

ANNEX I: 3.1 INFORMAL INQUIRY ON POLICY AND INSTITUTIONAL COHERENCE - COUNTRY RESPONSES

This report first shows the questions and related responses received (the questions covered 1) Policy and Programme Coherence; 2) Institutional Coherence; and 3) Data and Research). The report then shows the additional comments by responding governments to each of the 3 clusters of questions.

1. COHERENCE IN POLICIES AND PROGRAMMES ON MIGRATION AND DEVELOPMENT

a. Has your government developed new policies and programmes that reflect a coherent approach to migration and development?

Yes:	10
No:	9
Not applicable or no responses:	1

b. Has your government pursued and refined already existing policies and programmes that reflect a coherent approach to migration and development?

Yes	15
No	4
Not applicable or no responses:	1

c. Have the GFMD discussions on policy and programme coherence contributed to these actions?

Yes	12
No	6
Not applicable or no responses:	2

Additional comments by governments:

Australia

Australia has a well established system that ensures policy coherence across the whole of government. In the Australian Government system, the Cabinet is the apex of executive government, and consists of the Prime Minister and senior ministers. The Cabinet system plays an important role in bringing policy coherence to the broad directions of Australian Government policy. During its regular meetings, Cabinet sets the broad direction of government, takes the most important decisions facing the government and resolves potential conflicts within government. For example, Cabinet makes the final decisions on matters such as Australia's migration program, humanitarian program and international development objectives.

Australia is proactive in developing migration policy for development. In August 2008, Australia announced the Pacific Seasonal Worker Pilot Scheme to test whether labour mobility can assist its Pacific

neighbours achieve shared economic development objectives. Memoranda of Understanding (MOUs) on participation in the Pilot were signed with Vanuatu, Tonga and Kiribati in November 2008. Negotiations with Papua New Guinea are underway. Depending on demand, up to 2,500 visas may be issued for work in the horticulture sector (where there has been a demonstrated demand for labour) over the Pilot's three-year life. If the Pilot is successful, and there is continuing demand, the number of participating countries is likely to expand.

The Australian Government consulted extensively with partner Governments, the private sector, and non-government institutions on the design of the Scheme to ensure development outcomes are maximized. The Pilot includes a comprehensive program of Add-on Skills Training to assist program participants enhance skills relevant to their home environments, including financial literacy and enterprise development training to harness development potential from remittances income. In-country technical and vocational training institutions will also be used to deliver a program of training to Pacific seasonal workers or their communities should they want to participate.

Australia also recognizes the role migration has played in our own development. Australia is one of the very few nations that has had a federal government department devoted to immigration for more than half a century. Over 40 percent of the Australian population were either born overseas or have a parent born overseas. Australia has benefited economically and culturally from migration. The contribution of migration to Australia's development has not come about by chance – it is the result of coherent and comprehensive migration policies. Australia plans the levels and different types of migration, which is based on research about the impacts of different types, and broad consultation with the community and specific stakeholders such as industry and education providers.

Belgium

Belgium has not developed a global policy but carries out several projects on migration and development:

- **Morocco: Assisted voluntary return and reintegration in their countries of origin of irregular migrants stranded in Morocco (€285.000):**
A fine example of the cooperation between the Directorate General for Development Cooperation and the Alien Office concerns the issue of transit migration (from Senegal, Mali and Congo) in Morocco. This is a project on the return and reintegration of migrants from sub-Saharan Africa, present in Morocco. This project is also implemented in partnership with the IOM. Lessons and information on the return will be provided to migrants. Reintegration projects will be developed for 200 candidates in the country of origin, including the establishment of micro enterprises and training. This project began in January 2009 and will end in December 2009.
- **RD Congo: Preventing irregular migration of Congolese girls and women from Tshangu and Mont Amba districts in Kinshasa through Community stabilization activities (€170.000):**
A joint project between the Directorate General for Development Cooperation and the Alien Office was set up in the Democratic Republic of Congo. This is a public awareness campaign to prevent illegal migration of women from the districts of Tshangu and Mont Amba in Kinshasa. This project is being implemented with the assistance of IOM, which selects NGOs on location to have local partners. The objective of this project is to reduce the migration of women and girls from these districts in developing awareness of the risks they face. In parallel, the objective is to promote economic activity for this group of population. A three day training session will be offered as well as financial assistance. The living conditions of girls, young mothers and women and their families will be substantially enhanced so that migration to other countries is less attractive. This project began on 1 January 2009 and should last 10 months.

We will continue to invest in these joint projects.

