

# Global Migration Group



ILO

IOM

UN-DESA

UNCTAD

UNFPA

UNDP

UNHCR

UNHCHR

UNODC

WORLD BANK

Activities in the Area of Capacity Building



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## Introduction

This information note provides an overview of the activities of Global Migration Group (GMG) members in the area of capacity building.

The **GMG** is an inter-agency group bringing together heads of agencies which seeks to promote the wider application of all relevant international and regional instruments and norms relating to migration, and to encourage the adoption of more coherent, comprehensive and better coordinated approaches to the issue of international migration. The *GMG* is particularly concerned to improve the overall effectiveness of its members and other stakeholders in capitalizing upon the opportunities and responding to the challenges presented by international migration.

The *GMG* consists of 10 organizations that are actively involved in international migration and related issues:

- International Labour Organization (ILO)
- International Organization for Migration (IOM)
- United Nations Conference on Trade and Development (UNCTAD)
- United Nations Development Programme (UNDP)
- United Nations Department of Economic and Social Affairs (UNDESA)
- United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA)
- Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights (OHCHR)
- Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR)
- United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC)
- World Bank (WBK)

## International Labour Organization (ILO)

Capacity building is a fundamental component of the International Labour Organization activities in the field of labour migration. Capacity building activities are either global or region-specific. They focus on developing tools that can contribute to capacity building, training and developing institutions for the governance and administration of international labour migration. International labour statistics is another area for capacity building. The specific needs of women migrant workers are streamlined in all activities. Capacity building aims at operationalizing the ILO rights-based approach to labour migration, which includes issues of protection of migrant workers, rights, employment, migration and development linkages and social dialogue. It is to be underlined that all Technical Cooperation projects implemented by the ILO have large capacity building components. The following selected examples of capacity building initiatives undertaken by the ILO reflect its multifaceted activities on international labour migration.

### I. Global Capacity Building

#### a. Multilateral Framework on Labour Migration

The Multilateral Framework on Labour Migration consists of a set of non-binding principles, guidelines, and a compilation of examples of best practices for a rights-based approach to labour migration with the objective of assisting member States to develop more effective labour migration policies. Its objectives are to improve management and governance of labour migration, promotion and protection of migrant rights, maximizing development benefits of migration and promoting multilateral cooperation on labour migration.

The guidelines in the Multilateral Framework are partly drawn from best practices carried out in countries engaged in international labour migration. These practices relate to issue areas ranging from the creation of decent work to co-development through effective management of labour migration, protection of migrant workers, labour migration processes and others. The Framework provides practical guidance to governments, employers' and workers' organizations on the development, strengthening and implementation of labour migration policies.

#### b. Capacity Building Training Course

The ILO International Training Centre (ITC/ILO) in Turin hosts a regular training course focused on strengthening the capacity of social partners and other key actors and stakeholders to formulate and implement labour migration policies. The main objectives of the course are to reinforce the protection of migrant workers and to promote development in countries of origin and destination. The training course deals with such issues as labour migration policies and institutions in countries of origin and destination, expanding avenues of regular labour migration, international labour standards on migrant workers, skill recognition and portability, anti-discrimination and integration measures, remittances, social security of migrant workers and labour migration statistics. The protection of women migrant workers is specifically addressed. The role of employers' and workers' organizations is especially emphasized.

### c. Institutional Capacity Building

The ILO provides technical assistance in examining the legal and administrative mechanisms for labour migration management, assessing the efficacy in dealing with labour migration issues, identifying the limitations and providing advice on the most efficient ways and means for overcoming the shortcomings while strengthening and improving institutional capacity. The overall framework focuses on developing comprehensive labour migration policies and administrative mechanisms, using the ILO's Multilateral Framework on Labour Migration as a fundamental guiding feature, which embodies the Decent Work rights-based approach. Additional elements are to incorporate measures for better social protection, prevention of abusive practices against migrant workers, and effective management of labour migration.

Strengthening institutional capacity by bringing various functions under a coordinating body ensures that migration policies meet foreseeable long-term requirements and manage the streams of migration in a more orderly migration regime. A notable outcome is the creation, or reinforcement of an existing, Labour Migration Affairs Department and the definition of its functions. According to whether the countries are sending or receiving migrant workers, these functions include, inter alia, expanding avenues of regular labour migration, licensing recruitment agencies, checking and authorizing contracts of migrant workers, ensuring equality and non-discrimination against migrant workers.

### d. Labour Migration Statistics

The ILO has developed a module for the collection of labour migration statistics, to be incorporated in household surveys. It builds the capacity of national statistical offices in member States by assisting them in putting the module into practice and then in analyzing the collected data.

