

Elements for Background paper RT 1.2

Framing migration for the Millennium Development Goals and the Post-2015 UN Development Agenda¹

Expected outcome

The outcome of this Roundtable could be a suggestion of how migration could be included in the post-2015 development agenda, including a format for partnerships and a list of targets and indicators to assess how migration contributes as an enabler to development.

Migration has contributed significantly to achieving the Millennium Development Goals by raising incomes, funding investment in human capital; supporting the creation of businesses and jobs; contributing to the transfer of knowledge, skills, and ideas; and promoting investments and trade flows between countries of origin and destination. By improving the *quality* of migration and mobility as well as factoring migration into development plans and strategies, the international community can profoundly improve human development outcomes for migrants, their families, local communities, and states. In the same vein, the absence of effective governance of migration may enhance vulnerability and undermine progress towards sustainable development.

The proposed recommendation from this Roundtable is that migration and migrants be included in the post-2015 development agenda in the following ways:

- 1. Migration and migrants are recognized as enablers and included in the narrative of the post-2015 development agenda;*
- 2. Migration-related aspects are included as a target within a goal area on Means of implementation/Global partnership for sustainable development;*
- 3. Include targets for the contribution by migrants and migration to relevant sustainable development goals such as Poverty eradication, Education, Health and population dynamics, Economic growth, Promoting equality, and Employment and decent work for all;*
- 4. Goals/Targets/Indicators disaggregated to account for development outcomes of migrants (along with other vulnerable groups)*

¹ This background paper draws substantially on the work and "Reference Document" of the Informal Working Group on Migration in Post-2015 Development Agenda, which meets under the aegis of the Special Representative of the Secretary General on International Migration. It also builds on the GFMD Thematic Meeting on *Operationalizing Mainstreaming of Migration in Development Policy and Integrating Migration in the Post-2015 UN Development Agenda* held on 22 May 2013.

Background

The absence of migration from the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) was discussed at the Athens, Puerto Vallarta and Port Louis meetings of the Global Forum on Migration and Development (GFMD). The latter also resulted in a recommendation to integrate migration in the post-2015 development agenda. The 2013 High-level Dialogue on International Migration and Development (HLD) also addressed this issue, resulting in an overwhelming support to include migration in the post-2015 Development Agenda. In his report for the HLD², the Secretary-General acknowledged that migration has been instrumental in achieving many of the MDGs and recommended that it be integrated in the post-2015 development agenda. He suggested the international community should define a common set of targets and indicators to monitor the implementation of measures aimed at enhancing the benefits and addressing the challenges of migration for consideration in the framework of the post-2015 development agenda. He further established that enhancing cooperation and partnerships would be needed for this. Member States taking the floor at the HLD recommended the elaboration of migration-related partnerships, targets and indicators for consideration in the development agenda. They acknowledged that migrants were subjects of development with the need for human rights; recognized that migration was an enabler of development; and requested the Open Working Group on Sustainable Development Goals (OWG on SDGs) to give due consideration to migration. These messages were reinforced through the adoption, by consensus, of the HLD Declaration³ which acknowledged the important contribution of migration in realizing the MDGs, recognized that human mobility should be adequately considered in the elaboration of the post-2015 development agenda and called on the United Nations System, the International Organization for Migration (IOM) and other members of the Global Migration Group as well as the Special Representative of the Secretary General (SRSG) on International Migration to consider the issue of migration in their contributions to the preparations for the post-2015 development agenda.

This progress builds on a gradually increasing acknowledgement of the need for including migration in the post-2015 development agenda by parties involved in the international process. The Framework for Action and follow-up included in the Outcome Document of the United Nations Conference on Sustainable Development (Rio+20), “The Future We Want”, endorsed by the General Assembly resolution⁴ mentioned migration under two thematic areas and cross-sectoral issues: ‘Health and Population’ and ‘Promoting full and productive employment, decent work for all and social protection’. The subsequent UN Global Thematic Consultation on Population Dynamics, which resulted in the Dhaka Declaration⁵ recognized migration as one of the four mega trends of population dynamics which affects all three pillars of sustainable development and thus urged countries to address and integrate population dynamics into the post-2015 development agenda. While falling short of including migration in the goal framework, the report from the High-level Panel (HLP) on the Post-2015 Development Agenda recognized that migrants make a positive economic contribution to their host countries, by building up their labour force, as well as to their countries of origin through remittances and contributing to greater trade and financial flows.⁶ The HLP report also established that the universal human rights and fundamental freedoms of migrants must be

² A/68/190

³ A/68/L.5

⁴ 66/288

⁵ Dhaka Declaration available at: <http://www.iom.int/files/live/sites/iom/files/What-We-Do/docs/Dhaka-Declaration.pdf>, and full report from the Global Consultation at: www.iom.int/files/live/sites/iom/files/What-We-Do/docs/Outcome-Report-Pop-dynamic-and-post-2015-dev-agenda-14-March-2013.pdf

⁶ <http://www.post2015hlp.org/wp-content/uploads/2013/05/UN-Report.pdf>

respected.⁷ The UN Secretary-General's subsequent report on MDGs and Post-2015, *A life of dignity for all* stressed the need to “Enhance the positive contribution of migrants” and identified this as one of the 14 ‘transformative and mutually reinforcing actions that apply to all countries’.⁸ He acknowledged the importance of enhancing the positive effects of migration, the possible benefits from reducing the barriers to migration and protecting the human rights of migrants during the entire migration process. The Global Migration Group has also issued a position paper on the integration of migration in the post-2015 development agenda, which recommends the incorporation of migration in three ways: i) as part of a new global partnership for inclusive development; ii) as targets and indicators of other relevant development goals; and iii) developing appropriately disaggregated indicators for other development goals to account for the labour and human rights as well as wellbeing of migrants.

Currently, there is an ongoing effort by the SRSB on International Migration exploring how migration could be included in the post-2015 development agenda.⁹ At the time of finalizing this background paper, on 18 March 2014, the OWG on SDGs issued a revised draft on 19 ‘focus areas’ (FAs) of Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) which will form the basis of its proposed goals and targets for the Post-2015 development agenda.¹⁰ In this draft, migrants and migration-related aspects have been explicitly recognized in the following FAs:

Table 1. Migrants and migration related aspects in the 18 March draft of the OWG on SDG's ‘focus areas’

Focus Area	Target
1. Eradication of poverty	- Providing social protection and social protection floors as relevant to reduce vulnerabilities of the poor, including children, youth, the unemployed, migrants, persons with disabilities, indigenous peoples, and older persons
3. Health and population dynamics	- Providing for the health needs of persons with disabilities, youth, migrants and ageing populations
4. Education	- Ensuring equitable access to education at all levels with focus on the most marginalized, including indigenous peoples, ethnic minorities, persons with disabilities, persons living in rural areas, and migrants
11. Employment and decent work for all	- Protecting the rights of migrant workers and displaced persons in compliance with the ILO norms and standards
12. Promoting equality	- Empowering and inclusion of marginalized groups, including indigenous peoples, minorities, migrants, refugees, persons with disabilities, older persons, children and youth - pursuing policies for planned, well-managed and legal migration - reducing the transaction costs of remittances
18. Means of implementation/Global Partnership for sustainable development	- Mobilizing additional financial resources from multiple sources such as remittances, foreign direct investment, institutional and other long-term investors and innovative financing - reducing the transaction costs of remittances
19. Peaceful and non-violent societies, rule of law and capable institutions	- Improved planned and managed migration policies

⁷ The HLP report benefited from an HLP Expert Policy Dialogue on migration in the post-2015 Development Agenda. See report at: <http://blogg.ud.se/utvecklingspolitik/files/2013/03/Report-from-HLP-Expert-Policy-Dialogue-26-feb-20131.pdf>.

⁸ A/68/202

⁹ During a side-event, organized by the Governments of Bangladesh, Mexico, Sweden and Switzerland jointly with the Global Migration Group (GMG), which was held during the 6th meeting of the OWG on SDGs on 10 December 2013, Member States expressed widespread support for the full inclusion of migration into “post-2015”.

¹⁰ <http://sustainabledevelopment.un.org/focussdgs.html>

The table above shows that the international community is making progress in terms of including migration and migrants in the post-2015 development agenda. Particular attention has been given to migrants as marginalized groups in society. However, while remittances have been highlighted under means of implementation/global partnership for sustainable development, the broader aspects of the transformative power of migration and migrants have still largely been left unacknowledged. The power of pursuing planned, well-managed and legal migration is highlighted, but only in relation to promoting equality and peaceful societies. The global community still needs to fully acknowledge the contribution of migration and migrants to a number of the 19 'FAs'.

Through this Roundtable, migration is therefore analysed in the context of some of the key development issues, including poverty eradication (FA 1); health (FA 3); education (FA 4); economic growth (FA 8); employment and decent work for all (FA 11); and equality (FA 12) as well as means of implementation/global partnership (FA 18); and peaceful and non-violent societies (FA 19). Recognizing the overlap with some of the current MDGs the discussions will seek experiences and evidence of how migration has contributed to achieving the MDGs and what policies have promoted such synergies. The contribution of migration to more structural aspects of development, including the above mentioned FAs, is also considered with reference to how this might feed into the debate about universally applicable goals in the Post-2015 UN Development Agenda.

