



**GLOBAL FORUM ON MIGRATION AND DEVELOPMENT:**  
**Matrix of projects/activities that could be of interest to participants**

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**THEME 1: MIGRATION AND SOCIO-ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT**

**ROUNDTABLE 1: HUMAN CAPITAL DEVELOPMENT AND LABOUR MOBILITY: MAXIMIZING OPPORTUNITIES AND MINIMIZING RISKS**

***a. Matching Labour Supply and Labour Demand through Temporary and Circular Migration***

<i>Activity</i>	<i>Objective</i>	<i>GMG Member(s) with Expertise</i>
<p>Facilitate the selection, preparation/training and movement of workers in countries of origin whose qualifications meet the labour needs of countries of destination.</p> <p>Specific activities might include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- developing and promoting on-line databases through which potential migrant workers can register their professional profiles for possible job placement in countries of destination;</li> <li>- establishing a mechanism for pre-selecting candidates on the basis of agreed-upon criteria, procedures and requirements;</li> <li>- skills/qualification checks (e.g. verifying diploma, language and professional abilities);</li> <li>- preparing workers for overseas employment prior to departure (e.g. vocational and language training, medical examinations, and cultural orientation to familiarize migrants with work, educational and social environment in the country of origin);</li> <li>- assisting selected workers in securing passports, necessary clearances and visas; and</li> <li>- facilitating their transportation abroad, transit and reception.</li> </ul>	<p>Enhance cooperation between countries of origin and destination (governments and/or private sector, and with the assistance of experienced IGOs and other stakeholders where needed) to better address labour needs, taking into account the interests of countries of origin and destination and migrants themselves.</p> <p>Mitigate brain drain and brain waste and encourage brain gain and circulation.</p>	<p>IOM</p>

<i>Activity</i>	<i>Objective</i>	<i>GMG Member(s) with Expertise</i>
<p>Establish migration centres for potential migrants in countries of origin to foster their professional training, skills development and language abilities, and provide them with information on the possibilities for legal migration and the dangers of irregular migration.</p> <p>In addition, these centres could help facilitate the selection and movement of seasonal/ temporary workers, the exchanges of students and researchers, and other forms of legal movement of people.</p> <p>These centres could be particularly effective when established in partnership with countries of origin and destination.</p>	<p>Enhance brain gain and the possibilities for migrants to find legal employment abroad, and facilitate their selection and movement.</p>	<p>IOM</p>
<p>Develop global databases containing:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- analysis of the current and future job market (e.g. by sector, country, region, etc.);</li> <li>- mapping of existing labour force profiles (e.g. by country, skills, education, training, language proficiency, etc.); and</li> <li>- analysis of labour migration trends.</li> </ul>	<p>Enhance information on labour market trends, labour force profiles and labour migration trends in order to:</p> <p>(1) provide countries of origin and destination with the information needed to formulate labour migration policies, taking into account both the national and global labour markets;</p> <p>(2) provide countries of origin and destination with the information needed to formulate human capital development strategies (i.e. to enable countries of destination to better anticipate their needs for skilled labour and plan human resource development with the aim of fulfilling a greater share of national needs without recruiting from abroad and thus reduce brain drain, and to enable countries of origin to plan human resource development</p>	<p>IOM</p>

	<p>with the aim of meeting the needs of the national labour market and increasing the competitiveness of their nationals in the global labour market); and</p> <p>(3) facilitate cooperation between countries of origin and destination (governments and/or private sector, and with the assistance of experienced IGOs and other stakeholders where needed) to better achieve the above.</p>	
<p>Develop a centralized information source of regional and national immigration regulatory frameworks, covering legislation, regulations, and administrative requirements relevant to labour migration, accessible to migrants, the business community, and governments.</p>	<p>Enhance the transparency of regional and national immigration regulatory in order to facilitate the matching of labour supply and demand.</p> <p>Raise awareness of labour market opportunities through legal channels.</p>	IOM

**b. Enhancing Foreign Employment Policies in Countries of Origin**

<i>Activity</i>	<i>Objective</i>	<i>GMG Member(s) with Expertise</i>
<p>Develop the capacity of countries of origin to <i>establish</i> national policies, legislation and structures to manage labour emigration which, among other things, enhance human resource development and facilitate foreign employment.</p> <p>Specific activities might include building the capacity of countries of origin to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- map out the comparative advantage of the country of origin's labour force;</li> </ul>	<p>Empower countries of origin to benefit from labour emigration and make their nationals more competitive in the global labour market, taking into account their national labour market situation and safeguards to protect migrant workers.</p>	IOM

