

Global Migration Group



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Migration and Development Projects and Activities

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International Labour Organization

Selected Good Practices on Labour Migration

For the International Labour Organization, migration is essentially a labour market issue and as such it is addressed by all its sectors, departments, and field structure as part of their activities in carrying out the mandate of the ILO and its decent work agenda. The following selected examples of good practices undertaken by the ILO reflect its multifaceted activities on international labour migration. These activities were carried out under the regular programme and budget as well as under technical cooperation projects.

1. *Migration and Integration for development:* The Africa-EU-ILO project offered a comprehensive approach with complementary interventions to management and administration of labour migration in the EuroMed-North Africa cooperation area, and in West Africa and certain countries of East Africa. The major outcome of the project was the elaboration and promotion of adoption of new policy frameworks, strategies, systems and mechanisms for managing labour migration as an instrument for development. In addition, institutional mechanisms within and between formal regional economic and social integration initiatives were constructed, as well as within concerned countries.
2. *Setting up or reinforcing labour migration policies and institutions:* The Government of Jordan requested assistance in examining its current legal and administrative mechanisms for migration management, assessing their efficacy and limitations in dealing with emerging problems, and suggesting ways and means for overcoming identified shortcomings, and strengthening institutional capacity. The technical assistance element focused on developing comprehensive labour migration policies based on the ILO Multilateral Framework, as well as measures for better social protection, prevention of abusive practices against migrant workers, and effective management of migration. The outcome of this collaboration was the creation of a Labour Migration Affairs Department in the Jordanian Ministry of Labour (MOL).
3. *Profile and impact of the Afghan displaced population:* The project on ‘Comprehensive Solutions to the Afghan Displaced Population is an excellent example of interagency collaboration involving the ILO, the UNHCR and the IOM. The project covered three countries (Afghanistan, Islamic Republic of Iran and Pakistan) and assessed the contribution of long-staying refugees to host economies of Iran and Pakistan, and the problems of labour market absorption of returnees in the Afghan economy. Thereby it raised the issue of prospects for transition from a refugee framework to a labour migration framework for long-staying refugees. International and local researchers worked jointly to carry out detailed assessment of contributions of the refugee population to the receiving country economies and their labour market impact, and analyze impediments to return based on primary data generated through field surveys. Due to its concrete results and positive impact, the research led to a major technical cooperation project to build capacity in Afghanistan in absorption of returnees and developing policies and programmes for temporary migration of Afghan workers.
4. *Training Modules on Labour Migration Policy and Management:* (with translations into several national languages) for training courses in Asian countries, especially in China, Cambodia, India, Laos, Mongolia, and Vietnam. One of the most salient features of this manual is to show constituents how administrative procedures can be made sufficiently

transparent and efficient to motivate migrant workers to go through legal channels of migration.

5. Action programme on the Migration of health workers: This Action Programme on the international migration of health-care workers is a good practice example of inter-agency collaboration with the (World Health Organization (WHO) and the IOM as partners. The overall aim of the Action Programme is to develop and disseminate strategies and best practices for the management of health worker migration from supplying nations' perspective. Another unique feature is the promotion of social dialogue through the establishment of Tripartite National Steering Committees in addressing the issue with active involvement of national Ministries of Labour and Health and social partners as well as the International Organization for Employers (IOE) and the Public Service International (PSI) at the international level.
6. Developing country level statistical capacities on labour migration: A labour migration module has been developed to assist in data collection and production of internationally comparable labour migration statistics by developing a series of migration-related questions including those on remittances, which can be added to pre-existing household surveys on labour force. Working with National Statistical Agencies in a limited number of countries, these questions are being tested with the goal of creating standardized questions, which effectively measure various dimensions of labour migration and its impact on development. Through collaborative work with individual countries, the capacity of countries to produce quality labour migration statistics is improved. For each country, the current state of migration statistics is evaluated, and then the questions will be developed, tested and evaluated. The findings will be shared among countries that had expressed similar needs to improve the collection of their migration statistics.
7. Social security: The Government of Bahrain requested some advice on drafting a social security law that covers migrant workers. The outcome of this project resulted in a drafted social security law, which encompasses coverage of migrant workers. Since the ILO conducts research on social security and portability of entitlements for migrant workers, it is assessing possibilities for a multilateral agreement on social security among other ASEAN countries. New technical cooperation projects on labour migration in different regions will incorporate a social security component. Social security as savings of migrant workers that can contribute to development in their countries of origin needs to be brought out.
8. ILO Multilateral Framework on Labour Migration: The Multilateral Framework includes 132 specific examples of good practices, incorporating specific criteria reflecting a rights-based element with an innovative, replicable, and sustainable sub-component. In particular, these cross-sectional practices focus on certain principles, as shown: 1) Decent Work; 2) Means for international cooperation on labour migration; 3) Global Knowledge base; 4) Effective management of labour migration; 5) Protection of migrant workers; 6) Prevention of and protection against abusive migration practices; and 7) Migration process.
9. Non-discrimination and integration of migrant workers: Based on research across Europe and elsewhere, a database of anti-discrimination and integration profiles in the workplace

has been developed. The basic methodology is based on how to collect statistically significant data documenting whether or not migrant or minority workers are discriminated against when trying to find a job. Nationwide discrimination practice testing has been completed in Italy, France and Sweden. Some of the main activity components in the project included, inter alia: developing a compendium/data base on practice profiles to provide examples and models across EU Member States; determining evaluative standards, indicators, methodology and tools to assess effectiveness, viability, and potential replicability of integration and anti-discrimination practices. These studies may be used to improve legislation and effectiveness of government policies and social partners as a means to reduce discrimination and enhance integration of workers of immigrant origin. For example, the Italian findings have already assisted the Government and social partners in combating discrimination in employment more effectively.

International Organization for Migration

Representative Programming in Migration and Development

Migration and development is one of the main cross-cutting themes in IOM's work. IOM engages in many types of migration and development-related activities, including supporting the efforts of governments and other stakeholders to:

- mobilize the financial and non-financial contributions of migrants and diasporas towards home country development;
- improve remittance services and enhance the development impact of remittances;
- facilitate labour migration for the development of countries of origin and destination and the benefit of individual migrants;
- foster economic and community development in areas with high emigration rates;
- increase knowledge of international migration law and improve protection of the human rights of migrants;
- facilitate consultations between and among States and other stakeholders on migration and development issues, including through migration-related dialogue and information exchange; and
- strengthen the capacity of governments to manage migration effectively and in a development-friendly manner, including by improving understanding of the complex relationship between migration and development.

IOM has undertaken projects in the migration and development area involving and in partnership with both developing and developed countries. The budget lines for these projects range very broadly from about USD 10,500 to about USD 5,000,000, often depending on whether the project is in an initial pilot phase or is taking place over the longer-term.

Because of the cross-cutting nature of the topic, several departments and service areas within IOM have activities which involve the migration and development nexus, including the Migration Management Department (in particular the following Divisions: Technical Cooperation on Migration, Assisted Voluntary Return, Labour Migration, Facilitated Migration and Counter-Trafficking), the Migration Policy, Research and Communications Department (in particular Strategic Policy and Planning, the International Dialogue on Migration and the Research Unit), the International Migration Law and Legal Affairs Department, and the Emergency and Post-Crisis Department.

A large proportion of IOM's over 1600 projects worldwide can be categorized as migration and development projects or projects with migration and development components. IOM projects are funded by voluntary contributions of donor governments, UN and other agencies, foundations and the private sector. Hence, this document provides only an overview of the types of migration and development projects implemented by IOM, together with representative examples. Additional details can be found in **Annex 1**.

Mobilizing the financial and non-financial contributions of migrants and diasporas towards home country development

Individual migrants and diasporas contribute to home country development in both financial and non-financial ways, including through remittances,¹ investment, trade, entrepreneurial activity, and skills and knowledge transfer. IOM's primary activities in this area involve building the capacity of governments to identify, communicate with and engage their diasporas; facilitating the transfer of skills and knowledge through permanent, temporary or virtual return; and undertaking research on diaspora contributions. Many activities are realized through IOM's Migration for Development in Africa (MIDA) programme. Representative examples include:

- Building the capacity of governments to better engage human resources available in migrant communities through mapping out of diasporas living abroad, establishing efficient systems on data collection on migration patterns of nationals, and analyzing available capacities within ministries to efficiently manage migration (e.g. Inventory of Senegalese living abroad and valorisation of their knowledge in Senegal);
- Engaging in outreach and information campaigns to approach diaspora abroad; establishing a systemized register of diaspora organisations and migrants to facilitate their involvement in the strengthening of policies targeting diasporas; creating skills databases on the identity, nationality, age, sex, education level, professional experiences, availability of nationals living abroad; undertaking needs assessments in countries of origin in view of matching available diaspora skills with demand in home countries (e.g. MIDA Italy; MIDA Great Lakes; Strengthening the policy of involvement of Peruvians living abroad);
- Facilitating temporary, permanent or virtual returns of diaspora members for the purpose of transferring skills and knowledge through educational/training programmes in home countries, such as university courses and business advice for micro-credit schemes, law, medicine, etc. (e.g. numerous MIDA programmes, including MIDA Guinea: Mobilization of women in the diaspora in the ECOWAS region);
- Promoting the identification and recruitment of qualified expatriate nationals to address specific human resource needs and professional profiles in key socio-economic sectors unmet by the existing labour market supply in the home country. The Return of Qualified African Nationals programme identified and facilitated the professional reinsertion of 2,000 qualified Africans in their home countries;
- Supporting out-of -country voting initiatives to allow members of the diaspora to be engaged in the political process of their country of origin (e.g. Afghanistan, East Timor); and
- Surveying existing policies and identifying effective policy options to engage diasporas for development purposes (e.g. IOM publication *Engaging Diasporas as Development Partners for Home and Destination Countries: Challenges for Policymakers*, Migration Research Series No. 26).