The Roundtable particularly welcomes active participation by development practitioners (notably key development coordination authorities and development agencies, as well as other agencies relevant to development such as those addressing education, employment and health) and addresses the issue of perceptions and ways to reconcile potentially diverging views among different professional communities on the role of migration for development.

Links to other Roundtables

This roundtable focuses on how to draw on migration for development outcomes of relevance for the post-2015 development agenda and has clear synergies with some of the other RTs at this this year's GFMD: RT 2.1 which deals with labour migration, by exploring broader development policy perspectives in the areas of employment and decent work; RT 3.1 which looks at how migrants can be granted access to rights and social services to attain these development benefits; and RT 3.2 which focuses on the effects of migration on health and education. Therefore, synergies with this roundtable will contribute to the process as a whole.

Key questions to address

– What evidence can be compiled to make visible the development impact of migration for the current MDGs and broader sustainable development?

Migration for human development and poverty reduction: Migration is first and foremost about people, their human rights and fundamental freedoms. It is a human experience and the cumulative outcome of individual choices and opportunities, or lack thereof, and it should be addressed giving due consideration to these choices and opportunities. For millions of people, migration is closely related to the search for work and a means to improve the quality of life, reduce poverty and enhance human development. With most migrants moving from a less to a more developed country, they tend to realize large average gains in terms of income, as well as in health and education outcomes. In a recent survey of 25,000 migrants in more than 150

countries presented in the 2013 World Migration Report, migrants themselves considered their social and economic well-being to have improved compared to their lives at home.¹¹ Evidence suggests that the benefits extend to families left behind. Across countries, remittances have been shown to contribute to poverty reduction by increasing household incomes and investments in housing and human capital, often leading to improved health and educational outcomes.¹² In the table below, select evidence of the links between migration and the current MDGs is presented.

Table 1. The contribution of migration towards the attainment of select MDGs

MDG	Evidence of contribution of migration/migrants towards attaining goal
MDG 1, "Eradicating extreme poverty and hunger"	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Migrants from low human development index (HDI) countries moving to a country with higher human development, on average, experienced a 15-fold increase in income.¹³ - A cross-country study of 71 developing countries found that a 10 per cent increase in per capita official international remittances would produce a 3.5 per cent decline in the share of people living in poverty.¹⁴ - Remittances appear to have reduced the share of poor people in the population by 11% in Uganda and 5% in Ghana.¹⁵
MDG 2, "Achieve universal primary education"	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Migrants from low HDI countries moving to a country with higher human development, on average, experienced a doubling in school enrolment.¹⁶ - Remittance receiving households invest more in child education than non-remittance-receiving households: in Ethiopia and Sri Lanka children of migrants are more likely to be enrolled in private education as opposed to their counterparts.¹⁷; In Cameroon expenditure on education is higher among households with emigrants abroad and return migrants than among non-migrant households¹⁸; Remittances improve child literacy and school attendance in Mexico¹⁹, and can reduce dropout rates in El Salvador²⁰; - A positive change in the attitude and behaviour towards education has been observed among relatives and friends of migrants in Tanzania²¹ and among communities hosting immigrants and return migrants in Senegal.
MDG 3 "Promote gender equality and empower women"	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Migration can contribute to gender equality and the empowerment of women by providing women migrants with income and the status, autonomy, freedom, and self-esteem that comes with employment.²² - A study from Pakistan suggests that temporary migration is associated with higher

¹¹ 2013 World Migration Report, *Migrant Well-being and Development*, Geneva: International Organization for Migration, 2013.

¹² OECD (2007), *Policy Coherence for Development: Migration and Developing Countries*, OECD Publishing.

¹³ UNDP (2009), *Human Development Report 2009, Overcoming Barriers: Human Mobility and Development*.

¹⁴ Adams, R.H. and J. Page, (2005) Do International Migration and Remittances Reduce Poverty in Developing Countries? *World Development*, Vol. 33, No. 10, pp. 1644-1669; UNCTAD (2011), *Impact of Remittances on Poverty in Developing Countries*.

¹⁵ World Bank (2006), *Global Economic Prospects: Economic Implications of Remittances and Migration*.

¹⁶ UNDP (2009), *Human Development Report 2009, Overcoming Barriers: Human Mobility and Development*.

¹⁷ Dendir S. and S. Pozo. "Remittances, Child Labor, and Education in Ethiopia" paper presented at the Mid-west Economics Association Annual Meetings, Milwaukee, WI March 11-13, 2005; De, P. and D. Ratha (2012), "Migration and Remittances in Sri Lanka." Unpublished manuscript, Development Prospects Group, World Bank, Washington, DC.

¹⁸ Zourkaleini, Y. et al, 2014, *Shedding light on the south Migrant profiles and the impact of migration on human development in Cameroon*, ACP Observatory on Migration, <http://www.acpmigration-obs.org/Our%20publications>.

¹⁹ Lopez-Cordova, E (2005) "Globalization, Migration and Development: The Role of Mexican Migrant Remittances" *Economia* 6 (1): 217-256

²⁰ Edwards, A and Ureta, M (2003) – International Migration, Remittances, and Chooling: Evidence from El Salvador. *Journal of Development Economics* 72 (2)

²¹ Altvater, A., L. Helgesson Sekei, A. Kisinda and J. Mrema, 2014, *Sending ideas back home: Exploring the potential of South–South social remittances in Tanzania*; ACP Observatory on Migration, <http://www.acpmigration-obs.org/Our%20publications>; Dièye Gueye, D., 2014, *Transferts immatériels et migrations Sud-Sud: Quel impact sur le développement local en Casamance, Gambie et Guinée Bissau*, ACP Observatory on Migration, <http://www.acpmigration-obs.org/Our%20publications>.

²² Ratha, D (2013), "The impact of remittances on economic growth and poverty reduction", *MPI Policy Brief*, nr 8, September 2013.

women”	<p>school enrolment for girls. Similar trends have been observed for households receiving remittances sent by internal migrants in Ethiopia, Ghana, and India.²³</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Migrants and diaspora members can influence a change in socio-cultural norms in areas of origin, but could also include exposure to more conservative gender roles.²⁴ - Migration can make women more vulnerable, especially if they are found in the informal sector of the economy without adequate protection or are victims of human trafficking, violence and sexual abuse.
MDGs 4 and 5 “Reduce child mortality” and “Improve maternal health”	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Migrants from low HDI countries moving to a country with higher human development, on average, experienced a 16-fold reduction in child mortality.²⁵ - Remittances tend to contribute to better health outcomes by enabling household members to purchase more food and healthcare services: Higher remittances per capita have been found to be associated with greater access to private treatment for fever and diarrhoea; Remittances have been found to reduce overall child mortality—a 1% increase in remittances reduces the infant mortality rate by 1.2 per thousand in Latin America; In Sri Lanka, the children in remittance-receiving households have higher birth weight; Migration has been observed to increase health knowledge, which has led to lower rates of infant mortality and higher birth weights in Mexico, greater access to maternal care as well as to influence attitudes regarding marriage and birth.²⁶

Migration for prosperity: Beyond poverty reduction, migration contributes to economic growth and job creation²⁷. Migration is closely related to demographics as well as labour and skills shortages and surpluses that are crucial to economic viability and development of countries worldwide.²⁸ In *countries of destination*, particularly in the case of ageing and service-based societies, migrant workers rejuvenate workforces and fill important labour gaps in both emerging and established industries and services.²⁹ They promote innovation, create businesses, help to develop new markets, including through creation of commercial ties between countries of origin and destination, transfer skills technology and knowledge, provide and consume goods and services, expand tax bases, render traditional sectors economically viable, and support social security schemes in countries with ageing populations.³⁰ Productivity gains in a number of destinations have been traced to the contributions of

²³ Mansuri 2006; Dendir and Pozo 2005; Gyimah-Brempong and Aseidu 2009; V. Mueller and A. Shariff, “Preliminary evidence on internal migration, remittances, and teen schooling in India,” *Contemporary Economic Policy*, 29, no. 2 (2011): 207-217.

²⁴ Fargues, P. (2006). “The Demographic Benefit of International Migration: Hypothesis and Application to Middle Eastern and North African Contexts.” World Bank Policy Research Working Paper 4050, November 2006.

²⁵ UNDP (2009), *Human Development Report 2009, Overcoming Barriers: Human Mobility and Development*.

²⁶ Ratha, D (2013) “The impact of remittances on economic growth and poverty reduction”, *MPI Policy Brief*, nr 8, September 2013.; Hildebrandt and McKenzie, 2005; UNDP 2009, p. 124; Prabal K. De and Dilip Ratha, “Impact of Remittances on Household Income, Asset and Human Capital: Evidence from Sri Lanka,” *Migration and Development*, 1, no. 1 (2012): 163-179.