Canada

While there are no policies and programs focused on migration and development in Canada, greater consideration is given to migration and development issues in policy and program analysis in the areas of migration and development policies and programs, as well as other public policy areas where relevant links exist.

Colombia

In Colombia, the process of international migration has grown in such a way that public and private institutions are now offering services to Colombians abroad and their families. The Government of Colombia has established migration as a priority of the public policy agenda. In this sense, the National Development Plan for 2002-2006 “Towards a Communitarian State” has the objective of strengthening ties with Colombian communities abroad, formulating a public policy that benefits these communities, encouraging their sense of belonging and their national identity. This policy contemplates:

- Identifying Colombian groups abroad and the characterization of their activities and needs.
- Reinforcement of the relations between Colombian associations abroad with the support of the pertinent national agencies.
- The creation and articulation of subject matter networks.
- Social and legal assistance programs to Colombian communities abroad.
- Searching for possible agreements in labor migration and social security.
- Encouraging mechanisms that facilitate the transfer of remittances for Colombians abroad.

The Colombia Nos Une (Colombia Unites Us) Program was created within the framework of the National Development Plan for 2002-2006 “Towards a Communitarian State”. This Program created through resolution 3131 of August 23th of 2004 has the purpose of promoting ties between Colombians abroad, their families and regions of origin within Colombia. One of the main goals of this Program is to increase the information of Colombian communities abroad for understanding their needs in order to design public policies in response to their demands.

Likewise, the 6th chapter of the document Vision Colombia 2019 establishes the need of designing a Foreign Policy consistent with a changing world. In addition, the 4th goal of the said document states the importance of strengthening the links with Colombians abroad taking into account their inputs for the development of the nation. In addition, the chapter 7.9 of the National Development Plan for 2006-2010 establishes that the reinforcement of migration policy constitutes an important element for development; therefore, it is necessary to encourage the positive effects of migration in origin and destination countries.

Moreover, the objective 5 of Colombia’s Foreign Policy for 2006-2010 states the following objective: “Designing an Integral Migration Policy”. Colombia’s foreign policy explicit recognition of the need to move forwards a state policy that unifies the different existing measures towards migration, The Ministry of Foreign Affairs through Colombia Nos Une (Colombia Unites Us) Program took the challenge of “Designing, implementing and evaluating the migration state policy in response to the demands and needs of Colombians abroad, connecting them with their country, and designing public policies for them”.

The Return Positive Plan – RPP (Plan de Retorno Positivo) is an initiative by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and supported by the Presidential Agency for Social Action and International Cooperation. This initiative must have all the participation of the entire society, public and private academic, intergovernmental agencies and NGOs who had have a direct and indirect impact on the immigration issue. The RPP has the purpose aims to ensure the rights of migrants and their home with migration experience in the country at the time of his decide to return. The objectives of this Plan are to recognize the knowledge, experience and skills that they have acquired Colombians abroad is to invest in his country providing positive and productive options along with support from the government. This creates economic and social opportunities that contribute to national development. The RPP has been presented to the Presidential Agency for Social Action and International Cooperation in order to receive institutional

support for achieving greater resources. In this case, it has submitted a proposal to the IOM- Colombia called “Fortalecimiento Institucional de la Política de Retorno Positiva” (Institutional Strengthening of the RPP) to be pretended to the resource available to the Found in 1035 IOM in Geneva. The main objective is the institutionalization of strategies of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, together with other public and private entities of national and local levels to support and care for the Colombian population in return. This cooperation with the accompaniment of the Presidential Agency for Social Action and International Cooperation seeks to create local stage that includes the return of Colombians foreign resident under a productive development and orderly return outline. It is important to mention that the RPP is looking for international cooperation from the main destinations of the Colombian migration, for example the Community of Madrid. They will be one of the first cooperation arriving to local areas where the main purpose is to support productive and entrepreneurial projects.

The GFMD has strengthened the existing mechanisms of institutional dialogues. The GFMD in its conclusions encouraged States to greater and better training on relevant laws and policies of migration and employment conditions before departure. Different mechanisms have been created and consulted for this matter. It is important to mention the work of the Inter-sectorial Migration Commission - IMC. Once the IMC was established, it could participate in discussions and elaboration of documents, comments and suggestions referred to the migration policy as well as in the communication of its documents at government institutions that integrate this Commission.