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- identify priorities for certain skill-types;</li> <li>- identify potential countries of destination (based on diplomatic relations, information on their labour markets, immigration policies and presence of diasporas);</li> <li>- identify gaps in the education systems and professional regulations of the country of origin and problems relating to recognition of qualifications in countries of destination;</li> <li>- establish target numbers of persons to be trained for the national and external market; and</li> <li>- establish complementary strategies to alleviate the risk of brain drain.</li> </ul>		
<p>Develop the capacity of countries of origin to <i>implement</i> national policies, legislation and structures to manage labour emigration.</p> <p>Specific activities might include building the capacity of countries of origin to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- gather detailed information on labour markets of interest to their nationals;</li> <li>- collect statistics on nationals working abroad (by skills, gender, status in the home country, and occupation in the host country);</li> <li>- promote their labour force;</li> <li>- identify partners in countries of destination (e.g. governments, private sector, etc.) to invest in the development of human capital in their country;</li> <li>- ensure that educational and professional institutions are capable of providing training to potential migrant workers which meets global standards;</li> </ul>	<p>Enable countries of origin to implement national policies, legislation and structures to manage labour emigration to maximize its benefits.</p>	<p>IOM</p>

<p>- support networking between public/private employment agencies and recruitment agencies; and</p> <p>- negotiate mutual recognition of qualifications agreements.</p>		
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**c. Human Capital Development, Recognition of Qualifications and Ethical Recruitment**

<i>Activity</i>	<i>Objective</i>	<i>GMG Member(s) with Expertise</i>
<p>Improve knowledge of existing and projected human resources (labour supply) and human resource needs (labour demand) at national, regional and global levels.</p> <p>(discussed in more detail above)</p>	<p>Inform human resource development policies and programmes in order to:</p> <p>(1) enable countries of destination to better anticipate their needs for skilled and semi-skilled labour and plan human resource development with the aim of fulfilling a greater share of national needs without recruiting from abroad and thus reduce brain drain;</p> <p>(2) enable countries of origin to plan human resource development with the aim of meeting the needs of the national labour market and increasing the competitiveness of their nationals in the global labour market;</p> <p>(3) enable all relevant stakeholders (including the public and private sectors in countries of destination) to collaborate in planning and sharing the costs of global human resource development.</p>	<p>IOM, UNDP</p>

<i>Activity</i>	<i>Objective</i>	<i>GMG Member(s) with Expertise</i>
<p>Create incentives for the private sector in countries of destination to invest in human capital development in countries of origin.</p> <p>For instance, governments in destination countries could facilitate the entry of skilled migrants who have attended vocational training programmes in their home country, for example by granting a preferential right of entry for work purposes. The resulting pool of trained workers with a preferential right of entry, from which the private sector could recruit, would be an incentive for the private sector to support these training programmes. (The specific vocational training programme would be approved by the appropriate authorities in the country of destination.)</p>	<p>Encourage the private sector in countries of destination to contribute to the training of potential migrants in countries of origin.</p>	<p>IOM, UNDP</p>
<p>Develop tools and models for facilitating cross-border recognition of skills and credentials (e.g. diplomas, vocational training and work experience), which might include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- mutual recognition arrangements, for example to reduce procedural requirements (e.g. residence requirements for certain types of professionals) or provide for automatic recognition;</li> <li>- international standards for a profession (e.g. The International Union of Architects' "UIA Accord on Recommended International Standards of Professionalism in Architectural Practice"); and</li> <li>- regional accreditation bodies (e.g. the authority responsible for accrediting doctors and other health care personnel across the CARICOM region pursuant to the 2005 CARICOM member States Agreement on Accreditation for Education in Medical and other Health Professions).</li> </ul>	<p>Facilitate recognition of qualifications in order to avoid underemployment (brain waste) in countries of destination.</p>	<p>IOM, UNDP</p>
<p>Develop and implement ethical recruitment practices, such as those which limit the source countries to be targeted by employers or the duration of employment abroad (see e.g. the Commonwealth Code of Practice for the International Recruitment of Health Workers).</p>	<p>Mitigate brain drain, particularly in sectors crucial to development such as health care and education.</p>	<p>IOM, UNDP</p>



Improve working conditions for professionals in sectors crucial to development (e.g. health care, education), to give them incentives to remain in their home countries.	Mitigate brain drain, particularly in sectors crucial to development such as health care and education.	IOM, UNDP
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**d. Enhancing the Incentives for and Success of Return Migration, and Its Development Impact**

<i>Activity</i>	<i>Objective</i>	<i>GMG Member(s) with Expertise</i>
<p>Collect much-needed data on return migration and its socio-economic impact on countries of origin, as well as the reintegration needs of returning migrants. Information on return migration can be difficult to obtain since return migration often occurs spontaneously, upon the individual migrant's initiative.</p> <p>Activities could include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- surveying employers to monitor the impact of qualified returnees within identified professions;</li> <li>- undertaking longitudinal assessments interviewing returnees and their communities of reintegration at progressive intervals to measure and compare return sustainability among different groups (students, labour migrants, irregular migrants, forced returnees, highly qualified professionals, etc.), their propensity to remain or to continue pursuing migration options and any problems encountered in these processes;</li> <li>- investigating local community dependence on remittance income;</li> <li>- identifying local employment/enterprises generated as a result of return migration; and</li> <li>- undertaking health assessments of returnees and the potential impact on the communities to which they return.</li> </ul>	<p>Enable countries of origin and destination to formulate policies and identify measures to maximize the benefits of return migration for development.</p>	<p>IOM, UNHCR</p>

