Overview

1. Introduction
2. Scene-Setter
3. Diaspora Contributions
4. IOM and Diaspora
5. Conclusion: The High Road Scenario
I: Introduction

2013 Migration Events

- UN High Level Dialogue on Migration & Development
  October 2013

- Post-2015 UN Development Agenda

- Post-2014 Population Conference (ICPD+20)
  - UNGA Special Session on ICPD Beyond 2014
Developing a Roadmap for Engaging Diasporas in Development

- **Rapid growth in Ministries / Departments for**
  - Diasporas
  - Citizens abroad
  - “Trans-national” communities

- **IOM response:**
  - This High-Level International Dialogue on Migration
  - IOM Handbook on Diaspora – 2012 (IOM & MPI)
## Countries with Ministries for Diasporas: more than 30

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Central and North America and the Caribbean</th>
<th>Europe</th>
<th>Asia and the Pacific</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>• Dominica</td>
<td>• Armenia</td>
<td>• Bangladesh</td>
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<tr>
<td>• Ecuador</td>
<td>• Azerbaijan</td>
<td>• India</td>
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<td>• El Salvador</td>
<td>• France</td>
<td>• Pakistan</td>
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<tr>
<td>• Haiti</td>
<td>• Georgia</td>
<td>• Philippines</td>
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<td></td>
<td>• Hungary</td>
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<td></td>
<td>• Romania</td>
<td>• Sri Lanka</td>
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<td></td>
<td>• Russia</td>
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<thead>
<tr>
<th>Central, West and Southern Africa</th>
<th>Middle East and North Africa</th>
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<tr>
<td>• Benin</td>
<td>• Algeria</td>
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<tr>
<td>• Cape Verde</td>
<td>• Egypt</td>
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<tr>
<td>• Central African Republic</td>
<td>• Iraq</td>
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<td>• Comoros</td>
<td>• Israel</td>
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<tr>
<td>• Guinea</td>
<td>• Lebanon</td>
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<td>• Guinea-Bissau</td>
<td>• Morocco</td>
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<td>• Mali</td>
<td>• Tunisia</td>
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<td>• Niger</td>
<td>• Yemen</td>
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<td>• Senegal</td>
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DMC Goals

- **Share:**
  - best practices
  - lessons learned
  - global initiatives

- **Create connections:**
  Ministers & top officials working on diasporas

- **Gather recommendations**
  For stakeholders’ effectiveness in policy, research & operations

- **Inform** 2013 HLD on Migration and Development
  On engaging the diaspora for development
II: Scene- Setter
Migration Mega-trend: One in Seven

7 billion Population | 1 billion Migrants

Urbanization: 50% +  Feminization: ca. 50%

214 million International
740 million Internal
## International Migrants in Context

### Population: Between 4th and 5th Largest Countries

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Country</th>
<th>Rank</th>
<th>Migrants</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Indonesia</td>
<td>4th</td>
<td>237 million</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>International Migrants</td>
<td></td>
<td>214 million*</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Brazil</td>
<td>5th</td>
<td>193 million</td>
</tr>
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</table>

### Economic Contribution: Size of Large GDPs

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Country</th>
<th>Rank</th>
<th>Remittances</th>
<th>Value</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Saudi Arabia</td>
<td>23 rd.</td>
<td>USD 434 billion</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Annual Migrant Remittances</td>
<td>24 th.</td>
<td>USD 400 billion*</td>
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<tr>
<td>Austria</td>
<td>28 th.</td>
<td>USD 379 billion</td>
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* Sources: World Bank
7 Migration Drivers

1. **DEMOGRAPHY**: North – ageing, South – youthful
2. **DEMAND** labour shortage vs. labour surplus
3. **DISPARITY** increasing: economic, social
4. **DISTANCE** shrinking: budget transportation
5. **DIGITAL REVOLUTION**: instant information
6. **DISASTERS**: natural & human-made, rapid & slow onset
7. **DREAMS**: life with dignity and prosperity.
III. Diaspora Contributions

- **Brain “circulation”**
  
  Well educated and well-connected diaspora: a *brain bank*
  - Remittances
  - Know-how
  - Contacts

- **Diaspora returns**
  - High-level of education (some subsidised by foreign govt)
  - Business experience
Transnational Communities as Development Actors

- **Human resources**
  - Skills and knowledge
  - Extended networks

- **Cultural and social capital**
  - Diverse societies that are dynamic and innovative
  - Enhances relations between countries

- **Economic capital**
  - Not just remittances & savings: *social remittances*
Challenge: Defining & Counting Diaspora

- 295 million: Migrants + foreign-born (OECD)
- 234 million: AU, India and China alone (Govt estimates)
- 17.76 million: result of IOM resettlements alone
- Other sources estimate much more: Methodology Unclear

Important: not an exact number – target engagement
Digital Revolution

- **Migration**: more than “A” to “B”