Costa Rica

An inter-institutional group, led by the IOM Office in San José, developed a proposal for the National Council on Migration for Costa Rica’s new migration policy. This proposal included the topic of migration and development, as Costa Rica has participated in international fora on this matter. The participation of civil society has been a key factor for considering human rights in policies on migration and development. The National Plan of Development has included the integration of migrants and the execution of a migratory control respectful of human rights.

The new policy contribution for the National Council on Migration has a special section on Migration and Development. The GFMD discussions have contributed to the formulation of the policy.

Finland

The "Government Development Policy Programme of 2007 Towards a Sustainable and Just World Community" identified both internal and international migration as a development issue - the positive effects should be supported and harmful impacts prevented.

The time span is rather short for any major concrete changes to result. The GFMD process has helped to keep international migration as development issues in the active policy dialogue. Also Finland has sponsored two international events on evidence based policy-making to support the GFMD process, particularly the RT3 work.

France

Following the creation of the Ministry for Immigration, Integration, National Identity and Mutually Supportive Development (Ministère de l’immigration, de l’intégration, de l’identité nationale et du développement solidaire (MIIINDS) -which includes a unit for international affairs and mutually supportive development to ensure policy and institutional coherence- the pertinence and efficiency of actions at the macro and micro level require significant work in the inter-ministerial and partnership context. This effort is being undertaken at all levels (national, European, bilateral and multilateral) and focuses on a number of topics in the migration and development areas. The following examples can be cited:

At the national level: Systematic inter-ministerial consultations are held to prepare concerted agreements on migratory flows and mutually supportive development, guided by the M3INDS in line with its responsibilities. All concerned ministries participate, in particular the Ministry of Foreign and European Affairs; the Ministry of Economy, Industry and Employment/Directorate of Treasury and Economic Policy; the Ministry of Labour, Social Relations, Solidarity and Cities, in particular the Directorate for the Promotion of Research, Studies and Statistics; as well as the State Secretariats of employment, of cooperation and of Francophonie respectively; and the French agency for development and the Office of immigration and integration. In the context of its April 2009 reform, the Foreign and European Affairs Ministry has established a 'migration function' within the new Directorate General of Globalization. Migration is dealt with as a global challenge, linked to development, demography, climate change, natural and economic resources, human rights and human capability. The Ministry develops partnerships both with the research community and with employers, trade unions, NGOs and local authorities. Its mission in the context of migration is to provide relevant elements for the elaboration of French positions in the matter. Concerning the French Agency for Development (AFD), the existence of an international agenda on migration and development allows mobilizing the various national teams to pursue their reflections on these themes, areas that usually remain remote from the responsibilities of the development actors. In terms of partnerships, the AFD, along with concerned ministries, cooperates especially with the World Bank and the African Bank for Development, to improve data and identify best practices.

At the bilateral level: Consultations are held with the concerned countries to prepare bilateral agreements, followed by the establishment of steering committees to follow up on the implementation of the agreements. In some cases Working Groups can be created to establish new mutually supportive development projects, for example in the context of vocational training, with the Association for vocational training for adults, the French ADF delegation in the country of origin and training centres in this country. To engage in this process of concerted action the concerned agencies in both countries, in charge of employment, training and migration, act with a view to identify new jobs and functions and to carry out labour market surveys, prospective analyses, and articulate offer and demands in and between the countries, etc.

At the European Union level: When presiding the European Union, the search for greater policy coherence and coordination between development and migration policies the French government proposed to the European Council a European Pact on migration and asylum which was adopted by the Council on 15 October 2008. The Pact comprises five significant commitments by EU Member States, including that of concluding partnerships with countries of origin to promote the synergies between migration and development and promote actions of mutually supportive development allowing migrants to participate in the development of their country of origin.

At the multilateral level: Partnerships are created in the context of innovative mutually supporting development projects, for example to facilitate the transfer of remittances and the creation of funds (multi-donor or guarantees), notably with the World Bank and African Development Bank: The AFD and Foreign Ministry fully participate in these activities. The Foreign Ministry also participates in various informal Dialogues, such as the 5+5 Process, Transit migration in the Mediterranean, and Exchange between public and private experts.

The existence of the *Global Forum on Migration and Development (GFMD)* reinforces the credibility of migration and development policies. Around the GFMD national Focal Point a permanent inter-ministerial activity has progressively been organized between the various concerned directorates in the Foreign Ministry, the service of international affairs and mutually supportive development of the Ministry of Immigration, Integration, National Identity and Mutually Supportive Development, the AFD and the Permanent Mission of France at the United Nations Office in Geneva.

Ghana

To Q1a: The Government of Ghana is in the process of developing a National Long Term Development Framework. Efforts are being currently being made to a coherent approach to migration and development. In particular, Ghana is seeking to mainstream migration issues into the national development framework as well as its implementation programming at all levels of government

To Q2a: GFMD discussions and recommendations have helped inform the debate on the migration-development nexus and increased awareness for the need for policy coherence in the fields of migration and development.

Haiti

Regarding the first question the answer is yes and no because we have to shade the matter. It's because now Government is implementing, developing policies and programmes in this order.

Jamaica

The Government's Long-Term National Development Plan, 2007-2030 has integrated international migration as an integral component for achieving developed country status by 2030. International migration is linked to development in the Plan reflecting the perspective being promoted in the Global Forum on International Migration and Development. Although international migration and development is a major component of the National Population Plan, 2030, attempts have been made through the entire national plan to ensure congruency with all components including migration and development issues. The Technical Secretary for the Population Plan Task Force is the Focal Point for the Global Forum on International Migration and Development. This inter-task relationship has assisted in the integration process. One notably example is the perspective adopted in the Education and Training Plan. The perspective is geared towards the production of human resources to international standards in order to meet requirements for the global market place. This perspective was to a large extent influenced by policies being implemented in the Philippines and shared informally at breakfast with Jamaica's Focal Point by the delegates from the Philippines. Both the UN High Level Dialogue on International Migration and Development and the First Global Forum impacted directly on the formulation of the migration and development component of the Population Plan and the wider National Development Plan, 2030.

Mauritius

The Government of Mauritius is implementing Circular Migration as it is our policy to encourage legal migration. Moreover, we have also included circular migration as part of our development strategy. On 23 September 2008, a Bilateral Agreement was signed between Mauritius and France providing a framework of cooperation to develop a sustainable Circular Migration Programme. Other countries have also been approach for similar agreements.

The Bilateral Agreement with France provides that Mauritian workers and students will be afforded the opportunity to stay and work in France for specific durations with a view to returning to Mauritius eventually and contribute to its development. The workers and students after gaining experience and saving money will return to Mauritius to find employment in the relevant sectors of the economy or to set up their own Small and Medium Enterprises. It also provides for the setting up of schemes to ensure social and economic integration of the migrant workers when they are back in Mauritius. Up to 500 visas for a maximum duration of 15 months will be issued by the French authorities annually to Mauritians holding a valid contract of employment vetted by relevant competent French authorities in predetermined 61 different areas of occupation, inter alia in Building and Construction; Hotel, Restaurant and Catering; Agriculture, Marine and Fisheries; Maintenance; Mechanics and Metal Workers; Processing Industries; Light Industries; Electrical and Electronics; Studies and Research (Textile); and Low Skilled workers to be employed by private firms or "Collectivités".

Training programme will be set up by the National Empowerment Foundation (NEF) for the benefit of returnee Mauritian workers interested in starting up projects leading to employment creation. The NEF is the executing agency for the empowerment of people and poverty reduction through training and placement of unemployed people, funding of business start-ups.

In April 2009, the Combating of Trafficking in Persons Act was enacted. This legislation provides for tough penalties for offenders and will help to reduce trafficking of workers who are potential prey for exploitation and abusive practices.

The IOM field office in collaboration with the Ministry of Labour, Industrial Relations and Employment has developed a database and an electronic platform for online registration for Mauritians interested to work abroad. The database will help to match skills with real jobs opportunities abroad.

Mexico

The Mexican Government considers that National development cannot be based on a continual outflow of migrants. For that reason, Mexico does not apply a ‘migration and development’ approach in the implementation of its policies and programmes. However, Mexico believes that development is the best way to prevent economic migration, particularly by creating job opportunities in the origin communities. The main goal is that migration becomes an option, not a necessity for Mexicans.

Mexico does have special programmes to prevent migration for economic reasons. Since 2007, all Mexican development programmes and policies are articulated under the umbrella of the *Vivir Mejor Strategy* (Living Better Strategy).

As part of the *Vivir Mejor Strategy*, Mexico is implementing the *Three per One Program* (3X1). The main objective of this program is to combine and coordinate migrants’ resources with state and federal funds to develop community and infrastructure projects. For each peso provided by the migrants, the federal, state and local governments contribute with one peso each to create a 3 x 1 structure.

Mexico is also implementing an Assistance Program for Agricultural Workers to improve the living and working conditions of agricultural workers, such as economically-disabled rural individuals and families, either migrants or local individuals lacking appropriate infrastructures and basic services.

The Netherlands

In July 2008 a new policy memorandum was issued (International Migration and Development 2008). “Focusing more on migration in the development dialogue and on development in the migration dialogue” is one of the specific objectives of the Dutch migration and development policy. It is considered that migration must, where relevant, play a role in Dutch foreign policy. Embassies in developing countries are, for example, stimulated to integrate migration into their development plans. Another objective is to include a migration perspective in PRSPs (to date, however, this has not happened). At the same time, wherever possible and applicable, the interests of developing countries will play a role in Dutch and European migration policy. For example, recently an intra-governmental meeting has taken place in order to raise awareness on and to take brain drain effects into account in Dutch migration policy (highly skilled workers).

Norway

The Norwegian government adopted two white papers in 2009, one on development cooperation and the other on foreign affairs, which both reflect a coherent approach to migration and development. It is a declared policy aim to more actively involve Norwegians with an immigrant background as well as immigrants in Norway in development policy and cooperation. The Norwegian government launched therefore in 2008 a pilot project for development cooperation between Norwegian authorities and Diasporas, based on 50-50 % funding from private and public sources. 8 out of 18 applicants have so far

(in 2008-2009) received funding through this scheme.

In addition, the Norwegian government is also in the process of developing a “sending money home” function on a Norwegian website, which will provide users (mainly Diasporas) with information on the cheapest and fastest service providers for money transfers (remittances) abroad, which will generate competition between the providers and hopefully decrease the fees related to private money transfers. The GFMD has not contributed to the specific actions undertaken by Norway in relation to policy and programme coherence, but it has had an added value towards national initiatives.

Portugal

Although Portugal does not have a specific strategy for migration and development, it has been trying to develop a coherent approach in the conjunction of these two policies. It has launched a policy document entitled “*A Strategic Vision for Portuguese Cooperation*”, which focuses on issues such as humanitarian and political solidarity, geostrategic and economic interests that justify Portuguese development cooperation. It also refers to the importance of immigrant associations as development actors and to the role they play as far as their countries’ of origin social and economic development is concerned.

The Portuguese Government adopted a *Plan for Immigrants’ Integration*, which reflects the proactive approach that our country is taking vis-à-vis immigration issues, translated in its full recognition of the important contribution that immigrants can play at different levels, such as economic, demographic, social and cultural. The *High Commission for Immigration and Intercultural Dialogue* (ACIDI) has been performing a very important work with regard to migration and integration. Furthermore, the adoption of both the *Immigration Law* and the *Nationality Law*, both address issues related to the status of immigrants, such as citizenship, social rights and migrants’ mobility.

What is being attempted as far as Portugal is concerned is to increasingly include the “migration” element into our development cooperation policy and, on the other hand, the “development” factor in issues related with Immigration and Border Control Service policies, which is not always an easy task. Moreover, Portugal has also signed a special partnership agreement with IMO and it has been actively involved (through its office in Lisbon) in important projects on migration and development and this partnership also involves different national actors which work in this field.

South Africa

The Immigration Act, 2002 (Act No 13 of 2002) notes that the economic prosperity of the Republic of South Africa (RSA) is inextricably linked to the contribution of foreigners and thus sets policy parameters to promote growth and investment by attracting foreign labour to the RSA. The Act also seeks to promote labour migration in order to achieve the objectives of macro-economic policy of Accelerated and Shared Growth Initiative for South Africa (ASGISA). This policy is geared at increasing the country’s gross domestic product (GDP) by 6% in 2010 and to halve poverty and unemployment by 2014. Tourism is also perceived as a major determinant of economic growth in South Africa.

Remittances account for the social and economic upswing in countries of origin. The Department of Home Affairs (DHA) facilitates the transfer of remittances through the issuance of enabling documents which enables foreigners to open bank accounts.

The Immigration Amendment Act (No 19 of 2004) is intended to tighten loopholes and eliminate the bureaucratic red tape of the previous legislation. It seeks to promote economic growth through tourism, the employment of required foreign labour and the attraction of foreign investment. The legislation aims to facilitate labour migration by outsourcing the exceptionally skilled or qualified people into South Africa.

Sweden

In 2009, the Swedish Government identified a new goal for its migration policy, namely to acknowledge and foster the development effects of migration. The Swedish government has initiated the preparations for a policy on migration in development cooperation, to be issued in 2010. As part of the preparations, the Ministry for Foreign Affairs will commission the Swedish International Development Cooperation Agency (Sida) to compile a background document on e.g. potential synergies between development cooperation and other policy areas for enhancing the development impacts and minimizing the negative implications of migration on developing countries. The policy will place Sweden's international development cooperation more firmly within the overall framework of Sweden's coherent approach to migration and development.

On July 2, 2009, the Swedish Government appointed a parliamentary committee that has been tasked with examining how people's increased mobility to and from Sweden can be facilitated, and how the positive development potential of this mobility can be promoted. The committee will: 1) map examples of circular migration to and from Sweden and point out if and where more research is needed; 2) analyze positive and potential negative effects of circular migration to and from Sweden; 3) analyze how migration policy, development policy and a number of other policy areas affect migrants opportunities/possibilities to engage in circular migration and/or voluntary return; 4) propose measures that are deemed necessary to facilitate circular migration to and from Sweden and to maximize its development potential. It is hoped that the committee's work will further strengthen policy and institutional coherence in the field of migration and development.

Switzerland

At the end of 2008, the Swiss Agency for Development and Cooperation (SDC) incorporated migration issues into its development cooperation policy defining it as one of its ten priority themes to be dealt with by a so called global program. Thematic areas of the program include protection, rights and primary health care for migrants, contribution to the bilateral Swiss migration dialogue; migration and conflict in fragile states and regions of conflict; synergies with the global programs food security, climate change and water initiatives; migration and development; and contribution to the multilateral migration dialogue.

United Kingdom

In March 2007, the UK Department for International Development (DFID) published a policy paper on migration and development, entitled 'Moving out of poverty – making migration work for poor people' (available at www.dfid.gov.uk). This sets out our commitment to 'continue to work with other UK government departments... to approach migration and development policy coherently, and to ensure that policies take account of the impact on poverty reduction and development in partner countries.' An example of refining an existing policy to pursue a coherent approach is a commitment in the UK White Paper 'Making Governance work for the Poor', to monitor the effect of the UK's migration policy on development. In addition to these formal policies, there is regular discussion (including formal and more frequent informal meetings) of issues related to migration and development between DFID (the UK's development ministry), and the Home Office, the Foreign and Commonwealth Office, and others. This includes discussion of specific policies, as well as the impact of events such as the global economic slowdown. UK positions on migration and development issues discussed in the EU and international fora are arrived at after inter-departmental discussion. GFMD discussions on policy coherence have probably not had a major impact on this ongoing coordination so far. Discussions on GFMD matters have been coordinated by the GFMD focal point (in DFID), but this has tended to reflect existing processes, involving the same individuals.

2. COHERENCE IN INSTITUTIONAL/ORGANISATIONAL ARRANGEMENTS WITHIN GOVERNMENT

a. Is there a particular government unit/department responsible for facilitating and coordinating the planning and work on migration and development among your respective ministries, departments and agencies?

Yes:	16
No:	2
Not applicable or no responses:	2

b. Following the GFMD Manila recommendation to strengthen the role of the GFMD national focal points, has your government been able to reinforce the role of the GFMD focal points?

Yes:	11
No:	7
Not applicable or no responses:	2

c. Is the GFMD national focal point in charge of such intra-governmental facilitation and coordination?

Yes:	6
No:	12
Not applicable or no responses:	2

Additional comments by governments:

Australia

The Australian Agency for International Development (AusAID) has dedicated staff working on the development aspects of the recently implemented Pacific labour mobility scheme and migration issues. The Pacific Economic Growth section within AusAID is responsible for issues relating to the development aspects of migration.

Consultative processes have been enhanced in the past year by the formation of an inter-departmental committee specifically relating to the Pacific Seasonal Worker Pilot Scheme. This committee is led by the Department of Education, Employment, and Workplace Relations, and comprises high level officials from relevant Australian Government agencies including those responsible for development and migration.

The Cabinet system plays an important role in bringing policy coherence to the broad directions of Australian Government policy. Consultations between government departments are an integral part of the process when progressing a submission through the Cabinet system. As well as inter-departmental committees between government agencies, the Australian Government as a whole consults with a wide range of external stakeholders including, state, territory and local governments, business, trade unions, community organisations, and the public.

Canada

Citizenship and Immigration Canada, the Canadian International Development Agency and/or other Government of Canada's Departments concerned by a specific issue related to migration and development are usually responsible for initiating and coordinating government-wide consultations and work on the issue. However, the GFMD national focal point for Canada is hosted by Citizenship and Immigration Canada.

Regular consultations and collaboration take place between government departments (e.g. Citizenship and Immigration Canada, Canadian International Development Agency, Health Canada, Foreign Affairs and International Trade) on specific issues related to migration and development, to ensure a coherent,

government-wide response. Consultations are conducted on an ad hoc basis, as often as required. There are usually limited to relevant departments, but can be extended to other departments if it is required

In the Canadian context, provincial and territorial jurisdictions on a number of migration-related policies (e.g. health worker recruitment, temporary labour migration) need to be considered. Consultations and agreement with these levels of government would be required for any policies/measures that could have an impact on their areas of jurisdiction.

Colombia

Resolution No. 3131 of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs created the Internal Work Group for linking, assisting, and promoting Colombians abroad and their communities. This group has the following functions:

- Reinforcing the instruments that link Colombians abroad allowing ideas, data, information, resources, goods and services to flow in order to portray a good impression of Colombia.
- Generating research projects in accordance with the subject matter of Colombia Nos Une (Colombia Unites Us) Program that allows to acquire useful knowledge for the formulation and implementation of migration policies.
- Supporting the Direction of Consular Affairs and Colombian Communities Abroad.

Some of the functions of the consular service are:

- Protecting in the receiving State the interests of the sending State and of its nationals.
- Helping and assisting nationals of the sending State.
- Safeguarding the interests of nationals of the sending State in cases of succession mortis causa in the territory of the receiving State, in accordance with the laws and regulations of the receiving State.
- Subject to the practices and procedures obtaining in the receiving State, representing or arranging appropriate representation for nationals of the sending State before the tribunals and other authorities of the receiving State.

Law no. 76 of 1993 establishes the legal framework for adopting protection measures for Colombians abroad through consular service, it was partially modified through law no. 991 of 2005 amplifying the coverage bases that includes legal and social assistance to Colombians abroad that reside in the circumscription of the consular post when the Colombian community is under 10.000, according to the Direction of Consular Affairs and Colombian Communities Abroad.

In 2001, the Ministry of Foreign Affairs created the Assistance Committee for Colombians Abroad through Resolution no. 0326 of the same year with the purpose of attaining and effective and suitable assistance for Colombians abroad.

On the subject of migration across national borders, Colombia has agreed with its neighboring countries on executing and coordinating protection mechanisms to attend displaced population in order to build a better response to emergency situations. Integration and border development are now new challenges of the public policy agenda; therefore, it is necessary to foster border cooperation taking into account local needs. Under this perspective, the Ministry of Foreign Affairs has consolidated a set of mechanisms to strengthen border development and to promote integration within border regions. Some of the mechanisms are: Decree no 2105 of October 8th of 2001 establishes principles for creating the Direction of Integration and Border Development within the new structure of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs. Decree no 1185 of June 29th of 1999 transfers the functions managed before by the Presidential Council of Borders to the said Direction.

Regarding border development, the Ministry of Foreign Affairs created the Coordination of Border Development with the following objectives:

- Consolidate inter-institutional actions for developing plans, programs and projects.
- Generate ties between regional and public institutions.
- Consolidate border development.

In this sense, this Coordination guidelines and monitor plans that promote social, economic and productive development of border regions, searches for funding opportunities, promotes the participation of the community and determines the impact of border regions on different initiatives. This Coordination also brings technical support to committees that work in subjects related to border integration and assessment on foreign policy related to border regions.

The main goals of the Coordination of Border Development are to strengthen the border integration policy as well as bi-national and joint mechanisms on border integration within sub-regional and multilateral organisms. The Plan of Security, Sovereignty and Social Development of Borders Regions creates conditions for an integral border development with peace, freedom and democracy in order to secure border sectors and its habitants. The Ministry of Foreign Affairs and the Ministry of Defense have designed this plan with the objective of executing sustainable actions at strategic border points to improve the quality of life, generate sustainable development and articulations with neighboring countries. This plan recognizes the need of reinforcing relations between State, Public Force and civil society.

The Ministry of Foreign Affairs through the Colombia Nos Une (Colombia Unites Us) Program called the Inter-sectorial Migration Commission and the Ad-Hoc Committee for a meeting in order to address different questions raised by this Forum. The objective of this gathering was to establish an integral national position for participating in this event.

Costa Rica

To Q2a: The General Directorate of Migration and Foreigners has a Planning Unit in charge of the formulation of policies and undertaking advisory tasks for facilitating and coordinating the planning and work on migration and development among the Ministry of Interior, Ministry of Foreign Affairs, IOM, among others.