<i>Activity</i>	<i>Objective</i>	<i>GMG Member(s) with Expertise</i>
<p>Elaborate return facilitation policies in destination countries which provide legal and irregular migrants with incentives to return to their countries of origin, including by:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- disseminating information among migrant communities on the possibility of assistance for voluntary return;</li> <li>- providing counselling mechanisms, including information on conditions and prospects in the country of return, to support the migrant's decision to return and ensure informed return decisions;</li> <li>- allowing returning migrants to retain pension, health insurance and disability support benefits acquired in host countries;</li> <li>- undertaking socio-economic profiling of potential returnees to assess their needs and identify reinsertion avenues; and</li> <li>- supporting targeted reintegration planning and support in countries of origin.</li> </ul>	<p>Provide incentives for migrants to return to their countries of origin, taking into consideration the interests of countries of origin and destination and migrants themselves.</p>	<p>IOM, UNHCR</p>
<p>Support and build the capacity of countries of origin to provide reintegration assistance, which could include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- providing one-time reinstallation grants either directly to the migrants or to home country institutions for a variety of social and economic assistance measures (e.g. vocational training, business development assistance, professional equipment, micro-credit for income generating activities, housing loans);</li> <li>- providing longer-term structural and development aid to communities of returnees;</li> </ul>	<p>Enhance sustainability of return and reintegration in countries of origin.</p> <p>Ensure returning migrants are able to put to best use the experience and skills they may have gained abroad, enhancing their potential to contribute to their country of origin.</p> <p>Avoid the marginalization of returning migrants and limit their dependency on the community.</p>	<p>IOM, UNHCR</p>

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- providing counselling and return-related information to migrants once they are in home countries (e.g. on savings and investment options);</li> <li>- undertaking post-return monitoring to ensure appropriate and sustainable delivery of reintegration assistance; and</li> <li>- ensuring that special attention is paid to the needs of returning vulnerable groups such as minors, the elderly, victims of trafficking and those who may not have been able to prepare their return.</li> </ul>	<p>Facilitate the access/eligibility of returning migrants to local services.</p>	
<p>Identify national human resource gaps, and match these to a database of qualified/experienced expatriate candidates interested in permanent return and professional reintegration support possibilities.</p> <p>Activities could include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- identifying national human resource gaps;</li> <li>- creating the database of expatriate candidates;</li> <li>- facilitating job interviews;</li> <li>- assisting with transfer and start up costs in country of origin;</li> <li>- providing salary subsidies to individuals or to employers;</li> <li>- procuring professional equipment; and</li> <li>- providing allowances for spouse/family.</li> </ul>	<p>Facilitate permanent return as a development tool.</p> <p>Mitigate brain drain.</p>	<p>IOM</p>

**e. Preparing and Empowering Migrants to Live Successfully in the Host Community**

<i>Activity</i>	<i>Objective</i>	<i>GMG Member(s) with Expertise</i>
<p>Provide programmes to facilitate the integration of migrants into the host society, taking into consideration the integration needs of the particular group of migrants (e.g. the integration needs of temporary migrants will likely differ significantly from those of permanent migrants).</p> <p>Elements of an integration programme might include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- pre-departure and post-arrival cultural orientation;</li> <li>- pre-departure and post-arrival language training;</li> <li>- pre-departure and post-arrival sector-specific training (such as industry terminology and practice); and</li> <li>- post-arrival training in setting-up and running self-employment/small scale business schemes and cooperatives (enabling migrants to set-up and run entrepreneurial activities in countries of destination and, eventually, in their countries of origin).</li> </ul>	<p>Maximize the ability of the migrant to contribute to realize his/her potential in the host country.</p> <p>Inform the migrant about his/her rights and responsibilities to enhance the possibility of more harmonious co-existence with the host community.</p>	<p>IOM, UNHCR</p>
<p>Create migrant resource centres in countries of destination, which provide migrants with various services they may need in facilitating their integration (e.g. internet access, translation services, etc.) and information regarding services that are available to them in the community.</p>	<p>Support and empower the migrant to integrate into the community.</p>	<p>IOM, UNHCR</p>
<p>Mobilize migrant communities to help facilitate the integration of potential and newly-arrived migrants. Migrant communities are well placed to help migrants understand the variety of issues with which they might be confronted during the migration process and in the country of destination.</p> <p>Migrant communities are also well placed to provide specific services, such as translation and mediation of the provision of services to newly-arrived</p>	<p>Draw upon the resources which migrant communities can provide to assist in facilitating the integration of potential and newly-arrived migrants.</p>	<p>IOM, UNHCR</p>

migrants by members of the local community (e.g. accompanying migrants to doctors' appointments).		
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**f. Preparing Host Communities to Receive Migrants**