²⁷ According to one study, immigrant populations contributed to 31.7percent of the US GDP growth between 2000 and 2007. Puentes, R., et. al., (2011), *Towards an Assessment of Migration, Development and Human Rights Links: Conceptual Framework and New Strategic Indicators*,

<http://www.un.org/esa/population/meetings/ninthcoord2011/assessmentofmigration.pdf>

²⁸ P.13, “Population Dynamics in the Post-2015 Development agenda”, report of the Global Thematic Consultation on Population Dynamics, <http://www.iom.int/files/live/sites/iom/files/What-We-Do/docs/Outcome-Report-Pop-dynamic-and-post-2015-dev-agenda-14-March-2013.pdf>

²⁹ For instance, from 2000 to 2008 immigrants contributed to supply more than 50 percent of the growth in the US labour market supply. Alejandro Canales (2011), “Las profundas contribuciones de la migración latinoamericana a los Estados Unidos,” in Jorge Martínez Pizarro (ed.) *Migración internacional en América Latina y el Caribe. Nuevas tendencias, nuevos enfoques*. Santiago de Chile: ECLAC, p. 307. http://www.eclac.cl/publicaciones/xml/4/43634/lcr2170_4.pdf

³⁰ Economic research suggests that foreign nationals living in the United States accounted for 25.6 percent of all patent applications and founded 26 percent of start-ups. It also shows that an expansion of high-skilled visas passed in 1998 increased revenue at affected companies by 15 percent. Washington Post, “Five things economists know about immigration”, posted by Dylan Matthews, 29 January 2013;

<http://www.washingtonpost.com/blogs/wonkblog/wp/2013/01/29/five-things-economists-know-about-immigration/>

immigrant graduates and scientists to the knowledge base.³¹ Contrary to popular fears, immigration has been found to have minimal impact on unemployment among natives and a positive overall effect on employment generation and investment in OECD countries.³² In fact, those most affected by new migrants tend to be recent immigrants at the lowest end of the labour market. A future challenge in destination countries will be to recruit qualified workers they need for economic growth in the face of increasing international competition. Nonetheless, in the absence of effective governance, the costs of migration may be significant, and can include social tensions with host populations – often exploited by populist forces – and pressure on scarce resources. Policies which support integration of migrants are key elements to facilitate their contribution to development.

In many *countries of origin*, remittances constitute a significant share of GDP and represent the largest source of foreign currency earnings in a number of these, helping them to pay for critical imports, gain access to private capital markets, and pay lower interest rates on sovereign debt.³³ Beyond remittances, diaspora networks facilitate knowledge transfers, trade, tourism, investment, and business creation.³⁴ For certain small developing countries, the loss of human resources (or “brain drain”) poses a real development challenge for particular sectors, especially health and education, that can be addressed through a variety of policy measures, ranging from encouraging retention to greater international policy coordination.³⁵ Measures may also be needed to address the social consequences of migration for those left behind. Employment and investment opportunities and adequate measures for reintegration for migrants who return to their countries of origin are important for migrants’ abilities to contribute to development in countries of origin.

Considering the many millions of family members benefitting directly from relatives who have moved and the much bigger number of people benefitting from the trade, investment and knowledge transfers generated by migrants, it is fair to assume that migration impacts the lives of billions around the world. Essentially, it is a phenomenon that has the potential of transforming lives in a sustainable, positive way around the globe.

Migration for resilience: Migration helps people and countries recover from and adapt to economic and environmental shocks and changes. Thus even when migrants are forced to move by natural or political upheavals, successful migration can be a welcome rescue, including for refugees, asylum seekers and displaced people.³⁶ Volatility in economic cycles and in weather patterns will likely be the “new normal” in the post-2015 period, often affecting low-income countries disproportionately. Many households will continue to reduce

³¹ Data from the United States show that between 1950 and 2000, a 1.3 percent increase in the share of migrant university graduates increased the number of patents issued per capita by 15 percent, with marked contributions from science and engineering graduates and without any adverse effects on the innovative activity of local people. 2009 HDR, p. 84.

³² 2009 Human Development Report ; OECD International Migration Outlook 2011

³³ World Bank (2012) Migration and Development Brief 19, November 20

³⁴ Large migrant and diaspora communities may increase exports from country of origin to country of destination. In Canada, an increase in skilled migrants from Asia over time was met with a 74 percent increase in exports from Asia. K. Head and J. Ries, “Immigration and trade creation: econometric evidence from Canada”, Canadian Journal of Economics, vol. 31, No. 1 (1998) A study of Canada’s trade with 136 partner countries in the 1980-92 period showed that a 10 percent increase in immigration from a particular country was associated with a 1 percent increase in exports to that country and a 3 percent increase in imports from it. Similar studies of the United Kingdom and 48 partner countries, and of US states’ exports to 28 countries of origin, also found strong links between the presence of a diaspora and increased trade. Plaza, S. (2013) “Diaspora Resources and Policies” in Constant A. and K. Zimmermann (eds), IZA *International Handbook on the Economics of Migration*.

³⁵ UNDESA and OECD (2013). *World Migration in Figures*.

³⁶ It is nonetheless important to note that those who are forced to move often do so under more vulnerable conditions than those for whom migration is a choice.

their vulnerability through the migration of family members to support their income.³⁷ Spikes in emigration and remittances have played an important role in the response to disasters, as a kind of family-based insurance mechanism.³⁸ Since remittances are relatively stable and often counter-cyclical, they can contribute to the stability not only of families and communities, but also of national economies, compensating for foreign exchange losses due to macroeconomic shocks.³⁹

Migration and vulnerability: The current state of governance and policy development on migration sometimes exposes migrants to vulnerabilities and prevents migrants and states from reaping the full benefits of migration. Together with their families, migrants can bear a heavy burden, including exorbitant fees paid to recruitment intermediaries to secure a job; long separations or break-ups of families⁴⁰; as well as discrimination, human and labour rights' violations, debt bondage, and trafficking. In the absence of legal migration opportunities, too many migrants risk their lives and well-being attempting dangerous border crossings, which raises the importance of safe and regular channels of migration. Many migrants who travel, live and work in unequal, discriminatory and marginalised conditions are often bypassed by development. Poor immigration policies as well as inadequacies in labour laws and monitoring of labour conditions especially expose unskilled and low-skilled female workers to vulnerable situations, e.g. in domestic work. While exact dimensions of inequalities vary from country to country, a systematic picture of inequalities for many migrant groups is quite clear for almost all regions.⁴¹ Redressing such discrimination and inequalities and upholding protection for refugees, asylum seekers, stateless and displaced people, will be essential if global opportunities for progress are to be shared by those most in need of its benefits. People who are protected – migrants included – are more productive.⁴² Promoting economic and social equality and strengthening migration governance are thus important elements of sustainable development.

– How should migration be included in the post-2015 development agenda?

Migration and mobility are natural phenomena that have been drivers of human advancement throughout history. It is one of the four defining megatrends of demographic changes in society and is set to continue. Migration channels extend from the north to south, south to north, south to south, and north to north. In fact, south-south migration is currently growing.⁴³ The evidence above suggests that migration already contributes to development for migrants themselves, their relatives, countries of origin and countries of destination. Nonetheless, policy can play a critical role in enhancing the gains and reducing the costs and vulnerabilities. *How* migration is governed—the conditions under which migrants move, live

³⁷ A. Riester and I. Gilmer, *Microinsurance and Remittances –Teaming up for development or obstructing each other?*, Eschborn, 2011

³⁸ 2009 HDR, p.72; John Page and Sonia Plaza, "Migration Remittances and Development: A Review of Global Evidence", *Journal of African Economies*, Volume 00, AERC Supplement 2, pp. 245–33, 2006.

³⁹ Page and Plaza (2006) p.281. See also: Dilip Ratha, "Leveraging Remittances for Development", 2005.

⁴⁰ Some research has found that the absence of migrant mothers sometimes results in children dropping out of school, higher delinquency rates, and situations of neglect and abuse.

⁴¹ Black, Richard, Claudia Natali and Jessica Skinner (2005), "Migration and Inequality". Background paper for the World Development Report 2006: Equity and Development.

⁴² This has been acknowledged by the OECD Development Assistance Committee through its Policy Statement of the DAC High-level meeting 27–28 May 2009: "Social protection improves the productivity and employability of poor people and stabilises and increases their incomes and links short-term coping strategies with longer-term growth enhancing and poverty reduction strategies."