## II. **Regional Capacity Building**

### a. Training Modules for the Asian region

In the framework of action aimed at improving the knowledge and understanding of migration-related issues and to strengthen the capabilities of national labour administrations, social partners and human rights institutions in formulating and implementing sound labour migration policies, a manual with training modules was developed aimed at operationalizing a rights-based management of labour migration in Asia. The training modules are operationalized through national training workshops. One of the salient features is its continuous flexible and adaptable approach in the formulation of national training workshops, which enables countries to modify the modules based on their needs. This format enhances sustainability and local leadership in managing labour migration. The manual was translated into several Asian languages.

### b. Capacity Building in the African region

Regional and sub-regional capacity-building activities were conducted in the African region between 2004 and 2006. They aimed at improved sensitization of stake-holders to migration conditions and issues, tools, instruments and standards of intervention, emphasizing the importance of cooperation between social partners through consultation and participation. The sub-regions concerned were West Africa, East Africa, and the Maghreb. The activities were comprised of a combination of national research activities, regional synthesis studies, thematic stakeholder consultations, capacity-

building seminars, and initial advocacy and practical action aimed at improving legislation, data collection and analyses processes, administrative mechanisms and policy coherence. Activities also aimed at building capacity for formulating and putting into practice labour mobility arrangements in African regional integration communities (RECs). The ILO is at present planning to develop and expand these capacity building activities in the African region.

c. Capacity building in the European (OSCE) region

Jointly with the OSCE and the IOM, the ILO has produced a manual of labour migration policies. This manual intended for members of the OSCE, originally produced in English, was translated into Russian. A workshop to train stakeholders to the usage of the manual was held in Moscow at the end of 2006.

d. Capacity building in the North and West European region

On request from several States in West and Northern Europe, the ILO has provided technical assistance for putting into practice its approach to testing discrimination in their labour markets. Capacity was thus built not only to testing discrimination but also to formulating policy measures to combat such discrimination.

## **International Organization for Migration (IOM)**

Capacity building is an essential part of migration management support, and IOM is increasingly called upon to help governments devise workable approaches to migration, to reach goals of minimizing the negative impact of migration and to preserve its integrity as a natural social process. In strengthening capacities, IOM seeks to complement and enhance national, bilateral and multilateral technical cooperation efforts, and to enable and expand dialogue, planning and practical cooperation among affected governments on the migration continuum. IOM capacity building activities are generally designed as partnerships, with IOM and the concerned governments and other partners working closely together to define needs, determine priority areas and shape interventions.

Providing capacity building services for migration is an IOM activity cutting across several areas of expertise. In 2006 only, IOM implemented over 200 projects and programmes with capacity building components, for a total budget value close to USD 90 million. The following is an indicative summary of IOM programmes and projects that integrate capacity building, presented across the main areas of migration management.

### ***Areas of capacity building activities***

#### **I. Regulating Migration**

IOM assists in the development and implementation of projects and programmes focusing on building the capacity of governments and, at times, NGOs and other actors, to more effectively manage migration. Technical Cooperation on Migration projects worldwide provide support to address core concerns of migration governance by reviewing, and sometimes improving, administrative structures, policies and/or legal framework, as well as by providing technical support to improve operational systems (e.g. border management, systems for visa, entry and stay, technology applications, data sharing) for migration management. In the specific field of travel documents, IOM assists governments in assessing, planning and implementing improvements to international travel documents and their issuance systems and is increasingly assisting Member and Observer States in developing and applying expertise in this field, including in the area of biometrics.

IOM also supports key interventions to improve the capacity of governments to investigate, and reduce the success of, smuggling networks, including activities which focus on raising awareness of international legal frameworks and the protection of migrants' rights. IOM's counter-trafficking projects build the capacity of governments and their agencies, as well as NGOs and civil society groups, to prevent and combat trafficking in persons in source, transit and destination countries. Particular capacity building efforts in this field include: assisting states in drafting new legislation, and reviewing and updating their national policies, legal frameworks and migration management structures to support counter-trafficking efforts; strengthening research capacity and understanding of the causes, processes, trends and consequences of trafficking; providing information to vulnerable persons and migrants in countries of origin on the dangers posed by traffickers; and skills development of service providers offering direct assistance to trafficked persons, and of law enforcement officials involved in the investigation and prosecution of perpetrators.

In countries and regions often affected by significant flows of irregular migration, IOM provides support in establishing and strengthening Assisted Voluntary Return (AVR) mechanisms. This is a key component of IOM's recommended response to help affected countries deal with such flows and to assist stranded and often destitute migrants. Such projects are implemented currently in regions such as Eastern Europe, Northern Africa to South East Asia and Central America. Such initiatives can be combined with other capacity building efforts in the origin countries in strengthening local capacities and mechanisms for reception and reintegration of returnees in order to facilitate sustainable returns of migrants.