<i>Activity</i>	<i>Objective</i>	<i>GMG Member(s) with Expertise</i>
<p>Raise awareness of the cultural diversity which migrants bring to host communities through activities such as:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- information campaigns to sensitize host communities to migrants and their potential contributions;</li> <li>- engaging the media to play a constructive role in mitigating discrimination and racism as well as in promoting cultural diversity and a positive perception of migrants in the host societies (rather than lingering on racial, religious or cultural differences in a divisive way); and</li> <li>- sensitizing children and youth to social diversity, for example through more culturally diverse school curricula (e.g. textbooks including multicultural and multiracial references).</li> </ul>	<p>Reduce and eliminate cultural stereotyping and prejudices towards migrant communities and enable societies to become more cohesive, inclusive and tolerant places where migrants and the local population can live in harmony.</p>	<p>IOM, UNHCR</p>
<p>Educate service providers and employees of agencies in the country of destination (e.g. educators, labour and health staff, social workers, police and personnel working in public facilities) regarding cultural diversity, including cultural and religious practices of migrant groups.</p>	<p>Build the capacities and tolerance of public and private entities in countries of destination (including their intercultural competencies).</p>	<p>IOM, UNHCR</p>

**g. Protecting the Rights and Interests of Migrant Workers and Their Families**

<i>Activity</i>	<i>Objective</i>	<i>GMG Member(s) with Expertise</i>
<p>Develop information campaigns in countries of origin to provide accurate information to prospective migrants prior to departure on:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- their rights and obligations as migrants;</li> <li>- legal migration channels;</li> <li>- advantages and disadvantages of working abroad;</li> <li>- working and living conditions abroad; and</li> <li>- the dangers of irregular migration.</li> </ul>	<p>Empower migrants to make informed migration decisions and to protect their rights and interests.</p>	<p>IOM, UNFPA, UNHCR, UNODC</p>
<p>Develop information campaigns in countries of destination to provide accurate information to migrants on their rights and obligations.</p>	<p>Raise the awareness of migrants regarding their rights and obligations.</p>	<p>IOM, UNFPA, UNHCR</p>
<p>Develop information campaigns in countries of destination to advocate against discrimination and xenophobia and for the need for migrant labour.</p>	<p>Change attitudes of the public in destination countries on the issue of migrant workers.</p>	<p>IOM, UNFPA, UNHCR</p>

<i>Activity</i>	<i>Objective</i>	<i>GMG Member(s) with Expertise</i>
<p>Through the posting of labour attachés in embassies and/or the establishment of migrant welfare centres in countries of destination, provide support to migrants, including:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- legal counselling;</li> <li>- inspecting working conditions and employers' compliance with contracts; and</li> <li>- mediating disputes between employer and employee.</li> </ul>	<p>Protect the rights and interests of labour migrants by providing them with advisory and other services.</p>	<p>IOM</p>
<p>Build the capacity of countries of origin to establish and (where possible) enforce labour standards which protect migrants' rights and interests.</p> <p>Specific activities could involve capacity building programmes to enable countries of origin to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- formulate standard/specified model contracts for their nationals who go abroad to work;</li> <li>- negotiate with employing countries to accept the model contracts as the minimum standards for all their workers abroad (including in some cases through formal bilateral agreements); and</li> <li>- establish a system for prospective migrants to register their employment contracts prior to departure so that the conditions can be reviewed (i.e. to see if they are acceptable and meet fixed criteria) and to register themselves at their embassy or consulate in the country of destination.</li> </ul>	<p>Protect the rights and interests of migrant workers through minimum labour standards.</p> <p>Note: While minimum labour standards established by countries of origin may not be enforceable in the country of destination, they can assist prospective migrants in assessing their employment terms.</p>	<p>IOM</p>

<i>Activity</i>	<i>Objective</i>	<i>GMG Member(s) with Expertise</i>
<p>Build the capacity of countries of origin to prevent malpractice in recruitment, for instance by:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>-including in their national legislation standards for international recruitment (and penalties for violations, where appropriate);</li> <li>-including in their national legislation limitations on the recruitment fees which can be levied by private recruitment agencies;</li> <li>-supervising/monitoring the activities of private recruitment agencies, including through the granting of licenses; and</li> <li>-identifying and blacklisting abusive and/or fraudulent recruitment agencies.</li> </ul>	<p>Protect the rights and interests of migrant workers by preventing malpractice in recruitment.</p>	<p>IOM</p>
<p>Through bilateral arrangements between countries of origin and destination, establish agreements regarding social security for migrant workers and the treatment of their contributions to national benefit schemes upon departure.</p>	<p>Provide workers with appropriate social security benefits and find ways to fairly address their contributions to national benefit schemes upon departure.</p>	<p>IOM</p>
<p>Build the capacity of countries of origin to develop voluntary insurance and contribution schemes, which may include insurance for death, disability, loss of job and health care, as well as repatriation assistance (e.g. for stranded migrants, migrants with medical problems, or for return of the remains of deceased migrants).</p>	<p>Establish mechanisms in countries of origin to provide workers with appropriate social security and repatriation assistance.</p>	<p>IOM</p>



