.

As an emerging consensus on migration mainstreaming as a means to achieve policy coherence for development takes form, it will be important to ensure that sectoral policies 'talk to each other', and that there is consistency across sectoral objectives (e.g. between educational and employment policies, between agricultural, trade migration and development cooperation policies, between policies designed to protect the right of nationals abroad and policies to promote the integration of foreigners in national territories).

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GFMD (2009b) Roundtable 3: Policy and Institutional Coherence and Partnerships. Session 3.1: Policy and Institutional Coherence – Latest Data and Research Findings. Athens, 4-5 November.

GFMD (2008) Roundtable Session 3.2 Policy and Institutional Coherence within Government. Manila, Philippines, 27-30 October.

GMFD (2007a) Roundtable 2: Remittances and other diaspora resources: increasing their net volume and development value. Session: 2.4: Working with the diaspora for development their net volume and development value. Brussels, 9-11 July.

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ANNEX

This Annex contains descriptions and references to examples of relevant frameworks, policies, programmes, projects and other experiences in relation to the issues raised in the policy part of the Background paper. This second part of the Background paper aims to form the basis of an evolving catalogue of policies and practices with a view to be stored and displayed on the GFMD PfP website in the M&D Policy and Practice Database. See http://www.gfmd.org/pfp/ppd .

Title of M&D Policy or Practice:
Interrelations between Public Policies, Migration and Development: Case studies and policy recommendations (IPPMD)

Country: Armenia, Burkina Faso, Cambodia, Côte d'Ivoire, Costa Rica, Dominican Republic, Georgia, Haiti, Morocco, The Philippines	**Partner(s):** OECD Development Centre, European Union
Thematic Area(s): migration, public policies, development, agriculture, education, labour market, investment, social protection and health	**Tags:**

Summary:

In January 2013, the OECD launched the project, "Interrelations between Public Policies, Migration and Development: case studies and policy recommendations", which aims to enhance partner countries' capacity to incorporate migration into the design and implementation of their development strategies. The project seeks to better understand how international migration affects non-migration related public policies, and conversely, how these affect migration.

The project will provide empirical evidence on the interrelations between migration and public policy based on quantitative and qualitative fieldwork at the country level. The methodological framework of the project has been developed by the OECD Development Centre and is implemented in each of the ten partner countries by local research partners, who are collecting new and unique data through the use of household surveys, community surveys and qualitative stakeholder interviews.

The project specifically aims to:

• Develop evidence-based analysis on:

-The significance of migration in low- and middle-income countries' development strategies.

- The impact of both migration and non-migration related public policies on migration patterns and the situation of migrants.

- The effect of migration-related decisions on other policy domains and ultimately on the socio-economic development of origin and destination partner countries.

• Increase awareness among partner countries' relevant interlocutors and provide them with policy recommendations on:

- How to incorporate the migration dimension into the design and implementation of their development strategies and other sectoral policy areas.

- How to ensure coherence between migration and other policy areas.

• Provide relevant stakeholders, both in the EU and partner countries, with guidance for policy dialogue.

Web Links:
http://www.oecd.org/dev/migration-development/ippmd.htm

Title of M&D Policy or Practice:
Assessing the economic contribution of labour migration in developing countries as countries of destination

Country: Costa Rica	**Partner(s):** OECD Development Centre, European Union, International Labour Organization
Thematic Area(s): Economic importance of labour migration	**Tags:** Labour Markets, Human Capital, Production, Economic Growth, Public Goods and Finance

Summary:
Context: About 10.5% of Costa Rica's total population (2010) are immigrants.

The project addresses the economic contribution of labour migration in South-South contexts and to foster strong synergies and cooperation with public institutions.

The project will serve as a platform for dialogue and discussion on the importance of labour immigration and its linkage to development. The objective is to identify key stakeholders, research priorities and available data sources in Costa Rica as well as knowledge gaps in terms of this project.

The project includes researches on Immigration and policy framework in Costa Rica and Research on the economic impact of immigration in Costa Rica.

This project aims at not only assessing the economic impact in the ten partner countries in isolation, but also at sharing experiences and knowledge among developing countries. The project is an important input for Costa Rica's Migration Policy.

Web Links:
www.oecd.org/dev

| **Title of M&D Policy or Practice:** |
| Interrelations between public policies, migration and development in Costa Rica |

Country:	**Partner(s):**
Costa Rica	OECD Development Centre, European Commission, Central American Centre for Development (CCP), University of Costa Rica

Thematic Area(s):	**Tags:**
Public policies, Migration and Development	Public policy, migration, development

Summary:

In January 2013, the OECD launched a project on the Interrelations between public policies, migration and development, which aims at enhancing the capacity of the project's ten partner countries in incorporating migration into the design and implementation of their development strategies through case studies. The project seeks to better understand how international migration affects non-migration related public policies, and conversely, how these policies affect migration. The project is co-funded by the EU Thematic Programme on Migration and Asylum and managed by the OECD Development Centre.

The project aims to provide empirical evidence on the interrelations between migration and public policy based on quantitative and qualitative fieldwork in the country. The project will serve as a platform to bring together all relevant stakeholders in Costa Rica to discuss preliminary findings and open a dialogue on different points of views and interpretations. The project is an important input for Costa Rica's Migration Policy.