Finally, in the general area of regulating migration, technical support is also provided in the area of readmission, often combined with facilitation of dialogue among destination, transit, and origin countries to address migration issues of mutual interest, as well as the establishment of AVR and reintegration frameworks and direct assistance to migrants.

## **II. Facilitating migration**

In the area of labour migration, IOM assists diverse policy-makers and government officials in developing legal migration policies, such as the recent Handbook on establishing labour migration policies in cooperation with OSCE and ILO. Labour migration projects also build the capacity of national authorities, notably ministries dealing with labour migration, to stem and prevent illegal labour migration flows by developing tailored labour-migration management systems and by strengthening information provision mechanisms to potential labour migrants. IOM also assists governments in defining and implementing sustainable integration policies, and implements practical tools supporting integration, such as a web based e-learning resource for judges on anti-discrimination legislation.

## **III. Migration and development**

IOM's capacity building efforts in the general area of migration and development is multifaceted by nature. This includes enhancing the ability of governments and other key actors to focus development actions more strategically on origin country migration dynamics, as well as implementing or supporting national and local initiatives that ameliorate root causes of economically induced migration. This is essentially achieved through micro-credit, employment generation and community development programmes, and mainstreams the gender dimension in its programming. The link between migration and development is also emphasised by strengthening the institutional capacity of governments to integrate migration within the implementation of national poverty reduction and development policies (e.g. the PRSP) to help better achieve the MDGs.

Another IOM flagship strategy is to enhance the engagement of expatriate communities in initiatives related to their home country development, such as through the Return of Qualified Nationals (e.g. in Afghanistan) or the Migration for Development in Africa (MIDA) programme. Usually building on Diaspora mapping, MIDA aims to support national development by enabling nationals abroad to transfer their human, financial or social skills temporarily, virtually or permanently to their countries of origin.

More recently, IOM initiatives have supported the maximization of economic gains from remittances by strengthening the capacity of relevant ministries to improve related data collection, developing better information systems for migrants and linking remittances to financial services. In 2006 and in cooperation with the UNDP, IOM

launched a Ministerial Conference of the LDC on Enhancing the Development Impact of Remittances in Benin.

#### **IV. Forced migration**

IOM supports governments acquire requisite skills in the area of IDP-related issues, including in regards to technical advice on assistance and protection issues on IDPs, and the drafting of IDP Guidelines in respect of national legislation and of the Guiding Principles. IOM also supports governments in post-emergency situation address the challenge of governance through support for out-of country voting, at times contributing to the establishment or strengthening of electoral commissions. IOM also supports NATO in the preparation of trainings of armed forces and interior ministry personnel in civilian-military cooperation.

## United Nations Conference on Trade and Development (UNCTAD)

The Sao Paulo Consensus reaffirms UNCTAD's role as the focal point of the United Nations for the integrated treatment of trade and development and reiterates its **migration and development-related mandate** where it tasked UNCTAD to, among others, "contribute to furthering the implementation of internationally agreed goals in the Doha Ministerial Declaration." This task includes the effective liberalization of temporary movement of natural persons under Mode 4 of the *GATS*, one of the issues of particular concern to developing countries and countries with economies in transition. In this connection, UNCTAD was also mandated to "examine all issues related to liberalization of trade in services, including Mode 4, and apply the insights gained through its analytical work to help strengthen the domestic services capacity of developing countries."

UNCTAD's Mid-Term Review reiterated emphasis for furthering work on "cross-cutting issues of trade, poverty, sustainable employment creation, gender, matters pertaining to movement of natural persons, and adjustment to trade reform" and "services development and trade negotiations, with particular emphasis on strengthening of country ownership and capacity building."

Consequently, and more specifically, UNCTAD's capacity-building work in the area of migration is carried out through:

- *Conducting Policy Dialogues on trade in services and development including on better facilitating the temporary movement of workers through strengthened domestic competitiveness and enhanced regulatory frameworks.*

UNCTAD initiates the conduct of and provides avenues for policy dialogues on migration-related concerns under its annual *Commission on Trade in Goods and Services, and Commodities* meeting and its regular and ad-hoc *Expert Meetings*. The Commission facilitates inter-state dialogue on temporary migration-related issues while expert meetings serve as a venue for specialists (including from academia), policy-makers, stakeholders (including business groups, consumers, representatives of the civil society), and negotiators to exchange views on matters relating to services (in particular, Mode 4) and development.

Such policy dialogues allow for the exchange of information on specific country and/or regional experiences, including constraints and challenges, and best-practices on how to best facilitate the temporary movement of natural persons as service providers (General Agreement on Trade in Services (*GATS* Mode 4)) and maximize developing countries' gains from these movements. Results of original researches are also shared in these meetings. Some of the more recent expert meetings covered the following: temporary movement of service providers and cross border supply of services, professional, health, construction, tourism, financial, audiovisual, insurance, distribution and logistics services.