<p>Establish mechanisms to provide assistance to families of migrants who remain in home countries (e.g. through educational grants, vocational training, credit, etc.).</p> <p>These services could be financed through a welfare fund, paid into by the migrant workers and, in some cases, also by employers.</p>	<p>Support the families of migrants who remain in home countries, to offset the negative effects of emigration on family members who remain in the home country.</p>	<p>IOM</p>
<p>Organize trainings on international migrant workers law and the International Convention on the Protection of the Rights of All Migrant Workers and Members of Their Families, upon request by interested States.</p>	<p>Increase the capacity of countries of origin and destination to protect the rights of migrant workers.</p>	<p>IOM</p>
<p>Assess legal frameworks for the management of labour migration and elaborate recommendations for new legal frameworks to fill any identified gaps, upon request by interested States.</p>	<p>Strengthen the capacity of countries of origin and destination to better manage labour migration and protect the rights of migrant workers.</p>	<p>IOM</p>

***h. Addressing Trafficking in Persons and Smuggling of Migrants***

<i>Activity</i>	<i>Objective</i>	<i>GMG Member(s) with Expertise</i>
<p>Build the capacity of less-resourced States combat trafficking and smuggling of people including by:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- improving relevant legal and policy frameworks;</li> <li>- strengthening operational systems relating to migration management (e.g. better border systems and travel documents);</li> <li>- improving abilities to detect and investigate trafficking and smuggling and gather information on these activities;</li> <li>- strengthening the capacity of law enforcement and judiciary to identify</li> </ul>	<p>Empower less-resourced States to combat trafficking and smuggling, in particular through criminalization of the acts of the facilitators.</p>	<p>IOM, UNHCR, UNODC</p>

<p>vulnerable migrants and protect their rights;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- preparing law enforcement and the judiciary to convict and penalize the facilitators of trafficking and smuggling through a fair judicial processes;</li> <li>- training government agencies and NGOs in assistance and protection for returning victims of trafficking; and</li> <li>- strengthening and aligning national policy and legislation to complement and support the relevant international instruments, for example the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime and its Protocols (in particular on Smuggling and Trafficking), and the Brussels Declaration on Trafficking in Human Beings.</li> </ul>		
<p>Provide assistance to vulnerable migrants caught up in smuggling and trafficking networks, for instance by:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- providing migrants with safe shelters and accommodation, counselling on legal and medical issues, as well as health care and other welfare services;</li> <li>- facilitating the orderly, safe and dignified return and reintegration of trafficked persons to their countries of origin;</li> <li>- strengthening the capacities of local NGOs and others providing direct assistance to trafficking victims.</li> </ul>	<p>Assist the most vulnerable migrants caught up in smuggling and trafficking networks.</p>	<p>IOM, UNFPA, UNODC</p>
<p>Carry out research and develop data collection and exchange mechanisms topics relating to counter-trafficking, such as:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- the characteristics and mechanisms of trafficking;</li> <li>- data compatibility; and</li> <li>- impact evaluation of counter-trafficking programmes.</li> </ul>	<p>Provide the information needed to undertake effective counter-trafficking activities.</p>	<p>IOM, UNFPA, UNODC</p>

Establish a law enforcement coordination function in order to combat trafficking, primarily through a directory of multi-agency contacts on a country-by-country basis.	Improve the coordination of counter-trafficking activities around the world and provide a tool to rapidly gather, evaluate and exchange intelligence on an inter-agency basis.	IOM, UNODC
Conduct public awareness campaigns on products and services that are produced by exploitative and forced labour and develop guidance to assist consumers in identifying goods or services that have not been produced through exploitation.	Address demand in countries of destination as a cause of trafficking activities.	IOM, UNODC

**ROUNDTABLE 2: REMITTANCES AND OTHER DIASPORA RESOURCES: INCREASING THEIR VOLUME AND DEVELOPMENTAL VALUE**

**a. Improving Remittance Services**

<i>Activity</i>	<i>Objective</i>	<i>GMG Member(s) with Expertise</i>
<p>Engage employers, banks, financial institutions and other private sector actors to provide migrants with remittances services which are easily accessible and cost-effective, including through public-private partnerships.</p> <p>For example, employers of migrant workers can help reduce transfer costs by periodically bundling all of their worker's remittances and sending the money in one single transfer to a collective account at a bank in the country of origin. The cost of the transfer can be divided among the group of workers, amounting to a small fee per person. Each worker's individual remittance is then transferred to a private account and workers then use on-line services to utilize their funds as needed - for savings, paying off debts or transferring small amounts to relatives as remittances.</p> <p>In addition, financial institutions and telephone companies can make arrangements which allow migrants to transfer funds using text messages for services fees which are much lower than those charged for more traditional transfer services.</p>	Make remittance services more cost-effective and accessible for migrants.	IOM, UNDP