- **Social distance shrinks**: Modern technology

Benefits of diaspora networks – even without returns

- India
- South Africa
- The Philippines
The Opportunity

- Governments can offer incentives for return:
  - Favorable living & working conditions
  - Research grants
  - Career opportunities

- IOM Return of Qualified Nationals to Somalia:
  - more than 120 highly-qualified returnees
  - Building governmental, civic & private sector capacity
Diaspora and Humanitarian Crises

• Migration and humanitarian crises: intimately linked
  – crises can generate forced migration
  – forced migration can spark new crises - BUT

• Well – engaged and empowered diaspora important resource for resolving crises and recovery:
  – first responders to crises, first investors in reconstruction
IV: IOM & Diaspora: 62 years experience

- **Resettlement** – 14 million persons
  - Mostly refugees from armed conflicts

- **Labour Migration** – recruitment/job placement
  - e.g., 1365 Afghan experts from 31 countries through 10 different projects to take positions in ministries and private sector

- **Migrant returns** - re-building conflict-ravaged countries:
  - Return of Qualified Nationals: 3900 in last 10 yrs alone
  - Assisted Voluntary Returns and Reintegration: c. 35,000 a year
• **Protection** for labour migrants caught in crises
  – including proxy consular assistance
    for countries without representatives in crisis locations

• **Better understanding:**
  – 60+ diaspora surveys
  – 2013 World Migration Report focuses on migrants’ well being
  – ACP Observatory: focus on South-South mobility
Return of Qualified Nationals

... on a permanent, temporary or virtual basis to countries of origin

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Country</th>
<th>Number</th>
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<tbody>
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<td>Afghanistan</td>
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<tr>
<td>Uganda</td>
<td>127</td>
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<tr>
<td>Great Lakes</td>
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<td>Sudan</td>
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<td>Somalia</td>
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<td>Republic of Moldova</td>
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<td>Timor-Leste</td>
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<td>Iraq</td>
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<td>Western Balkans</td>
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<td>Ghana</td>
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<td>Morocco</td>
<td>5</td>
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<td>Sierra Leone</td>
<td>132</td>
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</table>
Diaspora Programmes by Region 2001-2012

- 1/3 in the European Economic Area (EEA)

- Central and West Africa: 15%
- East and Southern Africa: 20%
- Central and North America: 5%
- Middle East and North Africa: 5%
- South America: 6%
- European Economic Area: 33%
- Asia and the Pacific: 14%
- South-Eastern Europe, Eastern Europe and Central Asia: 2%
IOM’s 3E Strategic Diaspora Approach

Engage: Understanding and reaching out to diasporas

Enable: Maximising potential of transnational communities

Empower: Mobilizing transfer of skills and resources

RESULT: Resource Mobilization with a Human Face
Social – Human – Cultural – Financial
IOM 3Es: #1 - Engage

• **Gain understanding**
  – Diaspora socio-economic profile
  – Contact with country of origin: actual / interest
  – Surveys & Migration profiles: more than 60 by IOM

• **Reaching out**
  – Build trust
  – Enhance dialogue with diaspora
  – Outreach campaign
IOM 3Es: #2 - Enable

- **Promote conditions to maximize diaspora potential**
- **Promote respect for migrant rights**
  - Reduce vulnerability, incl. strengthening property rights
  - Social protection & access to essential services
  - Facilitate trade & investment
    - IOM pilot: Moroccan Belgian entrepreneurs - MEDMA 2
- **Strengthen institutional frameworks**
  - Supporting countries of origin in integrating their diaspora policies into national development plans
IOM 3Es: #3 - Empower

Support diaspora activities: Developing & Rebuilding

– Migration for Development in Africa (MIDA)
  • Strengthen institutional frameworks, e.g. Somalia

– African Great Lakes: support diasporas in European
  • Institution building
  • Training
  • Humanitarian causes

– Out-of-Country Voting and Registration (OCVR)
  • IOM support in 8 countries for South Sudan Referendum
V: Conclusion – A “High Road” Diaspora Policy Scenario

Policy for overseas citizens:

Shift from “controlling” to “courting”

- Help remove obstacles to mobility
- Encourages trans-national citizens to stay engaged in home and host societies
A “High Road” Diaspora Policy Scenario

1. Senior Diaspora Focal Point within Government
2. Political Rights for the Diaspora – OCVR, etc…
3. Government website devoted to diaspora matters
4. Diaspora Trade and Investment Missions
5. Regular official meetings with diaspora in main destination countries
6. Support “social remittance” transfer policy – diaspora engagement
7. Support diasporas in establishing networks
8. Support reduction of remittance costs
9. Govt. matching scheme for remittances earmarked for development
Diaspora Ministerial Conference
June 18 – 19, 2013
Geneva

FOCAL POINT
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