Web Links:
www.oecd.org/dev

| **Title of M&D Policy or Practice:** |
| Migra-Mobile (Migra-Móvil) |

Country:	**Partner(s):**
Costa Rica	IOM

Thematic Area(s):	**Tags:**
Migration Mobile Services to Communities	Transparency, access to information, visiting communities

Summary:

Costa Rica, as a receiving country, has been an option for improving the living conditions of thousands of migrants, refugees and asylum seekers.

The Directorate General of Immigration and Foreignship, considering migratory movements and recognizing the difficulties faced by this population by ignorance and mismanagement of the immigration information because of the use of unofficial channels, which has led people to submit incorrect or procedures perform any migration management to regularize their situation because they know the requirements, has offered an alternative approach to measure the user population of migratory services.

That is why it has been estimated that if we reach the communities and provide the information necessary for an understanding of the various immigration procedures, will ensure that many people who can meet

the requirements that are legally required to achieve regularize their situation and therefore incorporated into society in a productive way.

BENEFICIARIES

- All foreign persons who have a legal status in the country and require renewing their documents

- Foreigners who can opt for a legal regularization in Costa Rica.

- Costa Rican citizens interested in making their passport application process

domestic and foreign persons requiring immigration information.

GENERAL PURPOSE

Improve the provision of migration services nationwide, shortening distances between immigration offices and their users, to provide more personalized care in remote areas where they mobilizing becomes extremely difficult.

SPECIFIC OBJECTIVES:

1. Visit distant communities of migrant positions to provide immigration services.

2. Improve the projection of Migration in the different communities.

3. To assist in the reduction of expenses for transfer in case of foreigners who are in the country with regular status regularized or options.

4. Provide information to foreign users on the procedures regarding stay in the country.

5. Provide information to national and international procedures on travel documents and exit of minors in the country users.

6. Drain all consultations generated by users.

7. To facilitate the processing of documentation, through the implementation of mobile equipment that enables the capture of images and data to both the accreditation document of stay in case of residents and the issuance of passports in the case of nationals

IOM has supported the project, through the refurbishment of the unit for mobile services in far communities.

Visiting communities is an important input for planning and policy making in managing migration flows in Costa Rica.

Web Links:
www.migracion.go.cr (There is no specific website for the program at this moment)

Title of M&D Policy or Practice:
Routes for Integration

Country:	**Partner(s):**
Costa Rica	IOM, National Commission for the Improvement of Justice Management (Comisión Nacional para el Mejoramiento de la Administración de la Justicia, CONAMAJ)

Thematic Area(s):	**Tags:**
Access to public services and access to justice for migrants	Integration, access to services, toolkits for civil society

Summary:

The Program "Integration Routes" has generated a positive interaction between different civil society organizations and the Directorate General of Immigration. This scenario facilitated the timely guidance and instruction on issues of access rights of migrants; on subjects as diverse as effective access to education, health, employment, decent housing, and an interagency effort in a new module of effective access to justice, which led to a very positive review of power concrete Judicial their accessibility policies, especially undocumented immigrants.

The objective of the program is to train several hundred community facilitators, who in turn constitute appropriate multipliers proper immigration information, thus helping to eliminate many opportunistic versions of the subject circulate socially, and misled thousands of foreigners, and in turn, make them incurring unnecessary economic costs or take wrong the scope and requirements migratory ideas.

This training program has a valuable toolkit that facilitates the transmission of information to different social sectors, for which the language and understanding of technical concepts and / or formal, constitute some level of hazard; for which the material and design with a playful visual language, depending on the target audience, the facilitator redirects the methodology.

Providing participation of civil society and transparency of public services for migrants is a relevant key factor for policy making and planning migration.

Web Links:
www.migracion.go.cr (There is no specific website for the program at this moment)

Title of M&D Policy or Practice:
Program "Healthy Ecuador, I am back for you"

Country:	**Partner(s):**
Ecuador	Ministry of Health

Thematic Area(s):	**Tags:**
Health	

Summary:

In recent years, the Ecuadorian government has had an agenda with focus on the return of intellectuals and highly trained nationals who emigrated in search of better opportunities, often driven by economic incentives and hence contributing to the country's "brain drain". One of the policies that is being implemented in order to facilitate the repatriation of national professionals is the program "Healthy

Ecuador, I am back for you"; it seeks to promote the voluntary return of Ecuadorian doctors and specialists of the health sector living abroad. According to article 32 of the Constitution, health is a fundamental right that must be guaranteed and given by the Ecuadorian State. Hence, the Ecuadorian Ministry of Health, following the mandates stated in articles 4 and 196 of Ecuador's Organic Law on Health, has the obligation to protect the right to health of every Ecuadorian citizen. This program aims at encouraging the repatriation of Ecuadorian health specialists who reside abroad through increased remunerations of $986 to $2,967, and by offering additional bonuses to those who render services in inaccessible parts of the country. Furthermore, national returnees are given direct affiliation to Ecuador's Social Security Institute (IESS) upon their return.