<p>Engage microfinance institutions in countries of origin and banks in countries of destination to provide migrants with low-cost remittance transfer services and provide recipients in underserved areas with basic banking services.</p> <p>For example, through special arrangements with a bank based in the country of origin, migrants could bundle and transfer their remittances to a microfinance institution in the country of origin at reduced rates. Each transfer could then be channelled into a private savings account with the microfinance institution in the name of the recipient. Recipients could then withdraw their funds or use them as collateral for other kinds of financial services such as micro-loans for business or education. Where the microfinance institution has an extensive network of locations, this type of program can allow remittances and financial services to reach traditionally marginalized clients in remote, underserved areas.</p>	<p>Improve access to basic banking services in both destination and origin countries, helping to lower remittance transfer costs and improve reliability.</p>	<p>IOM, UNDP</p>
<p>Incorporate information on remittances, including transfer options, costs, etc., into pre-departure orientation sessions for migrant workers.</p>	<p>Provide information to migrants about the real costs of remitting and transfer options in host countries.</p>	<p>IOM, UNDP</p>

**b. Enhancing the Volume and Developmental Value of Remittances**

<i>Activity</i>	<i>Objective</i>	<i>GMG Member(s) with Expertise</i>
<p>Build the capacity of migrant association leaders in countries of destination to participate in and contribute to large-scale development initiatives in countries of origin. These associations can be well-placed to organize collective, philanthropic remittances to their communities of origin.</p> <p>For example, association leaders could receive training on community development project design, management, evaluation, financing, etc.</p> <p>Simultaneously, the leaders of partner groups/boards in communities of</p>	<p>Enhance the volume and developmental value of contributions made by migrant associations to development projects in countries of origin.</p>	<p>IOM, UNDP</p>

origin could receive similar training. The involvement of representatives in the country of origin would help ensure that projects formed as a result of this training initiative support the country's national development priorities.		
Offer migrants concrete opportunities for investment in the development of their communities of origin. For example, offer migrants the opportunity to invest remittances in the construction of homes in their place of origin, and provide programme funds to equally match the amounts invested by migrants.	Provide concrete opportunities for remittance investment in countries of origin.	IOM, UNDP
Together with the financial sector, offer members of remittance-receiving households access to credit, using their remittance income stream as a reliable form of collateral. These micro-loans would be intended to help the families of migrants start or expand small businesses which can help increase household income and generate employment.	Leverage the value of remittances for development (in cooperation with banks, micro-lending organizations and other financial institutions).	IOM, UNDP
Conduct accurate and comparable research on remittance topics such as: flows, transfer methods, costs, use, impact, etc.	Generate remittance data which can be drawn upon in formulating development policies and programmes.	IOM, UNDP
Hold regional and international workshops and consultations on best practices and the latest strategies for enhancing the development impact of remittances.	Share best practices and technical expertise among governments, migrant associations, the private sector and other stakeholders; expand access to information and know/how; and broaden access to public and private sector technical expertise.	IOM, UNDP
In host countries, provide tax incentives/relief to migrants for the money remitted to home countries.	Provide an additional incentive for migrants to send remittances.	IOM, UNDP

**c. Mobilizing Financial, Business and Entrepreneurial Resources of Diasporas/Migrants**

<i>Activity</i>	<i>Objective</i>	<i>GMG Member(s) with Expertise</i>
<p>Facilitate the contributions of diasporas/migrants abroad in terms of investments, trade, business and enterprise creation.</p> <p>For example, governments in countries of origin and/or destination could:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- undertake surveys/studies to better understand what types of investment opportunities are of interest to their diasporas and what type of obstacles hinder investments;</li> <li>- provide credible investment opportunities tailored to the skills and interests of diasporas/migrants abroad (e.g. access to micro-credit for entrepreneurial opportunities, financial products with favourable terms and conditions);</li> <li>- partner with the private sector regarding investment opportunities (e.g. encourage financial institutions to develop financial products to attract migrant savings and investment); and</li> <li>- arrange meetings among chambers of commerce and expatriate communities to identify/inform on viable ventures and investment opportunities in the home country;</li> <li>- involve key development stakeholders in home and host countries (national and local development agencies, business networks, employers associations, clusters of enterprises, business incubators) in activities with diasporas/migrants abroad;</li> <li>- create tax incentives for diasporas/migrants abroad to make financial contributions to their home countries;</li> <li>- provide financial and entrepreneurial training to diaspora/migrant</li> </ul>	<p>Motivate and facilitate the contributions of diasporas/migrants abroad to the development of their countries of origin.</p> <p>Create an environment in home countries conducive to investments and business development activities.</p> <p>Support entrepreneurship and businesses of diasporas/migrants in host countries.</p>	<p>IOM, UNDP</p>