Improving remittance services and enhancing the development impact of remittances

Remittances, being foremost private funds and transfers, offer development possibilities for families, communities and home countries. IOM's activities in the remittance area aim to facilitate the development of policies and mechanisms to improve remittance services to

¹ Remittances are discussed in more detail in the next section.

migrants and enhance the development impact of remittances. In doing so, IOM's current focus is on data collection, policy dialogue and dissemination of good practices, and the implementation of pilot projects. Representative examples include:

- Assessing remittance behaviour of a migrant group in country of residence (volume, frequency, channels used, currency, transaction costs, priority allocations at household level, etc.); transfer patterns and efficiency of remittance services to and in country of origin (cost, access and speed); policies and mechanisms in the sending country with regard to remittances behaviour (including money laundering regulations, tax issues); flows, use, impact of remittances (e.g. survey on the beneficiaries of remittances in Colombia);
- Formulating strategies, policies and mechanisms to enhance the development impact of remittances on the basis of the assessments undertaken (e.g. study on Migration, remittances and development financing: Switzerland and Serbia-Montenegro);
- Designing capacity building curricular on managing development projects involving remittances; training of diaspora and community leaders to use the curricula; enhancing capacity of partner organizations in home country to collaborate on bi-national development projects with migrant leaders in destination country; establishing sustainable communication mechanism in collaboration with NGOs and governments (e.g. Enhancing impact of Salvadoran Diaspora in El Salvador development); and
- Implementing small-scale infrastructure projects attracting migrant remittances; household initiative groups established to support small-scale infrastructure projects (e.g. Remittances and the development impact in rural communities in Tajikistan).

Facilitating return and increasing its sustainability and development impact

The return and socio-economic reinsertion of migrants and displaced populations, including qualified or skilled returnees, can benefit the national development or rehabilitation and reconstruction processes of countries with economies in transition, developing countries or those recovering from conflict or crisis situations. IOM's primary activities in this area involve supporting such reconstruction, reconciliation and development efforts through the return and professional engagement of qualified nationals, facilitating sustainable return including provision of reintegration assistance for returnees (migrants and IDPs) and communities of return alike, contributing to local development and preventing irregular emigration in places prone to such pressures. Representative examples include:

- Return and reintegration of qualified nationals (RQN), targeting expatriate nationals with specific professional skills and knowledge in demand in the country of origin willing to return temporarily or permanently to support reconstruction and socio-economic development there. RQN programmes entail the matching of émigré skills with resource needs in key growth areas in the public and private sectors (e.g. Return of Qualified Afghan Nationals in Afghanistan (RQA), the Temporary Return of Qualified Nationals from the Netherlands, the Iraqis Rebuilding Iraq programme (IRI) implemented in cooperation with UNDP);
- Providing reintegration assistance to returning migrants, ranging from limited one-time reinstallation grants to a variety of social and economic assistance measures (vocational training, job referrals, purchase of professional tools, equipment and livestock, micro or small business development through grants or credit) provided directly to the migrants or

to the communities of return in the country of origin in the form of institutional assistance and community development (e.g. Reintegration assistance projects in Sri Lanka, Employment Assistance Services (EAS) projects in W. Balkans and elsewhere);

- Outreach and counselling of would-be returnees towards informed return decision making and pre-departure planning of the return and reintegration process; this can include referrals to socio-economic service providers in the country of origin, and can counter the risk of marginalization of those having spent lengthy periods abroad and enhance their potential for reintegration and to serve as agents of change; and
- Encouraging co-management of return migration among small “clusters” of origin, transit and destination countries along a common migration route to address issues of mutual interest and to identify cooperative approaches on various aspects of return migration management (e.g. consultation mechanism among the three South Caucasus countries and several European countries).

Facilitating labour migration for the development of countries of origin and destination and the benefit of individual migrants

Labour migration, or cross-border movement for purposes of employment in a foreign country, has the potential to contribute to development in countries of origin and destination, as well as to benefit individual migrants. In particular, temporary and circular labour migration seem to offer the greatest convergence of interests of immigration and emigration countries and to enhance the positive contribution of labour migration to development. For countries of destination, temporary/circular labour migration can meet sectoral, seasonal and peak demands for labour in a flexible manner. For countries of origin, temporary/circular movements can aid development through remittances, transfer of know-how and creation of business and trade networks, primarily because of the connection that is maintained with the country of origin. Moreover, return of skilled migrants can reduce the impact of brain drain.

IOM’s labour migration activities aim to facilitate the development of policies and programmes that can individually and mutually benefit the governments, migrants and societies concerned and involve protecting vulnerable labour migrants and their families, fostering development and increasing legal avenues of labour migration as an alternative to irregular migration. Representative examples include:

- Providing technical assistance in the implementation of bilateral labour agreements, at the request of participating governments (e.g. Temporary and Circular Labour Migration between Colombia and Spain);
- Assisting governments and the private sector in the selection, preparation and transfer of temporary workers and their eventual return (e.g. Guatemalan Labour Migration Flows to Canada);
- Providing information and training for policy makers and practitioners on effective labour migration practices (e.g. *Handbook on Establishing Effective Labour Migration Policies in Countries of Origin and Destination*, prepared in collaboration with OSCE and ILO);
- Facilitating inter-state dialogue on labour migration issues (e.g. serving as secretariat for the Third Ministerial Consultations on Overseas Employment and Contractual Labour for Countries of Origin in Asia, known as “The Colombo Process”, which also involves several countries of destination); and

- Organizing technical workshops and regional trainings for data experts; advising on harmonisation of national legislation, policies and practices in the area of entry and stay of migrant workers and their families (e.g. Capacity building in labour migration management program in the Southern African Development Community: improving data collection systems on labour migration and assessment of national legislation for policy harmonization).

Fostering economic and community development in areas of high emigration rates

Lack of economic opportunity and poor social conditions in home communities are primary reasons for migration as well as the reluctance of migrants to return; these factors often can lead to a downward spiral of ‘brain’ – or resource – drain and further pauperization. Activities to improve economic and social conditions in geographic areas prone to outbound migration as well as in geographic areas in need of development to absorb and sustain the return of migrants and populations displaced by conflict are important elements in any comprehensive approach to migration management, and can directly link migration and development strategies. Accordingly, IOM works to expand economic opportunities and improve social services and community infrastructure in these specific geographic areas. Representative examples include:

- Promoting and building the capacities for the creation and management of micro-enterprises and joint ventures in the sectors of tourism, agriculture and handicraft; promoting conservation of historic sites; launching information campaigns on regular migration and psychosocial assistance for women and children (e.g. Pilot Programme promoting Development in Zones of High Migration Pressure in Tunisia);
- Supporting small scale entrepreneurs and vulnerable groups by providing business training and grants for the development of agricultural and non-agricultural production, service or trade-based businesses; upgrading the marketing of goods at the local and regional markets to develop solid long-term ventures; initiating community projects with sound economic potential; launching business fairs as a market linkage opportunity to improve business performance and identify new technology (e.g. Poverty alleviation in marginalized municipalities of Kosovo);
- Improving living conditions to prevent forced migration and displacement by: providing technical assistance and training sessions in sustainable agricultural and environmental management practices, entrepreneurial assistance and associative forms e.g. for reforestation; distributing water tanks; launching productive, social and environment infrastructure works (e.g. sustainable development program for Nariño’s coffee growing families); and
- Creating the conditions for successful resettlement and integration of migrant families into the local communities, i.e. by improving local housing and sanitary conditions in settlements; upgrading basic infrastructure; constructing communal workshops to enhance the development of community enterprises; strengthening the capacity of local NGOs to address the needs of the migrants and raise awareness about the new population within the local community and the government (e.g. Infrastructure for vulnerable migrants, Baibesik settlement, Kazakhstan).

Increasing knowledge of international migration law and improving protection of the human rights of migrants

Respect for international migration law and the human rights of all migrants is an essential component of good migration management and development strategies. To this end, IOM works to enhance dissemination and understanding of the body of international instruments and norms relevant to migration, as well as the rights and duties of both States and migrants. Representative examples include:

- Conducting trainings and capacity building on international migration law for government officials, lawyers and representatives of NGOs (e.g. International Migration Law Course in San Remo);
- Compiling and making publicly available the norms regulating migration at the international, regional and national level (e.g. IOM's Migration Law Database, available at <http://www.iml.iom.int>);
- Disseminating objective information to migrants on their rights and duties at all stages of the migration process, and assistance to migrants in protection of their rights (e.g. legal assistance to migrants projects); and
- Advisory and consultancy services to States in review and development of national migration law compatible with international standards (e.g. consultancies on analysis and development of national migration legislation).

Facilitating consultations between and among States and other stakeholders on migration and development issues

States increasingly recognize that migration can no longer be effectively managed exclusively through unilateral or bilateral action – rather, effective migration management requires cooperative, multilateral approaches. In response, States are coming together more frequently for informal and non-binding dialogue and information exchange on migration. These consultations provide an opportunity for States to share experiences and good practices, increase understanding of contemporary migration dynamics, and identify shared and complementary interests and prospects for collaboration on migration issues. In addition, as migration concerns stakeholders in addition to governments, the experience and perspectives of non-governmental stakeholders – including migrants, diaspora associations, civil society and the private sector – need to be heard and opportunities for partnerships identified. With increasing frequency, these consultations are taking up migration and development issues.