The 2007 *UNCTAD Commission on Trade in Goods and Services, and Commodities* meeting under the agenda item "Trade in Services and Development" highlighted the importance of regional trade agreements (RTAs) in the promotion of the movement of workers at all skill levels. The exchange of views in such meetings do not only contribute to enhanced understanding of issues related to the movement of service providers but

more importantly, equip the stakeholders with the necessary information and skills to better handle the issue and strategize to maximize development gains from the temporary movement of developing country workers. The background paper and presentations emphasized the important role of RTAs as an avenue for service-related temporary movement of persons and workers at all skill levels particularly given the dismal market opening countries have at the WTO. While RTAs vary as to the level of full mobility they allow, then nonetheless, serve as important vehicles in fostering migration-related cooperation -- be it through visa facilitation, effective migration management or mutual recognition and harmonization of qualifications and standards.

- ***Holding Advisory Activities for Geneva-based negotiators and capital-based policy makers on enhancing market access and strategizing to maximize development gains from temporary migration.***

UNCTAD conducts regular and timely assistance to trade negotiators and policy makers from developing, least-developed countries and countries with economies in transition on matters relating to the GATS negotiations at the WTO. Aided by its analysis of these countries domestic capacities as well as the current commitments and offers of WTO members, UNCTAD provides options for countries to better reflect their comparative advantages in negotiated commitments, proposals and other communications particularly on the movement of service providers such as contractual service suppliers, independent professionals and other categories of service providers covering all skill levels. Beyond market access, UNCTAD also helps these countries address domestic regulation issues, i.e. those relating to disciplines on qualification and licensing requirements and procedures as well as mutual recognition of qualifications.

- ***Assisting developing countries in regional integration liberalization initiatives in respect of the movement of service providers.***

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

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

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

UNCTAD assists developing countries in assessing their trade in services, including those related to the movement of natural persons, both at the national or regional levels by identifying and collecting relevant data to assess the supply and export capacities of countries, the barriers to and regulations on Mode 4 trade, analyzing interlinkages among different modes of supply (cross-border, consumption

abroad, commercial presence, presence of natural persons) and proposing policy frameworks aimed at enhancing the benefits of building competitive services supply including in terms of employment creation through temporary migration. Assessment studies have been completed for the following countries, among others: Colombia, Jordan, Indonesia, Kenya, Zambia, Madagascar, Senegal, Cameroon and the SADC countries. Such studies, commissioned to national experts, have been presented in seminars and used as case examples in trainings and meetings and countries concerned countries have expressed that they have learned and benefited from the lessons that such assessment studies have raised. These assessment studies will also subsequently be published for wider dissemination and also to aid other countries in undertaking their own assessment of their services potentials.

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

- ***Enhancing Institutional Capacities through examining the regulatory frameworks and recording laws and regulations affecting trade in services, including the movement of service providers.***

UNCTAD is actively engaged in mapping out regulatory frameworks and maintains a database of laws and regulations affecting trade in services, Mode 4 included. This information is available for individual countries as well as members of regional groups to assess the existing regulatory barriers to trade on the movement of service providers and from there how to devise the proper policy and strategic responses.

- ***Conducting national and regional workshops and training on temporary migration-related issues and trade in services.***

UNCTAD regularly undertakes capacity-building activities, workshops and trainings focussed on the development aspects of services trade, notably with respect to Mode 4. Among the beneficiary countries include COMESA, SADC and ASEAN countries, countries in the Mercosur and Andean Community, least developed countries and newly acceded WTO members such as Vietnam, Cambodia, Nepal, among others, and acceding countries including Yemen, Ethiopia, Sudan, Algeria, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Laos, the Islamic Republic of Iran and Azerbaijan. In support of these workshops and trainings, UNCTAD has provided useful training materials for a better understanding of temporary migration and Mode 4 issues and to strengthen developing countries' abilities to identify and promote their national interests with respect to these issues.

- ***Statistical Capacity Building***

UNCTAD is a member of the Task Force on Statistics on Trade in Services and has provided inputs into the development of a Manual of Statistics on International Trade in Services. It continues to be involved in the revision of the said manual to

ensure that issues related to temporary migration are adequately reflected in the manual. UNCTAD is a member of the Electronic Discussion Group on Mode 4, a group tasked to discuss further issues relating to the measurement of Mode 4. Discussions in this group will feed into the revision of the manual on measuring trade in services.