<p>individuals, associations and networks interested in starting up or developing businesses;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- facilitate movement between home and host countries;</li> <li>- foster diasporas'/migrants' sense of belonging and facilitate their ties with families, communities and governments in home countries, through measures such as: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>(a) recognizing dual citizenship; and</li> <li>(b) establishing a national agency or focal point to reach out to and/or support expatriates (e.g. within the Ministry of Foreign Affairs);</li> <li>(c) enhancing the role of consulates and chambers of commerce in supporting the diaspora/migrants abroad;</li> <li>(d) allowing members of their diaspora/migrants abroad to participate in the political process of their home country; and</li> </ul> </li> <li>- arrange meetings among chambers of commerce representative abroad and expatriate communities to identify/inform on viable ventures and investment opportunities in the home country; and</li> <li>- complement the financial contributions of migrants with additional funds.</li> </ul>		
<p>Hold regional and international workshops and consultations on best practices and the latest strategies for providing incentives for diasporas/migrants abroad to make financial contributions.</p>	<p>Share best practices and technical expertise among governments, migrant associations and the private sector; expand access to information and know/how; and broaden access to public and private sector technical expertise.</p>	<p>IOM, UNDP</p>

**d. Drawing on the Non-Financial Resources of Diasporas/Migrants**

<i>Activity</i>	<i>Objective</i>	<i>GMG Member(s) with Expertise</i>
<p>Collect information regarding the skills and knowledge of diasporas/migrants abroad and provide credible opportunities for them to contribute to home country development through temporary or virtual return.</p> <p>For example, programmes can be established to allow professionals to return temporarily to their home countries to provide short-term assistance and expertise in fields such as health, education, engineering, agriculture and finance. Cooperation between countries of destination and origin is key, as migrants will only be willing to return on a temporary basis if they are assured that they can retain their legal status and benefits in the host country.</p> <p>Programmes can also be established to allow professionals to contribute to development through “virtual” return. For instance, universities in countries of origin and destination can collaborate to provide diasporas/migrants abroad with the opportunity to transfer knowledge to their countries of origin through virtual/e-learning programmes.</p>	<p>Allow home countries to benefit from the human capital (e.g. education, training, skills, knowledge, know-how) of their populations abroad by facilitating skills circulation and mitigating brain drain.</p>	<p>IOM, UNDP</p>
<p>Hold regional and international workshops and consultations on best practices and the latest strategies for facilitating temporary and virtual return of diasporas/migrants abroad.</p>	<p>Share best practices and technical expertise among governments and migrant associations, expand access to information and know/how, and broaden access to public and private sector technical expertise.</p>	<p>IOM, UNDP</p>



**THEME 2: BEST WAYS TO STRENGTHEN THE LINKS BETWEEN  
MIGRATION POLICIES AND DEVELOPMENT POLICIES**

**ROUNDTABLE 3: ENHANCING POLICY AND INSTITUTIONAL COHERENCE, AND PROMOTING PARTNERSHIPS**

**a. *Understanding the Impact of Migration and Migration Policies on Development, and Mainstreaming Migration into Development Strategies and Policies***

<i>Activity</i>	<i>Objective</i>	<i>GMG Member(s) with Expertise</i>
<p>Identify migration-related development indicators to better understand and measure migration’s effect on development. This activity could be undertaken at a national, regional or global level.</p> <p>Testing the indicators and collecting the associated data would provide empirical evidence of the impact of migration on the attainment of development goals.</p>	<p>Provide the government and/or other stakeholders with the tools to assess the impact of migration on attaining social and economic progress (including achieving the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs)).</p> <p>Provide empirical evidence to inform future development strategy and policy making.</p>	<p>IOM, UNDP, UNHCR</p>
<p>Undertake an examination of migration policies, either in a country(ies) of origin or a country(ies) of destination, that are intended to have a positive impact on development in countries of origin.</p>	<p>Determine which migration policies are “development-friendly,” to inform future policy making and development strategy.</p>	<p>IOM, UNDP</p>

<i>Activity</i>	<i>Objective</i>	<i>GMG Member(s) with Expertise</i>
<p>Mainstream migration into development strategies and policies, as a means to harness migration's positive potential for development and minimize its negative effects.</p> <p>Activities, which would take place within the context of overall national development planning, might include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- analyzing existing literature on national and international policy and research in the area of migration and development;</li> <li>- taking stock of existing migration data in the country;</li> <li>- identifying migration management policy options which would have a positive effect on socio-economic development and poverty reduction;</li> <li>- identifying means for managing the implementation of these policy reforms; and</li> <li>- developing tools allowing for measurement of the migration policy impacts in terms of growth and poverty reduction over time.</li> </ul>	<p>Ensure that the link between migration and development is clearly and practically made in development planning (e.g. PRSPs) and is strategically aligned with the overall development planning and action plans.</p> <p>Identify various options for managing migration for the benefit of development that can be measured in objective, quantifiable manners, and for which progress can be monitored.</p>	<p>IOM, UNDP, UNFPA, UNHCR</p>
<p>Build the migration-related research capacity and evidence base in developing countries, and enhance their migration-related data collection systems and the capacity to collect and analyse this type of data.</p>	<p>Provide research, empirical evidence and other data to inform future migration and development related- strategy and policy making.</p>	<p>IOM, UNDP, UNFPA, UNHCR</p>