IOM's primary activity in this area is to bring together States, in some cases with other relevant stakeholders, for non-binding and informal consultations on migration issues. Representative examples include:

- Promoting, supporting and participating in Regional Consultative Processes on migration (RCPs) (e.g. serving as the secretariat for, and providing technical and policy support to, RCPs on every continent, including “The Colombo Process” described above under the heading *Facilitating labour migration for the development of countries of origin and destination and the benefit of individual migrants*); and
- Consistent with IOM's constitutional mandate, providing a forum to States as well as international and other organizations for the exchange of views and experiences, and the

promotion of co-operation and co-ordination of efforts on international migration issues (e.g. IOM's International Dialogue on Migration workshop on "Migration and Development: Mainstreaming migration into development policy agendas").

Strengthening the capacity of governments to manage migration effectively and in a development-friendly manner

Despite progress over the past decade, few countries have comprehensive migration policies or the mechanisms to develop and implement them. A substantial portion of IOM's total budget is dedicated to helping governments build their capacities to manage migration effectively and in a development-friendly manner. IOM also indirectly builds capacity to do so by improving understanding of the complex relationship between migration and development to better inform policy making in this field. Representative examples include (in addition to examples already described above which include a capacity-building element):

- Reviewing government policies and capacities related to skills migration and assisting them in identifying human resources needs and policy gaps; developing recommendations for concrete governmental strategies factoring migration into all national and sectoral development assessment models and policy frameworks, such as poverty reduction strategy papers (e.g. Feasibility study on migration and development initiatives in Zambia and Angola),
- Strengthening the capacity of governments to evaluate and improve their migration policies in relation to formal development planning, providing strategic technical and capacity building support to identify migration management policy options that are anticipated to have a positive effect on poverty reduction, and identifying indicators to monitor the policies' impact over time (e.g. Integrating Migration into Ghana's Growth and Poverty Reduction Strategy);
- Launching regional workshops to analyze issues associated with migration and development, such as in the Sub-Saharan region; developing practical and administrative policy mechanisms to address challenges at the sector level; clarifying concrete policy, service delivery, training and research measures to address migration and development in a positive light (e.g. Capacity Building and Development in Sub-Saharan Africa); and
- Examining migration policies, both in countries of origin and destination, that are intended to have a positive impact on development in countries of origin to identify policies which are particularly development-friendly (e.g. Forthcoming IOM and World Bank study "Migration Policies and Development: A study of policies and practices in selected countries of origin and destination").

United Nations Conference on Trade and Development

Examples of migration and development projects Models of effective practice

➤ *Providing a conducive Venue for Policy Dialogue through discussions on migration and development-related regulatory frameworks and market access issues*

Activities include sharing of specific country and/or regional experiences, including constraints and challenges, and best-practices on how to best facilitate the temporary movement of natural persons as service providers (General Agreement on Trade in Services (GATS Mode 4)) and maximize developing countries' gains from these movements through regular expert meetings and intergovernmental commission meetings. These expert meetings serve as a venue for specialists (including from academia), policy-makers, stakeholders (including business groups, consumers, representatives of the civil society), and negotiators to exchange views on matters relating to services (in particular, Mode 4) and development. Experts also present results from studies conducted and provide data and statistics of their research findings. Examples of services sectors and modes of supply covered in these meetings include: temporary movement of service providers and cross border supply of services, professional, health, construction, tourism, financial, audiovisual, insurance, distribution and logistics services.

The annual *UNCTAD Commission on Trade in Goods and Services, and Commodities* meeting under the agenda item "Trade in Services and Development" facilitates inter-state dialogue on temporary migration-related issues. The 2007 Commission background document and discussions highlighted the importance of regional trade agreements (RTAs) in the promotion of the movement of workers at all skill levels, particularly given the fact that existing Mode 4 commitments at the WTO are very limited. RTAs have varied scope in terms of provisions on labour mobility, with some allowing for full mobility while others provide access only for certain groups. Some merely facilitate entry through special visa facilities but do not provide market access as such. Some others do not contain any provisions on labour mobility. Existing cooperative mechanisms take the form of mutual recognition of qualifications and the elimination of visa requirements for certain categories of professionals and business visitors from members of the RTAs, among others. The exchange of views during the meeting attested to the interest of both developed and developing countries on issues related to the movement of service providers.

➤ *Advisory Activities on trade negotiations and enhancing market access*

UNCTAD actively engages in identifying pro-development policy choices related to the movement of service providers and the opening of markets abroad through its conduct of regular and timely assistance to trade negotiators and policy makers on matters relating to the GATS negotiations at the WTO. Developing, least-developed countries and countries with economies in transition continue to seek UNCTAD's guidance and assistance in their communications, proposals, offers, requests made at the WTO. UNCTAD, aided by its analysis of these countries domestic capacities as well as the current commitments and offers of WTO members, help countries reflect their comparative advantages in negotiated commitments, particularly in movement of service providers such as contractual service suppliers, independent professionals, covering both the skilled and less-skilled categories. Beyond market access, UNCTAD also helps

these countries address domestic regulation issues, i.e. those relating to disciplines on qualification and licensing requirements and procedures.

➤ ***Capacity-building through training***

UNCTAD contributes to strengthening developing countries' abilities to identify and promote their national interests and capabilities by conducting trainings at the national and regional levels on temporary migration-related issues and trade in services. In line with its accession-related work, co-development projects with regional groupings and other projects, UNCTAD has undertaken and is continuing to undertake workshops and trainings focussed on the development aspects of services trade, notably with respect to Mode 4. Among the beneficiary countries include COMESA and SADC countries, countries in the Mercosur and Andean Community, least developed countries and newly acceded WTO members such as Vietnam, Cambodia, Nepal, Saudi Arabia, among others, and acceding countries including Yemen, Ethiopia, Sudan, Algeria, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Laos, the Islamic Republic of Iran and Azerbaijan.

➤ ***Analytical Activities, including research on and assessment of trade in services***

UNCTAD assists developing countries in assessing their trade in services, including those related to the movement of natural persons, both at the national or regional levels by identifying and collecting relevant data to assess the supply and export capacities of countries, the barriers to and regulations on Mode 4 trade, analyzing interlinkages among different modes of supply (cross-border, consumption abroad, commercial presence, presence of natural persons) and proposing policy frameworks aimed at enhancing the benefits of building competitive services supply including in terms of employment creation through temporary migration (e.g., Colombia, Jordan, Indonesia, Kenya, Zambia, Madagascar). Such studies, commissioned to national experts, have been presented in seminars and used as case examples in trainings and meetings and countries concerned countries have expressed that they have learned and benefited from the lessons that such assessment studies have raised. These assessment studies will also subsequently be published for wider dissemination and also to aid other countries in undertaking their own assessment of their services potentials.

In addition to these commissioned-assessment studies, UNCTAD undertakes in-depth analytical work in-house particularly for developing and least developed countries, and countries with economies in transition on: (i) market access and regulatory barriers to temporary movement of service providers and the sectors of comparative advantage; (ii) analysis of commitments, offers and requests on Mode 4; (iii) the interface of RTAs and other bilateral arrangements with the multilateral trading system in respect of the movement of service providers; (iv) remittances; (v) brain drain and reverse transfer of technology; (vi) the relationship of investments and the movement of workers, among others.

➤ ***Development of Policy Capacities particularly through examining the regulatory frameworks of members of regional sub-groupings***

UNCTAD is actively engaged in mapping out regulatory frameworks and assisting developing countries in their regional integration liberalization initiatives in respect of the movement of services suppliers. UNCTAD also assists in establishing cooperative mechanisms

for human resource development and the upgrading of skills or the recognition of qualifications. It is currently collaborating closely with the 14 members of the Southern African Development Community (SADC), namely Angola, Botswana, Democratic Republic of the Congo, Lesotho, Malawi, Mauritius, Mozambique, Namibia, Seychelles, South Africa, Swaziland, Tanzania, Zambia and Zimbabwe in their Economic Partnership Agreements with the EU to liberalize services, including the movement of natural persons. In addition, UNCTAD also collaborates with the Common Market of Eastern and Southern Africa (COMESA), the Andean community and Mercosur.

The type of collaborative mechanisms adopted depends on the specific need of the regional grouping. Cooperation can thus take any of the following forms: regulatory cooperation (e.g., with respect to qualification requirements, licenses and standards or visa-related issues), human and institutional capacity-building (creation of new institutions at the regional level to effectively implement regulatory cooperation) and building supply capacity (with a view to enhancing competitiveness and to increase trade).

➤ ***Statistical Capacity Building***

As a member of the Task Force on Statistics on Trade in Services, UNCTAD has provided inputs into the development of a Manual of Statistics on International Trade in Services and continues to be involved in the revision of the said manual. This involvement helps ensure that issues related to temporary migration are adequately reflected in the manual. UNCTAD is a member of the Electronic Discussion Group on Mode 4, a group tasked to discuss further issues relating to the measurement of Mode 4. Discussions in this group will feed into the revision of the manual on measuring trade in services.

UNCTAD engages in capacity-building efforts to elaborate on statistical issues with respect to trade in services through its national and regional workshops on services e.g., in the context of SADC and seminars involving acceding countries to the WTO by explaining the Manual of Statistics on International Trade in Services and presenting other statistical concerns with respect to trade in services. It has also welcomed several delegations from capitals (e.g., China) in Geneva to discuss with them relevant statistical issues, including Mode 4-related statistical concerns and FATS.

United Nations Department of Economic and Social Affairs
(Population Division)

The UN Department of Economic and Social Affairs, Population Division, as part of its regular work programme, studies the link between international migration and development. For instance, the report of the UN Secretary General for the High Level Dialogue on International Migration and Development provided a comprehensive overview of policies that could be pursued to increase the benefits of international migration for development.

UN/DESA has worked with the UN regional commissions on the migration and development nexus through expert group meetings and joint publications. This collaboration will continue in the coming years. This will include the dissemination of regional best practices.

