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Background Paper
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Round table 3: Enhancing Institutional and Policy Coherence and Promoting Partnerships

Session 3.2: Coherent Policy Planning and Methodology to Link Migration and Development

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Horizontal issues have been treated based on contributions provided by the International Labor Organization, the Office of the High Commissioner for Human Rights, the International Organization for Migration and the Center for Equal Opportunities and Opposition to Racism (Belgium).

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This background paper has been prepared by Government of Sweden in collaboration with the Task Force set up by the Belgian Government for the preparation of the first meeting of the Global Forum on Migration and Development (GFMD). The sole objective of this document is to inform and facilitate the discussion of Roundtable session 3.2 during this first GFMD meeting. It is based on open sources and does not aim to be exhaustive. The organizers do not accept any liability or give any guarantee for the validity, accuracy and completeness of the information in this document. The document does not necessarily reflect the views of the GFMD organizers or the governments or organizations involved in the Roundtable sessions. As the GFMD is an informal process, the document also does not involve any commitment from any of the parties using it in the GFMD discussions. Any reproduction, partial or whole, of this document should cite the source.

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Background paper – Session 3.2

Coherent Policy Planning and Methodology to Link Migration and Development

This paper serves as a basis for Roundtable session 3.2, *Coherent Policy Planning and Methodology to Link Migration and Development*. It aims, *inter alia*, 1) to provide a foundation for a common understanding of coherence between migration and development policies, 2) to describe the importance of policy coherence as it relates specifically to migration and development, 3) to give a brief overview of States' experiences in promoting policy coherence through various mechanisms and/or institutional arrangements, 4) to present a set of concrete recommendations for how to build an institutional infrastructure and create an environment conducive to coherent policy planning between migration and development policy areas at the national level, and finally, 5) to propose follow-up action to report on progress made.

The paper is based on a questionnaire that was distributed to all GFMD focal points in April, 2007.¹ The aim of the questionnaire was to gather information in order to present an overview of national experiences and lessons learned regarding efforts to promote policy coherence with the aim to enhance the developmental impact of migration and minimize the negative effects. Hence, the focus of this paper is not on migration and development policies *per se*, but on *how* governments and agencies have committed themselves and established formal and informal structures to bring migration and development policies and decisions closer to each other in a coherent manner. The questions in the questionnaire were formulated around six thematic clusters in order to provide a summary record of States' political commitment to, institutional arrangements for, and progress with regard to coherence between relevant parts of migration and development policies. The outline of this background paper broadly follows these clusters of questions. The analysis of the responses forms the basis for a set of preliminary recommendations for further consideration.

Section 1 introduces the concept of policy coherence and how it relates to migration and development; *Section 2* describes three categories of mechanisms to promote policy coherence and provides an overview of progress made based on the responses to the questionnaire; *Section 3* addresses the role of regional and international collaboration to promote policy coherence between migration and development; *Section 4* addresses national policy planning instruments (e.g. Poverty Reduction Strategies/PRSs in countries of origin, and country strategies for development cooperation in countries of destination) that have the potential to promote policy coherence. *Section 5* provides a set of recommendations for how States can achieve greater policy coherence and poses a number of questions to guide the Roundtable discussion; and *Section 6* offers proposals for follow-up action.

¹ Forty-five responses were received as of 15 June 2007, representing States from all regions. See *Annex I* for the questionnaire, *Annex II* for a list of the States who responded, and *Annex III* for a graphical representation of the results. N.B.: When referring to the responses to the questionnaire, percentages given in this paper reflect only the group of States who responded, and thus should not be interpreted as fully representative or pertaining to all States. References to particular responses and States are meant to provide illustrative examples that are relevant to the issues at hand, and do not necessarily reflect individual States' responses to the questionnaire as a whole.

The Migration-Development Nexus

Migration and development have long constituted separate and largely independent policy fields, often with divergent goals. Migration policymakers have predominantly focused on controlling migration in and outflows, while development policymakers have largely ignored migration as a development issue.

In recent years, however, governments, policy-makers, development practitioners and other actors have become increasingly cognizant of the ways in which men and women migrants contribute to development in both countries of origin and destination (often referred to as the migration-development nexus) as well as the root causes of migration. In countries of origin, migrants help to e.g. alleviate pressures on labor markets and contribute to development through remittances, the transfer of skills and knowledge acquired during migration, and through investments made by expatriate communities. In countries of destination, migrants contribute to development by e.g. filling labor shortages, by increasing demand for goods and services, and by contributing their entrepreneurial skills. However, making the most of these contributions by migrants will only be possible if women and men are able to exercise their human rights, seize opportunities and to fully develop their potential. Indeed the human dimension of migration cannot be dissociated from the economic, social and developmental dimensions. The promotion of human rights and, in particular, of the principles of equality and non discrimination constitutes an essential element of the discussion regarding the migration and development nexus. Migrants whose rights are respected are best able to make their contribution to the economy of destination countries and to act as agents for development for their countries of origin. Looking after the best interests of migrants and maximizing the positive and minimizing the negative consequences of migration for development and thus making progress towards achieving the Millennium Development Goals (MDG:s), will depend on the extent to which policymakers from different policy areas can identify and promote synergies between migration and development.

1. Policy coherence – linking migration and development

In the context of this paper, policy coherence refers to the systematic development of mutually reinforcing policies and decisions across government departments and agencies, as well as the promotion of synergies between different policy areas of relevance for migration and development, with the aim to maximize the impact on development. Policy coherence requires that development policy-makers recognize the importance of migration for achieving desired development outcomes and that migration policy-makers understand and consider the development impacts of migration policies. Policy coherence necessitates closer cooperation and coordination between relevant ministries, departments, and/or agencies. There is also a need to increase awareness about divergent, even competing, interests and goals between policies at national as well as international levels and to find constructive ways to deal with these. Thus, the overall goal of policy coherence is to achieve a more effective pursuit of the objectives of *both* migration and development policy domains, by raising the awareness about competing interests and ensuring that positive synergies are identified and maximized.

The need to improve coherence between migration and development policies has become increasingly apparent in recent years, not least because of the broader recognition of the migration-development nexus. In its 2005 report *Migration in an interconnected world: new directions for action*, the Global Commission on International Migration (GCIM) emphasized the need for improved coherence and strengthened capacity at the national level (in countries of origin as well as destination) with regard to the governance of international migration. This is

commonly referred to as a “whole of government” approach, i.e. in our case the coordination between ministries/departments within governments dealing with issues of relevance to migrants and migration, e.g. foreign relations, social protection and inclusion, trade, employment and decent work, human rights, gender equality, health, education and security.

The integration of a gender perspective into cooperation for coherent development and migration policies is an additional guarantee of their efficiency and sustainability. Factoring gender considerations into those policies does not mean redesigning them but rather looking at how to incorporate the specific needs, priorities and interests of female and male migrants.

While policy coherence is needed at the national, regional and international levels, policy

2. Mechanisms to promote coherence between migration and development policies

Achieving policy coherence between migration and development is by no means a simple task. The responses from the questionnaire clearly indicate that there is no single formula, tool, or comprehensive plan of action for promoting synergies between development and migration policies. Moreover, efforts to improve policy coherence involve stakeholders representing different areas of policymaking and is tied into particular political, social, economic and institutional contexts in countries of origin as well as destination. A recent study on mechanisms to promote policy coherence for development in general identified the following three categories that such mechanisms can be grouped into²:

- a) overall policy and political decision-making (i.e. political commitment)*
- b) government institutions and administration (i.e. forms of consultation and cooperation)*
- c) assessment and advisory capacity (i.e. financial, staff, and other resources)*

Efforts in all three areas are needed in order to improve policy coherence, and the three are also interrelated. Without a clear political commitment, it is unlikely that an institutional infrastructure will exist to facilitate policy coherence between migration and development. If such an infrastructure does exist, but migration policy makers are not aware of the consequences their policymaking has on development and vice versa, then there is no analytical basis for identifying synergies. Finally, if both a strong political commitment and efficient infrastructure for cooperation exist, but are not supported by adequate staff, financial and other resources, progress in achieving policy coherence will be difficult.

a) Overall policy and political decision making – the importance of political commitment

Political commitment is a precondition for policy action. With regard to migration and development, political commitment presupposes a recognition of the positive links (as well as an acknowledgement of the possible negative links) between migration and development. It also requires political will to address migration as an issue in development-relevant policy areas, as well as development concerns in migration policy. It may signal an intention to dedicate specific human, financial, and other resources to these issues. Political commitment can be manifested and communicated in a variety of ways (e.g. through a national policy plan, government declaration, official statement, etc.).

² The three mechanism are taken from CDPM (European Centre for Development Policy Management, Maastricht), ICEI (Instituto Complutense de Estudios Internacionales), Madrid, Triple Evaluations no. 2, *EU mechanisms that promote policy coherence for development: A scoping study* (2005).

A majority of States (70%) responded that their governments had officially declared that migration is important for development, and 59% reported that their governments had officially declared that development is important for migration. It is evident that the High-Level Dialogue on Migration and Development held in New York in September 2006 stimulated a political commitment from States. For many African and European States, the ministerial conferences in Rabat and Tripoli 2006 also generated further political commitment.

Seventy-one percent of the States who responded to the questionnaire reported that migration is identified as an issue in development-relevant policy areas. A number of States indicated that brain-drain and brain-gain, as well as remittances and the involvement of the Diaspora, are taken into consideration in the formulation of their development policies. Some States mentioned that the links between migration and development are increasingly being recognized, but have not yet been identified *as a formal policy priority*.

A majority of States (61%) also identified development as a prioritized issue in migration policy. Migration policy areas where development aspects are increasingly being considered include: return migration and re-integration, engaging Diasporas and promoting circular migration. Responses from a few States (Jamaica, the Netherlands, and Switzerland) also indicated that development concerns are implicit in the formulation of labor migration policies. Italy mentioned that more precise requests from Diasporas and countries of origin would help make development a more prioritized issue in the formulation of migration policy. A few States stressed that migration was connected to other issues such as security and human rights policy.

Only nine States (Brazil, Ecuador, El Salvador, France, Netherlands, Philippines, South Africa, Tunisia, and Uruguay) responded that they currently have a national policy plan or strategy for migration and development. The UK has developed a migration and development policy paper, which is owned by their Department for International Development (DFID). However, 21 States responded that they intend to develop a national policy for migration and development within the next three years, which is an indication of increased political commitment and recognition of the importance of these issues. Hungary emphasized that an officially adopted plan would constitute an essential basis for integrating migration into development planning processes. A number of States mentioned that their migration and development policies predate the emergence of a growing consensus concerning the migration-development nexus, and are therefore in the process of being revised.

While a relatively small number of States reported that they already have a national policy plan in place, several States have integrated migration in development policy, and development concerns in migration policies, in other ways. For example, a number of States promote measures to make migration a positive factor for development as well as to reduce brain drain (e.g. Czech Republic, Germany, Greece, Italy, Norway, Rwanda, and Switzerland). The Czech Republic explained that migration is already well integrated in its ODA policy as one of nine priority sectors/topics. Switzerland mentioned that the intention of their national policy to develop migration partnerships with key States is a way of bringing the two policy areas closer together. Azerbaijan does not have a national policy plan, but migration and development issues are taken into account in different government development programs, as well as in the State Migration Management Concept and the State Migration Program. Lithuania will establish a Development Cooperation Intra-governmental Commission (DCIC), consisting of high level officials, which will be responsible for policy coordination in development and other related matters.

b) Government institutions and administration – the need for resources, dialogue and collaboration

Institutional capacity, including mechanisms for cooperation and systematic dialogue, will to a large extent define how well a country can create coherence between its national policies and the roles of various ministries and agencies engaged in migration and development-related issues. As mentioned above, migration and development have until fairly recently been viewed as separate policy areas with independent and sometimes divergent goals, which means that ministries, departments and/or agencies responsible for each may not have developed institutional arrangements necessary for promoting synergies. Thus, it is important to establish an administrative environment and “culture” that promotes institutional cooperation.

A majority of States (63%) reported that they have a particular unit or department in charge of coordinating work on migration and development, and 57% of States responded that they have established focal points for migration and development within individual ministries, departments, and/or agencies. These focal points spanned a wide range of government ministries and departments, including ministries for foreign affairs, labor, interior, etc. Most States reported that the establishment of focal points within relevant parts of the government structure has been helpful in promoting and achieving greater coherence between migration and development policies and actions. A majority of States (70%) responded that the creation of a focal point specifically for the GFMD has contributed to improved policy consultations on migration and development within their countries. This is promising, as it suggests that participation in the GFMD provides a stimulus for States to establish mechanisms to address the policy implications of the migration-development nexus in a more structured manner. Thus, the preparatory process of the GFMD might in itself contribute to improved policy coherence.

Sixty-five percent of the States responded that those responsible for migration policy and development policy have *formal consultations* with one another. Such formal consultations take place on average every 1-3 months and are usually conducted in working groups, taskforces, and consultative council meetings. South Africa, for example, has recently established an inter-departmental committee on migration and development and emphasizes that regular participation and inputs into the meeting are critical. The Philippines has created a consultative council on overseas foreign workers (CCOFW) which is comprised of migration-related agencies as well as NGOs addressing migrant workers’ issues. In El Salvador, the issue of migration and development is part of the ministries’ Council meetings. Seventy-seven percent responded that those responsible for migration policy and development policy have *informal consultations* with one another. These informal consultations tend to take place more frequently (40 % of States responded that they take place every day and 23% that they take place every week), and are usually conducted through regular telephone and e-mail contacts.

Most States reported that they were satisfied with their consultative mechanisms. With regard to how consultative processes might be improved, better sharing of information, the institutionalization of frameworks for cooperation, and more regular mechanisms for consultations between involved ministries were mentioned by several States as important. Spain pointed out that inter-institutional coordination is important for e.g. *co-développement* project proposals, in order to ensure coherence among the various actors. Croatia suggested that it would be desirable to establish one particular unit to coordinate the work on migration and development and to nominate focal points for migration and development within all respective ministries and departments, and to have regular joint formal consultations between these. Panama emphasized the need to establish a permanent group comprising all relevant institutions for migration and development and referred to the progress made through the Social Council created in Panama,

which focuses on social inclusion. Austria mentioned the importance of consulting with NGOs active in the field of development and migration, and France stressed the need for specialized staff and teams working on migration and development issues.

It is a well known fact that it is often difficult to adapt institutional structures that have been in place for a long time to new realities, particularly when departments and/or ministries with different areas of responsibility have established clear political mandates, priorities and routines. In this respect, a number of States mentioned competing interests between different departments/ministries and competing political priorities as obstacles to effective consultation processes.

Some States emphasized the need for collaboration (both formal and informal) not only between civil servants but also at the political level. In Sweden, for example, the government makes decisions collectively – i.e. all ministers are responsible for Cabinet decisions even if their preparation falls under the responsibility of individual ministers and ministries. The principle of collective responsibility is ensured by a system of joint preparations through which all civil servants in relevant departments are obliged to consult regularly with one another and approve of decisions. Ethiopia reported that since 2006, all relevant institutions dealing with migration and development are obliged to prepare their own action plans and assign focal points within departments to follow up this work. This process is in turn evaluated each month at the department heads level in order to assess results and identify solutions for problems or obstacles faced in the process.

c) Assessment and advisory capacity – the need for increased awareness and knowledge

Adequate staff, financial and other resources are necessary preconditions for migration and development policies to be made more coherent, as are mechanisms and instruments to measure progress and identify obstacles to policy coherence. Moreover, adequate knowledge of the positive interlinkages between migration and development, as well as awareness about the possible negative linkages and contradicting objectives, is a key condition for integrating migration into development planning processes and for effective decision-making. Several States pointed to the need for further knowledge and analysis of the migration and development nexus (including more detailed assessments of the positive development impacts of migration) as a key condition for integrating migration into development planning processes.

The importance of better knowledge also applies to the gender and age aspects of migration and development. Male and female migrants, as well as migrants who are young and elderly, face different opportunities and vulnerabilities during their migration and acquire different resources (human and financial) that can serve the development of their countries of origin as well as destination. Migrating children also deserve specific attention. Thus, the integration of a gender and age perspective into the cooperation for coherent development and migration policies is crucial if these policies are to have their desired effect. Gender-disaggregated data is highly significant for being able to analyze and measure the impact of migration on poverty reduction and development.

Although half of the responding States reported that they have staff, financial or other resources available to specifically address links between migration and development as well as improved coherence with regard to policy planning, several States mentioned the need for additional human and financial resources, as well as the need for better institutional arrangements. A few States stressed the importance of a corresponding budget. Only seven States (Belgium, Brazil, El

Salvador, France, the Netherlands, Rwanda and Tunisia) responded that they have established a co-managed migration and development budget line.

Romania pointed out that it would be useful to have a clear picture of the migration situation and trends in each country, the impact of migration, as well as the consequent needs of a particular country, to be able to pursue improved policy coherence. Better knowledge of options and tools for maximizing the benefits of migration for development, as well as the identification of good practices already developed in the field, would also be useful.

3. Regional and international collaboration

Bilateral and regional initiatives to promote policy coherence between migration and development exist beyond the national level. Several States are engaged in discussions and strategic planning processes within regional frameworks, such as the Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN), Caribbean Community (CARICOM), Economic Community of West African States (ECOWAS), Economic Community of Central African States (CEEAC), European Union (EU), South African Development Community (SADC), and Southern Common Market (MERCOSUR).

Several States mentioned that international organizations also have a role to play in bringing together policymakers and facilitating discussion and debate, promoting international cooperation and burden-sharing, formulating policy recommendations, disseminating knowledge and good practices, and raising general awareness of the positive linkages between migration and development as well as the need for policy coherence between the two. A number of States also saw a role for international organizations in the collection, analysis and dissemination of information on migration and development to aid in policymaking, and in assessing global, regional and country-specific migration trends. International organizations can also assist in the development of viable institutional mechanisms for implementation at the national level.

4. Examples of national planning instruments for the promotion of policy coherence between migration and development

This section will focus on national policy planning instruments that have the potential to promote coherence not only at the national level but also *between* States, regions and multilateral organizations. As both migration and development have international relevance; governments, regional bodies and networks, and multilateral organizations all have a role to play in promoting and securing policy coherence at the international level. Below are examples of national planning instruments with a potential to promote inter-governmental coherence for enhancing the developmental impact of migration.

Strategies for poverty reduction and development

National strategies and plans for poverty reduction and development (such as Poverty Reduction Strategies/PRSPs) reflect the degree of political commitment to the migration and development nexus and also show how migration is conceptualized and approached by governments. These documents, and the processes through which they are negotiated and formulated, may also be important tools for the promotion of poverty reduction and development through migration policies. In their paper, the World Bank has reviewed more than 50 PRSPs from different regions, with the aim to assess the attention paid to migration (*see Annex V*). The World Bank's paper states that "if migration is relevant and brought into countries' PRSPs, then it forces policy makers to link migration to other priorities, and to make explicit the identification and planning of related

policies.” The paper shows that there is considerable variation between countries and regions with regard to the extent to which migration is included in PRSs.

Thirteen States responded to the questionnaire that they have integrated migration in the formulation of development plans and/or strategies for poverty reduction. In Ethiopia, for example, the important contribution to development made by Diaspora groups is reflected in the national development plan. Based on the experience of two earlier PRSs, Ghana’s planning of its third PRS includes an ambitious attempt to integrate migration and development at all levels (*see Annex IV*).

Country strategies for development cooperation

The integration of migration concerns in country analyses and in the subsequent formulation of Country Strategies for bilateral development cooperation can help to highlight the importance of and facilitate policy coherence between migration and development, as part of the overall goal of contributing to poverty reduction. When migration is given more prominence in Country Strategies, it becomes much easier to find ways to maximize synergies and to avoid counterproductive decisions and measures.

Linking national instruments: PRSs and Country Strategies

Country-led approaches to development cooperation, in accordance with the Paris Declaration, means that national strategies and plans for poverty reduction (such as the PRSPs) form the basis for the dialogue between partner country governments and donors (bilateral as well as multilateral). Funding is allocated to poverty reduction priorities identified by partner governments. When migration is part of the PRSs, the dialogue between donor and partner countries can include considerations about measures to promote the positive development impact of migration and to limit possible negative effects. If migration is not included – such discussions are more difficult to pursue. Hence, the visibility of migration in PRSP:s and similar documents is a very significant factor for the possibility to use development cooperation to support the developmental potential of migration and also to help counteracting plausible negative effects.

5. Recommendations and questions for consideration

Promoting coherence between migration and development policies at the national, regional and international levels will require substantial rethinking of existing institutional set-ups to address the current, common segmentation across ministries, institutions and organizations. A key element of reform is finding ways to increase the flow of effective and relevant communication (formal and informal) among various actors, including ministries, migration authorities and aid agencies.

In order for States to achieve greater policy coherence between migration and development, the following recommendations are proposed for consideration and discussion:

- 1) *Ensure political commitment and shared responsibility for policy coherence.* This is essential to initiate the process of working towards policy coherence and for continued, broad-based support and follow-up throughout the process.
- 2) *Establish focal points for migration and development within relevant ministries, departments and/or agencies.* This will help to clarify responsibilities and provide an entry-point for information-sharing and communication between ministries, departments and agencies. However for these focal points to fulfill their function effectively, there is a need to ensure, firstly, that the

various focal points are regularly in contact with each other at the national level and secondly, that these focal points are policy makers or, at least, that they regularly report to policy makers.

3) *Establish formal and informal mechanisms to enable those responsible for migration and development policies in relevant ministries, departments and/or agencies to communicate and consult with one another on ways to promote synergies between their respective policies and decisions.* Formal institutionalized frameworks for cooperation can allow for review of progress and future planning, while informal consultative processes can allow for brainstorming, exchange of ideas and experiences, etc. It is important that these consultations take place at all levels of government.

4) *Produce a national policy and action plan (or similar) on how to promote synergies between migration and development policies and actions.* This should communicate the need for development policymakers to consider migration implications and migration policymakers to think about development implications of their respective policies. Bureaucratic routines and practices are often hard to break. A policy plan can be an important stimulus for policymakers who might otherwise stick to these established practices. Even when it may be premature to produce a national policy plan, working papers on the subject may be useful as a starting point.

5) *Allocate sufficient resources (personnel, financial and other) to migration and development.*

6) *Raise awareness among public institutions on the migration development nexus, including ensuring sufficient knowledge among relevant policy makers.*

7) *Develop a set of good practices on the promotion of policy coherence.*

8) *Provide accurate information to Diaspora groups to enable their participation in migration and development-related projects.* Gender-disaggregated data is important to better measure and analyze the impact of migration on development, and to design policies that correspond to diasporas' expectations and needs as well as to the gender specific needs of beneficiaries in the communities and countries of origin.

The following questions, divided into three themes, are posed to guide the discussion during the roundtable. However, these do not represent an exhaustive list of issues to be discussed:

1. Political commitment and decision-making

- How can States secure political commitment for policy coherence?
- Would the promotion of collective decision-making in general, and within the areas of migration and development specifically, be feasible within your government structure? Would this be a way to enhance policy coherence?
- How can competing interests between policy areas be sorted out?

2. Mechanisms to promote policy coherence between migration and development

- Which mechanisms are the most important for promoting policy coherence? Are there others which have not been addressed in this paper?
- How can consultative processes between involved ministries, departments and agencies be improved? What obstacles to effective consultation remain?

3. National planning instruments promoting coherence between migration and development

- What steps would be needed to integrate migration into development planning processes?

6. Follow-up: reporting progress on policy coherence

The questionnaire and background paper have aimed to identify specific measures, initiatives, and institutions which are essential to enhancing coherence between migration and development policies. However, there may be other relevant aspects of policy coherence that have not been addressed in this paper. Clearly, however, policy coherence for migration and development will involve different institutional arrangements, constellations, and cooperation mechanisms depending on national contexts and priorities.

Although there are no simple solutions or tools for successful policy coherence involving migration and development, it is nonetheless evident that there is a need to discuss these issues further and to allow States to learn from each others' experiences. In order to bring additional substance to a continued discussion, it would be useful for States to report at the second meeting of the GFMD on the progress made towards greater policy coherence. This may be done through a follow-up survey before the next GFMD and a subsequent progress report with analysis of the responses. A working group should be established with one or two Governments taking the lead to prepare and present the analysis.

ANNEX I – Preparatory Questionnaire for Session 3.2 of the First Meeting of the Global Forum on Migration and Development

Migration and development

States, policy makers, development practitioners and other actors have in recent years become increasingly cognizant of the positive linkages between migration and development. Migration is no longer predominantly discussed and analyzed as a consequence of poverty, inadequate employment opportunities, conflict and other manifestations of poor development. The importance of addressing the root causes of migration (e.g. conflict and poverty) has not diminished, but the contributions migrants make to the development in their home countries (through e.g. remittances, investments, the work of diaspora groups, circular migration, and the transfer of valuable knowledge and skills) have gained increased attention. Migration is now generally viewed as an important vehicle for development, and the consideration of various ways to promote and enhance the developmental impact of migration is now a central theme in national and international discussions.

In line with the increased emphasis on the positive developmental impacts of migration, many States have begun to integrate migration into national development plans and poverty reduction strategies. In turn, development concerns have increasingly been taken into consideration in the formulation of migration policies, with a view toward promoting mutually beneficial effects in both origin and destination countries.

Policy coherence

In order to maximize the positive effects and minimize the negative effects of migration, there is a need for increased coherence between migration and development policies. In this context, policy coherence refers to the systematic promotion of mutually reinforcing policy actions across government departments and agencies, as well as the promotion of synergies between migration and development policies.

The questionnaire: methodology

The aim of this survey is to gather information regarding the steps States have taken towards promoting and achieving greater coherence between migration and development policies.

The questions have been formulated in order to solicit short and comparable answers. The questionnaire is divided into five thematic clusters in order to facilitate the analysis of the responses.

Questionnaire: Session 3.2

1. The concept of policy coherence

a. Is the description of policy coherence provided above in accordance with your views on policy coherence? Yes No

b. If not, please explain briefly.

2. Policy commitment

a. In your country, is migration identified as an issue in development-relevant policy areas? Yes No

Please explain briefly.

b. Is migration identified as a prioritized issue in any of the following development-relevant policy areas? Please check all areas that apply.

Trade Agriculture Finance Labour Education Health Social affairs
Other

c. If not an issue of priority, what steps would be needed to make migration a priority in development-relevant policy areas? Please explain briefly

d. In your country, is development identified as a prioritized issue in migration policy? Yes No

Please explain briefly.

e. If not, what steps would be needed to make development a priority in migration policy?

f. Has your Government officially declared that migration is important for development (e.g. official policy, government declaration, official statement, etc.)?

Yes No

Please explain briefly

g. Has your Government officially declared that development is important for migration (e.g. official policy, government declaration, official statement, etc.)?

Yes No

Please explain briefly.

h. Do you have a national policy plan and/or strategy for migration and development?

Yes No

i. If you do not currently have a national policy plan for migration and development, do you intend to develop one within the next three years?

Yes No

j. If you do not currently have a national policy plan for migration and development, have you integrated migration in development policy, and development issues in migration policies in other ways? Yes No

If yes, how? Please explain briefly.

3. Institutional capacity and forms of collaboration (formal and informal)

a. Which ministries, departments and/or agencies are responsible for migration, development and aid-related issues respectively in your country?

Migration: _____

Development: _____

Aid-related: _____

b. Is there a particular unit/department in charge of coordinating work on migration and development in your respective ministries, departments and/or agencies?

Yes No

If yes, please specify the name of the department/unit in each and briefly describe its role.

c. Has the government established focal points³ for migration and development within individual ministries, departments, and/or agencies in your country? Yes No

If yes, within what ministries, departments, agencies, and/or units, and at what level? Does the focal point consist of an individual or a section within a ministry/department/agency? Please provide details.

d. If you have established focal points for migration and development within relevant parts of the government structure (e.g. ministries, departments and/or agencies), have they been helpful to achieve greater policy and institutional coherence? Yes No

Please explain briefly.

e. Has the creation of a focal point specifically for the GFMD, or the consultation that was made through the first questionnaire, contributed to achieving/launching improved consultations on migration and development within your government? Yes No

f. If you have not established focal points, do you have plans to establish focal points? Yes No

If not, do you have another structure for collaboration, and if so, please explain briefly.

³ This should not include the focal points created for the preparation of the GFMD if these focal points are only in charge of receiving and disseminating information related to the GFMD.

g. Do those responsible for migration policy and development policy have formal consultations with one another? Yes No

If yes, approximately how often?

- Every week
- Every month
- Every 1-3 months
- Every 3-6 months
- Once per year

How does these formal consultative processes work (e.g. working groups, taskforces, common action plans, etc.)?

Do these formal consultations also include policy makers from migration and development related fields? Please check which fields apply.

- Trade
- Agriculture
- Finance
- Labour
- Education
- Health
- Social affairs
- Other

h. How do you ensure that these formal consultative processes remain flexible and dynamic over time?

i. Do those responsible for migration policy and development policy have informal consultations with one another? Yes No

If yes, approximately how often?

- Daily
- Every week
- Every month
- Every 1-3 months
- Every 3-6 months
- Once per year

How does this consultative process work (e.g. regular telephone contacts, meetings, e-mail correspondence/lists, sharing of information/documentation, etc.)?

Do these consultations also include policy makers from migration and development related fields? Please check which fields apply.

- Trade
- Agriculture
- Finance
- Labour
- Education
- Health
- Social affairs
- Other

j. How can the consultative process between involved ministries, departments and agencies in your country be improved? What progress has been made to date? What obstacles to effective consultation remain? Please explain briefly.

4. Resources

a. Are resources (staff, financial or other) available to specifically address links between migration and development as well as coherence with regard to policy planning? Yes No

b. If yes, what kinds of resources (staff, financial or other)?

c. Has the government established a co-managed migration and development budget line? Yes No

If yes, please explain briefly for what purposes it has been used so far.

d. If not, what kinds of resources would be needed? Please explain briefly.

5. Concrete examples of the inclusion of migration and development in policy planning processes

a. Does your country integrate migration in the formulation of development plans and/or strategies/plans for poverty reduction (PRSPs or similar)? Yes No Does not apply

If yes, please specify in what form.

b. Does your country integrate migration in the formulation of country strategies for development cooperation? Yes No Does not apply

If yes, please specify in what form.

c. What steps would be needed to integrate migration into development planning processes (e.g. better knowledge of the migration-development nexus, financial and other resources, policy plan, other)? Please explain briefly.

6. Bilateral and regional collaboration

a. Beyond coherence at the national level, do common initiatives to promote policy coherence (migration and development) exist between your country and other countries in your particular region, or in other regions? Yes No

b. If yes, what do these initiatives focus on (e.g. policy planning, strategic planning, programmatic planning, field projects, development of laws/regulations, etc.)? Please briefly explain what has been achieved so far.

c) Do you see a role for international organizations to assist in achieving greater policy coherence between migration and development policies on national and international levels? Yes No

Please explain briefly.

ANNEX II – Responding States

The following States submitted responses to the questionnaire distributed to all Focal Points of the GFMD:

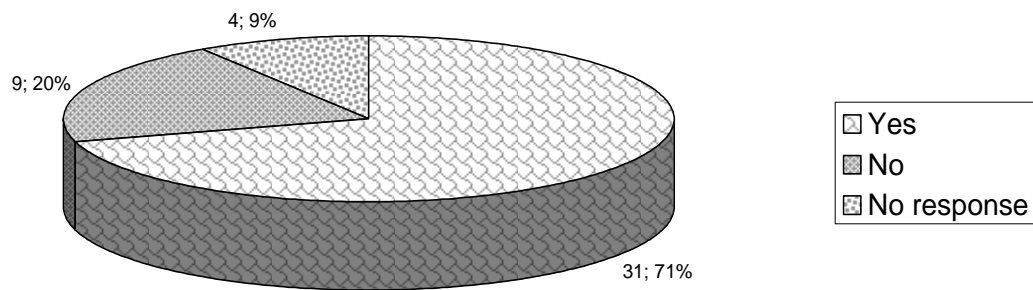
Austria	Rwanda
Azerbaijan	Slovakia
Belgium	South Africa
Brazil	Spain
Bulgaria	Suriname
Burkina Faso	Sweden
Congo	Switzerland
Croatia	Tanzania
Czech Republic	Tunisia
Democratic Republic of the Congo	United Kingdom
Ecuador	Uruguay
El Salvador	
Estonia	
Ethiopia	
France	
Georgia	
Germany	
Ghana	
Greece	
Hungary	
Italy	
Jamaica	
Japan	
Latvia	
Lithuania	
Malaysia	
Morocco	
Mauritius	
Netherlands	
Norway	
Panama	
Peru	
Philippines	
Romania	

Total: 45

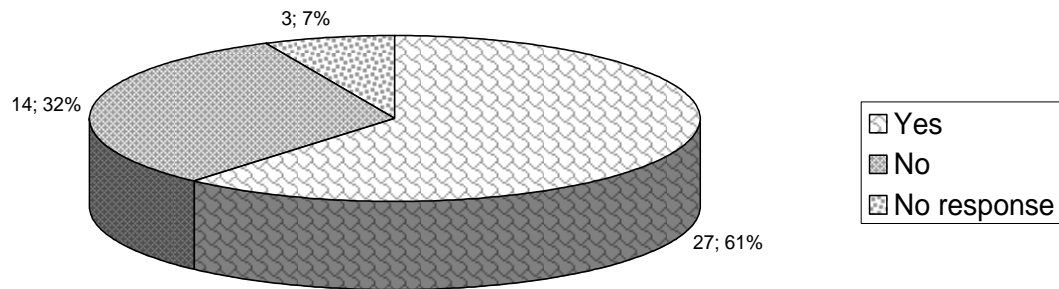
ANNEX III – Graphical Representation of Responses to the Questionnaire

N.B.: The following charts display both numerical values and percentages, i.e. X number; X percent of the total number of States that responded to each question

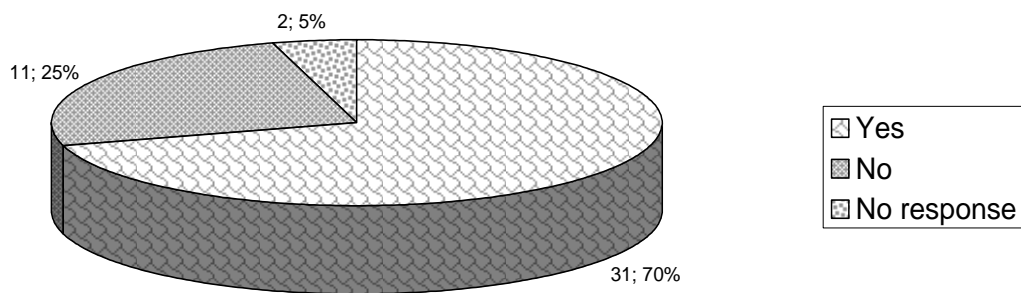
In your country, is migration identified as an issue in development-relevant policy areas?



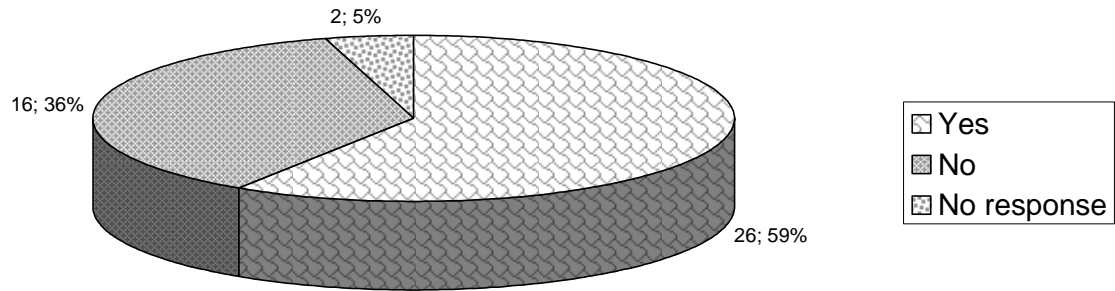
In your country, is development identified as a prioritized issue in migration policy?



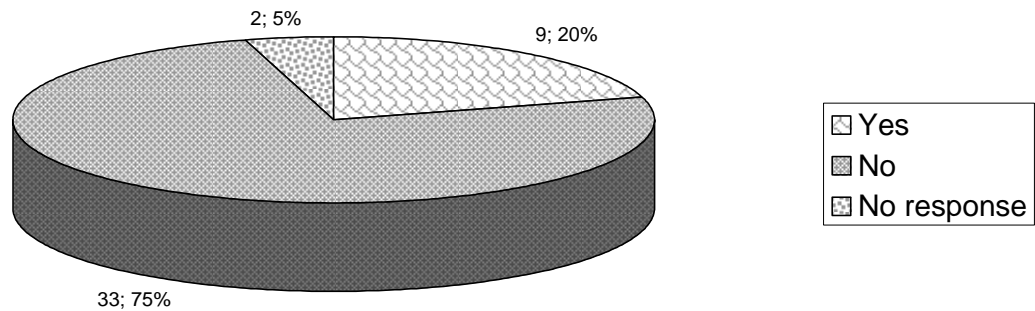
Has your Government officially declared that migration is important for development (e.g. official policy, government declaration, official statement, etc.)?



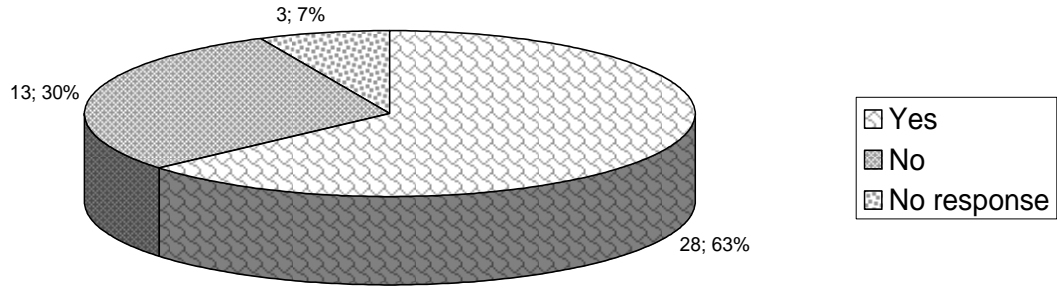
Has your Government officially declared that development is important for migration (e.g. official policy, government declaration, official statement, etc.)?



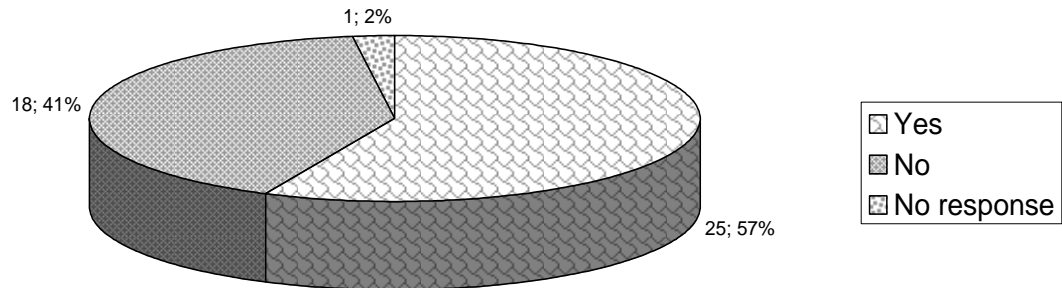
Do you have a national policy plan and/or strategy for migration and development?



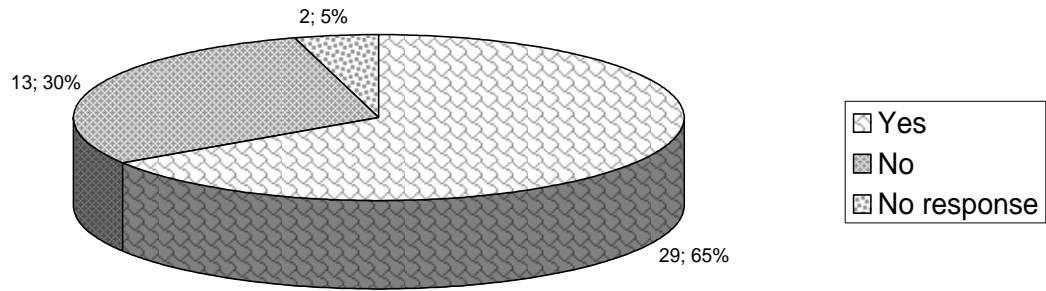
Is there a particular unit/department in charge of coordinating work on migration and development in your respective ministries, departments and/or agencies?



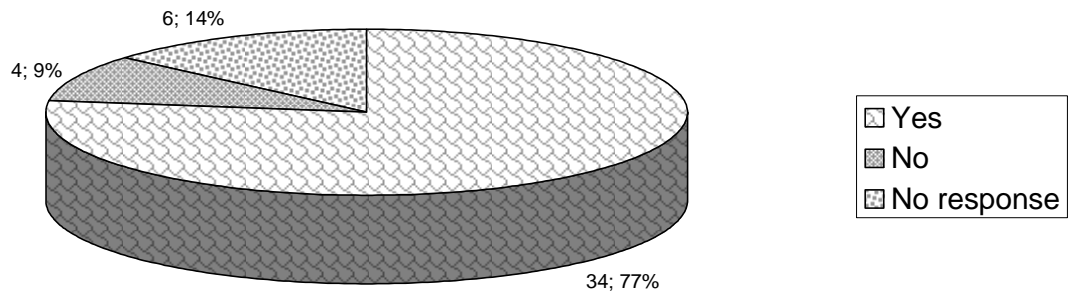
Has the government established focal points for migration and development within individual ministries, departments, and/or agencies in your country



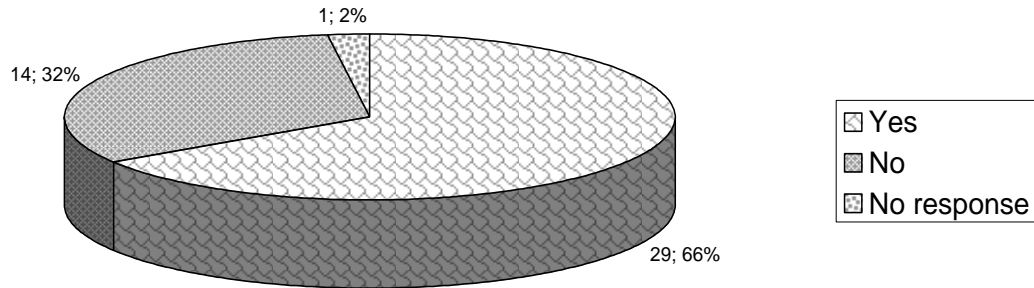
Do those responsible for migration policy and development policy have formal consultations with one another?



Do those responsible for migration policy and development policy have informal consultations with one another?



Beyond coherence at the national level, do common initiatives to promote policy coherence (migration and development) exist between your country and other countries in your particular region, or in other regions?



ANNEX IV - Towards an Institutional Framework for Coherent Migration and Development Policy Planning in Developing Countries: the Case of Ghana

Isaac F. Mensa-Bonsu,
Director of Plan Coordination, National Development Planning Commission, Ghana

Elizabeth Adjei
Director, Ghana Immigration Service

1.0 INTRODUCTION

There appears to be a consensus among the migration and development communities that there exist links between migration and development. Several national and international institutions have contributed towards the identification and characterization of these links. Based on the revelations from these efforts, there seems to be a general agreement that, when properly managed, migration can deliver major development benefits. In this vein, the International Organization for Migration (IOM), for instance, devoted one of the International Dialogue on Migration series to *Mainstreaming Migration into Development Agendas* (IOM, 2005). The International Development Committee of the House of Commons (UK), also came up with recommendations on *How to make migration work for poverty reduction* (House of Commons International Development Committee, 2004). The Commission of EU, in its communication to the Council, the European Parliament, the European Economic and Social Committee and the Committee of the Regions of 1 September 2005 (COM 2005 – 390), for instance, put forward some new initiatives to improve the impact of migration on development. The Commission went further to develop a package of practical measures to make remittances easier, enhance the role of the diasporas in their home countries, encourage circular migration and return to the country of origin and, to mitigate the adverse effects of brain drain.

In Ghana, some of the international efforts to promote the development role of migration are being piloted. One of such initiatives is the IOM's MIDA Italy-Ghana Project. The project seeks to contribute to the socio-economic development of Ghana through the identification and transfer of skills, financial and other resources of the Ghanaian migrants in Italy and the promotion of partnerships between hosting and origin communities. There is also an IOM pilot project to help mitigate the effects of brain drain in the health sector of Ghana, called MIDA Health Ghana. It is a brain gain initiative. One of the principal objectives of the MIDA Health Ghana project is to utilize available skills, expertise and experience of the Ghanaian Migrant Health Professionals (GMHPs) in the Netherlands and possibly other European countries to the benefit of the Ghanaian health sector. It seeks to build networks with the Ghanaian Diaspora thereby stimulating cooperation with health care institutions in Ghana and the Netherlands. In addition to these, there are some NGO initiatives that seek to promote the return and re-integration of Ghanaian professionals who train in Germany.

What appears missing in Ghana is an institutional framework that would promote coordination and collaboration among the major stakeholders to ensure that migration contributes more significantly to growth and poverty reduction efforts. The development impacts of migration have to be engineered with institutional efforts coordinated through a national development framework. What appears to be critical now is for developing countries, such as Ghana, to put in place the right institutional structures with the requisite capacity to take advantage of the global opportunities and to mobilize national initiatives, to make migration one of the essential

development tools. This is not a simple matter, since it has been documented that the institutional factor is one of the critical development challenges in developing countries, particularly those in Africa. This paper is therefore a contribution to the search for institutional structure and mechanisms to manage migration for growth and poverty reduction in developing countries.

By its very nature, international migration is a multidimensional phenomenon with social, economic, political and environmental aspects. There is therefore the need for a multidisciplinary approach to migration and development planning. Dealing with migration involves different Ministries or Sectors within the country. Migration policies affect other sectors and other sector policies also affect migration, hence the need for policy coherence to ensure mutual reinforcement.

Another fact about international migration is that it involves more than one country. Thus, managing international migration for development is beyond a single nation. Promoting coherent migration and development policy planning therefore presents three serious institutional challenges:

- ❖ How do we ensure institutional coordination at the national level?
- ❖ How do we promote international collaboration or partnerships?
- ❖ How do we develop capacity for the foregoing?

This paper is aimed at proposing an institutional framework and mechanisms for promoting institutional coordination, developing and strengthening partnerships with other countries or international institutions and, developing institutional capacity for policy coherence within the context of Ghana.

2.0 PROMOTING INSTITUTIONAL COORDINATION

Institutional coordination is required to ensure coherence between migration policy and development policies of the other sectors of the economy. It demands an appropriate institutional architecture that will promote collaboration and cooperation. A number of issues can, however, be raised:

- Which institution should play the lead role in managing migration for development?
- Should a unit be established within an existing Ministry or should a new Ministry be established?
- Should migration be mainstreamed into the activities of an existing Ministry, without any special unit being set up?
- Should a new institution, such as a Commission, be established above the existing Ministries with the responsibility to manage migration for development?

In view of the great development potential of migration for the country, and the fact that several ministries are involved, an independent body may be required to manage migration for growth and poverty reduction. Perhaps a Presidential Commission (Migration Commission) could be established, just like Ghana AIDS Commission or Energy Commission. Such a Commission will require legal backing through an Act of Parliament.

Another institutional requirement for managing migration for development in developing countries such as Ghana, is to develop a comprehensive policy framework to integrate migration and development. Such a policy framework will harmonize institutional activities and promote coordination and synergy. A comprehensive migration policy does not exist in Ghana, and that reflects the state of migration and development planning in the country. Ghana has a national

population policy. However, it only gives scanty attention to international migration, in two short paragraphs. The first step towards policy coherence will therefore be to formulate a development-oriented migration policy. The policies of other sectors or institutions will then have to be revised to ensure coherence with the migration policy. In countries such as Ghana, where a decentralized planning system operates, there is the need to promote policy coherence between national and local level institutions.

3.0 BUILDING PARTNERSHIPS WITH THE INTERNATIONAL COMMUNITY

There are enhanced efforts at the international and regional levels to promote cooperation among migrant sending and migrant receiving countries. Ghana, just like any other developing country, needs to position itself to be able to derive maximum benefits from the opportunities presented by regional and international institutions, within existing partnership arrangements, to implement migration policies that will lead to growth and poverty reduction. Ghana, for instance, is committed to the following:

- The Joint Africa-EU Declaration on Migration and Development of November 2006
- The High Level dialogue on Migration and Development initiated in New York in September 2006
- The Rabat Action Plan and Declaration of July 2006
- The United Nations General Assembly Resolution No. 60/277 on International Migration and Development of 7 April 2006
- The International Convention on the Protection of the Rights of All Migrant Workers and members of their families which entered into force in July 2003
- The political Dialogue between the EU and ACP countries as set out in Articles 8 and 13 of the Cotonou Agreement of June 2000

The issue raised is, how can Ghana operate within these institutional arrangements to promote migration for development? Perhaps what is required is for the country to prepare a national Plan of Action (PoA) for the implementation of the agreements. The PoA could then be integrated into a national development-oriented migration policy. This has not been achieved yet and remains a challenge.

At the national level, there are institutional arrangements with Development Partners (DPs) operating in the country, such as the Paris Declaration on AID Effectiveness. This includes, for instance, strengthening partner countries' national development strategies and associated operational frameworks (e.g., planning, budgeting, and performance assessment frameworks). It therefore provides opportunities for support towards migration and development planning. Ghana also organizes annual consultative group meetings (CG) for dialogue with the development partners. That also presents opportunities for dialogue on the resources and results of the previous year's development efforts and the way forward. This year, 2007, for the first time, the issue of migration has been raised as a missing link in the development framework of Ghana at the CG meeting. In June this year (2007), EU Migration Mission was also in Ghana. The main objective of the Mission was to deepen the political dialogue on migration issues between EU and Ghana according to article 13 of the ACP-EU Partnership Agreement. All these are major developments towards eliciting political will for promoting the development role of migration in the country.

4.0 INSTITUTIONAL DEVELOPMENT

The issue to be considered is, does Ghana, like any other developing country, have the institutional capacity to plan and manage migration for development? Capacity development issues relate to:

- Financial Resources for planning and implementing the required policies and programmes, and for carrying out research to support policy
- Skills/Expertise for managing migration for development
- Tools and methodology, eg.:
 - Planning: Data collection and management, models for forecasting, assessment techniques, etc
 - Policy Formulation: approaches and methodology
 - Monitoring: identification of indicators, methodology for monitoring, etc
 - Evaluation: assessment of migration impact on development, development impact on migration, etc
- Legal/Regulatory framework: preparation of new laws and regulations, tools and equipment for controlling irregular migrants, etc

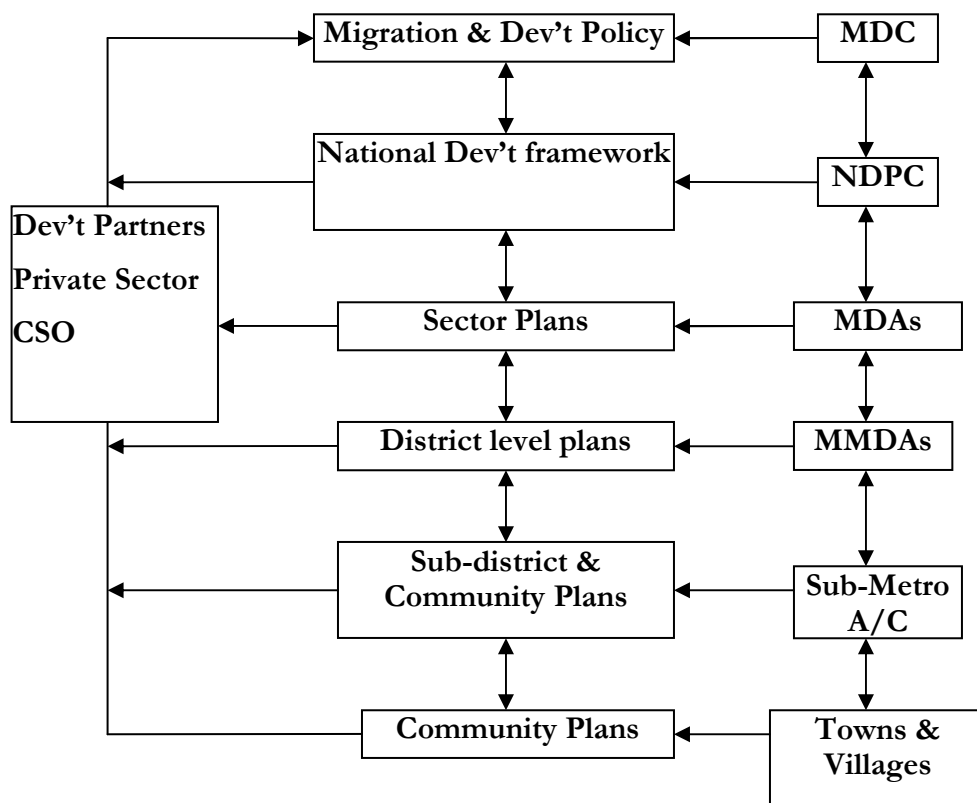
A capacity development programme will have to be designed to assist the existing or proposed institutions to manage migration for development. A national needs assessment will be required to be able to prioritize the capacity development needs.

5.0 IMPLEMENTATION OF PROPOSALS

The following implementation strategies are proposed:

1. Formation of a national task force for migration and development to be facilitated by the national focal person with the support of the National Development Planning Commission
2. National Orientation and consensus building for a vision and strategies involving both state and non-state actors to be facilitated by the national task force
3. Preparation of national strategies to manage migration for growth and poverty reduction, with clear policy guidelines and plan of action, including institutional framework for implementation and clear timelines, to be facilitated by the task force
4. Implementation of national migration and development action plan to be facilitated by the Ghana Migration Commission
5. Integration of national migration strategies and action plan into development frameworks at the national level to be facilitated by the National Development Planning Commission eg. Preparation of national 10-year development plan, implementation of Growth and Poverty Reduction Strategy
6. Integration of national migration action plan into setoral policies and development strategies to be facilitated by the National Development Planning Commission with the support of the Ghana Migration Commission
7. Mainstreaming migration and development indicators into existing national frameworks for monitoring and evaluation reporting such as the APR, CG Matrix, MDDBS Triggers and targets, PRSC Matrix, etc to be facilitated by the National Development Planning Commission, Ghana Migration Commission, and the Ministry of Finance and Economic Planning
8. Regular review of migration policy with inputs from monitoring and evaluation as well as research outcomes.

These proposals are in line with Figure 1 which presents a proposed framework for mainstreaming migration into the development frameworks of Ghana to ensure that migration contributes to growth and poverty reduction. Both state and non-state actors are required to help implement the proposals. The development partners will operate within both multilateral and bilateral cooperation arrangements to contribute to the preparation and implementation of a national strategy for managing migration for development. Their activities can be extended to all levels of the decentralized planning system of Ghana. Under the current situation where private sector led development is being promoted in Ghana, the government will mainly have to play a facilitation role for the private sector operators. Civil Society Organizations, both within and outside the country, will also have a very important role to play in the design and implementation of strategies to enhance the development impact of migration.



Proposed Institutional Architecture and Mechanism for Mainstreaming Migration in Development Planning in Ghana⁴

⁴ Migration and Development Commission (MDC), National Development Planning Commission (NDPC), Ministry Departments and Agencies (MDAs), Metropolitan, Municipal and District Assemblies (MMDAs), Sub-Metropolitan Level (Sub-Metro), Civil Society Organizations (CSO)

6.0 CONCLUSION

There is a huge opportunity for developing countries, including Ghana, to manage migration for growth and poverty reduction. The developed countries appear ready to partner with developing countries to ensure that there will be mutual benefits for both the sending and receiving countries. What appears missing in many developing countries, especially those in Africa, is the requisite institutional framework to utilize available opportunities to manage migration for development. Efforts need to be geared towards developing the institutional capacity to formulate and implement appropriate policies and strategies to promote the development role of migration. An appropriate institutional framework will ensure policy coherence at all levels, both national and international. Multilateral and bilateral institutions operating in developing countries could contribute through enhanced political dialogue with the governments of those countries. The key success factors are political commitment and Resource mobilization, both human and financial, to implement the foregoing recommendations.

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ANNEX V – The Role of Migration in National Development Strategies: A Review of Poverty Reduction Strategies⁵

Document prepared by the World Bank

1. INTRODUCTION

Migration is broadly recognized as an important factor in development processes amongst international development organizations. More specifically, there is a growing consensus concerning the importance of migration in achieving development outcomes, as well as attention to the risks associated with migration at the individual, community or country levels.⁶ The increased awareness has been accompanied by an increase in policy discussions in a more limited fashion, due to a number of factors that have remained unexplored.

This note reviews Poverty Reduction Strategies (PRS) to assess the level and nature of migration treatment in development strategies in low income countries, and how these linkages are translated into policy actions. This note examines the role of migration in PRSPs by reviewing all available strategies for 53 countries from 2001 until 2007 (May).⁷ Since the role of migration in development strategies has evolved over time, this note reviews the changing importance and the nature of the migration agenda in PRSPs by examining corresponding evaluation reports for selected countries. In some cases, other sources of information are used to examine how the

⁵ This paper was prepared by the World Bank Poverty Reduction Group as an input for the Global Forum on Migration and Development Session 3.2 on integration of migration into national development strategies. The team included Luca Barbone, Director Poverty Reduction Group, Edmundo Murrugarra and Catalina Herrera. The views expressed in this paper represent those of the authors, and do not necessarily reflect the views of the World Bank, or those of its member governments. Please email comments to Edmundo Murrugarra (emurrugarra@worldbank.org). Any reproduction, partial or whole, of this document should cite the source.

⁵ This perspective has been discussed in a World Bank review “The Role of the World Bank in the International Migration Agenda: Managing Risks and Enhancing Benefits,” World Bank Migration Working Group (2006).

⁵ The PRSPs reviewed for this note include most countries across regions between 2001 (the earliest PRSP) and 2007. The Annex contains the exact dates of the covered PRSPs, across regions: Africa (Benin, Bhutan, Burkina Faso, Cameroon, Burundi, Cape Verde, Central African Republic, Chad, Ethiopia, Gambia, Ghana, Guinea, Kenya, Lesotho, Madagascar, Malawi, Mali, Mauritania, Mozambique, Niger, Nigeria, Rwanda, Sao Tome Principe, Senegal, Sierra Leona, Tanzania, Uganda, Zambia), Europe and Central Asia (Albania, Armenia, Azerbaijan, Bosnia Herzegovina, Georgia, Kyrgyz Republic, Moldova, Serbia and Montenegro, and Tajikistan), Latin America and the Caribbean (Bolivia, Dominica, Guyana, Nicaragua, Honduras), South East Asia (Bangladesh, Nepal, Pakistan), East Asia and the Pacific (Cambodia, Timor-Leste, Lao PDR, Mongolia, and Vietnam), and Middle East and North Africa (Djibouti, Sri Lanka, Yemen). This note did not review the following IDA countries because they still do not have a PSRP: Comoros, Congo, Cote d'Ivoire, Grenada, Guinea, Haiti, Indonesia, Liberia, FRY Macedonia, Uzbekistan.

⁶ This perspective has been discussed in a World Bank review “The Role of the World Bank in the International Migration Agenda: Managing Risks and Enhancing Benefits,” World Bank Migration Working Group (2006).

⁷ The PRSPs reviewed for this note include most countries across regions between 2001 (the earliest PRSP) and 2007. The Annex contains the exact dates of the covered PRSPs, across regions: Africa (Benin, Bhutan, Burkina Faso, Cameroon, Burundi, Cape Verde, Central African Republic, Chad, Ethiopia, Gambia, Ghana, Guinea, Kenya, Lesotho, Madagascar, Malawi, Mali, Mauritania, Mozambique, Niger, Nigeria, Rwanda, Sao Tome Principe, Senegal, Sierra Leona, Tanzania, Uganda, Zambia), Europe and Central Asia (Albania, Armenia, Azerbaijan, Bosnia Herzegovina, Georgia, Kyrgyz Republic, Moldova, Serbia and Montenegro, and Tajikistan), Latin America and the Caribbean (Bolivia, Dominica, Guyana, Nicaragua, Honduras), South East Asia (Bangladesh, Nepal, Pakistan), East Asia and the Pacific (Cambodia, Timor-Leste, Lao PDR, Mongolia, and Vietnam), and Middle East and North Africa (Djibouti, Sri Lanka, Yemen). This note did not review the following IDA countries because they still do not have a PSRP: Comoros, Congo, Cote d'Ivoire, Grenada, Guinea, Haiti, Indonesia, Liberia, FRY Macedonia, Uzbekistan.

country (policy statements) or the World Bank (Country Assistance Strategies) brought migration issues to the policy table.

The focus here on PRSs is motivated by several reasons. First, PRSs provide a framework for countries to articulate key development issues and define relevant policy objectives. Second, PRS are also a tool to establish priorities amongst a set of desirable objectives. Third, given their focus on such priorities, PRSs support the coordination of donor efforts and the corresponding allocation of national resources. Finally, PRS are aimed to be monitorable and subject to evaluation, providing a benchmark for development outcomes and policy actions. If migration is relevant and brought into countries' PRSs, then it forces policy makers to link migration to other priorities, and to make explicit the identification and planning of related policies.

The note focuses next on the broad findings of the review to assess the importance of migration across regions. Then it reviews selected country cases to identify key factors that strengthened or weakened the treatment of migration in development strategies. Finally, it summarizes the lessons from the review and identifies areas to support the integration of migration in PRS.

2. HOW IS MIGRATION ADDRESSED IN POVERTY REDUCTION STRATEGIES?

Poverty Reduction Strategy Papers (PRSPs) are a key source for understanding how migration has been treated in national development strategies because of their medium term perspective and cross-sectoral approach. These PRSPs describe the country's macroeconomic, structural and social policies and programs over a three year or longer horizon to promote broad-based growth and reduce poverty, and are prepared by the member countries through a participatory process involving domestic stakeholders as well as external development partners.⁸

Migration is being systematically discussed in PRSPs following the analyses produced in other poverty and social sector studies. The substantive content of PRSPs is based on existing analytical work for each country such as reports produced by governments bodies or international organizations. Overall, poverty reduction strategies recognize the role of migration in the economic and social development prospects, but the specific role is very uneven across countries. In some regions like Europe and Central Asia (ECA), migration is systematically raised in the context of the changing demographics due to the large out-migration during early transition years. In regions like Africa (AFR) or Latin American and the Caribbean (LAC), rural-to-urban migration is the common thread. While in Africa issues associated to remittances, HIV spread or forced displacement are also discussed, in LAC brain drain (Guyana) or remittances (Nicaragua) are emphasized. It is in South East Asia (Nepal and Bangladesh) where migration is directly raised as a regional labor market opportunity for development policies. In East Asia, migration is discussed in relation to the lack of job opportunities among the youth with some emphasis on rural-urban mobility, while in Middle East and North Africa (MNA) the issue of *immigration* is also raised (Djibouti).

PRSPs for African countries show the least attention on migration issues. If PRSPs are categorized by the importance of their treatment of migration issues (remittances, brain drain, forced displacement, etc) Africa shows between low and moderate treatment of migration

⁸ This note does not include the revision of Interim PRSPs (I-PRSPs) that also summarize the current knowledge and analysis of a country's poverty situation, describe the existing poverty reduction strategy, and lay out the process for producing a fully developed PRSP in a participatory fashion.

compared to other regions. Based on an indicator of importance of migration treatment⁹ in PRSs Table 1 shows the average (and median) importance in each region, where Africa shows the less intensity of migration discussion is treated the less, or where its importance is the least (2.4). While this finding coincides with the conclusions in Black (2005) in that migration is often either not recognized as an issue or not fully addressed in African countries, the interesting issue is the underlying cause for this limited treatment. One of the main causes for this low attention to migration issues is, reportedly, the lack of reliable data about international migration due to the lack of recent census (Black, 2005) or their associated household surveys.

Table 1. Poverty Reduction Strategies and Migration: Coverage and Policy

Region	Cases	Importance		Policy oriented
		Mean	Median	
Africa	28	2.4	3.3	39%
Europe Central Asia	9	4.3	4.0	78%
Latin America and the Caribbean	5	3.9	4.0	40%
South East Asia	3	4.8	4.8	100%
East Asia and the Pacific	6	3.3	4.0	50%
Middle East and North Africa	2	4.3	4.3	100%
Overall	53	3.1	4.0	63%

Source: Poverty Reduction Strategy Papers for countries involved in the analysis (see footnote 3). The indicator for importance is an ad-hoc measure that reflects the treatment of migration issues (migration, remittances, brain drain, etc). The categories are 0=Not addressing migration related issues, 1= Marginal reference, 2=Low, 3=Moderate, 4=Important, 5=Very important (migration crosses all sectors and overall strategy).

The few PRS from East Asia and Middle East-North Africa regions raise migration as a key factor in their strategies. For all selected countries in East Asia or MNA (Sri Lanka, Bangladesh, Nepal, Djibouti and Yemen) migration issues are treated as important or very important. While the overall focus seems to be on internal migration (rural-urban), these countries also discuss the macroeconomic implications of remittances, and the role of migration in other socioeconomic issues such as youth and HIV epidemic. Timor-Leste, a country where migration is very important, also raises *immigration* issues and the role of overseas employment programs as those implemented by the Philippines since the seventies.¹⁰ In sum, East Asia and MNA regions seem to be raising directly the labor market aspects of migration in both internal and international flows.

⁹ The importance indicator was based three criteria: 1) Are migration and remittances discussed in the PRSP?; 2) If yes, a) What are the issues addressed (i.e. brain drain, remittances, rural-urban migration, demographic dynamics etc)?; b) What is the level of analysis: aggregate or micro/sectoral?; c) What are the social and economic sectors related to these issues?; 3) In what way are these issues addressed? Are they just mentioned for analytical purposes? Are they addressed in a policy oriented fashion? (i.e. is there any public policy/program implication or recommendation?)

¹⁰ This is similar to the interest observed in Bangladesh regarding migration programs for women.

3. DOES MIGRATION AFFECT THE OPERATIONAL PROGRAMS? A SELECTED REVIEW

Despite the importance of migration in the diagnostic in some countries, there is limited policy discussion on migration issues in the context of PRSPs.. Table 1 shows a column of policy orientation which indicates the fraction of PRSPs with explicit discussion of migration policy issues. Again Africa shows a lower fraction of policy relevance since only 39 percent of PRSPs have some level of policy discussion. As discussed before, this is driven by the lack of reliable information on migration issues. Latin America has a similar position since only two out of five reviewed countries, Dominica and Nicaragua, have a discussion on the role of diasporas, labor mobility and remittances. Migration in Latin America, however, is not an issue amongst low income countries only, but affects also medium income countries like Mexico, Ecuador or Argentina. Given the focus on LICs in this paper, those cases are not examined here. In East Asia the policy directions are mixed, ranging from opportunities to work overseas (Timor-Leste), to human trafficking and HIV (Lao PDR), to remittances and macroeconomic issues (Vietnam). The three countries from South East Asia show a similar pattern focused on promoting overseas employment (Sri Lanka), training programs (Nepal), and promoting female migration in services (Bangladesh). In ECA, policy issues are related to human trafficking and gender aspects (Armenia, Bosnia-Herzegovina, Serbia) or to overall development issues like in Albania or Moldova. Albania has the highest number of references to migration across all countries and covers all sectors (labor, agriculture, security, poverty, remittances, etc), but still, the perception in the 2001 PRSP was rather negative about migration.

The static perspective of PRS needs to be coupled with progress reports and other policy instruments. The discussion of migration in development strategies cannot be confined to the review of PRS since those reflect the situation of the policy dialogue at one point in time. The increased availability of data, the changing economic condition of the country and other factors can also affect the treatment of migration in PRS. Next, a in-depth review of country cases examines how the treatment of migration in PRS has evolved (or not) over time.

3.1. Burkina Faso: Uneven progress and lacking capacity.

Burkina Faso is an example of a country eager to address migration issues but lacking capacity to deliver on these issues. Migration with other Western African countries – mainly Cote d'Ivoire -- has been a historical phenomenon given the livestock mobility and the strong importance of seasonal crops. The PRSP 2000 (Government of Burkina Faso, 2001) raised the importance of migration suggesting it has to be examined in detail (and once data is available) in the following PRSP. Indeed, migration and remittances are a central theme in the 2004 PRSP revision, although some discussion on HIV/AIDS and human trafficking is also provided. The PRSP 2004 emphasized the role of international migration and remittances in poverty reduction and provided some areas for policy intervention to enhance the benefits of migration. Under the pillar “*Accelerating broad based growth*” the PRSP suggested some programs aimed at increasing the contribution from expatriates through attracting more remittances, improving the quality of the labor migrant force development, and enhancing the awareness of migrant workers.

Burkina Faso identified some essential inputs for mobilizing the migration agenda. In order to develop these actions the document recognized the need of three preconditions: (i) information needs: Lacking information on migration does not enable a solid policy dialogue; (ii) governance assessment: the Government needs to identify which public organizations will be included in those interventions (Minister of Foreign Affairs, Office of Prime Minister etc); (iii) policy Direction: established the need of a migration policy paper that could frame the importance of

this issue in the development strategy and provide priorities for action. To implement these preconditions, the PRSP suggests concrete actions such as the establishment of a databank on Burkinabe expertise employed abroad, in charge of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Regional Cooperations, and the restructuring of the High Council of Burkinabe Citizens Abroad in order to make this institution more flexible. However, there is no further discussion on migration neither in the update report in 2005 or the Country Assistance Strategy for the same year. This lack of discussion on migration issues could be associated with other competing agendas relevant such as the focus on accelerated and shared growth, improved access to basic social services, generation of employment and income opportunities for the poor and, better governance with greater decentralization.

3.2. Bangladesh: A productive gender perspective that requires evaluation.

The PRSP 2005 (Government of Bangladesh, 2005) showed that migration is a key variable to describe the poverty profiles in the country and developed a gendered policy agenda that pretends to reduce women's vulnerabilities and risks. Special attention is given to the development of services for migrant women since they come from unskilled and lower groups of the society. As a part of the promotion of employment strategies, the PRSP proposed specific initiatives of temporary worker programs for female migrant to enable them better wages and enhance the poverty reduction impact of migration. Additionally, the PRSP policy matrix on "good governance" and "women advancement rights" mentioned some measures designed to remove the barriers that women have to migrate overseas and protect them from human trafficking.

The suggested measures to improve migration conditions require specific evaluations to enhance the impact of these programs. Bangladesh has a gender perspective focused on employment generation through migration but the impact of these interventions has not been assessed yet. Country initiatives like the Bangladeshi need to be coupled with impact evaluation efforts to assess the effectiveness of policies and identify areas to strengthen them.

3.3. Albania: From a general discussion to practical development perspective.

During the early years after transition the 2001 PRSP had raised migration related issues in almost every possible area, but was still lacking explicit operational implications. The progress report on the implementation of the national strategy (Republic of Albania, 2005), on the other hand, makes little reference to migration challenges, possibly reflecting the government focus on other priorities such as the decentralization and European integration processes. The progress report provides a good summary of migration issues (raising also temporary migration), raises the importance of remittances (that account for 1.5 times the value of exports), and even mentions a migration strategy to facilitate the flow of remittances into business activities, where building confidence in the banking sector is a necessary step. The progress report also raises migration in the labor market program where the policy description aims to "increase legal employment within *and outside* Albania" while reducing illegal migration. The policy objectives, however, do not mention how the generation of jobs outside would be implemented, and the policy measures indicate only that trafficked women are amongst the priority population.

While Albania has a general vision about the linkages between migration and development, the policy steps have been observed only recently. Albania has clearly stated the need to enhance the productive impact of remittances and reducing illegal migration, mainly by

prioritizing policies aimed at domestic development and job creation. The range of possible interventions has not been discussed in PRS or follow-up documents but in separate recent policy statements by the Government (Barjaba, 2007).

3.4. Lao PDR: Focused and practical approach to migration issues.

A focus on youth provides the lead to operational activities. The PRSP for Lao PDR discusses migration to explain the poverty profile and regional dynamics, and as part of the employment problem among the youth. The focus on the youth and migration, then, leads to other issues associated to mobility such as transmission of HIV /AIDS and the avoidance of human trafficking. A gender perspective is brought into the discussion to refine specific policy actions. This PRSP has a detailed institutional description of agencies that should be involved in the implementation of the policies associated to HIV and trafficking, certainly facilitated by the narrow focus of migration issues.

3.5. Moldova: Massive emigration, large remittances but still lacking a comprehensive policy approach.

Migration is systematically recognized as a key issue in the PRS. The 2004 Economic Growth and Poverty Reduction Strategy Paper for Moldova (EPRSP) systematically discussed massive emigration as a key result from the recent transition process and economic crisis, and remittances as a crucial driver of the recent recovery and poverty reduction. At the same time, the paper explicitly recognized some concerning issues such as the excessive dependency of growth and consumer demand on the size of the labor migration abroad, or the growing fraction of children living without parents. The paper also expressed important policy objectives like linking Moldova to the global labor market and concretely to the European Union market,¹¹ or the need to strengthen the business and investment climate to mobilize remittances into productive uses. On concrete measures, the EGPRSP identified the need of a “comprehensive study on population migration and its consequences” and the need to align the “domestic legislation on migration to international standards.”

As the crisis receded, the issue is not discussed as before, requiring pressure from international organizations. By 2006 the Government’s Annual Evaluation Report Review 2006 (AER) continues to recognize the importance of migration but does not address the corresponding policy actions and only limits to review the achievement of specific MDG goals. The AER discussed the growth dependence on remittances, the role of parents’ migration in school dropouts and the likely effects of remittances in the exchange rate market, but did not examine the steps on business climate issues or the labor market actions suggested in the EGPRSP. The 2006 JSAN note (IDA-IMF, 2006) on the AER raised again the potential effects of migration and remittances on competitiveness and urged the authorities to give migration and remittances more attention and a careful treatment in future evaluations. Moreover, the JSAN note also raised the effects of demographics and migration on the pension system. In sum, there is a decline amongst Moldovan policy makers of the importance of migration, most likely due to other policy pressures arising from EU integration.

3.6. Nicaragua: Increasing importance of migration but overseen due to other priorities.

¹¹ Objective mentioned are “integrating the domestic [...] human flows into regional, European and world structures” by enhancing the “competitiveness of the national economy”

Nicaragua initially focused on internal migration and the linkages to rural vulnerability. In the aftermath of the Hurricane Mitch (1998), the Strengthened Growth and Poverty Reduction Strategy (Government of Nicaragua, 2001) raised (internal) migration issues in relation to rural vulnerabilities due to disasters. The skilled emigration issue was also mentioned in the assessment of the human capital stock but remittances were not discussed. It was only in the sessions with civil society that certain groups highlighted the high rate of migration to neighboring countries such as Costa Rica. On policy steps, it only brought up migration related issues when identifying the need to assess the “requirements for social and productive infrastructure at points of migratory attraction and expulsion”, but it was mainly related to internal mobility.

By 2005 migration and remittances have a stronger presence and some policy actions are identified. In 2005, the *National Development Plan* (Republic of Nicaragua, 2005) showed an increased awareness to the issue on migration and remittances issues. Migration issues were raised in the education sector (explaining the decline in rural enrolments), regional integration efforts (Central America custom union agreement 2004), and the increased role of remittances in the economy (balance of payments). The National Development Plan identified areas of priority action such as (i) allowing microfinance NGOs to operate as supervised financial institutions to enhance the productive use of remittances; and, (ii) introducing migratory flows into the existing poverty map to improve the spatial poverty targeting. Nicaragua has identified key areas for migration-and-development policies, but these sector-specific actions are not articulated as part of a broader development policy yet. Without bringing migration into the development strategy, it will be seen as a competing demand for public action without identifying the positive spillovers in other sectors.

4. KEY LESSONS FOR ENHANCING MIGRATION IN DEVELOPMENT STRATEGIES

In moving forward there are several lessons from this preliminary review of PRSP experiences.

- 4.1. Strengthen the sources of information.** The lack of information severely affects incorporation of migration into PRS or the design of evidence-based policies. By 2004 thirteen African countries have not had a census in the previous 10 years while others census contained little information on migration. Strengthening the census and survey instruments to better capture migration information is an essential element to provide a sound basis for policy dialogue.
- 4.2. Take advantage of country specific opportunities to address global issues.** In many cases, migration is an issue important enough that it invites discussion across sectors. In such cases the risk is not being able to identify the main policy challenge. In others, it is not broadly important but only discussed in narrow sectoral issues. Still, those narrow policy areas, such as human trafficking or HIV/AIDS, can be exploited by the policy community to raise the broader role of migration in development. Each country provides a unique opportunity to raise migration in PRSPs, the challenge is in identifying and exploiting those cases.
- 4.3. Strengthen the linkages between internal and international migration in the development dialogue.** Countries like Senegal, Nicaragua or those in East Asia explicitly address internal migration in their PRS, and authorities seem to have more interest on the policy challenges due to internal mobility, such as the delivery of basic services. In many of the countries where internal migration is discussed, there is also a substantial international

flow. Development partners could support the discussion of international migration by bringing internal mobility in the discussion and establishing the link between the two.

4.4. Support an encouraging institutional setting. In many country cases, the treatment of migration is weakened by the lack of a migration policy ‘champion’ within the national institutional setting, or by the absence of institutional accountabilities regarding migration issues. Broadly speaking, migration seems to be a theme where no institution takes responsibility of the integration into a comprehensive development agenda. Accountabilities are specified at the lower level of the policy design, where some institutions are responsible for implementing certain detailed actions, but where the strategic strength has been already thinned down. For example, in certain countries the migration agenda leads to the revision of migratory regulatory frameworks, or the construction of a migration agency office in the border between two countries. At this level of action, institutional accountabilities are clear but the role of migration in the development strategy has been lost. The institutional setting should assign responsibilities and accountabilities that the actions are articulated and do feed back into the broader strategy. The main problem is that addressing migration in this narrow ‘sectoral’ perspective could weaken the potential complementarities amongst other policies. Moreover, those narrow migration actions could be seen as another “competing demand” for public and donor resources without realizing their role in a broader strategy. Migration activities, then, need to be discussed as part of a global strategy but this requires institutions that enhance those positive synergies.

4.5. Additional attention to civil society discussions to strengthen the governance of migration policies. The discussions with civil society in Moldova, Nicaragua or Senegal mentioned the need to address migration from a cross-sectoral perspective. In Nicaragua, migration was raised by civil society as early as 2001. The governance structure to design and implement migration-and-development policies requires substantial collaboration across agencies and including civil society groups.

The lessons described above, however, correspond to a unilateral perspective of migration and development, such as the ones expressed in PRSPs. Since migration involves two or more countries, those parties involved may need to start thinking about multi-country or regional approaches to migration and development. Particularly, it would be important to bring in the role of middle income countries that function as attractors for as half of the migrants from developing countries (Ratha and Shaw, 2007). Countries like Mexico, Morocco, or Russia are important countries of migration origin and destination. Mexico received large number of migrants from Central America, Morocco from Sub-Saharan Africa, and Russia from poorer Former Soviet Union countries like Tajikistan or Moldova. A comprehensive strategy that brings migration and development together should involve those middle income countries as well. This paper falls short of examining the role of migration in non-IDA countries, but the suggested direction is that such analysis should be paired to the strategies of their IDA counterparts. This should be a first step in building regional dialogues on migration and development where sending and receiving countries identify the gains from a coordinated approach to migration.

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Annex Vi: Poverty Reduction Strategies and Migration Linkages

Country	Year of PRSP	Discussed?		Indicator importance of M&R in PRPS		Migration and remittances key issues addressed in the PRSP	Is there any migration and/or remittances policy implication in the PRSP?
		MIG	Remit	Rank	Importance		
AFRICA							
Benin	2002			0.0	None		
Burkina Faso	2004	x	x	5.0	Very High	Rural/urban migration. Remittances is a key factor both in macro and micro level	Yes, policies oriented to develop the economy overseas.
Cameroon	2003	x		3.0	Moderate	Migration and brain drain.	Yes, policies oriented to prevent out migration from rural areas and to reduce migration to foreign universities.
Burundi	2006	x		0.0	None	Migration is just mentioned as a civilian service	No
Cape verde	2004	x		5.0	Very High	Migration is a key issue across all economic and social sectors	Yes. Policy oriented in issues like labor market, growth, and vulnerability of poor
Central African Republic	2006			0.0	None		
Chad	2003	x		2.0	Low	Internal migration to oil producing regions	No
Ethiopia	2002	x		3.5	Moderate	Rural-urban migration. Remittances are included in macroeconomic analysis	No
Gambia	2002			0.0	None		
Ghana	2003	x		3.5	Moderate	Rural/urban Migration	No
Guinea	2002			0.0	None		
Kenya	2004	x		3.0	Moderate	Rural/urban migration and civilian service of the public immigration	Yes. Policy governance oriented to improve immigration services

Country	Year of PRSP	Discussed?		Indicator importance of M&R in PRPS		Migration and remittances key issues addressed in the PRSP	Is there any migration and/or remittances policy implication in the PRSP?
		MIG	Remit	Rank	Importance		
Lesotho	2006	x	x	5.0	Very High	services Migration and remittances are key across economic and social sectors. Migration is related to the gold mines in South Africa and there is a special attention to the labor market issues. Remittances represent 40% of the GDP.	Yes, policies oriented to improve the efficiency of the delivery of public immigration services
Magadascar	2007			0.0	None		
Malawi	2006	x		4.5	High	Rural-urban migration.	Yes. Policy issues related to rural development, prevention and control of HIV/IADS and improvement of public immigration services.
Mali	2002	x	x	4.0	Moderate	Migration appeared as a variable of the demographic dynamic analysis. Remittances are analyzed in the macroeconomic context.	Yes. Public health policies oriented to prevent HIV /IADS.
Mauritania	2006	x		3.5	Moderate	Rural - urban migration	No
Mozambique	2006	x		3.5	Moderate	Rural/urban migration. Also it is mentioned the internal displaced people problem.	No
Niger	2002		x	1.0	Very Low	Remittances are just mentioned as a source of the national income.	No

Country	Year of PRSP	Discussed?		Indicator importance of M&R in PRPS		Migration and remittances key issues addressed in the PRSP	Is there any migration and/or remittances policy implication in the PRSP?
		MIG	Remit	Rank	Importance		
Nigeria	2005	x	x	4.0	High	Rural-urban migration. Remittances are part of the macroeconomic analysis.	Yes. Policy implications focused in labor markets.
Rwanda	2002	x		3.5	Moderate	Rural/urban and seasonal migration. Linkages between migration and social capital are mentioned but not explored.	No
Sao Tome Principe	2005			0.0	None		
Senegal	2005			0.0	None		
Sierra Leona	2005	x		4.0	High	Rural- urban migration. Migration is a variable in the demographic analysis.	Yes. Health public policy orient to prevent and control HIV/AIDS
Tanzania	2005	x		2.0	Low	Rural- urban migration is just mentioned.	No
Uganda	2005	x		4.5	High	Rural -urban migration. The Internally displaced population (IDP) is also an important issue. Policy issues related to the IDP and HIV problems	Yes. Policy issues to solve the IDP and HIV/AIDS problems.
Zambia	2002			0.0	None		
Europe and Central Asia							
Albania	2001	x	x	5.0	Very high	Migration and remittances are key issues across all economic and social sectors	Yes. Policies oriented to address labor market issues as the reduction of illegal migrant workers and informal labor

Country	Year of PRSP	Discussed?		Indicator importance of M&R in PRPS		Migration and remittances key issues addressed in the PRSP	Is there any migration and/or remittances policy implication in the PRSP?
		MIG	Remit	Rank	Importance		
Armenia	2003	x	x	4.0	High	Migration and remittances are key issues across all economic and social sectors. Special attention to the refugees.	Yes. Policies oriented to improve the socio-economic conditions for the poor refugees.
Azerbaijan	2003	x		3.0	Moderate	Migration is included in the demographic dynamic analysis	No
Bosnia Herzegovina	2004	x	x	4.0	High	Special attention to migration and youth issues. Remittances are part of the macroeconomic analysis.	Yes. Policies oriented to address the illegal human trafficking.
Georgia	2003	x		5.0	Very High	Migration is a key factor across all the economic and social sectors. Migration is seen as a problem because of the alarming outflows. Special attention to demographic and gender issues.	Yes. Policy assessment about regular framework that should protect labor migrants, prevent the brain drain, and avoid the forced migration
Kyrgyz Republic	2002	x		4.5	High	Both internal and External Migration are addressed. There is a particular attention to brain drain, labor market, and gender issues.	Yes. Policy implications about the social safe net.
Moldova	2004	x	x	5.0	Very High	Migration and remittances are key variables in the economic and social dynamics of the country. Remittances play an important role in the macroeconomic and growth analysis.	Yes. Policies focused in the labor market issues.
Serbia and Montenegro	2004	x		4.0	High	Rural- urban migration.	Yes Policies oriented to control and prevent HIV/AIDS, and to protect human rights for migrant women (i.e. human trafficking)

Country	Year of PRSP	Discussed?		Indicator importance of M&R in PRPS		Migration and remittances key issues addressed in the PRSP	Is there any migration and/or remittances policy implication in the PRSP?
		MIG	Remit	Rank	Importance		
Tajikistan	2002	x		4.0	High	Internal and external migration processes are addressed. Special interest in brain drain.	Yes. Policy issues related to brain drain.
Latin America and Caribbean							
Bolivia	2001	x		3.0	Moderate	Rural - urban migration. Some of the linkages of this migration with poverty are addressed.	No
Dominica	2006	x	x	5.0	Very High	Migration and remittances are relevant across all social and economic sectors. Particular interest in brain drain and migration impact on household welfare.	Yes. Policies oriented to enhance Dominican diasporas are addressed.
Guyana	2002	x		4.0	High	Migration is a relevant variable in demographic dynamics. Brain drain and education issues are addressed.	No
Nicaragua	2005	x	x	4.0	High	Internal migration (from rural to urban areas) and external migration - mainly to Costa Rica - are addressed. Remittances are part of the macroeconomic analysis	Yes. Policies issues about the social and economic requirements to face the internal migration.
Honduras	2001	x		3.5	Moderate	Rural -urban migration	No
South East Asia							
Sri Lanka	2003	x	x	5.0	Very High	Migration is a result of the conflict. Remittances analysis at the macro and micro level.	Yes. Policy issues of promoting employment overseas.

Country	Year of PRSP	Discussed?		Indicator importance of M&R in PRPS		Migration and remittances key issues addressed in the PRSP	Is there any migration and/or remittances policy implication in the PRSP?
		MIG	Remit	Rank	Importance		
Pakistan	2003			0.0	None		
Bhutan	2004	x	x	3.0	Moderate	Rural/urban Migration.	Yes, policies oriented to rural development
Bangladesh	2005	x	x	5.0	Very High	Migration plays an important role in the economic and social dynamics. Special interest for low skilled migrant women.	Yes. Migration is articulated in the logical framework of a gendered policy agenda that pretends to reduce women's vulnerability
Nepal	2003	x	x	4.0	High	Particular focus on the linkages between migration and labor markets. Remittances are part of the macroeconomic analysis	Yes. Policy implications for the labor market as the training needed for migrants.
East Asia and Pacific							
Cambodia	2005	x		3.0	Moderate	Rural-urban migration. Migration is relevant variable for the demographic analysis. Special interest on the young migrants	No
Timor Leste	2002	x		5.0	Very High	Migration is relevant across the economic and social sectors. Focused in the demographic analysis and the rural -urban dynamics. Immigration issues are also addressed.	Yes. There some policy proposals of programs to encourage work overseas.
Laos P.D.R	2004	x		4.0	High	Rural-urban migration. Special focus in the issues related to youth and migration.	Yes. Policy oriented to prevent human trafficking and HIV/AIDS, there are primarily targeted to the youth

Country	Year of PRSP	Discussed?		Indicator importance of M&R in PRPS		Migration and remittances key issues addressed in the PRSP	Is there any migration and/or remittances policy implication in the PRSP?
		MIG	Remit	Rank	Importance		
Mongolia	2003	x	x	4.0	High	Rural-Urban migration. Remittances are included in the macroeconomic analysis.	No
Vietnam	2006	x	x	4.0	High	Rural-Urban migration. Remittances are included in the macroeconomic analysis.	Yes. Policy issues related to the labor market and social security.
Middle East and North Africa							
Djibouti	2004	x		4.0	High	Immigration issues are also important -15% of the population is born abroad. Rural- urban migration is also addressed.	Yes. Health public policies oriented to prevent HIV/AIDS and other epidemic diseases.
Yemen	2002	x		4.5	High	Internal migration is relevant for all economic sectors.	Yes. Policies to control and addressed the significant internal mobilization (i.e. rural development)