Web Links:
http://www.salud.gob.ec/ecuador-saludable-voy-por-ti/

Title of M&D Policy or Practice:
Return Plan for Migrant Teachers and Education Professionals from Ecuador

Country: Ecuador	**Partner(s):** Ministry of Education, Ministry of Foreign Relations and Human Mobility, Embassy of Ecuador in Spain
Thematic Area(s): Education	**Tags:**

Summary:
The Ecuadorian government elaborated a project for the return of migrant teachers to the country due to the present shortage of nursery educators as well as prepared teachers for secondary education. This program forms part of one of many governmental strategies that aims at facilitating the voluntary return of Ecuadoran nationals residing abroad.

The program was first implemented in Spain together with the then National Secretariat for Migrants (now Vice Ministry of Human Mobility). The Ministry of Education hopes to accomplish the return of at least 500 of the 1000 estimated educators that emigrated and currently reside in Europe.

Web Links:
http://www.educacionsuperior.gob.ec/wp-content/uploads/downloads/2013/04/12-04-03-ACUERDO-N%C2%B0-2012-029-POLITICA-P%C3%9ABLICA-DE-LA-SENESCYT-PARA-EL-FOMENTO-DEL-TALENTO-HUMANO-1.pdf
http://www.senescyt.gob.ec/CA2014/adjuntos/BasesConvocatoriaAbierta2014.pdf

Title of M&D Policy or Practice:
Senescyt Scholarships to study in Ecuador and abroad

Country: Ecuador	**Partner(s):** Secretariat of Higher Education, Science, Technology and Innovation (SENECYT)

Thematic Area(s): Education	**Tags:**

Summary:
The Ecuadorian government recognizes the importance of quality education that is accessible for all, as well as the importance of human capital in the development of a country. As established in article 26 of the Ecuadorian Constitution, education is a fundamental right that must be given and guaranteed by the national government. Article 183 of the Organic Law on Higher Education therefore establishes the obligation of the Secretariat of Higher Education, Science, Technology and Innovation (SENECYT) "to design, manage, and implement policies of scholarships for the promotion of higher education by the Ecuadorian government". Accordingly, the SENECYT has established a series of scholarship programs for nationals for studying in local institutes of higher education as well as in leading universities around the word. The scholarships include the recipient's tuition fees, living expenses as well as housing and flight expenses.

Web Links:
http://www.educacionsuperior.gob.ec/wp-content/uploads/downloads/2013/04/12-04-03-ACUERDO-N%C2%B0-2012-029-POLITICA-P%C3%9ABLICA-DE-LA-SENESCYT-PARA-EL-FOMENTO-DEL-TALENTO-HUMANO-1.pdf
http://www.senescyt.gob.ec/CA2014/adjuntos/BasesConvocatoriaAbierta2014.pdf

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Title of M&D Policy or Practice:
Transnational Rights (pensions and social security)

Country: Ecuador	**Partner(s):** Ecuador, Chile, Colombia, Spain, Uruguay and the Andean Community of Nations (CAN)

Thematic Area(s): Pension and social security	**Tags:**

Summary:
Ecuador has signed bilateral social security agreements with Chile, Colombia, Spain and Uruguay, as well as Multilateral and Ibero-American conventions on Social Security. Furthermore, the Ecuadorian State has commitments and obligations in this area, product of Community directives for the Andean Community of Nations (CAN).

The above conventions, in general terms, establish the principle of equal treatment for Ecuadorian and foreign workers or pensioners, both in their countries of origin and destination, and the benefit can also be extended to their families. This framework promotes access to contributory benefits for pensions, maternity, survival, accidents at work, temporary and permanent incapacity, occupational diseases and death benefit.

The agreements also establish frameworks for the accumulation of periods of insurance in the countries of origin and destination, with the consequence that the beneficiaries of these agreements can access their benefits, regardless of the country of residence. These benefits shall be upgraded and supplemented periodically. In the case that a migrant has worked in any of the countries party to the agreements, without reaching the time of minimum contributions to benefit from the pension scheme, the contributions made in each country will sum up and the migrant will be entitled to the pension. The amount of the pension will be the result of the sums of the partial pension and will relate to the time of contributions and the age of the beneficiary.

Web Links:

Title of M&D Policy or Practice:
Higher Education for Salvadorans Abroad

Country:	**Partner(s):**
El Salvador	Universidad Tecnológica de El Salvador

Thematic Area(s):	**Tags:**
Education	Education, Integration

Summary:
"Distance Education Oriented for Salvadorans Abroad" is the name of the program currently being executed by the Viceministry for Salvadorans Abroad and Universidad Tecnológica de El Salvador (UTEC), which will allow the undertaking of joint actions to develop distance educational services for Salvadorans living overseas.

The Project is based on UTEC's distance education program, and is oriented to offer virtual higher education for Salvadorans living abroad in order to improve their life conditions and strengthen their link to El Salvador by offering them services that can boost their professional profile and facilitate their insertion to the countries where they reside. The service offered is 100% online.

There are many Salvadorans who wish to start or continue their higher education studies but, in most cases, the economic factor, the lack of time, distance, or language barriers become the main obstacles they have to face and limit their capability of pursuing higher education.