United Nations Development Programme

Migration Programmes – UNDP ‘Models’

1. Gender & Remittances: Building Gender Responsive Local Development

This joint project with UN-INSTRAW aims to enhance gender-responsive local development by promoting options in the utilization of remittances for sustainable livelihoods and by building social capital. The project will increase awareness and improve access by women headed remittance-recipient households to productive resources while augmenting their assets and strengthening their capacities; provide relevant information and support local and national governments to identify and formulate policies to optimize the utilization of remittances for sustainable livelihoods and building social capital; and enhance capacity of key stakeholders to integrate gender into policies, programmes, projects, and other initiatives linking remittances with sustainable livelihoods and building social capital.

2. Human Development and Migration Program in El Salvador

In the context of return migration, UNDP has been in the process of establishing internship opportunities for young members of the diaspora (born or raised outside the country), which will place young people in immersion experiences or internships, and be linked with UNDP programmatic areas (specifically migration, human development, HIV/AIDS prevention, local development, environmental issues, gender, and violence). The initiative will particularly target students at high schools and universities in the US.

3. Engaging Diaspora for Meeting MDGs in Albania

The Engaging Diaspora in Albania’s Development Project aims to develop and implement a comprehensive work programme to facilitate greater contribution of the Albanian diaspora to Albania’s socio-economic development and specifically to achieving its nationally determined MDGs. It involves a number of initiatives, including support to the government with the formulation of a policy framework and a diaspora website and database.

4. Protecting the Flow of Remittances in Somalia

UNDP Somalia stepped in to protect the flow of remittances following the events of September 11 2001 in New York as the main wire transfer company was closed down. UNDP assisted in establishing the Somali Financial Services Association – a key organisation for transfer of remittances in Somalia, which has contributed to the creation of a stronger financial services system.

5. Southern Africa Capacity Initiative (SACI)

SACI is a framework promoting responses to a number of critical human capacity areas – including the positive and negative effects of migration. SACI supports nine countries in southern Africa to design and implement a set of actions and strategies which address the complex human capacity challenges in a systematic and integrated manner (Botswana, Lesotho, Malawi, Mozambique, Namibia, South Africa, Swaziland, Zambia and Zimbabwe). The

framework calls for a new sense of urgency to meet capacity needs that will facilitate achievement of the MDGs. The programme includes a component that considers regional, international and national brain drain / gain scenarios and linkages to Diasporas.

6. Syrian Expatriates for Development

The projects aims to facilitate linkages between Syrian expatriates and their home country, as well as to build the capacity of the Ministry of Expatriates to enable them to better serve the expatriates and meet their needs. The objectives of the project are to (i) mobilize expatriate resources to support Syrian reform processes; (ii) support capacity building within the Ministry of Expatriates (MOEX); and (iii) Promote culture exchange through Syrian expatriates around the world.

United Nations Population Fund

Representative UNFPA Programming in Migration and Development

Introduction

UNFPA works in over 140 countries around the world. At any given time, there are migration and development components in many UNFPA Country Programmes throughout the world. Our Policy Guidance Note outlining UNFPA's strategic direction in addressing international migration focuses on the role of migration in socio-economic development, the relationship between migration and women and migration and young people, and the impact of migration on human rights. We encourage our Country Offices to support activities that improve data, research and institutional capacity for formulating, implementing, monitoring and evaluating migration policies and programmes; promoting policy dialogue, networking and partnerships on migration issues; and advocacy on migration issues. UNFPA encourages its Country Offices to provide policy, advocacy and technical support at critical policy, programming and monitoring levels to ensure that international migration is recognized as an important factor in development.

Migration and development

UNFPA's *The State of World Population 2006, A Passage to Hope: Women and International Migration* documents the contribution of migrant women to the economy and social well-being of populations in both sending and receiving countries. The report's youth supplement, *Moving Young*, shows how young migrants benefit receiving countries by not only taking the most menial jobs that no one else wants but also constituting a growing share of highly educated, skilled labour.

UNFPA convened an Expert Group Meeting on International Migration and Development that underscored the important role of migration in the global development process and analyzed migration as both a facilitating and constraining factor in the achievement of the Millennium Development Goals, especially the goals relating to poverty reduction; gender equality; improving maternal health; prevention of HIV/AIDS, tuberculosis and malaria; ensuring environmental sustainability; and global partnerships for development. A report was published containing selected papers presented at the meeting.

UNFPA convened an Expert Group Meeting, *Female Migrants: Bridging the Gaps Throughout the Life Cycle* which identified the challenges women migrants face from the time they decide to move, while in the process of migrating, living in the host country and upon returning to the country of origin. A report was published containing selected papers presented at the meeting.

UNFPA organized a session on *Policy Framework and Health Service: Issues of Female Migrants* at the Symposium on International Migration and Development that was convened by the UN Population Division.

UNFPA co-organized with its UN sister agencies a Round Table on *The Challenge of Globalization – Labour Migration* as part of the Informal Preparatory Meeting on the Theme of the 2006 High-Level Segment of ECOSOC.

UNFPA launched, together with the IMP, the joint publication, *Meeting the Challenges of Migration: Progress Since the ICPD*, at a Round Table on International Migration and Development convened in New York in the context of the tenth anniversary of the ICPD. The Round Table explored the issues and implications of international migration, including those related to poverty and development, demographic dynamics and governments' capacity building in migration policy and management. It also discussed the major challenges ahead.

UNFPA presented the *Report of the Secretary-General on Monitoring of Population Programmes Focusing on International Migration and Development* to the 39th session of the Commission on Population and Development.

UNFPA co-sponsored (with IOM, ESCAP and the Asian Forum of Parliamentarians for Population and Development) a regional seminar on International Migration for both sending and receiving countries.

UNFPA is active in the Inter-Agency Working Group on International Migration chaired jointly by UNDP and IOM.

UNFPA works among refugees and displaced populations and their host communities in Africa to prevent the spread of HIV/AIDS and other STIs.

UNFPA regularly assists in emergencies and disasters by responding to the reproductive health needs of women as well as the needs of pregnant women and newborns. It also supports census and other data collection activities to guide reconstruction planning. UNFPA supports training programmes for community educators, health workers and medical personnel to help prepare for, and recover from, emergencies.

UNFPA provided technical and financial assistance for a regional report on migration in Asia (jointly with ESCAP and IOM).

UNFPA participates actively in the UN Inter Agency Project (UNIAP) on Trafficking. The Fund undertakes many activities to help prevent trafficking in women and girls and to assist victims. For example, the Reproductive Health Initiative for Youth in Asia, a partnership of the European Union and UNFPA, works in collaboration with NGOs in a number of high-risk impoverished areas in Nepal to keep girls safe from trafficking.

World Bank

World Bank Projects and Operational Activities on Migration²

1. Microproject Grant Facility

- Development-Marketplace for African Diasporas in Europe (“D-MADE”). Competitive grant funding mechanism targeted to rewarding entrepreneurial diaspora activities and projects that improve the delivery of social services, mainly in health and education, and create employment opportunities for the poor in Sub-Saharan Africa. Please refer to **Annex 2** for additional information.

2. Development of Migration Policy Capacity

- ECA Circular Migration Pilot. Objective: test of economic incentives to promote circular migration. Timeline: selection of participating countries and final concept note by June 2007. Test phase 3-5 years starting January 2008.
- East Asia Pacific Islands - Migration Policy Dialogue Support. Based on a recent analytical report, "At home and Away", the World Bank is supporting a regional policy dialogue on circular migration issues leading to the design and implementation of the new seasonal migration program in New Zealand.

3. Development of Policy Capacity

- Strengthening Remittances Corridors US-Guatemala. A combination of Technical Assistance and analytical work to address the major impediments in remittances flows between the United States and Guatemala. In collaboration with the U.S. Treasury, the project aims at enhancing the competitiveness, transparency and efficiency of the US-Guatemala corridor. Possible extension to other Central American countries.

4. Analytical and Advisory Activities (Building research capacity)

- Social Protection and Migration in Sub-Sahara Africa: Case Studies of Access, Portability, and Inclusion. The main objective of the policy project is to deepen our understanding about (i) the access of migrants to formal and informal social protection mechanisms in receiving countries of migrants originating from Sub-Sahara Africa, including matters of empowerment of migrants to gain access to social protection; and (ii) the portability of formal mechanisms of social protection between receiving and sending countries of African-born migrants. With regard to formal mechanisms of social protection, the research will focus on social security benefits, in particular on long-term benefits like old-age, disability, and survivors pensions, but to a limited extent also on healthcare benefits and on short-term benefits like sickness and unemployment benefits. With regard to informal mechanisms, the research will focus on the strategies of irregular migrants and other migrants who are excluded from access to formal mechanisms of social protection. These strategies potentially comprise investments in social capital, social networks, savings clubs and investments in assets such as housing as insurance for old age.

² This list does not include other purely research tasks.

5. Investment Lending (Projects directly on migration or with a strong migration component motivation)

- Knowledge for Development Program (K4D) of WBI, in collaboration with relevant operational teams, has developed a number of pilot initiatives to help talent abroad advance changes in home countries. With the grant from the 2002 Development Market Place ‘from brain drain to gain’ pilot initiatives were established in Armenia and South Africa. With support from the President’ Contingency Fund, networks of talent abroad for innovation at home were established in Mexico, Chile and Argentina. As a proof of tentative success, all these pilots are now self-sustaining and do not require World Bank’ financial support.
- Russia Northern Restructuring Project is a USD 80 million investment operation that is assisting out-migration of non-working population from three municipalities of the Arctic North. The project has introduced on a pilot basis an effective voluntary and demand-driven migration support scheme aimed at generating budgetary savings out of reduced population. The migration support scheme includes: (i) migration allowance in the form of housing certificate to be used for housing purchase; (ii) reimbursement of travel expenses; (iii) free access to housing market information system and other information support; (iv) special assistance provided to the most vulnerable migrants. The project included comprehensive migration monitoring, as well as assessment of the social and budgetary implications of Northern out-migration. The project became effective in September of 2002, and will close in September 2009.