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

➤ ***Capacity Building through co-sponsoring meetings and workshops and actively engaging in the discussions on temporary migration.***

UNCTAD has collaborated with the OECD, IOM and the WTO either as co-organizer of expert meetings or as presenter or discussant on issues relating to temporary migration and will continue to do so in the future to ensure that the development dimension of such movements is fed into the discussions and for the development message to be clearly sent to and imbibed by both developing and developed country policy-makers and negotiators.

### United Nations Development Programme (UNDP)

UNDP is engaged in a number of capacity building activities in the context of migration and development<sup>1</sup>. In Ghana, a programme is being formulated in the context of managing migration which focuses on management of migration; return migration interventions; and optimal use of remittances for development financing. In Albania, UNDP is assisting to develop and implement a comprehensive programme to facilitate the contribution of the Albanian Diaspora to Albania's socio-economic development and specifically to achieving its nationally determined MDGs. This also includes providing support to Government on building a database and website. In El Salvador a Human Development and Migration Program is being planned aimed at strengthening the national capabilities to promote an integrated response to migration in the country. The programme also aims to increase the understanding of and ability among key institutions to analyze the flows and impacts of international migration by incorporating migration in research projects and university curriculum.

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<sup>1</sup> UNDP's activities in the area of migration of development relate to three main areas: national policies for managing migration; interventions to encourage temporary return migration; and use of remitted funds for development financing. UNDP is in the process of reviewing its migration related activities with its regional bureaus to identify additional activities.

## United Nations Secretariat - Department of Economic and Social Affairs (UNDESA)

The United Nations Statistics Division (UNSD) is committed to building the capacity of countries to produce international migration statistics. This entails developing methodological materials, supporting regional workshops and providing technical assistance to countries.

For the immediate future, UNSD is preparing a handbook on international migration statistics. That handbook, scheduled for submission in 2008, will provide practical guidelines on measuring migrant flows and stock from different sources of data. It will provide examples of how specific data sources or a combination of sources have been used successfully to measure international migration.

As part of the handbook, a technical report on measuring international migration through population censuses will be completed in 2007 to guide countries in the collection of migration data in the 2010 round of population censuses. This material will be used in census training workshops to be conducted during the 2010 round of censuses.

In general, the United Nations Statistics Division (UNSD) undertakes work in different areas aimed at strengthening statistical capacity building in developing countries as well as in countries with economies in transition. With regard to population and housing censuses, UNSD improves national capacity in this area by either (i) conducting regional and sub-regional training workshops, or (ii) providing direct technical advisory services to national statistical office. The main objective of both types of activities is to promote institutional capacity building in conducting quality and timely population and housing censuses based on internationally agreed methodological guidelines including those on international migration. The workshops, in addition to capacity building, provide fora for the exchange of information and experiences of the participating countries.

As part of the 2010 World Programme on Population and Housing Censuses covering the 2005 to 2014 census period, UNSD is conducting regional workshops aimed at assisting countries to implement the United Nations *Principles and Recommendations for Population and Housing Censuses, Revision 2* in different areas including population census planning and management, census mapping, GIS and geo-coding. These workshops will assist participating countries in collecting quality census data. Workshops are planned on other census topics and will be undertaken throughout the census decade, including on census data dissemination, data editing, use of information and communication technology (ICT) in population censuses, and documentation of census activities.

## United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA)

UNFPA facilitates policy dialogue, cooperation and collaboration between stakeholders to increase understanding of migration issues, and works with Governments and other partners to build capacity to formulate and implement appropriate policies and programmes to address the challenges of international migration as well as to integrate migration issues into national development plans, including poverty reduction strategies. UNFPA sensitizes stakeholders to the gender dimensions of migration, as well as the dimensions of migration from the health and social development perspectives. The Fund builds capacity of countries to collect, analyze and disseminate good quality and timely migration data for evidence-based decision-making and policy formulation. It supports operational research that fosters increased understanding of the migration process and addresses the needs of migrants. It also builds capacity in the area of human rights of migrants and combating trafficking.

UNFPA has been facilitating regional policy dialogues by supporting the inter-agency International Migration Policy Programme (IMP) launched in 1998 to strengthen the migration management capacity of Governments and to foster regional and international cooperation towards orderly migration and the protection of migrants. By the end of 2003, 15 regional meetings had been organized in Africa, Asia, the Caribbean, and Central and Eastern Europe. UNFPA also supported the IMP Country Reporting System which tracked the impact of the regional meetings and monitored progress and obstacles to achieving implementation of IMP recommendations and developments in such areas as training, legislation and cooperation.

UNFPA co-organizes with UNITAR and IOM a series of workshops on key migration issues for Permanent Missions to the UN to provide a forum for discussion and awareness-raising in this area and to build capacity of countries to respond to the challenges of international migration. Workshops were held on such topics as trafficking in human beings, labour migration, contributions of diasporas, HIV/AIDS and migration, migration and human rights, regional consultative processes, and irregular migration. The series continues in 2007 with such topics as building partnerships, developing regional capacities, and migrants as financiers for development.

## Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights (OHCHR)

Through its country engagement strategies OHCHR carries out regular capacity building activities on migration, both globally and regionally. These activities vary from the organisation of meetings and conferences to technical advice to governments on their international human rights obligations related to migrants.

Among the activities undertaken by OHCHR are:

- Organisation of round tables and panels in cooperation with National Human Rights Institutions on migration (Zacatecas -Mexico 2004-, Campeche -Mexico 2005-, and Santa Cruz de la Sierra -Bolivia 2006)
- Human Rights Training of immigration police officers and government officials in general
- Assessment of migration laws' compliance with international and human rights standards
- Implementation of a comprehensive project on Trafficking ( Capacity building trainings on trafficking, migration and human rights have been conducted with NHRC and Government staff in Nepal through 2006 and part of 2007. Similar trainings under the Aide-Memoire with ECOWAS are planned as well).
- Participation in UN Trafficking Working Groups at country level
- Providing advice to governments on their reporting obligations under the ICRMW.
  - Providing recommendations for action by governments to protect the human rights of migrants subsequent to fact finding visits under Special Procedure mechanisms. These recommendations are integrated into the overall country work plans of OHCHR .
- Promoting active participation of national institutions and civil society organisations at national and international fora on migrants' rights issues.

## Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR)

In pursuit of its mandate to provide international protection to refugees and find durable solutions for their plight, UNHCR engages in a range of training and capacity-building activities. These involve a wide range of stakeholders (national and local governmental bodies; border, police and army officials; staff of sister United Nations agencies, intergovernmental and non-governmental partners; as well as refugee and internally displaced person communities).

Examples of areas where UNHCR undertakes training and capacity-building include:

- Drafting of legislation relating to asylum-seekers and refugees, as well as stateless persons.
- Establishment of asylum systems.
- Refugee status determination and interpretation of the 1951 Convention relating to the Status of Refugees and its Protocol of 1967.
- Registration and data-collection relating to asylum-seekers, refugees, internally displaced persons and stateless individuals.
- Refugee rights and refugee protection principles.
- Prevention and response to sexual and gender-based violence directed against asylum-seekers, refugees and internally displaced persons.
- Refugee resettlement identification and processing.
- Addressing the protection needs of asylum-seekers and refugees in the context of mixed migratory flows.
- Tolerance and peaceful coexistence.
- HIV/AIDS prevention and response in refugee and IDP settings.
- Planning and implementing return and reintegration programmes.
- The rights of refugee children and the handling of separated and unaccompanied children who seek asylum.
- Standards and indicators to measure the well-being of refugees and other persons of concern to the office in camp settings.
- People-oriented planning and participatory assessments as part of planning for humanitarian relief operations.
- Emergency responses to mass refugee influxes.
- Prevention and response to human trafficking.
- Contingency planning to address large-scale population movements.

## **United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC)**

The Protocol to Prevent, Suppress and Punish Trafficking in Persons, Especially Women and Children (Trafficking Protocol) and the Protocol against Smuggling of Migrants by Land, Sea and Air (Smuggling Protocol), both supplementing the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime, provide the legal and conceptual framework for UNODC capacity building activities in the fields of preventing and combating trafficking in person and smuggling of migrants. As the custodian of these two protocols, UNODC's primary goal is to promote global adherence to the Protocols and assist States in their efforts to effectively implement the Protocols. In particular, UNODC focuses its work on assisting States in bringing their domestic legislation in line with the Protocols and in developing effective criminal justice responses to human trafficking and migrant smuggling.

Against this backdrop, UNODC capacity building activities in the field of migration can be summarized under the heading of focusing on the crime-related aspects and driving forces of human trafficking and migrant smuggling. Such activities were and are implemented both on a country and a regional level in Asia, Europe, Latin America and Africa, and encompass the following components:

### **I. Assisting Member States in ratifying and adopting legal frameworks in compliance with the provisions of the Trafficking and Smuggling Protocol**

- Reviewing, commenting, proposing amendments and assisting in drafting comprehensive legislation to prevent and combat trafficking in persons and migrant smuggling;
- Developing legal tools such as: (1) Model provisions on the fight against trafficking in persons, addressing all aspects of the phenomenon - prevention, repression, victim protection and international cooperation; (2) Legislative recommendations on witness protection and special investigative techniques.