**b. Understanding the Impact of Development on Migration**

<i>Activity</i>	<i>Objective</i>	<i>GMG Member(s) with Expertise</i>
Undertake research on how and when under-development leads to migration, on who migrates as a result of under-development (e.g. the poorest versus middle-class, the low- versus the high-skilled), and on the types of migration resulting from under-development (e.g. legal versus irregular migration).	Better understand the effect of development on migration in order to inform policy making.	IOM, UN-DESA, UNDP
Undertake research on how and when development programmes and progress can lead migration, on who migrates as a result of development programmes/progress (e.g. the poorest versus middle-class, the low- versus the high-skilled), and the types of migration resulting from development programmes/progress (e.g. rural to urban).	Better understand the effect of development on migration in order to inform policy making.	UN-DESA, UNDP
<p>In areas of high migration pressure, develop and implement livelihood enhancement programmes, such as:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- capacity building for micro-enterprise development;</li> <li>- creation of local employment opportunities;</li> <li>- vocational training / skills improvement; and</li> <li>- community development initiatives to improve local living conditions, key infrastructure as well as health and social services.</li> </ul>	Improve economic and social conditions in areas of high migration pressure, creating viable alternatives to migration.	IOM, UNDP

**c. Frameworks for Partnerships**

<i>Activity</i>	<i>Objective</i>	<i>GMG Member(s) with Expertise</i>
Create intra-ministerial working groups/networks which would bring together all concerned ministries to address migration and development issues.	Facilitate a coherent “whole-of-government approach” to policymaking implicating migration and development issues.	IOM
Building on the model of Regional Consultative Processes on Migration (RCPs), bring interested States together which share either 1) a common interest in a specific theme(s) (e.g. labour migration, remittances, etc.) or 2) common geography (i.e. by region), for informal and non-binding dialogue and information exchange relating to migration and development.	<p>Increase inter-state consultation and cooperation on migration and development issues.</p> <p>Identify common areas of interest, for example between countries of origin and destination.</p> <p>Facilitate exchange of information on migration and development-related data and policies.</p> <p>Provide a framework for capacity-building.</p>	IOM, UNDP, UNFPA
<p>Facilitate cross-fertilization between and among the chairs and secretariats of existing RCPs, whether within the same region or between regions.</p> <p>There is potential for cross-fertilization in two general areas: cross-fertilization on substantive migration management issues (e.g. best practices) and cross-fertilization on issues involving organizational methodology (e.g. administrative functioning and structure).</p>	Increase inter-state consultation and cooperation on migration and development issues, capacity-building and sharing of best practices.	IOM, UN-DESA, UNDP, UNFPA
Bring together governments and non-governmental stakeholders for dialogue on migration and development issues, including the private sector, the media and civil society (e.g. migrants, diaspora organizations and NGOs).	Actively engage non-governmental stakeholders on migration and development issues, recognizing their important role on these issues.	IOM, UNDP, UNFPA, UNHCR

<p>One framework within which States could engage civil society on migration and development issues is RCPs. Currently only a few RCPs include NGOs in their activities (e.g. the Puebla Process), although NGOs are gradually becoming more involved, often by invitation to participate in a particular event (e.g. seminar, workshop, implementation of follow-up activities).</p>		
<p>Organize meetings at the national, sub-regional, regional and/or global levels to explore the various linkages between migration, development and other policy domains (e.g. a conference on migration, development and health, or trade, or environment, etc.), involving representatives of the other domain(s).</p>	<p>Better understand the linkages between migration, development and other policy domains and bring representatives of these communities together with the migration and development community, in order to increase coherence.</p>	<p>IOM, UN-DESA, UNDP, UNFPA, UNHCR</p>

**d. Development of Migration Law and Policy**

<i>Activity</i>	<i>Objective</i>	<i>GMG Member(s) with Expertise</i>
Undertake trainings on international migration law at the global, regional or national level, as requested by interested States.	<p>Increase the knowledge of governments of international migration law standards.</p> <p>Build capacity to elaborate national migration laws and policies, in particular to enhance migration's development potential.</p> <p>Facilitate cooperation between governments in the area of migration, and in the elaboration of migration laws and policies.</p>	IOM, UNHCR
Assess national migration legislation and elaborate recommendations for new legislation to fill any identified gaps, upon request by interested States.	Assist governments in elaborating effective migration legislation and policies targeted at enhancing development.	IOM, UNHCR