Additionally, the Viceministry and UTEC have diagnosed the educational needs of Salvadorans abroad and have prepared ad hoc virtual courses for them such as technical courses, vocational programs, and other short courses.

The "Distance Education Oriented for Salvadorans Abroad" program is completely focused on improving living conditions for Salvadorans abroad and to strengthen their bond with El Salvador. It also promotes that all active students have the opportunity to carry out internship and professional practices in businesses and other organizations in their area of residence. The latter, in order for them to improve their professional background and make them more competitive for today's job market.

Web Links:
http://www.utec.edu.sv/distancia/

Title of M&D Policy or Practice:
Mainstreaming migration in the health sector

Country:	**Partner(s):**
Ghana	Ghanaian Ministry of Health, International Organization for Migration, Kingdom of the Netherlands

Thematic Area(s):	**Tags:**
Health	

Summary:
The MIDA Ghana Health Project (2002-2012) enabled Ghanaian health professionals living in Europe to undertake temporary assignments to contribute to the development of human resources in the health sector in Ghana. The project was funded by the Netherlands and implemented by IOM in close cooperation with the Ministry of Health of Ghana and Ghanaian diaspora professionals. The project comprised: a) temporary assignments of Ghanaian diaspora health professionals residing in the Netherlands, the United Kingdom and Germany in Ghanaian hospitals; b) internships for health workers from Ghana in hospitals and health educational institutions in the Netherlands, the United Kingdom or Germany; and c) an assessment of the feasibility of the long-term return of diaspora professionals to Ghana. The project relied on an initial assessment of the capacity of the Ghanaian Government to incorporate a diaspora component into its human resource planning. The programme passed from the operational to the policy realm as the Government of Ghana took a more structured approach towards the facilitation of diaspora health professionals' engagement, formally recognizing and introducing diaspora contributions to the health sector in Ghana's health plan 2012–2016.

Web Links:
IOM 2012. Migration and Development: MIDA Ghana Health Project. The Hague: IOM The Netherlands https://www.iom.int/files/live/sites/iom/files/Country/docs/MIDA-Ghana-Health-Project-2012.pdf

Title of M&D Policy or Practice:
Migrant Workers Family Development Policy (Regulation of the Ministry of Women's Empowerment and Child Protection No. 20/2010 – "Bina Keluarga TKI")

Country:	**Partner(s):**
Indonesia	

Thematic Area(s):	**Tags:**
Empowerment and protection of migrant worker families through development policy	Migrant worker family, empowerment, protection

Summary:
In line with the Presidential Instruction No. 3/2010 on Justice for All/Equitable Development, the Ministry of Women's Empowerment and Child Protection issued Regulation No.20/2010 on Indonesian Migrant Worker Family Development Policy ("Bina Keluarga TKI") in order to empower migrant workers and their families.

This policy provides general guidelines and reference for national and local governments as well as communities to empower the economy, maintain harmony, well-being and protect families of Indonesian migrant workers.

Since the Indonesian Migrant Worker Family Development Policy was established, there are currently 26 Working Groups on Migrant Worker Family Development at the local/district levels in 10 provinces across Indonesia.

The policy is considered as one of the government's alternative efforts to help overcome the problems of migrant workers and their families. The policy aims to empower families who have a family member -as a prospective migrant, migrant worker or returning migrant worker.

The development and empowerment of migrant worker families is done by increasing the resilience, building economic empowerment, fostering entrepreneurial spirit, effective use of remittances from abroad for productive economy, and by providing guidance for children of migrant workers according to their age.

Various activities for the development of migrant families are coordinated by women's empowerment programs in relevant agencies, non-governmental organizations, women's organizations and other community organizations.

Web Links:
www.kemenpppa.go.id

Title of M&D Policy or Practice:
Mainstreaming migration into planning at the sectoral level

Country: Jamaica	**Partner(s):** Ministries, Departments and Agencies (MDAs), private sector, Civil Society Organizations (CSOs), International Development Partners including IOM and UNDP

Thematic Area(s): a) Governance and Policy coherence (b) Human Rights and Social Protection (c) Diaspora and Development (d) Labour Mobility and Development (e) Remittance and Development (f) Return, Integration and Reintegration (g) Public Order Safety and Security (h) Fa	**Tags:**

Summary:
Mainstreaming migration and development issues into national development planning is strategic for Jamaica as it aligns the national priority in the country's first long-term development planning framework Vision 2030 Jamaica — National Development Plan. The Plan seeks to enable the maximization of the benefits of migration while minimizing the negative impacts. The migration and development nexus is undergirded by the premise that migration has the potential to increase human capabilities, enlarge the scope of human choices, and create safe and secure environments for citizens and migrants. Mainstreaming migration at the sectoral level is set within the context of the National Policy of International Migration and Development. The overall objective of the National Policy and Plan of Action is to contribute to socio-economic development by integrating international migration into development planning at the national and sectoral levels. The Policy seeks to forge a common understanding of the migration and development nexus through nine thematic areas:

- Governance and Policy Coherence

- Human Rights and Social Protection

- Diaspora and Development

- Labour Mobility and Development

- Remittance and Development

- Return, Integration and Reintegration

- Public Order, Safety and Security

- Family Migration and Development

- Data, Research and Information Systems

Mainstreaming at the national and sectoral levels is facilitated through a whole-of –government approach. A new mechanism – National Working Group on International Migration and Development (NWGIMD) – was established in 2011. The NWGIMD is an interagency body with representatives from MDAs, Civil society, NGOs, academia and IDPs to facilitate greater institutional and policy coherence in migration and development initiatives. The Planning Institute of Jamaica as the government's focal point on M&D and ensures the mainstreaming M&D is prominent in the national and sectoral agenda.