### **II. Assisting Governments in strengthening the institutional and human capacities of their criminal justice systems to effectively prevent, investigate, prosecute and adjudicate cases of human trafficking and migrant smuggling**

- Assessing overall policies and the interaction of the criminal justice system actors (such as the various law enforcement agencies including border control, prosecution and judiciary) with a view to identifying gaps in the national criminal justice response to human trafficking and migrant smuggling;
- Developing and implementing coherent counter-trafficking and counter-migrant smuggling policies as well as effective coordination and cooperation mechanisms between the various criminal justice actors;
- Empowering criminal justice actors to effectively collect, exchange and analyze information and generate criminal intelligence in order to: a) Increase law enforcement capacities to effectively investigate and prosecute traffickers and smugglers on an operational level; and b) Enhance the development of adequate counter-policies on a strategic level;
- Providing in-depth training including on special investigation techniques and in particular with regard to trafficking on victim identification and treatment to law

enforcement actors (such as police and border guards), as well as to prosecutors and judges;

- Establishing, equipping and providing training to special anti-human trafficking and counter-migrant smuggling law enforcement and prosecution units;
- Developing and implementing victim and witness support and protection schemes, based upon close cooperation between criminal justice institutions and NGOs, with a view to improving adequate victims support and encouraging victims to cooperate during investigation and criminal proceedings in order to increase the number of successful prosecutions of traffickers;
- Developing tailor made training programmes and tools for criminal justice actors addressing organized crime, human trafficking and migrant smuggling cases and incorporating them into the respective training curricula.

### **III. Fostering bilateral and multilateral cooperation between states and their respective criminal justice actors, in order to strengthen the criminal justice response to human trafficking**

- Fostering the exchange of criminal information and strengthening criminal justice cooperation through facilitating direct channels of communication and/or through establishing regional structures and institutions building upon existing regional and sub-regional organizations;
- Assisting states in concluding cooperation agreements such as on Mutual Legal Assistance (MLA) and Extradition, using relevant UN model treaties;
- Developing and implementing adequate institutional structures on a national level that empower states to request assistance of other states, respond to such request and exchange information in a rapid and efficient way;
- Developing tools (UNODC MLA Request Writer Tool), providing training to and upgrading substantive knowledge of relevant criminal justice actors in order to empower them to make full use of Mutual Legal Assistance, Interpol and other relevant techniques of international criminal justice cooperation.

### **IV. Collecting and analyzing data in order to facilitate evidence-based policy development on a global, regional and national level, with regard to strengthening the criminal justice response to human trafficking and migrant smuggling**

- Collecting, analyzing and disseminating quantitative and qualitative information on organized crime as well as on global and regional human trafficking patterns;
- Comparing human trafficking and migrant smuggling data with social, economic and crime indicators;
- Fostering the use of common standards for information gathering in order to ensure compatibility of data on a national, regional and global level;
- Processing data for policy planning and evaluation purposes, particularly in developing activities under technical assistance projects and in monitoring the impact of these actions.

**V. Raising awareness to prevent human trafficking and migrant smuggling**

- In close cooperation with civil society actors, assisting states in developing and implementing tailor-made awareness raising campaigns to increase general public's alertness on the dangers of human trafficking and the criminal nature of migrant smuggling and its associated dangers;
- Raising awareness of political decision makers and relevant officials on migrant smuggling and human trafficking in all its forms in order to foster the political commitment and concrete actions to fight these crimes.

## **World Bank (WBK)**

### **I. Microproject Grant Facility**

#### **Development-Marketplace for (Sub-Saharan) African Diasporas in Europe ("D-MADE")**

Competitive grant funding mechanism targeted to rewarding entrepreneurial diaspora activities and projects that improve the delivery of social services, mainly in health and education, and create employment opportunities for the poor in Sub-Saharan Africa.

### **II. Development of Migration Policy Capacity**

#### **Europe Central Asia Circular Migration Pilot**

Objective: test of economic incentives to promote circular migration. Timeline: selection of participating countries and final concept note by June 2007. Test phase 3-5 years starting January 2008.

#### **East Asia Pacific Islands - Migration Policy Dialogue Support**

Based on a recent analytical report, "At home and Away", the World Bank is supporting a regional policy dialogue on circular migration issues leading to the design and implementation of the new seasonal migration program in New Zealand.

#### **Strengthening Remittances Corridors US-Guatemala**

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

### **III. Analytical and Advisory Activities (Building research capacity)**

#### **Social Protection and Migration in Sub-Sahara Africa: Case Studies of Access, Portability, and Inclusion**

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

### **IV. Investment Lending (Projects directly on migration or with a strong migration component motivation)**

**Knowledge for Development Program (K4D) of WBI**, in collaboration with relevant operational teams, has developed a number of pilot initiatives to help talent abroad

advance changes in home countries. With the grant from the 2002 Development Market Place 'from brain drain to gain' pilot initiatives were established in Armenia and South Africa. With support from the President's Contingency Fund, networks of talent abroad for innovation at home were established in Mexico, Chile and Argentina. As a proof of tentative success, all these pilots are now self-sustaining and do not require World Bank financial support.

