



# Interrelations between Public Policies, Migration and Development

David Khoudour

*Head, Migration and Skills Unit  
OECD Development Centre*

Global Forum on Migration and Development (GFMD) 2016  
Platform for Partnerships

12 December 2016  
*Dhaka, Bangladesh*





# Interrelations between public policies, migration and development (IPPMD)

*Case studies and policy recommendations*

**Joint  
project**



**January 2013 – June 2017**

## Overall objective

Enhance the capacity of partner countries to incorporate **migration** into the design and implementation of their **development strategies**.



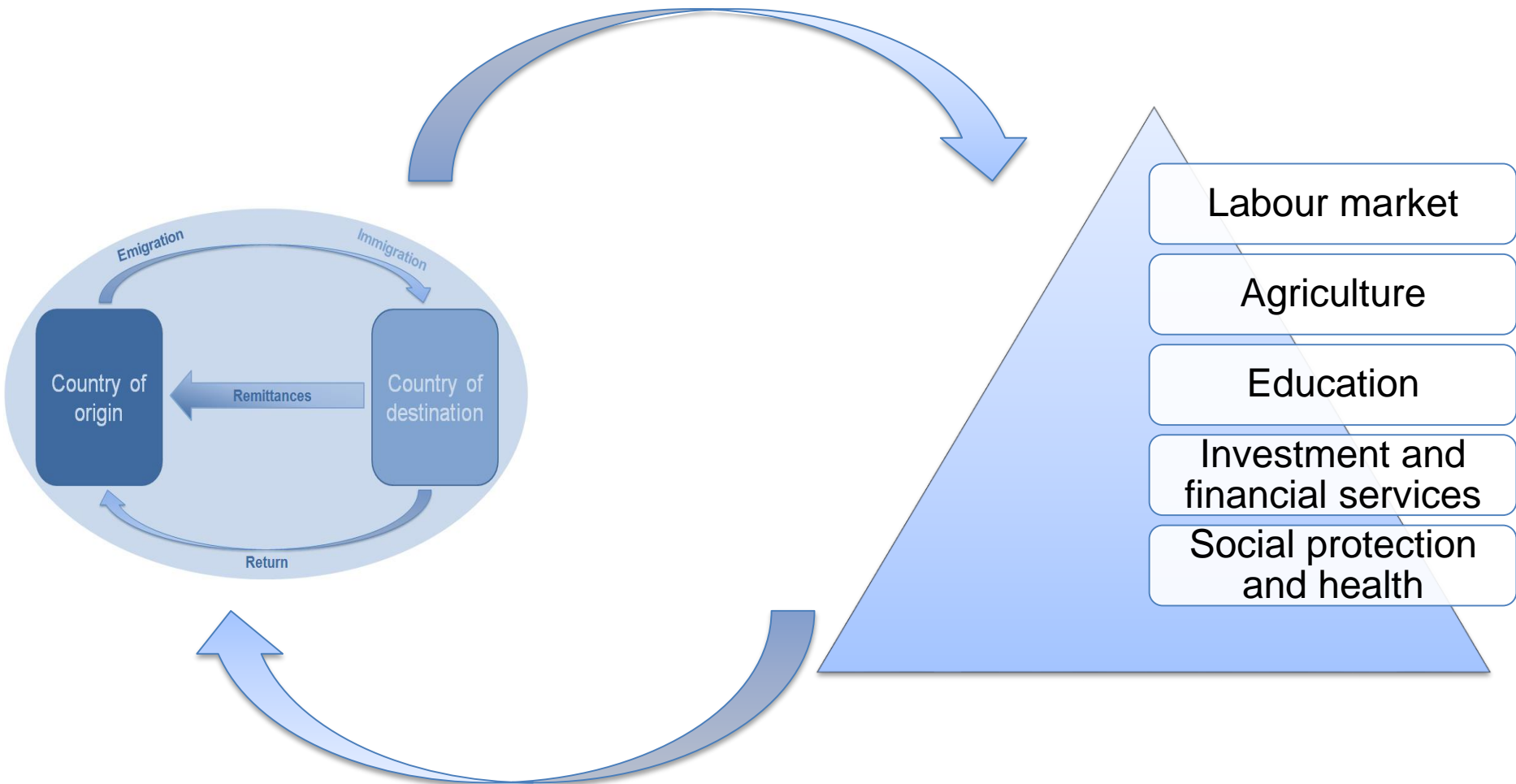
# Ten partner countries

---





# Migration and sectoral policies: a two-way relationship





# IPPMD builds on a large and diverse dataset

Country	Household surveys	Community surveys	Stakeholder interviews
Armenia	2 000	79	48
Burkina Faso	2 200	65	48
Cambodia	2 000	100	28
Costa Rica	2 236	15	50
Côte d'Ivoire	2 345	110	44
Dominican Republic	2 037	54	21
Georgia	2 260	71	27
Haiti	1 241	-	40
Morocco	2 231	25	30
Philippines	1 999	37	40
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>20 549</b>	<b>556</b>	<b>376</b>



# Main public policies explored in the IPPMD surveys



Government employment agencies  
Vocational training  
Public employment programmes



Agricultural subsidies  
Training programmes  
Insurance-based programmes



In-kind distribution programmes  
Cash-based programmes



Government subsidies / Tax exemptions  
Access to bank accounts  
Financial training programmes