To further facilitate mainstreaming at the sectoral level, outputs and outcomes specifically relate to migration and development are included in the Government of Jamaica's Medium Term Socio-Economic Policy Framework. The mainstreaming process has contributed to a number of positive impacts which underscore the potential of migration to contribute to development. The institutionalization of migration and development at the sector level is aimed at the implementation of specific outputs and activities within the National Policy on IMD and aligned to Vision 2030 Jamaica. To date, a number of activities and outputs have been articulated and executed in support of the mainstreaming migration across several agencies of the government of Jamaica. The examples outlined below are among some of the actions undertaken to integrate migration considerations at all stages of Jamaica's development planning :

•   Health (Establishment of a Think Tank and Advisory Board on Diaspora Affairs and Medical Missions within the Ministry of Health

•   Diaspora Engagement (Enactment of the Charitable Organizations (Tax Harmonization) (Miscellaneous Provisions) Act, 2013. This Act is aimed at the management of both cash and social remittances for development purposes

•   Establishment of Liaison Officers in destinations in which the government has existing circular migration programmes (USA and Canada) to provide support services to migrant workers. These services include:

o   Annual and bi-annual orientation programmes which provides information to facilitate resettlement in countries of transit and destination

o   Deployment of Liaison officers conduct sites visits to employment sites

•   Education (Establishment of two (2) Diaspora Liaison Officers at Ministry of Education to facilitate clearance of education materials at ports of entry

•   Training of professionals (teachers, medical doctors, nurses) for outsourcing

•   Overseas work/study programmes facilitated by the Ministry of Education (MOE)

•   Human Employment and Resource Training Trust National Training Agency (HEART Trust /NTA) training for low skilled migratory workers (chefs, hotel workers, domestic workers etc.)

•   Gender - The GoJ has also sought to mainstream gender in development planning through the establishment of Gender Focal Points (GFPs) in all ministries, departments and agencies (MDAs). Gender

Focal Points will act as responsibility centres in order to improve organizational effectiveness and capacity within the public sector.

•   Financial – Provision of counterpart funding for the implementation of the Global Joint Programme on Mainstreaming Migration into National Development Strategies

•   Social Welfare and Vulnerable Groups - Implementation of the following mechanisms geared at improving labour standards for women migrant workers:

o   Welfare and support services offered through the Liaison Services in the USA and Canada under the ambit of the Temporary Overseas Employment Programmes

o   Establishment of the Family Services Unit within the Ministry of Labour and Social Security which provides support to family left behind to provide support services and reassurance to dependents

•   Training programmes facilitated through the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Foreign Trade for members of the Diplomatic Corp in Jamaica to ensure that within households, with regard to their treatment of their domestic workers and caregivers, they abide by the wage regulations in countries' of destination to protect against domestic servitude and peonage.

•   National Security -Establishment of the National Taskforce Against Trafficking in Persons in 2005 to strengthen legislative, institutional and operational capacity to combat trafficking in persons. Its core emphases have been the prevention and suppression of trafficking in persons, the prosecution of offenders and the protection and provision of assistance to victims of trafficking.

•   Enactment of The Trafficking in Persons (Prevention, Suppression and Punishment) (Amendment) Act, 2013.

•   Faciliation of islandwide public education campaigns addressing human rights, trafficking in persons through the use of print and electronic medias

•   Data and Information Systems -The Statistical Institute of Jamaica is in the progress of developing a national migration database to effectively monitor and manage migration related information for national planning

•   Trade- Major manufacturers such as Grace Kennedy Company Limited, LASCO Manufacturing Limited and Juici Patties embark on nostalgic trade ensuring Jamaican products are accessible to members of the Diaspora.

"Migration is a central component of current population dynamics and is a key enabler for development at the global level". Mainstreaming Migration at the sector level will prove critical as efforts are made to include migration in the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development. This inclusion recognizes the impact of migration not only on countries of origin, transit and destination but the well-being of migrants. Elaborating migration within this new global development framework provides the basis for greater recognition of its impact at the sector specific level and even more far reaching impact at the individual level.