**Russia Northern Restructuring Project** is a USD80 million investment operation that is assisting out-migration of non-working population from three municipalities of the Arctic North. The project has introduced on a pilot basis an effective voluntary and demand-driven migration support scheme aimed at generating budgetary savings out of reduced population.

The migration support scheme includes: (i) migration allowance in the form of housing certificate to be used for housing purchase; (ii) reimbursement of travel expenses; (iii) free access to housing market information system and other information support; (iv) special assistance provided to the most vulnerable migrants. The project included comprehensive migration monitoring, as well as assessment of the social and budgetary implications of Northern out-migration. The project became effective in September of 2002, and will close in September 2009.

## V. Statistical Capacity Building

### **Ghana Household survey**

Development of a module of questions on migration and remittances into the 2005/06 Ghana Living Standards Survey (GLSS). This 2005/06 GLSS is a large, nationally-representative household survey covering 9000 households; our migration and migration module (45 questions) was administered to 4000 of these 9000 households. The 2005/06 GLSS Survey was finished in September 2005.

### **Pakistan Household survey**

Developed, piloted and implemented migration collection questions in the Pakistan census. Analysis of the collected information will be available by June 2007.

### **Brazil Household survey, intercept survey, snowball survey**

This project experiments with different methodology for data collection. Data have been collected through three different forms of surveys: household survey, intercept surveys and snowball surveys. The intercept survey has been completed. All surveys will be completed by March 2007.

### **Sri Lanka Household survey**

This survey focus on temporary migration to the Persian Gulf countries, components include return migration, gender, and impact on households in origin country. This project is currently in the designing phase. Country office and government has endorsed the project. We are now putting together a strong team as well as a project proposal.

### **Kerala Household survey (India)**

The project builds on an existing household survey to collect migration and remittance information in the Kerala region in India. The questionnaire has been delivered and the data collection will start in the next couple of months.

**Medical Brain Drain**

Ongoing collaboration with WHO to complete bilateral dataset on migration of medical doctors. Data collection has been completed and is available on the World Bank website. (Global project)

**Brain Drain dataset**

The most extensive bilateral dataset on skilled migration (brain drain) has been collected. The first data collection is completed and the data was presented in volume 1. New extensions of the data are currently being conducted. (Global project)

**Three different extensions of Brain Drain Database**

The Docquier Marfouk brain drain database will be extended along the lines: 1) the age of migration 2) to earlier years 3) by gender. The first extension is important in order to be able to identify whether the migrants' education was obtained in the home or destination country. The second extension will include data collection to earlier periods (from 1975 to 2000, at five-year intervals). The third collection will include sex-disaggregated data on skilled migrants. The first extension has already been delivered and is available on-line. The second extension is underway. One consultant has been hired to work on it. The third extension has now been approved for funding, and consultants will soon start to collect data. (Global project)

**VI. Building Foundations for Policy Dialogue****Medical brain drain in Ghana**

This project focuses on the determinants of brain drain of doctors from Ghana. Students and doctors will be surveyed and we hope to identify appropriate policy measure that could curb the migration of health care workers from Ghana. The project is still in the starting phase. A roundtable with doctors from Ghana has been organized and we are currently putting together a strong team as well as the outline of the project. (Global project)

**Switzerland: Migration**

One study on the impact of migration policy on migration in Switzerland has been completed and will be included in forthcoming volume 2 (see below).

**Norway: Return and circular migration**

One study on return and circular migration to and from Norway has been completed and will be included in forthcoming migration volume 2 (see below).

**Egypt: Return migration and investments**

One study on return migration and its impacts on investments in Egypt has been completed and will be included in forthcoming volume 2 (see below).

**The impact of brain drain on institutions**

Projects aim to study the impact of migration on institutions in developing countries. We are still in the starting phase; Maurice Schiff and one consultant have started to work on it. (Global project)

**The impact of brain drain on growth in small states**

Three papers have been drafted and presented about brain drain, growth and small states. The papers were presented in Washington in December 2006 and are currently under revision.

**AIDS and medical brain drain**

Two papers have been finalized based on the new database on medical brain drain. The first paper outlines the main characteristics of the data. The second paper explores the relationship between economic growth, medical brain drain and AIDS in Sub-Saharan Africa.

**Remittances and Stability and Stabilizing effects**

This project researches the stability and stabilizing impact of remittances, globally, on the regional level and on the country level. The research proposal was approved by RSB in January, and the consultant will start to work on the project in the next week. (Global project)

**Migration - Application of Gravity model**

Based on the new Sussex dataset on migration, we are analyzing the determinants of migration through the application of a gravity model. The researchers are currently working on this model. (Global project)