⁴³ See UNDESA (2013). *International Migration 2013: Migrants by origin and destination*. Population Facts No. 2013/3. United Nations, New York.

and work—will determine what kind of development outcomes can be achieved. Thus there is a need for improving national planning as well as bilateral, regional and international cooperation on the opportunities and challenges that migration brings. Indeed, this would also be an important move towards improved policy coherence at all levels. Including migration in the post-2015 development agenda would send a strong signal that this is needed. This GFMD Roundtable recommends that this is done in the following four ways:

1. ***Migration and migrants are recognized as enablers and included in the narrative of post-2015 development agenda (i.e. the equivalent of the Millennium Declaration, which guides the MDGs).*** As suggested by the UN Task Team Report, *Realizing the Future we want for all*, the future development agenda is reliant on a number of enablers, including migration. In accordance with the Global Consultation on Population Dynamics and the Dhaka Declaration, migration is one of the four mega trends of population dynamics. As such migration affects the realization of a number of other development goals at the national, regional and global levels but is also affected by them and thus need to be taken into account when formulating development strategies at all of these levels.
2. ***Migration-related aspects are included as targets within a goal area on Means of implementation/Global partnership for sustainable development.*** The post-2015 debate so far has underlined the need to strengthen the global partnership (i.e. the equivalent of the commitments in the current MDG 8, which includes issues like trade, transfer of technology etc). The benefits of migration are of a similar magnitude to many of these issues. Recognizing that effective policymaking for international migration requires engaging multiple stakeholders, it is an issue that needs to be dealt with in partnership. The next Means of Implementation (MoI)/Global Partnership should thus include an aim to foster a more collaborative approach among states and other relevant stakeholders to “enhance the benefits of international migration for human development”. Such a partnership could show a commitment by the international community to work together to allow migrants to keep what they earn by lowering the transaction costs of remittances⁴⁴ and reducing the recruitment costs; ensure that they can claim their earned social security benefits; allow migrants to contribute to their full potential by recognizing their skills; as well as combat discrimination against migrants. (See annex I)
3. ***Include targets for the contribution by migrants and migration to relevant sustainable development goals.*** International migration should be included in other relevant post-2015 goals such as *Poverty Eradication, Education, Health and Population Dynamics, Promoting Equality, and Employment and Decent Work for All* through targets and indicators that capture its contribution to their realization. This is necessary in order to enhance the understanding, and thus guide policy on how migration and migrants contribute to the attainment of the post-2015 SDGs. (See annex II)
4. ***Goals/Targets/Indicators disaggregated to account for development outcomes of migrants (along with other vulnerable groups).*** In order to stay true to the motto of the High-level Panel to “leave no one behind” the post-2015 development agenda

⁴⁴ Ongoing initiatives related to this issue include e.g. the G20 commitment to lower remittance costs by 5 percentage points over 5 years as well as IFAD’s multi donor initiative Financing Facility for Remittances which aims, amidst other objectives, to reduce the transfer costs of remittances, in particular in rural areas.

needs to pay specific attention – across goals – to the outcomes of disadvantaged and vulnerable groups, including oftentimes vulnerable migrants, refugees, asylum seekers, stateless and displaced persons. The post-2015 development agenda should therefore ensure systematic disaggregation of indicators by migrant status (i.e. nationality and legal status) under relevant goal areas (e.g. goals relating to inequalities, health, education, employment, poverty alleviation and the environment) in order to measure the progress of disadvantaged migrant groups including through identifying structural discrimination. This could also include developing specific migrant-sensitive targets under relevant goal areas.

This GFMD Roundtable also presents a list of possible migration-related aspects to include under Means of implementation/Global partnership for sustainable development in **Annex I**, as well as potential targets for the contribution by migrants and migration to relevant SDGs in **Annex II**. In **Annex III** a list of examples of evidence, policies and programmes are presented from participating governments and international organizations.

Annex I. Recommendation on migration-related aspects under Means of implementation/Global partnership for sustainable development (Focus area 18)

Recommendation 2: <i>Migration-related aspects are included as targets within a goal area on Means of implementation (MoI)/Global partnership for sustainable development (Focus area 18)</i>	
Migration related MoI/Partnership sub-areas/targets	Inter-linkages: Contribution to other ‘focus areas’ (FAs) proposed by the OWG on SDGs
Sub-area: Mobilizing additional financial resources from multiple sources such as remittances, foreign direct investment, institutional and other long-term investors and innovative financing	
- Lower the average cost of sending remittances to X per cent of the amount transferred by 20XX and promote financial inclusion of migrants and their families	<i>FAs 1 (Poverty eradication); 8 (Economic growth)</i>
Sub-area (new): Global partnership on migration for development	
- Enhance international cooperation to facilitate safe, orderly and regular migration, including through labour mobility at all skills levels, and to avoid approaches that might aggravate the vulnerability of migrants	<i>FAs 1 (Poverty eradication), 8 (Economic Growth), 11 (Employment and decent work for all), 12 (Promoting equality), 13 (Sustainable cities and human settlements), 15 (Climate), 19 (Peaceful and non-violent societies, capable institutions)</i>
- End discrimination and inequalities against all migrants in laws, policies and practices.	<i>FAs 1 (Poverty eradication), 3 (Health and population dynamics), 4 (Education), 5 (Gender equality and women’s empowerment), 8 (Economic growth), 13 (Sustainable cities and human settlements), 18 (Means of implementation), 19 (Peaceful and non-violent societies, capable institutions)</i>
- Ensure that migrants are protected against racism, racial discrimination, xenophobia, and related intolerance	<i>FAs 1 (Poverty eradication), 3 (Health and population dynamics), 4 (Education), 5 (Gender equality and women’s empowerment), 8 (Economic growth), 13 (Sustainable cities and human settlements), 18 (Means of implementation), 19 (Peaceful and non-violent societies, capable institutions)</i>
- Ensure the effective protection of the rights of migrant workers and their families, including equal opportunity and treatment in employment, in compliance with international labour standards	<i>FAs 1 (Poverty eradication), 8 (Economic growth) and 12 (Promoting equality)</i>
Sub-area: Strengthening capacity building efforts for developing countries and knowledge sharing and technical cooperation among all countries through South-South, North-South cooperation, triangular cooperation	
- To improve the collection, dissemination and use of disaggregated data on migration, migrants and remittances	<i>FAs 1 (Poverty eradication), 3 (Health and population dynamics), 4 (Education), 5 (Gender equality and women’s empowerment), 8 (Economic growth), 12 (Promoting equality), 13 (Sustainable cities and human settlements)</i>

Annex II. Recommendation on including targets for the contribution by migrants and migration to relevant sustainable development goals.

Recommendation 3: Include targets for the contribution by migrants and migration to relevant sustainable development goals.	
Focus Areas (FAs)	Migration- and migrant related target
FA 1. Poverty eradication	
Sub-area: Reducing relative poverty	- Enhance international cooperation to facilitate safe, orderly and regular migration, including through labour mobility at all skills levels, and to avoid approaches that might aggravate the vulnerability of migrants
Sub-area: Access to property and productive assets, finance and markets for all women and men	- Lower the average cost of sending remittances to X per cent of the amount transferred by 20XX and promote financial inclusion of migrants and their families
Sub-area: Addressing inequalities at both national and international levels [also “providing social protection and social protection floors as relevant to reduce vulnerabilities of the poor, including ... migrants...”]	- End discrimination and inequalities against all migrants in laws, policies and practices.
	- Ensure that migrants are protected against racism, racial discrimination, xenophobia, and related intolerance
	- Ensure the effective protection of the rights of migrant workers and their families, including equal opportunity and treatment in employment, in compliance with international labour standards
	- Increase the number of countries offering durable solutions for refugees and displaced persons by X per cent by 20XX
FA 3. Health and population dynamics	
Sub-area: Universal health coverage [also “providing for the health needs of persons with disabilities, youth, migrants, and ageing populations”]	- End discrimination and inequalities against all migrants in laws, policies and practices.
FA 4. Education	
Sub-area: Universal, free primary and secondary education for girls and boys [also “Ensuring equitable access to education at all levels with focus on the most marginalized, including ... migrants”]	- End discrimination and inequalities against all migrants in laws, policies and practices.
FA 5. Gender equality and women’s empowerment	
	- End discrimination and inequalities against all migrants in laws, policies and practices.
FA 8. Economic Growth	
	- Enhance international cooperation to facilitate safe, orderly and regular migration, including through labour mobility at all skills levels, and to avoid approaches that might aggravate the vulnerability of migrants
	- Ensure the effective protection of the rights of migrant workers and their families, including equal opportunity and treatment in employment, in compliance with international labour standards
FA 11. Employment and decent work for all	
Sub-area: Promoting full employment through macro-economic policy [also	- Enhance international cooperation to facilitate safe, orderly and regular migration, including through labour mobility at all