Web Links:
www.pioj.gov.jm

| **Title of M&D Policy or Practice:** |
| Mainstreaming migration into planning at the sectoral level |

Country:	**Partner(s):**
Jamaica	Ministries, Departments and Agencies (MDAs), private sector, Civil Society Organizations (CSOs), International Development Partners including IOM and UNDP

Thematic Area(s):	**Tags:**
a) Governance and Policy coherence (b) Human Rights and Social Protection (c) Diaspora and Development (d) Labour Mobility and Development (e) Remittance and Development (f) Return, Integration and Reintegration (g) Public Order Safety and Security (h) Fa	

Summary:
included in report

Web Links:

| **Title of M&D Policy or Practice:** |
| Consolidating Moldova's Migration and Development Institutional Framework" (MIDIDOM) 2015 – 2018 |

Country:	**Partner(s):**
Moldova	Swiss Development Cooperation (SDC) International Organization for Migration Diaspora Relations Bureau / State Chancellery

Thematic Area(s):	**Tags:**
Policy and legal framework development Migration and Development Community development	

Summary:
The overall goal of the project is to maximize the positive impact of migration on the country's socio-economic development through improved national and local institutional framework and enhanced engagement of the diaspora.

As a result of the first set of activities (under Outcome 1), the enhanced institutional framework for Diaspora, Migration and Development (DMD) at the national and local level will facilitate the productive involvement of the Moldovan diaspora and migrant community in the development of their country of origin. The present project shall support the capacity of the national institutions with a diaspora-engaging mandate, aiming at fostering the efficiency, ownership and sustainability of the coordination role, as well as strengthening the capacities for elaborating and implementing diaspora-engagement policies and services.

The second set of activities (under Outcome 2) focuses on the enabling of the diaspora and migrant communities to directly engage in economic, socio-cultural, philanthropic, educational and other development themes. This objective shall be reached via, on the one hand, improving the capacity and tools available to the associations leaders and their network to raise funds, mobilize the diaspora potential/ expertize, and expand their local outreach, as well as, on the other hand, creating a functional and sustainable platform for the systematic involvement of diaspora representatives as agents of homeland development.

The MIDIDOM project shall particularly focus on advancing the capacity of the Government and DMD stakeholders to interact with and support the Diaspora's initiatives, as well as increase the diaspora's propensity of efficient and systematic engagement in activities benefiting the national and local development of the Republic of Moldova.

Web Links:

Title of M&D Policy or Practice:
IOM – UNDP Global Project "Mainstreaming of Migration into Development in Moldova" (MOMID) Phase I (2012 – 2013)

Country: Moldova	**Partner(s):** United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) International Organization for Migration / Mission to Moldova (IOM) State Chancellery of the Republic of Moldova Swiss Development Cooperation (SDC) Global Migration Group (GMG)

Thematic Area(s): Institutional Framework / Governance Migration and development	**Tags:**

Summary:
The MOMID pilot project, implemented in the period 2012 – 2013 in the Republic of Moldova, supported the objective of the Moldovan Government to systematically integrate migration and development agendas and develop national policies on international migration and development for implementation by the relevant government agencies, private sector and non-governmental organisations. Moldova has been selected as one of the pilot countries for this project in light of the developments made by the Moldovan Government to undertake this in the development planning in order to maximize the benefits of migration and reduce the negative impacts of migration on economic and human development. The support from the Global Migration Group was geared towards mainstreaming international migration into the National Development Strategy and afferent policy documents through coherent action with the support of the UN Country Team in Moldova.

The project goals (as stated in the project document) were to mainstream migration into the national development strategies of the country; and establish sustainable institutional mechanisms and participatory processes for promoting coherence on migration.

Among the project accomplishments were:

- the elaboration of the national Migration Mainstreaming Proposal, which provided the Government with concrete recommendations on mainstreaming migration into development planning in line with the National Development Strategy – Moldova 2020.

- the study on Options for harnessing emigrants' remittances and savings for the development of the Republic of Moldova, which helped Diaspora CSOs use financial and human capital accumulated abroad for homeland development, philanthropic activities, economic investments and opening businesses. - the elaboration of the Course Material on Migration and Development, which helps to comprehensively address migration and development interlinkages in the national development strategies.
Web Links: http://www.md.undp.org/content/moldova/en/home/operations/projects/democratic_governance/mainstreaming-of-migration-into-development-.html

Title of M&D Policy or Practice: IOM – UNDP Global Project "Mainstreaming of Migration into Development in Moldova" (MOMID) Phase II (2014 – 2017)	
Country: Moldova	**Partner(s):** International Organization for Migration / Mission to Moldova (IOM) UN Women / United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) Swiss Development Cooperation (SDC) Diaspora Relations Bureau / State Chancellery
Thematic Area(s): Institutional Framework / Governance National and regional development Migration mainstreaming	**Tags:**

Summary:

The second phase of the MOMID project is implemented as a joint programme of IOM and UNDP. Its desired impact is to enable governments and their partners to better measure, and make more visible the human development impacts of migration; and to govern the migration phenomenon so as to increase the human development outcomes and mitigate the risks for migrants, their families and communities at origin and destination.

For the 2nd phase of the programme synergies will continue to be sought with ongoing migration and development related government initiatives and projects supported by UNCT agencies. Namely UN Women was included in project partnership, providing important "building block" for the successful implementation by supporting the reflection of the gender-sensitive perspective in the outputs of the project and support review of migration and gender related issues in Moldovan Government's legislative, regulatory and programing framework. A stronger focus will be put on awareness-raising and enhancement of coherence level of migration-related external assistance. The programme will support the mapping of M&D projects, leading to discussions about potential synergies and integrated projects and scaling up of initiatives.