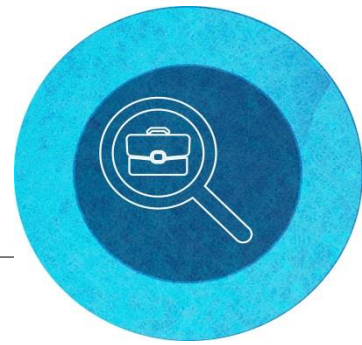


Formal labour contracts  
Medical insurance / Pensions  
Access to health facilities





# Labour market policies



- By providing better information on job opportunities at home, **government employment agencies** tend to curb emigration flows
- When **vocational training programmes** do not meet the needs of the domestic labour markets, they foster emigration





# Agricultural policies

---



- While **agricultural subsidies** tend to increase emigration in primarily agrarian economies, they tend to decrease it in more diversified ones







# Education policies

---



- **Cash-based educational programmes** contribute to deterring emigration when conditions are binding





# Investment and financial service policies



- A **poor investment climate** negatively affects households' abilities to invest remittances and accumulate savings
- Lack of **financial training** represents a missed opportunity to channel remittances towards more productive investment





# Social protection and health policies



- **Public investment in social protection** and coverage by a **formal labour contract** tend to curb emigration
- **Social protection** and **access to health facilities** foster the integration of immigrants, yet immigrants have less access to them than native citizens



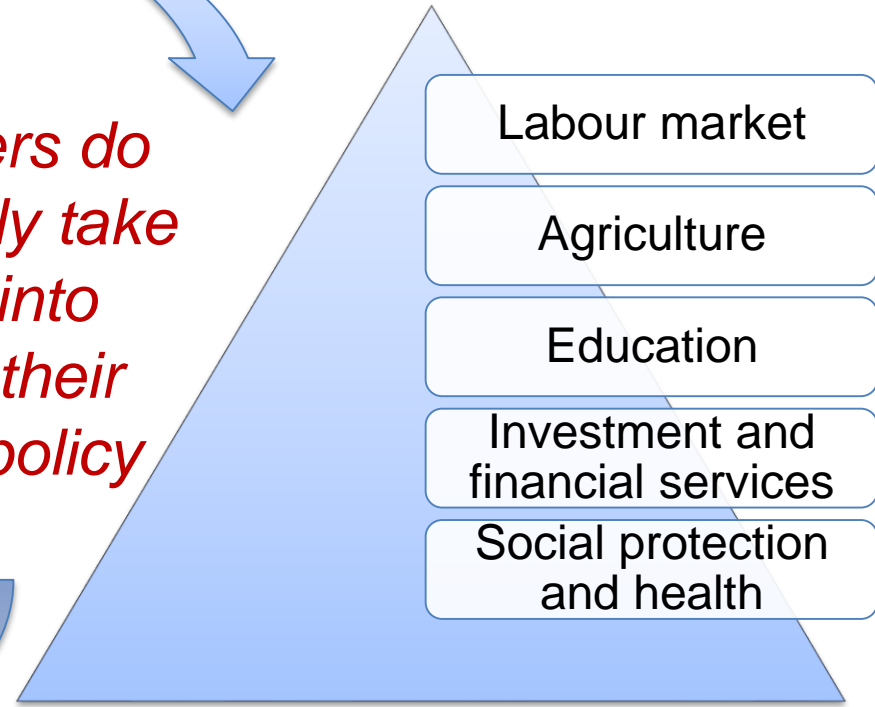
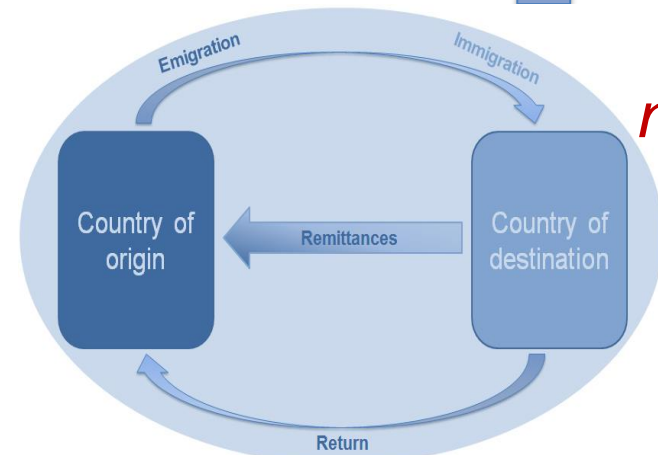


# Summary of the findings

*Migration contributes to the development of countries of origin and destination*

*However, the full potential of migration is not yet fully exploited*

*Policy makers do not sufficiently take migration into account in their respective policy areas*



*But the overall impact remains limited*

*Sectoral policies affect different migration outcomes*



A **coherent policy agenda** can realise the development potential of migration

---

*Do more to integrate migration into development strategies*

*Improve co-ordination mechanisms*

*Strengthen international co-operation*





*Thank you*

**Follow us (Social Media):**



[www.twitter.com/OECD\\_Centre](http://www.twitter.com/OECD_Centre)



[www.facebook.com/OECDDevelopmentCentre](http://www.facebook.com/OECDDevelopmentCentre)



[www.youtube.com/user/DevCentre](http://www.youtube.com/user/DevCentre)



[www.flickr.com/photos/oecd\\_development\\_centre](http://www.flickr.com/photos/oecd_development_centre)