“Encouraging transition from informal sector to formal sector employment”]	<i>skills levels, and to avoid approaches that might aggravate the vulnerability of migrants</i>
Sub-area: Protecting the rights of migrant workers in compliance with the ILO norms and standards	- <i>Ensure the effective protection of the rights of migrant workers and their families, including equal opportunity and treatment in employment, in compliance with international labour standards</i>
Sub-area: Social security for those retired from the labour force, persons with disabilities and older persons	- <i>Increase the share of migrant workers with access to, and cross-border portability of, earned social benefits (e.g. pensions).</i>
FA 12. Promoting equality	
Sub-area: Empowering and inclusion of marginalized groups, including indigenous peoples, minorities, migrants, refugees, persons with disabilities, older persons, children and youth [also “working towards inclusive societies that respect and promote cultural diversity”]	- <i>End discrimination and inequalities against all migrants in laws, policies and practices.</i>
	- <i>Ensure that migrants are protected against racism, racial discrimination, xenophobia, and related intolerance</i>
	- <i>Ensure the effective protection of the rights of migrant workers and their families, including equal opportunity and treatment in employment, in compliance with international labour standards</i>
	- <i>Increase the number of countries offering durable solutions for refugees and displaced persons by X per cent by 20XX</i>
Sub-area: Ensuring equality of economic opportunities for all, including marginalized groups.	- <i>Enhance international cooperation to facilitate safe, orderly and regular migration, including through labour mobility at all skills levels, and to avoid approaches that might aggravate the vulnerability of migrants.</i> - <i>Increase the share of international migrants who benefit from cross-border recognition of skills and qualifications.</i>
Sub-area: Strengthening social protection systems	- <i>Increase the share of migrant workers with access to, and cross-border portability of, earned social benefits (e.g. pensions).</i>
Sub-area: pursuing policies for planned, well managed migration	- <i>Enhance international cooperation to facilitate safe, orderly and regular migration, including through labour mobility at all skills levels, and to avoid approaches that might aggravate the vulnerability of migrants.</i>
FA 19. Peaceful and non-violent societies, capable institutions	
Sub-area: Reduction of crime, violence, abuse, exploitation, including against children and women [also “strengthening the fight against human trafficking”]	- <i>Reduce crime, violence, abuse and exploitation against migrants, including trafficking in persons, forced labour and migrant smuggling.</i>
	- <i>Ensure the effective protection and assistance to victims of trafficking and migrants in vulnerable situations with full respect for their human rights, in compliance with relevant international standards.</i>
Sub-area: Strengthening the rule of law at all levels	- <i>End discrimination and inequalities against all migrants in laws, policies and practices.</i>
Sub-area: Improving planned and managed migration policies	- <i>Enhance international cooperation to facilitate safe, orderly and regular migration, including through labour mobility at all skills levels, and to avoid approaches that might aggravate the vulnerability of migrants.</i>
Sub-area (new): Protecting refugees and displaced persons [also “reducing the number of internally displaced persons and refugees”]	- <i>Increase the number of countries offering durable solutions for refugees and displaced persons by X per cent by 20XX</i>

ANNEX III

This Annex contains descriptions and references to examples of relevant frameworks, policies, programmes, projects and other experiences in relation to the issues raised in the policy part of the Background paper. This second part of the Background paper aims to form the basis of an evolving catalogue of policies and practices with a view to be stored and displayed on the GFMD PjP website in a Policy and Practice Database.

Main issue areas

*Examples of how migration has **impacted on the current MDGs?***

Title: Meeting the Challenge: A Mid-term Report on Achieving MDG-1 in Bangladesh	
Country: Bangladesh	Partner(s):
Thematic Area(s): Data and research, Strategies for minimizing costs/maximizing human development	Tags: Data and Research, Mainstreaming Migration into Development Planning
Summary: This report gives special prominence to facilitating international migration.	
Links:	
Links for documents: http://www.un.org/en/ecosoc/docs/stats/chowdhury.pdf	

*Examples of taking the development implications into account in sectoral policies or programmes: **Poverty reduction/Social protection***

Title: Poverty Reduction Strategy Paper 2005	
Country: Bangladesh	Partner(s):
Thematic Area(s): Data and research, Strategies for minimizing costs/maximizing human development, Policy Coherence and Mainstreaming	Tags: Mainstreaming Migration into Development Planning, Policy Coherence
Summary: The Poverty Reduction Strategy Paper of Bangladesh from 2005 has a gender perspective focused on employment generation through migration.	
Web Links: http://www.imf.org/external/pubs/cat/longres.aspx?sk=18704.0	
Complete document: http://www.imf.org/external/pubs/ft/scr/2005/cr05410.pdf	

Title: Migration & développement	
Country: France, Morocco	Partner(s):
Thematic Area(s): Civil society and the private sector, Diasporas, Remittances, Strategies for minimizing costs/maximizing human development	Tags: Local development , Capacity Building, Diaspora empowerment and engagement, Transfer of values, ideas, knowledge and skills
Summary: Migrations & Développement is a French-Moroccan NGO created by migrants to undertake development activities in their villages of origin in the Atlas and Anti Atlas poor regions of Morocco. Its activities have evolved with anticipation of local population and cooperation with regional authorities from building infrastructures (electricity, water and sanitation, schools etc) to an integrated rural development programme. Now the NGO focuses on economic activities such as developing agriculture sectors, cooperatives, and tourism in the region. It has contributed to reducing poverty in these Moroccan regions significantly and enhance local economic	

development. One of its major successes is the participation of local population and local authorities in the development programmes, so that sustainability is ensured, including through training provided to elected bodies, village associations and local administrations.

Web Links : www.migdev.org

Title: 6 th Five Year Plan		
Country: Bangladesh	Partner(s):	
Thematic Area(s): Policy coherence and mainstreaming, Strategies for minimizing costs/maximizing human development	Tags: Mainstreaming Migration into Development Planning, Millennium Development Goals and the Post-2015 Development Agenda, Policy Coherence	
Summary: In view of the developmental impact of migration, Bangladesh has declared migration as a major thrust sector in Bangladesh, as such Migration has found extensive place throughout the PRSP for the actions under the 6 th Five Year Plan. Major actions have also been initiated on migration governance. These include activities in legislative, policy, and institutional.		
Links:		
Links for documents: http://napd.ac.bd/6thplan.pdf		

Title: National Development Plan 2013-2018		
Country: Mexico	Partner(s):	
Thematic Area(s): Policy coherence and mainstreaming, Strategies for minimizing costs/maximizing human development	Tags: Mainstreaming Migration into Development Planning, Policy Coherence	
Summary: Mexico's 2013-2018 National Development Plan specifically calls for policies that incorporate migration into the country's poverty reduction strategy.		
Web Links: http://pnd.gob.mx/ http://en.presidencia.gob.mx/national-development-plan-2013-2018-2 http://pnd.gob.mx/wp-content/uploads/2013/05/PND.pdf		

Title: Migratory Act		
Country: Mexico	Partner(s):	
Thematic Area(s): Governance of migration and coordination of dialogue, Policy coherence and mainstreaming	Tags: Diaspora Empowerment and Engagement, Mainstreaming Migration into Development Planning	
Summary: Mexico's new Migration Law specifically incorporates past GFMD recommendations to strengthen bilateral, regional and international cooperation to manage the flows of international migration and to incorporate migration in development policies and poverty-reduction strategies. The main tenet of the Migratory Act is the protection of human rights of migrants, especially women and children. Mexico recognizes the important contributions made by migrants to the host countries, as well as to their country of origin.		
Links:		
Links for documents: http://www.albany.edu/~rk289758/documents/Ley_de_Migracion_en_Ingles.pdf		

Title: Regional Development and Protection Programme for refugees and host communities in the Middle East		
Country: Jordan, Lebanon, Iraq	Partner(s)/Funder(s): EU Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Denmark (lead in the implementation), Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Netherlands, Home Office of the United Kingdom	

	<p>EU contribution: EUR10 million Total budget: EUR 13.7 million N.B. budget is soon to be increased</p>
<p>Thematic Area(s): Data and research, Governance of migration and coordination of dialogue, Policy coherence and migration, Rights of migrants, Strategies for addressing irregular migration and enabling regular migration, Strategies for minimising costs/maximising human development</p>	<p>Tags: Addressing irregular migration, Capacity building, Data and research, Discrimination and xenophobia, Enabling regular migration, Livelihood and job creation, Local development, Mainstreaming migration into development planning, Migration and education, Migration and health, Policy coherence, Protection, empowerment and rights of migrants, Return and reintegration, Social cohesion and integration</p>
<p>Summary: The two cross-cutting aims of this project are to i) ensure that refugees are fully able to avail themselves of a durable solution, as well as to enhance the ability of refugees to access basic rights and ii) support socio-economic development in host countries that will benefit both the host populations and refugees. The beneficiaries will be host communities, new Syrian migrants, as well as refugees from other countries. Expected results include; an established evidence-base on the social and economic impacts of refugees on host countries, an improved understanding of the capacity and limitations of partner countries' ability to provide protection for and meet the rights of refugees, an improved understanding of the impact of the international assistance provided to refugees and the effect on national development strategies, continued open-access to host countries for refugees, further enabling human rights and refugee assistance civil society groups through securing access, inclusion of refugee issues mainstreamed into wider poverty strategies and national policies. Given the need to remain flexible to the evolving situation, specific actions are yet to be finalised, but may include, amongst other things, micro-level assessments of living conditions of refugee and host populations in a cross-section of locations, macro-level assessments of fiscal, economic and social impacts on provision on public services and host country markets, supporting and facilitating continued and improved refugee registration and protection, as well as advocating further access to services through dialogue with national and local authorities, training and monitoring of national border authorities.</p>	
<p>Web Links:</p>	