The project's two overarching objectives are:

- to enable countries to integrate migration into their national development planning documents and processes and to continually monitor and adjust their approaches to M&D; and

- to foster an active and mutually beneficial partnership among participating countries on M&D, and migration mainstreaming in particular.

This project thus responds to repeated calls for improving international migration governance, by offering continued support to governments in their efforts to improve the evidence-base for migration and

development (M&D) policy making; develop coherent M&D strategies, enhance coordination and develop capacities to implement and evaluate M&D strategies.

In pursuit of those objectives, the following country level outputs have been determined:

- engaging key stakeholders in the migration mainstreaming process;

- strengthening the M&D evidence base;

- identifying M&D priorities, supporting the elaboration of national M&D strategies and the implementation of some identified priorities; and

- developing capacities of governments to mainstream migration and monitor progress.

Web Links:
http://www.iom.md/attachments/110_Brosura%20UNCT%20ENG%203xA4%20v2.pdf

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Title of M&D Policy or Practice:
Prime Minister's Decree nr. 58-d (07.06.2013) regarding the appointment of Diaspora Focal Points

Country: Moldova	**Partner(s):** Government of the Republic of Moldova Diaspora Relations Bureau / State Chancellery

Thematic Area(s): Institutional capacity building M&D Mainstreaming	**Tags:**

Summary:
Following the Government's policy regarding the relations with the Diaspora and the cooperation with the international partners in the field of migration and development, the Prime Minister's Decree nr. 58-d (of June 7th 2013) creates the framework for the implementation of the "whole-of-Government" approach in the field of DMD (Diaspora, Migration and Development).

The Decree stipulates the appointment of Diaspora Focal Points in the line Ministries and State Agencies on a decision-making (Vice minister or Deputy Director) and technical level (Head of Division) in coordination with the Diaspora Relations Bureau (State Chancellery). The main objectives of the framework are:

- to ensure the consolidation of the institutional capacities regarding the implementation of the State policies regarding the cooperation with the Diaspora;

- to ensure the efficient interaction between the governmental institutions via a horizontal integration (mainstreaming) of their responsibilities;

- to implement the transversal and integrated approach ("whole-of-government") in the field of diaspora policy making, with each participating institution (with an appointed Diaspora Focal Point) responsible of Diaspora, Migration and Development topics within the limits of its mandate.

Web Links:
http://lex.justice.md/index.php?action=view&view=doc&lang=1&id=348273

Title of M&D Policy or Practice:
Mainstreaming migration in the health sector -- Under the IOM-UNDP Global Joint Programme Mainstreaming Migration into National Development Strategies, funded by SDC

Country: Morocco	**Partner(s):** Government of Kingdom of Morocco, Minitry of Morrocan living Abroad and Migration Affairs, IOM, UNDP, Ministry of Health

Thematic Area(s): Health	**Tags:**

Summary:

• The relevant authorities are aware of the mutual influence of migration on the health sector and dynamic of health sector on migration in Morocco.

• The Ministry of Health integrates the topic M & D in sectoral planning and in the national 2016-2017 strategy.

Expected outcomes :

a) Roadmap / action plan to operationalize the integration of migration issues in the sectoral health strategy, including the objectives, specific pilot actions, a schedule of activities, a specific budget for the implementation of the actions identified and a framework for monitoring and evaluation of the integration of M & D issues in the health sector;

b) Integration of migration in the 2016-2017 budget;

c) Presentation of the roadmap during a validation workshop with members of the Inter-ministerial Committee on Migration and Development and relevant coordination groups.

The Ministry of Health and institutions involved in the mainstreaming migration in the health sector have an action plan for strengthening the capacity to implement and monitor M & D actions that are prioritized.

Expected results:

a) Action Plan for capacity building for the implementation of M & D actions are prioritized in the health sector;

b) Support to the identification of focal points responsible for the implementation, monitoring and evaluation of M & D actions are prioritized in the health sector.

Web Links: www.marocainsdumonde.gov.ma

Title of M&D Policy or Practice:
Mainstreaming migration in the health sector

Country:	**Partner(s):**
Somalia	Federal Government of Somali Republic, Ministry of Human Development and Public Services, Directorate of Health; Republic of Somaliland Wasaarada Caafimaadka, Ministry of Health; Puntland Wasaarada Caafimaadka, Ministry of Health

Thematic Area(s):	**Tags:**
Health	

Summary:
Three Somali regions (Somalia, Somaliland and Puntland) have mainstreamed migration into their respective Health Sector Strategic Plans January 2013 – December 2016. There is recognition of the great reliance of the public health system on contributions from by bilateral donors, UN agencies, and NGOs, which are nevertheless short-term interventions. Similarly, diaspora contributions to human resource development are acknowledged; in some cases it is noticed that skills are concentrated in a few young well-trained staff from the diaspora. Nevertheless, the sectoral human resource systems remain weak. Furthermore, diaspora remittances are considered an important source to finance public health systems; however, it is acknowledged the death of data concerning such contributions. In particular, migration mainstreaming in health plans has been expressed in the concern for generating additional funding for health, including 'health income remittances/donations' from the diaspora. In particular, diaspora contributions are enshrined in Objective 2: Establish (national) health accounts detailing all sources of health sector financing including from national budget, community/diaspora sources, external assistance and out-of-pocket expenditure, of Strategy 4 (on health financing) of the Somali health plan; in Objective 4: Better citizens engagement in the management and financing of the health services by 2016 of the Republic of Somaliland's health plan; and the risk matrix of Puntland's health plan, making reference to the mobilization of state and local resources (including diaspora) to overcome risks related to over dependence on external support.