6. Statistical Capacity Building

- Ghana Household survey. Development of a module of questions on migration and remittances into the 2005/06 Ghana Living Standards Survey (GLSS). This 2005/06 GLSS is a large, nationally-representative household survey covering 9000 households; our migration and migration module (45 questions) was administered to 4000 of these 9000 households. The 2005/06 GLSS Survey was finished in September 2005.
- Pakistan Household survey. Developed, piloted and implemented migration collection questions in the Pakistan census. Analysis of the collected information will be available by June 2007.
- Brazil Household Survey, intercept survey, snowball survey. This project experiments with different methodology for data collection. Data have been collected through three different forms of surveys: household survey, intercept surveys and snowball surveys. The intercept survey has been completed. All surveys will be completed by March 2007.
- Sri Lanka Household survey. This survey focus on temporary migration to the Persian Gulf countries, components include return migration, gender, impact on households in origin country. This project is currently in the designing phase. Country office and government has endorsed the project. We are now putting together a strong team as well as a project proposal.
- Kerala Household survey (India). The project builds on an existing household survey to collect migration and remittance information in the Kerala region in India. The questionnaire has been delivered and the data collection will start in the next couple of months.

- Medical Brain Drain. Ongoing collaboration with WHO to complete bilateral dataset on migration of medical doctors. Data collection has been completed and is available on the World Bank website.
- Brain Drain dataset. The most extensive bilateral dataset on skilled migration (brain drain) has been collected. The first data collection is completed and the data was presented in volume 1. New extensions of the data are currently being conducted.
- Three different extensions of Brain Drain Database. The Docquier Marfouk brain drain database will be extended along the lines: 1) the age of migration 2) to earlier years 3) by gender. The first extension is important in order to be able to identify whether the migrants' education was obtained in the home or destination country. The second extension will include data collection to earlier periods (from 1975 to 2000, at five-year intervals). The third collection will include sex-disaggregated data on skilled migrants. The first extension has already been delivered and is available on-line. The second extension is underway. One consultant has been hired to work on it. The third extension has now been approved for funding, and consultants will soon start to collect data.

7. Building Foundations for Policy Dialogue

- Medical brain drain in Ghana. This project focuses on the determinants of brain drain of doctors from Ghana. Students and doctors will be surveyed and we hope to identify appropriate policy measure that could curb the migration of health care workers from Ghana. The project is still in the starting phase. A roundtable with doctors from Ghana has been organized and we are currently putting together a strong team as well as the outline of the project.
- Switzerland: Migration. One study on the impact of migration policy on migration in Switzerland has been completed and will be included in forthcoming volume 2 (see below).
- Norway: Return and circular migration. One study on return and circular migration to and from Norway has been completed and will be included in forthcoming migration volume 2 (see below).
- Egypt: Return migration and investments. One study on return migration and its impacts on investments in Egypt has been completed and will be included in forthcoming volume 2 (see below).
- The impact of brain drain on institutions. Projects aim to study the impact of migration on institutions in developing countries. We are still in the starting phase, Maurice Schiff and one consultant have started to work on it.
- The impact of brain drain on growth in small states. Three papers have been drafted and presented about brain drain, growth and small states. The papers were presented in Washington in December 2006 and are currently under revision.
- AIDS and medical brain drain. Two papers have been finalized based on the new database on medical brain drain. The first paper outlines the main characteristics of the data. The second paper explores the relationship between economic growth, medical brain drain and AIDS in Sub-Saharan Africa.
- Remittances and Stability and Stabilizing effects. This project researches the stability and stabilizing impact of remittances, globally, on the regional level and on the country level. The research proposal was approved by RSB in January, and the consultant will start to work on the project in the next week.

- Migration – Application of Gravity model. Based on the new Sussex dataset on migration, we are analyzing the determinants of migration through the application of a gravity model. The researchers are currently working on this model.

ANNEX 1

EXAMPLES OF IOM ACTIVITIES IN THE AREA OF MIGRATION AND DEVELOPMENT

INDEX

- A. Mobilizing the financial and non-financial contributions of migrants and diasporas to home country development
- B. Improving remittance services and enhancing the development impact of remittances
- C. Facilitating return and increasing its sustainability and development impact
- D. Facilitating labour migration for the development of countries of origin and destination and the benefit of individual migrants
- E. Fostering economic and community development in areas with high emigration rates
- F. Increasing knowledge of international migration law and improving protection of the human rights of migrants
- G. Facilitating consultations between and among States and other stakeholders on migration and development issues, including through dialogue and information exchange
- H. Strengthening the capacity of governments to manage migration effectively and in a development-friendly manner, including by improving understanding of the complex relationship between migration and development

A. MOBILIZING THE FINANCIAL AND NON-FINANCIAL CONTRIBUTIONS OF MIGRANTS AND DIASPORAS TO HOME COUNTRY DEVELOPMENT

1. *Maximizing the Development Potential of Diaspora Contributions*

<i>Strategy</i>	<i>Description</i>	<i>Example</i>
Facilitate the Exchange of Human Capital and Skills Circulation	Develop innovative initiatives that allow home countries to benefit from the human capital (education, training, skills, knowledge, know how) of their populations abroad. The rationale for such programmes is to mitigate the negative impact that can occur in home countries due to disproportionate outflows of skilled people.	<p>IOM's experience in implementing Migration for Development in Africa (MIDA) programs shows that diasporas are highly interested in contributing to the development of their home countries provided that opportunities offered are credible and that specific cooperation mechanisms between countries of origin and destination allow them to keep their jobs or benefits in the host country. One major difficulty encountered in these programmes is to identify suitable candidates within diasporas.</p> <p>IOM assists governments in collecting data on their diaspora abroad and/or identifying skill gaps in countries of origin which could be filled by diasporas, including through registers of diasporas and skills databases (e.g. Senegal, Great Lakes region, Peru).</p> <p>IOM also facilitates temporary, permanent or virtual transfers of diaspora members for the purpose of transferring skills and knowledge through educational/training programmes in home countries, such as university courses and business advice for micro-credit schemes, law, medicine, etc. (e.g. numerous MIDA programmes, including MIDA Guinea: Mobilization of women in the diaspora in the ECOWAS region).</p> <p>IOM in collaboration with the National University of Rwanda and the <i>Centre des Technologies au service de l'Enseignement of the Univesité Libre de Bruxelles</i>, organized a Round Table on "Distance Learning and IT Tools" in Rwanda. This initiative is part of the IOM MIDA Great Lakes Programme, supported by Belgium. A number of universities from the region attended with the objective of elaborating a two-year strategy on virtual learning in the region with the support of diasporas.</p>

2. *Policies and Programmes to Engage Diasporas in Development*

<i>Strategy</i>	<i>Description</i>	<i>Example</i>
Home Country Policies Targeting Diasporas	Home governments are increasingly interested in mobilizing their diasporas abroad. Growing numbers of governmental programmes and institutions targeting diasporas illustrate this	IOM survey "Engaging Diasporas as Agents for Development" was carried out in 2005 with the objective of taking stock of current policies pursued by governments regarding the engagement of diasporas for development. Forty-nine countries responded to the questionnaire. The results are available in International Dialogue for Migration N°8 <i>Mainstreaming migration into development agendas</i> , IOM 2005.

	trend.	IOM has facilitated expatriate voting / electoral processes in many countries of origin (e.g. Afghanistan, East Timor)
Host Country Policies Targeting Diasporas	<p>Host countries are interested in diasporas as trans-national cooperation facilitators who can play an active role in cooperation, development and aid policies, while ensuring that diversity and multiculturalism benefit the host country.</p> <p>The status of diaspora members in the host country directly affects their strategies towards the home country.</p>	<p>The project “The Development Potential of Transnational Migrants in the Health Sector in Switzerland” designed by IOM and the University of Geneva with the support of the Geneva International Academic Network (GIAN) is examining the strategies of transnational migrants from sub-Saharan Africa involved in the health sector in Switzerland. It aims to inform decision makers in countries of destination on the tools and programmes able to maximize opportunities for transnational migrants, and to support their participation in the development of their home countries as well as their contribution to the host country. The project adopts a sectoral approach by concentrating on professionals and students in the health sector, where the proportion of migrant workers is very high and the issue of brain drain acute.</p>
Integrate the Gender Dimension into Policies Targeting Diasporas	<p>In developing and implementing policies targeting diasporas, both host and home countries should take into account the gender dimension, as male and female migrants face different opportunities and vulnerabilities at each stage of the migration process and reap different returns from migration in terms of income and the acquisition of skills.</p>	<p>Programmes specifically targeting male and female members of diasporas can be designed to address the main areas of concern for men and women and support their respective engagements in job and enterprise creation, health and education provisions.</p> <p>The Refugee Action-IOM Study (Alice Bloch, Gaby Atfield 2002) on Somali nationals in Britain found for instance that in terms of return opportunities, most men were interested in employment and finances, whereas women were interested in health provisions and education for children.</p> <p>The Guinean MIDA pilot project supported by IOM (MIDA Micro enterprise development for Guinean women through provision of micro-credits and mobilization of women from diasporas, 2003–2004), which specifically targeted female diaspora members and businesswomen in Guinea, led to the creation of 56 micro enterprises.</p>

B. IMPROVING REMITTANCE SERVICES AND ENHANCING THE DEVELOPMENT IMPACT OF REMITTANCES

1. Improving Remittance Services

<i>Strategy</i>	<i>Description</i>	<i>Example</i>
Provide Information	Provide information to migrants about the real costs of remitting and transfer options in host countries.	IOM has implemented a session on remittances (transfer options, costs, etc.) into its pre-departure orientation sessions for migrant workers.
Lower Costs	Partner with banks and financial institutions to make remittance services more cost-effective and accessible for migrants.	IOM is piloting a new temporary migrant worker program in which Guatemalan men and women are sent to work in Canada. The owners of the farms where these migrants work help reduce transfer costs by bundling all of their worker's remittances together every two weeks and sending the money in one single transfer, through a Canadian bank to a collective account, in IOM's name, at a Guatemalan bank. The cost of the transfer is divided among the group of workers, amounting to a small fee per person. Each worker's individual remittance is then transferred to a private account and workers then use on-line services to utilize their funds as needed - for savings, paying off debts or transferring small amounts to relatives as remittances.

2. Enhancing the Development Impact of Remittances

<i>Strategy</i>	<i>Description</i>	<i>Example</i>
Encourage Philanthropic Remittances	Enhance contributions made by migrant associations to development projects in countries of origin. Strengthen relations between migrant groups and government officials in countries of origin to enhance collaboration and multiply the resources available for development initiatives.	In El Salvador and the United States, together with the Government of El Salvador's Ministry of External Affairs, IOM began work in 2006 on a remittance-linked capacity building initiative. A project management training course for leaders of El Salvadoran migrant associations and business leaders in the United States as well as a select number of their partner organizations in El Salvador has been developed and will form the basis of a series of upcoming training courses. The aim of this capacity-building course is to enhance the ability of participant groups to design, fund and execute transnational human and economic development projects on the regional level in El Salvador, as well as to improve the success of transnational businesses that can stimulate economic development in El Salvador.
Build Capacity	Build the capacity of government and other stakeholders to enhance the development impact of remittances.	In Albania, IOM has worked to strengthen the institutional and technical capabilities of the Albanian Government and other institutional partners to enhance the economic, social and political impact of remittances in Albania. As the first step in this initiative, IOM has convened and facilitated an Interagency Working Group to develop a strategic plan outlining multiple short, medium and long term actions designed to improve remittance transfer services and enhance development impacts. Additional activities are planned for 2007.

<p>Help Generate Development Opportunities</p>	<p>Partner with banks, micro-lending organizations and other financial institutions to provide remittance investment and housing opportunities.</p>	<p>In Tajikistan, working in partnership with UNDP, IOM has continued to expand on its growing remittance-linked micro-credit initiative. Migrant-sending households receiving remittances are offered access to micro loans to start or expand a business, using their remittance income stream as collateral. These small businesses help increase household income, put more money into circulation in the community and generate employment, all of which contribute to local development. Participating families also receive entrepreneurship training, and local community resource centres receive capacity building training to improve their ability support these activities over time. Additionally, in coordination with local development committees, IOM provides participative financing facilities for community initiatives, telecommunications infrastructure and counselling services for potential labour migrants and their families.</p> <p>In addition, IOM Guatemala is piloting a project in which Guatemalan migrants in the US can invest remittances in the construction of a house in their place of origin. Using a common design, local materials, local labour and produced in large quantities, these houses are very affordable. Furthermore, the program provides a match whereby migrants make small monthly payments which are matched equally by program grant funds. This unique housing initiative gives migrant workers from both rural and urban areas the opportunity to provide good quality housing for their family at a subsidized rate and helps address the crisis of insufficient numbers of safe, quality homes in Guatemala.</p>
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3. Conducting Research and Sharing Good Practices for Policy and Program Development

<i>Strategy</i>	<i>Description</i>	<i>Example</i>
<p>Improve and Expand Current Research; Link Research to Policy and Program Development</p>	<p>Conduct research on remittance topics such as: flows, transfer methods, costs, use, impact, etc., to generate data which development projects can draw from. Use findings to define priorities and design actions plans.</p>	<p>IOM, together with partners (the European Bank for Reconstruction and Development (EBRD) and the Swiss Forum for Migration (SFM)) carried out an investigation of the migration and remittances between Serbian migrants living in Switzerland and Serbian households. IOM's contribution focused on measuring the flows, transfer patterns, use and impact of remittances from Switzerland on migrant-sending households in Serbia. 343 household surveys were conducted in two rural, migrant-sending regions of Serbia with links to Switzerland, complemented by focus groups, key informant interviews and secondary literature. Research results were used to develop concrete, feasible investment strategies to be considered by the Swiss and Serbian governments and their financial and institutional partners, to enhance economic development in Serbia.</p> <p>In Guatemala in 2006, as part of an ongoing research initiative which to date has generated a series of 23 publications on a variety of migration issues central to Guatemala, IOM published findings from a national household survey on how remittances contribute to improving health conditions and expanding educational access/opportunities for recipient households. Findings aim to support and inform the Guatemalan ministries of Education and Public Health/Social Assistance in their efforts to fulfil the</p>

		Millennium Development Goals in Guatemala.
Workshops and Consultations	Hold workshops and consultations to share best practices and technical expertise among governments and migrant associations, expand access to information and know/how, and broaden access to public and private sector technical expertise.	In February 2006, IOM hosted the first ministerial conference on remittances to Least Developed Countries (LDCs) in Benin, in collaboration with UNDP. This conference brought together finance ministers and senior officials from more than 25 LDCs to hear presentations on best practices and the latest strategies for enhancing the development impact of remittances. Several attendees are now in the process of formulating new initiatives for their own countries based on what they learned at the conference.

C. FACILITATING RETURN AND INCREASING ITS SUSTAINABILITY AND DEVELOPMENT IMPACT

<i>Strategy</i>	<i>Description</i>	<i>Example</i>
Familiarize Relevant Stakeholders with Issues Surrounding Return Migration and its Management	Facilitate dialogue among countries of origin, transit and destination. Encourage civil society awareness in countries of origin of respective national diaspora, the potential for linkages and of return and reintegration processes	Since 2000, IOM has been encouraging the establishment of consultative mechanisms among small “Clusters” of origin, transit and destination countries along a common migration route to exchange information and identify cooperative approaches on various aspects of return migration. The first of such approaches was established in 2001 among the three South Caucasus countries and five European countries In African countries, IOM encouraged the setting up of returnee associations to identify, lobby and address issues common to their reintegration process. In Albania, IOM worked with local NGOs to identify and address returnee needs.
Enhance the Capacity of Countries of Origin to Manage their Expatriate Resources in Support of Local Development	Encourage return and professional reinsertion of qualified and experienced expatriate nationals and their know-how and technology transfer	IOM Return of Qualified Nationals programmes facilitate the identification of national human resource gaps, and match these to a data base of qualified/experienced expatriate candidates interested in return and professional reintegration support possibilities. These may include job interview facilitation, transfer and start up costs in country of origin, salary subsidies to individuals or to employers, professional equipment procurement, spouse/family allowances, etc. (e.g. in Afghanistan, Bosnia & Herzegovina, Jamaica)

<p>Increase Awareness of Countries of Destination of Return Facilitation Policies and Instruments as well as their Impact on Return Flows</p>	<p>Facilitate the identification and use of various return migration management instruments.</p> <p>Encourage destination countries to facilitate the return of irregular migrants through incentives and not just inducements.</p> <p>Incorporate voluntary return assistance into bilateral labour agreements to encourage regular over irregular migrant labour flows.</p>	<p>Consultations and information exchange on best practices (IOM/ EU workshops and compilations by selected European countries in Return Management).</p> <p>Lifting residence and other status restrictions for returning migrants (e.g. through the IOM Return of Qualified Afghans programme, a number of recognized refugees were able to temporarily return to Kabul from Europe and contribute their acquired professional expertise to the country's reconstruction efforts without foregoing their status in the host country).</p> <p>IOM makes available voluntary return assistance to stranded migrants, those in irregular situations or who withdraw /have their asylum claims rejected, by establishing assisted voluntary return and reintegration framework agreements with host governments (mostly in Europe). These include extensive information dissemination among migrant communities on the possibility of assistance, and targeted counselling mechanisms to ensure informed return decisions, and where possible, targeted reintegration planning and support.</p> <p>In facilitating a labour exchange mechanism between Italy and Albania, IOM also provided support to the return of Albanian selected migrant workers, upon expiry of their contractual obligations with employers in Italy. In addition, in Sri Lanka, IOM supports the refurbishment of community vocational centres and schools which service large proportions of returnee families.</p>
<p>Enhance Sustainability of Return and Reintegration in Countries of Origin</p>	<p>Ensure migrants returning to countries of origin have the means to address push factors which initially triggered their departure and are able to put to best use experience and approaches they may have gained abroad.</p> <p>Facilitate migrants' socio-economic reintegration and their access/eligibility to local service provision and other ongoing local development initiatives. Ensure special attention is paid to the needs of returning vulnerable groups such as minors, the elderly, victims of trafficking and those who may not have been able to prepare their return.</p>	<p>Reintegration assistance administered through IOM's ongoing return projects ranges from limited, one time reinstallation grants at the micro-level to a variety of social and economic assistance measures (vocational training, professional equipment, micro-credit for income generating activities) provided directly to the migrants or, in the form of institutional assistance at the macro-level, to the communities of return in the country of origin.</p> <p>Measures to facilitate the socio-economic reinsertion of vulnerable returnees are especially important to avoid their marginalization and limit their dependency on the community. In the case of a group of elderly returnees to Bosnia Herzegovina IOM provided assistance to address pending property issues and housing reconstruction needs. Language training and additional schooling support is often provided to young returnees.</p>

	Support local communities in taking returnees back.	In the case of large returning groups, IOM often makes provisions for initial shelter support and job referral services, and in some instances, IOM such returnee reintegration assistance is matched with similar training and employment referrals to local community members.
Identify Measures to Capture the Socio-economic Impact of Return Migration	Compare impact of different return groups (students, labour migrants, irregular migrants, forced returnees, highly qualified professionals, etc.)	Employers' questionnaires are used by IOM to monitor impact of qualified returnees within identified professions. In addition, IOM has conducted longitudinal assessments interviewing returnees and their communities of reintegration at progressive intervals to measure and compare return sustainability among different groups, their propensity to remain or to continue pursuing migration options and any problems encountered in these processes. Other measurements revolve around issues of local community dependence on remittance income; local employment/enterprises generated as a result of returning processes as well as health assessments among returnees and their communities of reintegration.

D. FACILITATING LABOUR MIGRATION FOR THE DEVELOPMENT OF COUNTRIES OF ORIGIN AND DESTINATION AND THE BENEFIT OF INDIVIDUAL MIGRANTS

1. National Policies, Legislation and Structures for Labour Emigration

<i>Strategy</i>	<i>Description</i>	<i>Example</i>
Establish National Policies, Legislation and Structures to Manage Labour Emigration	Countries of origin establish national policies, legislation and structures to manage labour emigration which, among other things, enhance human resource development and facilitate foreign employment, in accordance with the national labour market situation and including safeguards to protect migrant workers.	In order to assist the governments of Kenya, Tanzania, and Uganda to develop effective mechanisms on labour migration management and skills utilization, IOM conducted country assessments on current legislation, structure, resources, procedures and services, and provided recommendations and a road map for enhanced labour migration management and services. The projects also identified skills gaps and studied remittance flows.

2. Protection of Migrant Rights and Interests in the Context of Labour Migration

<i>Strategy</i>	<i>Description</i>	<i>Example</i>
Provide Information and Counselling to Prospective Migrants	Provide information and counselling to prospective migrants with the objective of protecting migrants' rights and interests.	<p>Through information campaigns and/or the establishment of migrant resource centres in countries of origin, IOM provides information to prospective migrants prior to departure on legal migration channels, advantages and disadvantages of working abroad and the dangers of irregular migration.</p> <p>In addition, through pre-departure orientation in countries of origin, IOM provides information on working and living conditions abroad, language training, etc.</p>

3. Facilitating the Matching of Labour Demand and Supply

<i>Strategy</i>	<i>Description</i>	<i>Example</i>
Develop Bilateral Job Matching Mechanisms	Bilateral cooperation between countries of origin and destination (governments and/or private sector, and with the assistance of experienced IGOs, NGOs etc. where needed) to match labour shortages and supply in specific sectors.	<p>IOM has extensive experience with the "operations" side of migrant workers programs, handling selection, overall processing, medicals, financing, transportation and direct contacts with employers.</p> <p>For example, IOM assists in implementing the 2001 agreement between Ecuador and Spain "Agreement Relative to the Regulation and Management of Migratory Flows" by facilitating the selection and transportation of Ecuadorian migrants to Spain. IOM designed a system for the registration of Ecuadorian migrants wishing to obtain a job in Spain; prepared a short list of candidates based on the skills and experience recorded in IOM's database to facilitate the work of the Spanish-Ecuadorian mixed Commission in charge of the selection of the candidates; provided assistance with the drafting of contracts and securing of visas and passports, as well as with the transportation of the persons selected to Spain.</p> <p>In addition, at the request of the Guatemalan Government and in cooperation with the "Fondation des Entreprises de Recrutement de Main-D'oeuvre Agricole Etrangere" (FERME) which represents employers in the agriculture sector of the Canadian province of Quebec, IOM designed and implements a project for the selection and transfer of Guatemalan seasonal agricultural workers to Canada.</p>
Prepare Workers for Overseas Employment	Provide pre-departure orientation to migrants, and language and vocational training.	IOM provides pre-departure orientation and language and vocational training to prospective migrants in countries of origin. For example, in view of the establishment of a mechanism for the pre-departure orientation and preparation of Tunisian migrant workers going to Italy, IOM implemented a "training of trainers" programme. In a first stage, a training curricula was developed covering the topics of Italian language, social and cultural environment, legislation and professional orientation (including information on the medical, legal and social welfare system in Italy). A second stage consisted of the

		<p>selection and training of Tunisian trainers in the delivery of these curricula.</p> <p>Pre-departure orientation should also include awareness-raising related to possible health risks associated with mobility. IOM's regional project for West Africa is designed to raise HIV awareness and prevention among high-mobility workers. The activities include providing access for targeted populations to information and HIV/STI confidentiality counselling as well as reference to psycho-social and socio-economic support and care.</p> <p>In Bangladesh, in partnership with the Ministry of Expatriates' Welfare and Overseas Employment and the Bureau of Manpower, Employment and Training, IOM is providing assistance for the upgrading of the English training programme for migrant workers.</p>
Engage the Private Sector in Human Resource Development	Countries can put into place immigration policies which encourage the private sector in countries of destination to contribute to the training of potential migrants in their countries of origin.	The 2006 IOM International Dialogue on Migration workshop on "Migration and Human Resources for Health" (organized in partnership with the WHO and ILO) provided a forum for policy makers, practitioners and other stakeholders from governments, inter-governmental agencies and non-governmental organizations to exchange experiences, explore partnerships and collaboration with business and civil societies, and to identify current issues regarding the management of health care worker mobility. This workshop brought new perspectives on the issue of health worker migration by highlighting the role of and instances of effective practice in public/private partnerships.
Consultation between Countries of Origin	Create space for dialogue and information exchange by countries of origin on issues of common interest, best practices, etc. Because countries of origin often compete to export labour to the same countries of destination, dialogue and information exchange is not common and often must be specifically facilitated.	IOM supports the annual Ministerial Consultations on Overseas Employment and Contractual Labour for Countries of Origin in Asia ("Colombo Process", formerly the labour migration Ministerial Consultations for countries of origin in Asia), which since 2003 have been creating an opportunity for the participating States (Bangladesh, China, India, Indonesia, Nepal, Pakistan, the Philippines, Sri Lanka, Thailand, Vietnam and, as of 2005, Afghanistan) to discuss effective management of overseas employment programmes. In each consultation, good practices are assessed and shared and recommendations are made concerning the protection and provision of services to vulnerable migrant workers, optimizing the benefits of organized or legal labour migration and enhancing capacity building and interstate cooperation with countries of destination. Beginning in 2005, several countries of destination participated as observers.

E. FOSTERING ECONOMIC AND COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT IN AREAS WITH HIGH EMIGRATION RATES

<i>Strategy</i>	<i>Description</i>	<i>Examples/Way Forward</i>
Improve economic and social conditions	Improve economic and social conditions in areas of high migration pressure.	<p>In a Community Infrastructure Rehabilitation in Azerbaijan, IOM worked with seasonal migrants and the refugee population of Nakhichevan in order to enhance employment opportunities and reduce poverty in the region. This project helped to revive the region's traditional water system, thereby developing skills of local youth and creating local employment and livelihood opportunities.</p> <p>In a pilot programme to Promote the Development of Out-Migration Areas in Tunisia ('PROCHE'), IOM supports local economic development and job skill enhancement through sustainable job creation in Kasserine, a region with high levels of unemployment and outbound migration. Complementary activities are implemented in Italy and Tunisia, aimed at the development of entrepreneurship and joint ventures, by encouraging Tunisian nationals abroad and Italian entrepreneurs to invest in the creation of new enterprises. The programme includes a capacity-building element for the establishment of micro-enterprises, and offers vocational training courses to unemployed youth in Kasserine.</p>

F. INCREASING KNOWLEDGE OF INTERNATIONAL MIGRATION LAW AND IMPROVING PROTECTION OF THE HUMAN RIGHTS OF MIGRANTS

<i>Strategy</i>	<i>Description</i>	<i>Examples/Way Forward</i>
Enhance Dissemination and Understanding of International Migration Law	Enhance dissemination and understanding of the body of international instruments and norms relevant to migration	<p>IOM conducts trainings and capacity building on international migration law for government officials, lawyers and representatives of NGOs, for example through its International Migration Law Course in San Remo.</p> <p>IOM complies and makes publicly available the norms regulating migration at the international, regional and national level through its Migration Law Database (available at http://www.iml.iom.int).</p> <p>IOM provides advisory and consultancy services to States in review and development of national migration law compatible with international standards.</p>
Enhance Understanding of the Rights and Duties of Both States and Migrants	Enhance understanding of the rights and duties of both states and migrants	<p>As already described, IOM disseminates objective information to migrants on their rights and duties at all stages of the migration process, and provides assistance to migrants in protection of their rights (e.g. legal assistance to migrants projects).</p> <p>In addition, through training sessions on International Migration Law for government officials and other stakeholders, IOM enhances understanding of the rights and duties of States.</p>

G. FACILITATING CONSULTATIONS BETWEEN AND AMONG STATES AND OTHER STAKEHOLDERS ON MIGRATION AND DEVELOPMENT ISSUES, INCLUDING THROUGH DIALOGUE AND INFORMATION EXCHANGE

<i>Strategy</i>	<i>Description</i>	<i>Example</i>
Inter-state Consultations on Migration	Promote and support inter-state consultations on migration at the regional and global levels	<p>IOM serves as the secretariat for, and/or provides technical and policy support to, Regional Consultative Processes on Migration (RCPs) on every continent. Many of these RCPs have agendas which include migration and development-related issues. For example, IOM supports the Ministerial Consultations on Overseas Employment and Contractual Labour (“Colombo Process”).</p> <p>In addition, in April 2005, IOM and the Global Commission on International Migration hosted a workshop which brought together government representatives and secretariats of nine major RCPs worldwide for the first time. In order to facilitate future cross-fertilization among RCPs through information exchange, IOM is creating a section on its website dedicated to maintaining current information and analysis on the major RCPs, including links to RCP-specific websites where they exist.</p> <p>IOM also served as secretariat for the Berne Initiative, which brought together governments from all regions of the world and other stakeholders for two global consultations and a series of regional consultations on migration. Through these consultations, the participants identified a set of common understandings outlining fundamental shared assumptions and principles underlying migration management, and an accompanying set of effective practices on a comprehensive range of migration issues drawing on the actual, practical experiences of governments. These were compiled in an informal reference system and non-binding policy framework on international migration called the <i>International Agenda on Migration Management (IAMM)</i>.</p>
Bring States and other Stakeholders together for Non-Binding Dialogue and Information Exchange	Bring States, international and other organizations together for exchange of views and experiences	For example, consistent with IOM’s constitutional mandate, IOM provides a forum to States as well as international and other organizations for the exchange of views and experiences, and the promotion of co-operation and co-ordination of efforts on international migration issues in the framework of the International Dialogue on Migration (e.g. the International Dialogue on Migration workshop on “Migration and Development: Mainstreaming migration into development policy agendas”)

H. STRENGTHENING THE CAPACITY OF GOVERNMENTS TO MANAGE MIGRATION EFFECTIVELY AND IN A DEVELOPMENT-FRIENDLY MANNER, INCLUDING BY IMPROVING UNDERSTANDING OF THE COMPLEX RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN MIGRATION AND DEVELOPMENT

<i>Strategy</i>	<i>Description</i>	<i>Example</i>
Build and Develop Capacity of States to Manage Migration	Build and develop capacity of all States to formulate and implement comprehensive migration management policies to address the complex phenomenon of migration	<p>As the reality of migration is continually shifting, even States with highly developed capacity need to adapt their structures in order to be able to address new problems and make use of new opportunities. IOM provides capacity-building assistance to governments and other relevant actors to enable them to meet migration challenges in a comprehensive and cooperative way.</p> <p>IOM's capacity building activities cover such areas as policy, legislation, administrative structures, operational systems and human resource bases.</p> <p>For example, in Zambia and Angola, IOM is undertaking a feasibility study on migration and development initiatives. It is reviewing government policies and capacities related to skills migration and assisting the governments in identifying human resources needs and policy gaps; and developing recommendations for concrete governmental strategies factoring migration into national and sectoral development assessment models and policy frameworks, such as poverty reduction strategy papers.</p> <p>In addition, through a Sub-Saharan Africa project for capacity building and development, IOM is launching regional workshops to analyze issues associated with migration and development; developing practical and administrative policy mechanisms to address challenges at the sector level; and clarifying concrete policy, service delivery, training and research measures to address migration and development in a positive light.</p> <p>Other examples of IOM's capacity building activities are described in the previous sections.</p>
Examine Migration Policies that Promote Development in Countries of Origin	Examine the migration policies, both in countries of origin and countries of destination, that are intended to have a positive impact on development in countries of origin	In partnership with the World Bank, IOM is producing a study entitled "Migration Policies and Development: A study of policies and practices in selected countries of origin and destination". The study examines migration policies in selected countries of origin and destination that are intended to have a positive impact on development in countries of origin.

<p>Mainstreaming Migration into Development Strategies and Policies</p>	<p>Mainstream migration into development strategies and policies, as a means to harness migration's positive potential and minimize its negative effects, and identify migration-related indicators.</p>	<p>For example, at the request of the Government of Ghana, which is seeking to mainstream migration into its Growth and Poverty Reduction Strategy Paper (GPRS) II, IOM will assist Ghana in strengthening its capacity to evaluate and improve its migration policies in relation to formal development planning. IOM will provide strategic technical and capacity building support to identify migration management policy options that are anticipated to have a positive effect on poverty reduction, and help identify indicators to monitor the policies' impact over time.</p>
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ANNEX 2

Development Marketplace for African Diaspora in Europe (D-MADE)

“Entrepreneurship and Service Delivery”



A proposal by the World Bank

Brussels, March 2007

The Development-Marketplace for African Diasporas in Europe (D-MADE)

This note describes a concept for a **Development-Marketplace for (Sub-Saharan) African Diasporas in Europe (“D-MADE”)**, targeted to rewarding entrepreneurial diaspora activities and projects that improve the delivery of social services, mainly in health and education, and create employment opportunities for the poor in Sub-Saharan Africa.

The D-MADE is a market-based grant giving mechanism that allows the World Bank, along with its partners and sponsors, to work with civil society organizations and entrepreneurs on innovative poverty fighting ideas. Selection of winners is through an **open competition**. In addition, the D-MADE is a **knowledge forum** and continuous learning process to share ideas and provide networking opportunities. For the first time, the World Bank will organize a Development Marketplace that will take place outside a developing country and it will target Africa-wide members of the Diaspora living in Europe³.

The D-MADE will focus on two main **themes**:

Entrepreneurship	Service Delivery
<p>Promoting Diaspora investment projects and innovative and entrepreneurial activities in Africa. Small and Medium Sized Enterprises, involving the diaspora, will demonstrate their ability to impact on the social welfare of local communities through profitable businesses, be it through job creation, investment in local infrastructures, technical assistance etc. Proposals can focus on a variety of sectors, from the agro-industry, ICTs, manufacturing, to social sectors such as education, water, sanitation, health, etc, as long as they are sustainable and profit-making.</p>	<p>Strengthening the African diaspora’s contributions to Health and Education sectors in Africa, through better delivery of services. As public spending on services often fails to reach the poor, African diaspora organizations together with public and/or private partners on the ground, should demonstrate how they help fill this gap through innovative ideas. Partnerships with civil society groups to develop creative solutions to challenging social problems will be rewarded, as such experiences hold valuable lessons for other regions and policy-makers.</p>

There are two key components of the D-MADE:

1. A **Competition** of innovative projects that will grant 10 Diaspora organizations in each thematic sector **up to Eur 50,000** (1st prize) to implement projects that support innovations for scaling-up services that reach the poor, or projects emanating from the private sector that boost private sector development, creating jobs and growth in countries of origin.
2. A **Knowledge Exchange Forum** that brings together the Diaspora, civil society organizations, government, the business sector and development agencies to explore ways to work together in partnership to fight poverty in Africa. In support of this, a number of **learning events** and preparatory **consultations** will be held throughout the year with diaspora organizations. The knowledge-sharing sessions **will be held in several European countries** (at least four) in order to gain maximum benefit of successful projects across Europe. Non-African diaspora living in Europe – whose development efforts have been fruitful (such as Filipino and Indian communities) - will be specifically targeted and invited to share their knowledge. These knowledge sessions will serve to **mobilize diaspora organizations** around development objectives in Africa and will help to **professionalize** existing development efforts.

³ The Development Market is a well established concept run by the World Bank since 1998. For more information see www.developmentmarketplace.org

Eligible participants to the competition will be individuals or organizations emanating from the Sub-Saharan African diaspora, currently living in Europe. Looking at the profile of diasporas, two main streams can be identified (amongst more), which will be targeted for the D-MADE, namely:

- **Entrepreneurs/Private Investors**
- **Development NGOs/Associations**

Organizations can be not-for-profit, non-governmental or businesses-oriented, all emanating from the Diaspora, active in countries of origin.

Projects should: (1) be **Innovative** and demonstrate their **added value** vis-à-vis existing projects in the field of private sector development, health and education; (2) demonstrate potential for **Scaling up and Replicability**; (3) promote **Partnerships**, meaning that all proposals must be submitted with a local partner that is based in the country of implementation; (4) demonstrate Financial **Sustainability** within a reasonable implementation period. A sound financial plan – indicating long-term funding from various sources - is one of the key criteria the projects are assessed against. For private sector projects, own funding / equity will be indispensable, as this will be key for obtaining (private) bank loans in order to scale-up entrepreneurial activities.

Confirmed donor **partners** include Belgium, France, and The Netherlands. Other partners (may/will) include other bilateral donors, the International Organization for Migration (IOM); Diaspora organizations; private sector companies; Civil society organizations; Professional organizations and foundations working on Migration and Development; Media, etc.

Three **organizational committees** will be installed to guarantee a qualitative, effective and smoothly operating set up of the D-MADE:

- a **Steering Committee (SC)**, consisting of (high-level) representatives of various diaspora communities, bilateral donors, the private sector, NGOs and academics. It will lay-out the broad principles and goals of the Development Marketplace and establish the selection criteria for the competition.
- a **Project Management Committee (PMC)**, mainly consisting of World Bank staff designated to organizational and logistical tasks around the D-MADE.
- a **Group of Assessors** and a **Group of Jurors**, which will be selected by the SC and the PMC. The Group of Assessors will be required to do two rounds of evaluations: a first screening of initial project proposals and the pre-selection of those proposals that merit further review; those will be invited to develop their proposals further. The assessors will then select a group of finalists (probably about 50-60) which will be submitted to the jury for formal review and selection. The Group of Jurors will assess and evaluate project finalists. They will be required to review each of the final proposals in full, and select the finalists.

On a practical level, few **focal points** will be appointed among the different Diaspora organizations across European countries, to act as liaisons between the Diaspora and the D-MADE, and participate as observers throughout the various stages of the D-MADE process.

Tentative timeline:

May 2007: Design of the Knowledge Exchange Conference / Development Marketplace exhibit.

July 2007: Public launch, call for proposals, competition outreach.

October 2007: Completion of first submission round/deadline for DM proposals.

November 2007: Start of second submission round for selected candidates. Start of marketing and publicity campaign for the Knowledge Exchange Conference.

January 2008: Completion of second submission period /deadline.

March 2008: Group of finalists announced. Preparation by finalists for 'grand finale'.

April 2008: Event / exhibition with booths of finalists, Knowledge Exchange Conference, announcement of the DM winners (10 in each category), workshop for winners.