<p>Title: Sustainable Rural Development in the Refugee Affected and Housing Areas (RAHA) of Pakistan</p>	
<p>Country: Pakistan</p>	<p>Partner(s)/Funder(s): EU (40.7 million EUR contribution), UNDP, UNHCR, Government of Pakistan,</p>
<p>Thematic Area(s): Policy coherence and mainstreaming; Rights of migrants; Strategies for minimising costs/maximising human development</p>	<p>Tags: Capacity building; Civil society Diaspora empowerment and engagement; Gender; Livelihood and job creation; Local development; Low and unskilled migration; Mainstreaming migration into development planning; Policy coherence; Protection, empowerment and rights of migrants; Social cohesion and integration; United National, International Organisations and the Global Migration Group</p>
<p>Summary: The RAHA project supports the Government of Pakistan's efforts to improve livelihoods, rehabilitate the environment and enhance social cohesion within communities under pressure due to large numbers of refugees/IDPs. An integrated approach is pursued to include refugees in development activities, thereby increasing ties between displaced persons and host communities and strengthening integration capacity. A key focus of the project is to promote rights-based and participatory approaches to strengthen the involvement of host communities and refugees in planning and implementing development processes Other activities include improving livelihoods and local economies e.g. supporting the development of household level micro-investment plans etc.; restoration of social services and infrastructures e.g. enhancing the education system's capacity in remote areas, construction of latrines at household level etc.; improving social protection among co-existing host communities and IDPs/refugees (e.g. supporting and expanding existing Child Protection Drop-in Centres in Baluchistan, provision of safe havens for victims of Sexual Gender Based Violence;) Restoration / improvement of the environment e.g. installation of flood protection measures, building local capacity in waste management etc.</p>	
<p>Web Links: http://www.undp.org/content/pakistan/en/home/operations/projects/crisis_prevention_and_recovery/refugee-affected-and-hosting-areas-programme/</p>	

*Examples of taking the development implications into account in sectoral policies or programmes: **Gender and Empowerment of Women***

Title: IFAFE	
Country: France, Europe	Partner(s): ENDA
Thematic Area(s): Civil society and the private sector, Diasporas	Tags: Gender, Civil society, Social cohesion and integration
Summary: Initiatives des Femmes Africaines de France et d'Europe is a platform of 25 associations of women migrants. It aims at providing them some visibility to women migrants, support towards integration in France as well as technical and organizational support	
Web Links : http://federation-ifafe.com/	

Title: Gender and migration working group- FORIM	
Country: France	Partner(s):
Thematic Area(s): Civil society and the private sector, Diasporas	Tags: Gender, Civil society, Social cohesion and integration
Summary: The FORIM- a platform of migrant associations in France- has developed a working group “gender and migration”. Its goal is to organize events to raise awareness and issues related to migration and gender as well as provide capacity building activities for its migrant associations members to better take into account gender issues in their activities and development projects	
Web Links : http://www.forim.net/contenu/genre	

*Examples of taking the development implications into account in sectoral policies or programmes: **Education***

Title: Policy-oriented research on the impact of South-South remittances on development, African and Caribbean and Pacific (ACP) Observatory on Migration	
Country: Cameroon, Tanzania, Senegal	Partner(s): European Union, Switzerland, IOM, IOM Development Fund, UNFPA
Thematic Area(s): Remittances, Data and research	Tags: Evaluation and impact assessment, Migration and education, Migration and health, Remittances, Transfer of values, ideas, knowledge and skills, Return and reintegration, Data and research, Local development
Summary: The ACP Observatory on Migration is a reference network of migration researchers and specialists working on South-South migration with the aim of producing research and data in order to promote informed and evidence-based policymaking. Remittances, including both financial and social transfers, is one of the main areas of research. Given the lower extent of the impact of financial remittances in a South-South context, the impact of social and cultural remittances is even more meaningful in this context. Evidence from several studies carried out in ACP countries show how social transfers can empower migrants in fostering the development of their home country. While money transfers often	

have a value for single households, recipients of social and cultural remittances spread them to entire communities, triggering a multiplier effect and a longer term impact on both economic and of sustainability of productive sectors in the long term.

Studies were carried out in Cameroon, Senegal, and Tanzania. According to the findings, social transfers were particularly relevant in the area of health and education. The study in Tanzania demonstrates that relatives and friends left behind changed their attitude and behaviours related to education based on the experience of Tanzanian migrants in neighbouring African countries and in Asia related to cost of education, quality of education in public schools and teaching methodologies. In Senegal, the presence of immigrants and the engagement of return migrants and Senegalese migrants abroad influenced the perception of the local population, which now assigns a higher value to education. Similarly, a quantitative study in Cameroon shows that expenditure on education is also higher among households with return migrants than among non-migrant households. In Senegal, several practices related to health are changing thanks to migrants' intangible transfers, including for instance the abandonment of the tradition of burying dead close to sources of water and the use of mosquito nets, among others, which have both had striking effects on health and hygiene.

Web Links:

ACP Observatory on Migration research studies: <http://www.acpmigration-obs.org/Our%20publications>
 Migration and development within the South: *New evidence from African, Caribbean and Pacific countries*: <http://www.acpmigration-obs.org/MigrationandDevelopmentwithintheSouth>

Title: Programme d'appui aux initiatives de solidarité pour le développement (co-development program)	
Country: France, Senegal	Partner(s): French government, Senegalese government
Thematic Area(s): Civil society and the private sector, Diasporas, Remittances, Strategies for minimizing costs/maximizing human development	Tags: Civil society, Diaspora empowerment and engagement, diaspora entrepreneurship, local development, remittances, return and reintegration
Summary: This bilateral program aims at facilitating actions undertaken by Senegalese diaspora members living in France for the economic and social development of their country of origin. It has four main components: i) support diaspora entrepreneurs willing to create businesses in Senegal through technical assistance; ii) mobilize highly qualified diaspora members for short expertise missions in Senegal; iii) co-fund local development projects undertaken by Senegalese migrants associations in regions of origin (health facilities, schools etc); iv) mobilize 2 nd and 3 rd generations of Senegalese diaspora to participate in voluntary missions for development projects in Senegal. An evaluation of this programme has been conducted in 2013. It underlines the positive results achieved: between 2009 and 2012, 485 diaspora entrepreneurs have been supported, 62 experts mobilized and 132 businesses created. Local development projects have led to the creation of many schools and health facilities in regions of origin.	
Web Links : http://www.codev.gouv.sn/	

*Examples of taking the development implications into account in sectoral policies or programmes: **Health***

Title: Health Partnerships - UK health partnerships with low-income	
Country: United Kingdom	Partner(s):
Thematic Area(s): Strategies for addressing irregular migration and enabling regular migration	Tags: Capacity Building, Migration and Health, Temporary and Circular Labour Migration
Summary: The UK funds a health partnership scheme, which enables overseas volunteering by UK health professionals in order to contribute effectively to global health development and also to strengthen the skills of the UK workforce when the volunteer returns.	
Web Links: http://www.healthpartners-int.co.uk/ http://www.healthpartners-int.co.uk/our_projects/our_projects.html	

Title: PAISD, Programme d'appui aux initiatives de solidarité pour le développement (codevelopment program)	
Country: France, Senegal	Partner(s): French government, Senegalese government
Thematic Area(s): Civil society and the private sector, Diasporas, Remittances, Strategies for minimizing costs/maximizing human development	Tags: Civil society, Diaspora empowerment and engagement, diaspora entrepreneurship, loyal development, remittances, return and reintegration
Summary: This bilateral program aims at facilitating actions undertaken by Senegalese diaspora members living in France for the economic and social development of their country of origin. It has four main components: i) support diaspora entrepreneurs willing to create businesses in Senegal through technical assistance; ii) mobilize highly qualified diaspora members for short expertise missions in Senegal; iii) co-fund local development projects undertaken by Senegalese migrants associations in regions of origin (health facilities, schools etc); iv) mobilize 2 nd and 3 rd generations of Senegalese diaspora to participate in voluntary missions for development projects in Senegal. An evaluation of this programme has been conducted in 2013. It underlines the positive results achieved: between 2009 and 2012, 485 diaspora entrepreneurs have been supported, 62 experts mobilized and 132 businesses created. Local development projects have led to the creation of many schools and health facilities in regions of origin.	
Web Links : http://www.codev.gouv.sn/	

Title: Circular Migration between Ghana and Italy	
Country: Ghana	Partner(s)/Funder(s): the Netherlands the UK and IOM
Thematic Area(s): Diasporas, Labour migration and mobility	Tags: Capacity Building, Diaspora Empowerment and Engagement, Labour-Market Matching, Livelihood and Job Creation, Migration and Health, Policy Coherence, Temporary and Circular Labour Migration
Summary: The Government of Ghana, with the support of IOM, the Netherlands and the UK, has a circular migration program to encourage Ghanaian professionals to return on an temporary basis to teach and provide medical assistance in various regions.	
Web Links:	