Web Links:

Title of M&D Policy or Practice:
Migration Mainstreaming in Health Policies: the example of the Swiss Program "Migration and Health"

Country:	**Partner(s):**
Switzerland	

Thematic Area(s):	**Tags:**
Health, Migration, Integration, Quality in Healthcare, Equal Access to Healthcare for All	

Summary:
1.   Context:

Foreigners make up one-fifth of the total Swiss population. They constitute a quarter of the labour force and fund a significant share of our health care system. But studies show that they are less healthy than the

local population. Migrants are exposed to greater health risks and have a more difficult time accessing our health care services. Their knowledge about health-promoting behaviour is often insufficient, and they experience communication problems in their dealings with health institutions.

For detailed information regarding the health situation of migrants living in Switzerland, see Health monitoring of the migrant population in Switzerland.

2.   The Swiss Programme Migration and Health

The National Programme "Migration and Health" (2014–2017) is the public health contribution of the Federal Office of Public Health (FOPH) in support of Switzerland's migrant population. Its implementation occurs on behalf of the Federal Council (Federal Council Decree of 10 April 2013). Additionally, the programme is part of the national integration policy. The FOPH conceived the programme with the involvement of the State Secretary for Migration (SEM), the Federal Migration Commission and the Conference of Cantonal Health Directors, in accordance with the Federal Council's demand that sensible integration policy measures be determined and implemented in various policy areas.

The Programme "Migration and Health" benefits primarily migrants of low social status and limited health literacy who suffer from corresponding health problems. But it is also intended to raise awareness among public health institutions in their dealings with diversity, allowing them to take their own measures. The approach will be as integrative as possible in order to take into account migrants' needs within the normal structures of the health care system.

The programme follows international principles and initiatives (WHO, Council of Europe, EU); it aims to improve the health situation and health behaviour of the Swiss migrant population and create health equity. The health equity postulate is firmly established in the Federal Constitution and is a leitmotif of the federal government's integration policy. Unless public health measures address the migrant population as well, they miss an important segment of their audience – with the corresponding risks and costs.

3.   Implementation

With its annual budget of 2 million CHF, the programme implements measures in four areas of action:

•   Health promotion and prevention

•   Continuing education and provision in health care

•   Community interpreting

•   Research and knowledge management

Furthermore, relevant stakeholders in the health sector are encouraged to adapt their services to the migrant population as a target group, allowing them to take that population into account in their respective areas of competence.

Web Links:
http://www.miges.admin.ch/

Title of M&D Policy or Practice:
Attracting Qualified Human Resources from Abroad Program

Country:	**Partner(s):**
Turkey	Ministry of Labour and Social Security, Ministry of Science, Industry and Technology, Ministry of Development, Turkish Labor Agency, The Union of Chambers and Commodity Exchanges of Turkey (TOBB), Ministry of Science, Industry and Technology, Directorate

Thematic Area(s):	**Tags:**
All sectors	

Summary:

Attracting Qualified Human Resources from Abroad Program.

With this program, in order to increase knowledge based competitiveness at global level, the aim is to make Turkey an attractive country for national and international highly qualified human power, with a special attention to Turkish nationals living abroad, through creating suitable environment and conditions, and improving cooperation among universities, industry, public sector and research centers. In other words, our main goal is that Turkey will turn into a country that attracts the brains from all around the world country, while preventing brain drain from our country.

Program Components:

•   Determining areas which need qualified foreign human resources in labor market, universities and public and private R&D centers.

•   Increasing activities for promotion of business, investment, employment, education and cultural environment of Turkey and assigning science and technology advisors in abroad.

•   Increasing efforts to participate in EU Framework Programme and developing new programmes similar to that with the countries having strong ties with Turkey in regards to economic, historical, and culture.

•   Developing partnerships with research centers and higher education institutions counterparts abroad in the priority field of technology

•   Creating a communication network for our graduate educated citizens abroad to keep relations alive and creating a database and catalog for Turkish researchers abroad.

•   Promoting advertisement for who will invest in Turkey and supporting the formation of new companies and entrepreneurial activities in the field of R&D infrastructure.

•   Increasing investment to increase the number of foreign students in universities and increasing the number of foreign students.

•   Improving and accelerating the work permit process for qualified foreign workers and developing a special system of Turquoise Card in line with this purpose.

•   Facilitating and improving the process relating to work and residence permits of qualified foreign workers and their families.

•   Facilitating the recruitment of contracted foreign experts in research projects.

•   Diversifying the visiting mechanisms for science and research people to give lectures and conferences.

•   Developing the mobility or training programs for university students abroad and for people having extraordinary success in in the arts, science and culture. •   Extending the R&D supports to ensure citizens living abroad with postgraduate degrees to return to Turkey.
Web Links: