Interrelations between Public Policies, Migration and Development

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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

- Labour market
- Agriculture
- Education
- Investment and financial services
- Social protection and health
IPPMD builds on a large and diverse dataset

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Country</th>
<th>Household surveys</th>
<th>Community surveys</th>
<th>Stakeholder interviews</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Armenia</td>
<td>2,000</td>
<td>79</td>
<td>48</td>
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<tr>
<td>Burkina Faso</td>
<td>2,200</td>
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<td>48</td>
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<tr>
<td>Cambodia</td>
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<td>100</td>
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<td>Costa Rica</td>
<td>2,236</td>
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<td>Côte d’Ivoire</td>
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<td>Dominican Republic</td>
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<td>Georgia</td>
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<td>Haiti</td>
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<td>Morocco</td>
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<tr>
<td>Philippines</td>
<td>1,999</td>
<td>37</td>
<td>40</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>TOTAL</strong></td>
<td><strong>20,549</strong></td>
<td><strong>556</strong></td>
<td><strong>376</strong></td>
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</tbody>
</table>
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
- 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.
• 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
• 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
• 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
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:
- Labour market
- Agriculture
- Education
- Investment and financial services
- Social protection and health
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

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