Title: Reintegration of highly qualified medical staff (specialists) into the health sector in Malawi	
Country: Malawi	Partner(s)/Funder(s): EU, GIZ, DFID, Government of Malawi, Malawi College of Medicine EU contribution: EUR 1 040 000 Total budget : EUR 1 300 000
Thematic Area(s): Diaspora, Labour migration and mobility, Strategies for minimising costs/maximising human development	Tags: Brain drain, Capacity building, Diaspora empowerment and engagement, Enabling regular migration, Gender, Immigration, Labour market matching, Local development, Migration and health, Recruitment, Return and reintegration, Skilled migration, Temporary and circular migration
Summary: The project aims to improve the quality of the health system in Malawi through i) enabling and incentivising the permanent and temporary return migration of medical specialists into both the health work force and the medical training institutions of Malawi ii) further improving and future-proofing the quality of the health system by providing new medical students with access to teaching by returning health professionals. Temporary re-migration provides access to a wider network of health professionals through foreign professionals that have previously worked in Malawi. Additional work is proposed to improve and increase circular migration for medical students studying abroad by reinforcing ties to Malawi through improved follow-up and communications.	
Web Links:	

*Examples of taking the development implications into account in sectoral policies or programmes: **Employment and decent work***

Title: Migrant resource centre	
Country: Vietnam (several similar programmes around the world cf IOM assessment on MRC in web links)	Partner(s): IOM
Thematic Area(s): Labour migration and mobility, minimizing costs/maximizing human development, minimizing irregular migration/enabling regular migration.	Tags: Labour market matching, protection empowerment and rights of migrants, recruitment, temporary circular labour migration, return and reintegration
Summary: The Migrant resource centre concept is a one stop shop that provides information and a range of services for intending and returning migrant workers : labour market needs in countries of destination, pre-departure training, health advice, law advice (recruitment agencies fees, prevention of trafficking) etc. Its goal is to reduce the risks linked to labour migration and maximize the benefits of their stay abroad.	
Web Links : http://www.iom.int.vn/joomla/index.php?option=com_content&task=view&id=290&Itemid=294 http://publications.iom.int/bookstore/free/MRS_40.pdf	

Title: Ministry of Expatriate Welfare & Overseas Employment	
Country: Bangladesh	Partner(s):
Thematic Area(s): Diasporas, Policy coherence and mainstreaming	Tags: Labour-Market Matching
Summary: The Ministry of Expatriates Welfare & Overseas Employment was established in 2001 by the Government of Bangladesh with the main objective to ensure the welfare of expatriate workers and enhance overseas employment. As a new institution, the Bureau of Manpower, Employment & Training (BMET) is currently the Ministry's only active unit. The objective BMET is to create new overseas employment opportunities through the global market. BMET ensures the welfare for the overseas employees and helps them directly to search works in the various countries of the world. BMET also collects labour market related information to inform the government in order to take an informed decision. This division helps unemployed people to be self-employed and to implement poverty alleviation programs. BMET develops and designs new policies and procedures to monitor the functions of recruiting agencies. The ultimate target of BMET is to increase the overseas employment, ensure welfare for overseas employees, help them to get compensation from overseas employer, compensate them in case of death, illness, or any sort of problem overseas. Moreover, BMET helps to ensure the remittance inflow to boost up the country's economy.	
Web Links: http://probashi.gov.bd	

Title: Professionnaliser les Services Publics de l'Emploi de pays d'Afrique du Nord en matière de gestion des flux migratoires en partageant et développant, notamment par la mise en place d'un parcours pilote de migration, l'expérience du projet MEDA/MAROC « Appui Institutionnel à la Circulation des Personnes ».	
Country: Maroc, Algérie, Tunisie, Mauritanie, Egypte	Partner(s)/Funder(s): EU, Pôle emploi, ANAPEC, L'office français de l'Immigration et de l'Intégration (OFII), ANETI, Le Forem (Office Wallon de la Formation Professionnelle et de l'Emploi)
Thematic Area(s): Civil society and the private sector, Labour migration and mobility, Strategies for addressing irregular migration and enabling regular migration	Tags: Addressing irregular migration, Enabling regular migration, Immigration, Labour market matching, Livelihood and job creation, Low ad unskilled migration, Migration management, Recruitment, Return and reintegration, Skilled migration, Temporary and circular migration

Summary: The project objective is to improve the management of labour migration and reinforce the connection between migration and development between the countries in North Africa and EU MS. The project focuses on strengthening the intervention capacity of the Public Employment Services in the North African countries in managing the fluxes in legal labour migration and supporting the reintegration of returning migrants into origin countries to harness their skills to further aid country of origin development. Acknowledging the varying contexts and capacities of the different countries involved, country initiatives are designed in order to meet the above objectives, in line with the priorities of national employment policies.

Web Links:

Title: Employment and Vocational Training (VET)	
Country: Georgia	Partner(s)/Funder(s): EU, Georgian Ministry of Labour Health and Social Affairs, the Ministry of Education and Science and their autonomous agencies Total Budget – EUR 27 million
Thematic Area(s): Labour migration and mobility	Tags: Capacity building, Labour market-matching, Local development, low and unskilled migration, Migration and education, Private sector and public-private partnerships, Recruitment, Skilled migration, Transfer of values, ideas, knowledge and skills
<p>Summary: This budget support programme will focus on components of the Georgian Labour Market and Vocational Education and Training (VET) sector strategies that link training (skills) with the needs of the labour market. The programme seeks to tackle the mismatch between labour demand and skills supply in Georgia, to stimulate cooperation between the public and private sector, to increase the skills base of job seekers, and to provide them with appropriate support services. To this end, the programme will contribute to increasing the quality of labour market information, strengthening national capacities to provide labour market guidance and matching services, enhancing the quality of vocational education and training, raising the profile of VET programmes and supporting the development of employment-training partnerships.</p> <p>Returning migrants and internally displaced persons are identified as specific target groups for the project. Other key target groups include women, young persons, long-term unemployed persons etc.</p>	
Web Links:	

*Examples of taking the development implications into account in sectoral policies or programmes: **Economic growth***

Title: “Supporting diaspora productive investment” programme (currently being developed)	
Country: France, Senegal, Cameroun, Mali	Partner(s): French Development Agency, government of Senegal, Cameroun, Mali
Thematic Area(s): Policy coherence and mainstreaming, Diasporas, Remittances	Tags: Capacity Building, Diaspora investment and entrepreneurship, Migration trade and investment, Private sector and public-private partnerships
<p>Summary: The program intends to foster linkages between migration issues and private sector development, with a specific focus on financial services. Until now, many activities to foster diaspora investment in CoO have focused on capacity building of relevant state institutions and non-financial services for migrant entrepreneurs. A major component of this programme is dedicated support the development of financial services that take into account the needs and specificities of diaspora members (remittances transfer, access to loans, savings products). The general objective is to support productive investments (collective and individual) of the diaspora in country of origin with i) a dedicated support mechanism for entrepreneurs in France and country of origin ii) activities with public institutions and private sector institutions to improve the investment climate in countries of origin Target population: not only migrants but diaspora members. In order to maximize the impacts on job creation, expected scale is SMEs with initial investment around 30 k€ with owner’s equity around 10k€. at least Activities:</p>	

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Support national authorities to design and implement a strategy to attract productive investment from diaspora • Development of a specific business development support mechanism with targeted packages depending on the project status. Activities in France will be centred on information, advice and selection of most relevant projects and in CoO on technical expertise and follow-up after business creation. • Promote access to existing financial services (banks, MFIs) and tries to develop innovative mechanisms and strategies that would target diaspora members, including for savings mobilization through investment funds.
Web Links :

Title: Vision 2030 Jamaica	
Country: Jamaica	Partner(s):
Thematic Area(s): Policy Coherence	Tags: Mainstreaming Migration into Development Planning, Migration Management, Millennium Development Goals and the Post-2015 Development Agenda, Policy Coherence
Summary: Vision 2030 Jamaica is designed to guide Jamaica towards a developed country status. Under the vision “Jamaica – the place of choice to live, work, raise families and do business”, it is “to ensure that international migration is adequately measured, monitored and influenced to serve the development needs of Jamaica”.	
Links:	
Links for documents: Click http://www.vision2030.gov.jm/	

Title: The Ghana Investment Promotion Centre	
Country: Ghana	Partner(s):
Thematic Area(s): Diasporas, Remittances, Strategies for minimizing costs/maximizing human development	Tags: Diaspora Empowerment and Engagement, Legal Framework on Migration, Livelihood and Job Creation, Migration and Entrepreneurship, Migration, Trade and Investments
Summary: The Ghana Investment Promotion Centre (GIPC) is a one-stop-shop for diaspora members who wish to invest in Ghana. It provides information and encourages diaspora members to set up small and medium size enterprises (SME's) in Ghana to generate employment and reduce poverty.	
Web Links: http://www.gipcghana.com/	

Title: BaLinkBayan - Online Portal for Diaspora Engagement	
Country: Philippines	Partner(s):
Thematic Area(s): Diasporas, Policy coherence and mainstreaming	Tags: Capacity Building, Diaspora Empowerment and Engagement, Migration and Entrepreneurship, Migration, Trade and Investments, Policy Coherence, Temporary and Circular Labour Migration
Summary: BaLinkBayan is a one-stop online portal dedicated to the overseas Filipino. With the steady inflow of remittances to the Philippines and the growing awareness of its potential for sustenance and development, the Commission on Filipinos Overseas (CFO) recognized the need to establish BaLinkBayan. A quip on the Filipino word balikbayan (a returning overseas Filipino), Balinkbayan is a means to connect Filipino individuals and communities to the	

Philippines through the Diaspora to Development (D2D) program of the CFO. This program promotes and supports diaspora-driven initiatives such as investment, philanthropy, and technology and skills transfer. In line with the Philippine Development Plan (PDP) 2011-2016, BaLinkBayan serves as the perfect platform to ensure better services for the overseas Filipino. BaLinkBayan's long term pursuit for inclusive and sustainable growth is driven by the collective strength of overseas Filipinos that can serve as catalysts to fuel Philippine economic development. Through this ongoing pursuit, BaLinkBayan strives to make an impact by encouraging our overseas Filipinos to participate and help achieve the United Nations Millennium Development Goals (UN-MDGs) such as the eradication of hunger and poverty, achievement of universal primary education, the reduction of child mortality, improvement of maternal health, and environmental sustainability.

Web Links: <http://balinkbayan.gov.ph>

*Examples of taking the development implications into account in sectoral policies or programmes: **OTHER***

Title: Promoting sustainable land management in migration prone areas through innovative financing mechanisms	
Country: Senegal Niger Burkina Faso	Partner(s): IOM UNCCD
Thematic Area(s): Diasporas, Remittances	Tags: Capacity Building, Remittances? Addressing push factors of migration
Summary: Remittances as a resilience builder and as an innovative financing mechanism for sustainable land management (SLM) have already been included in the UNCCD Global Mechanism's strategies for resource mobilization. From January 2014, IOM and GM will jointly implement the Italian-funded project West Africa: Promoting sustainable land management in migration-prone areas through Innovative financing mechanisms in Senegal, Niger and Burkina Faso. Through field research, training and policy dialogue activities, the project will pave remittances and increase investments on SLM.	
Web Links : http://weblog.iom.int/blog/2013/11/12/resilience-starts-ground-level#sthash.wSfr7rvB.dpuf	

Examples of partnerships that could be built/expanded upon to develop migration-related global partnerships in the post-2015 development agenda

Title: G20 commitment to reduce remittance cost by 5 percentage points over 5 years	
Country: G20 Countries	Partner(s):
Thematic Area(s):	Tags:
Summary: To be completed	
Web Links :	

Title: South American Conference on Migration	
Country:	Partner(s):
Thematic Area(s):	Tags:
Summary: To be completed	

Web Links: <http://csmigraciones.info>

Title: The EU Global Approach to Migration and Mobility - bilateral and regional dialogues	
Country: EU/EU Member States and partner countries	Partner(s)/Funder(s):
Thematic Area(s): Legal migration, mobility, preventing irregular migration, combating smuggling of people and trafficking in human beings, maximising the development impact of migration, international protection, and human rights.	Tags: Migration management, partnerships, cooperation, capacity building, development, south-south migration
<p>Summary: The Global Approach to Migration and Mobility (GAMM) is, since 2005, the overarching framework of the EU external migration and asylum policy. The framework defines how the EU conducts its policy dialogue and operational cooperation with third countries in the area of migration and mobility, based on clearly defined priorities which reflect the strategic objectives of the EU, and firmly embedded in the EU's overall foreign policy framework, including development cooperation.</p> <p>The notion of building genuine partnerships with third countries based on dialog, cooperation, and mutual interest lies at the heart of this approach. The agenda is balanced and comprehensive, aimed at four equally important objectives: 1) legal migration and mobility, 2) irregular migration and trafficking in human beings, 3) international protection and asylum policy, and 4) maximising the development impact of migration and mobility.</p> <p>In 2013 the EU approach to the migration-development nexus was broadened, including by given greater attention South-South flows, effective integration of migration into national development and poverty reduction plans, and the inclusion of refugees and other displaced persons in long-term development planning.</p> <p>The GAMM is implemented through several political instruments (bilateral and regional policy dialogues and action plans), legal instruments (such as visa facilitation and readmission agreements), operational support and capacity-building (including via EU agencies, e.g. FRONTEX, EASO and ETF, and technical assistance facilities such as MIEUX and TAIEX) as well as the wide range of programme and project support that is made available to third country administrations and other stakeholders, such as civil society, migrant associations and international organisations. The EU is currently engaged in structured bilateral dialogues and cooperation on migration and mobility with more than 25 countries, notably in our direct 'neighbourhood', but also involving strategic and priority partners further afield (such as India, China, South Africa). The EU is also engaged in a series of regional migration dialogues processes involving more than 130 countries, in Africa (through the Rabat Process and the Africa-EU Partnership), in Asia and in Central and South America, as well as with the ACP group.</p> <p>In February 2014 the European Commission adopted its first biennial report on the GAMM implementation, covering the period 2012-2013.</p>	
Web Links: http://ec.europa.eu/dgs/home-affairs/	

Title: Mobility Partnerships	
Country: EU/EU Member States and partner countries (Cape Verde, Moldova, Georgia, Armenia, Morocco, Azerbaijan and Tunisia)	Partner(s)/Funder(s):
Thematic Area(s): Legal migration, mobility, preventing irregular migration, combating smuggling of people and trafficking in human beings, maximising the development impact of migration, international protection, and human rights.	Tags: Migration management, partnerships, cooperation, capacity building, development
<p>Summary: Mobility Partnerships aim at building mutually beneficial partnerships on migration between the EU and partner countries. They are tailor-made, comprehensive and balanced, aimed at equally important objectives, namely: facilitating and better organising legal migration and mobility, preventing irregular migration and combatting smuggling of people and trafficking in human beings, maximising the development impact of migration, promoting international protection, and human rights. Priorities for each Mobility Partnership are agreed in Joint Declarations signed by the EU, interested EU Member States and the partner country. Mobility Partnerships are not primarily development instruments, but they offer good opportunities for making migration and mobility contribute to development. By providing platforms for policy dialogue and operational cooperation between the EU, Member States, the third country concerned, and other relevant partners such as international organisations, they are useful tools for strengthening Policy Coherence for Development.</p>	
Web Links: http://ec.europa.eu/dgs/home-affairs/	

Further Reading

Dhaka Declaration of the Global Leadership Meeting on Population Dynamics in the Context of the Post-2015 Development Agenda, 13 March 2013,

<http://www.worldwewant2015.org/file/319783/download/347972>

Global Migration Group, 2013, Position Paper: *Integrating migration in the post-2015 UN Development Agenda*,

<http://www.globalmigrationgroup.org/gmg/sites/default/files/uploads/news/GMG-position-paper-Migration-and-post-2015-Development-Agenda.pdf>

United Nations, *A New Global Partnership: Eradicate Poverty and Transform Economies through Sustainable Development*, The Report of the High-level Panel of Eminent Persons on the Post-2015 Development Agenda,

<http://www.post2015hlp.org/wp-content/uploads/2013/05/UN-Report.pdf>

United Nations General Assembly, *Declaration of the High-level Dialogue on International Migration and Development*, A/68/L.5, 1 October 2013,

<http://daccess-ods.un.org/access.nsf/Get?OpenAgent&DS=A/68/L.5&Lang=E>

United Nations General Assembly, Report of the Secretary General, *International Migration and Development*, A/68/190, 25 July 2013

<http://daccess-ods.un.org/access.nsf/Get?OpenAgent&DS=a/68/190&Lang=E>

United Nations Task Team on the Post-2015 UN Development Agenda, Report to the Secretary-General, 2012, *Realizing the Future We Want for All*,

http://www.un.org/en/development/desa/policy/untaskteam_undf/untt_report.pdf

Clemens, Michael and Timothy Odgen, *Migration as a Strategy for Household Finance: A Research Agenda on Remittances, Payments, and Development*, Center for Global Development, Working paper 354, 2014 <http://www.cgdev.org/sites/default/files/migration-strategy-household-finance-research-agenda.pdf>

OECD, *International Migration Outlook 2013*, OECD Publishing. http://dx.doi.org/10.1787/migr_outlook-2013-en

United Nations General Assembly, Report of the Secretary General, *Promotion and protection of human rights, including ways and means to promote the human rights of migrants* A/68/292, 9 August 2013 <http://daccess-dds-ny.un.org/doc/UNDOC/GEN/N13/422/65/PDF/N1342265.pdf?OpenElement>