To Q2b and Q2c:

The Ministry of Interior (Viceministra de Gobernación y Policía) has participated in the GFMD international workshops in Manila and Brussels. The Ministry, as national focal point, is in charge of such-intra-governmental facilitation and coordination. The Ministry is currently in contact with the Head of the Planning Department of Migration, in order to update data and criteria according to the international scenario and discussions on workshops and fora.

France

The responsibilities for migration and development are defined in a horizontal manner. The Foreign and European Affairs Ministry (MAEE) and the Ministry for Immigration, Integration, National Identity and Mutually Supportive Development (MIIINDS) share the responsibilities, in a complementary approach and practising a permanent inter-ministerial consultation: The MIIINDS deals with mutually supportive development, the MAEE with French aid for development, outside the mutually supportive development activities. The coordination between the two ministries has been reinforced following the decision by the Inter-ministerial committee for international cooperation and development, on 5 June 2009, to open the possibility for increased public aid for development for States having signed agreements for managed migration and mutually supportive development.

The role of the GFMD national focal point concerns the inter-ministerial coordination for the preparation of the GFMD. However, as explained in the first part above, the competence of the Foreign Ministry service assuming the role of focal point extends to defining the French positions in the various international *fora* dealing with migration, particularly when linked to development. Special attention is

also given to the issue of financial transfers by migrants, in the context of innovative development funding and in coordination with the Ministry of Economy, Industry and Employment.

Ghana

Sector Ministries and Agencies have been encouraged to set up migration units/focal points to address migration issues. These include the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Ministry of the Interior and the Ministry of Labour.

The Government of Ghana recognises the impact of migration on its development programmes and vice versa. Consequently, Government has affirmed its commitment to mainstream migration into the next Medium Term Development Plan which commences in 2010. The National Development Planning Commission, which is driving this process, has embarked on a series of consultations with major stakeholders in government ministries and agencies as well as NGOs and the private sector. It is envisioned that the outcome of the Athens conference will be very helpful to the process. A change in government in Ghana in 2009 could affect the pace of the process.

Haiti

Regarding this point, (question 1), there's no specific unit. But collaboration is close between many sectors or/and ministries that are involved in such a question.

Jamaica

Different ministries and departments are responsible for different aspects of international migration. The Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Foreign Trade is responsible for legal and protocol relate matters relevant to the diaspora, refugees, asylum seekers, etc. Ministry of Labour and Social Security is responsible for work permits and temporary labour migration programmes. Ministry of National Security is responsible for Immigration and Citizenship issues. The Population Unit of the Planning Institute of Jamaica (PIOJ) has by default played the role of coordination with respect to issues on international migration policy and planning. This has been so purely from its data collection, policy and planning portfolio responsibilities. This is also the rationale for naming the Unit as the Focal Point for national preparations for the Global on International Migration and Development. The Unit is also spearheading the development of the national policy on international migration and development. The Unit has coordinated the participation of national delegations on most if not all regional and inter-regional conferences and workshops on international migration and development including those relating to the United Nations and to a lesser extent the International Organization for Migration. Although the Unit has played the role of Focal Point for the Global Forum, we think this role could be strengthened by indicating clearly what the responsibilities should entail.

Japan

To Q2a: Global Issues Cooperation Division, Ministry of Foreign Affairs

Mauritius

The Prime Minister's Office (Home Affairs Division) is the national focal point for co-ordination of migration policies. It works in close collaboration with the Ministry of Finance & Economic Empowerment, the Ministry of Labour, Industrial Relations & Employment, the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Regional Integration & International Trade, and the National Empowerment Foundation as well as with the IOM Field Office in Mauritius. The Prime Minister's Office assumes a coordinating role, and is responsible for policy decision in matters concerning migration.

After the Manila GFMD, the role of the national focal point was reinforced and formalised.

Mexico

Mexico is going to have an active participation in the Athens GFMD. We will be co-leaders for session 1.2 on “*Engaging diasporas and migrants in development policies and programs- their role? their constraints?*” and we will also partake as member of the government team in Session 2.2: *Reintegration and circular migration – effective for development?*

The role of the GFMD Mexican focal point has been fundamental to reinforce our country’s participation in this Forum.

The Netherlands

The International Migration cluster in the Ministry of Foreign Affairs is responsible for facilitating and coordinating the planning and work on migration and development; it does both coordination and content.

The Netherlands has not seen a need to further strengthen the role of the GFMD national focal point (Director of Movement of Persons, Migration and Aliens Affairs Department of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs).

The GFMD focal point is taking the lead in organizing meetings to develop points of view, strategy, vision, etc. Although there is a formal intra-governmental consultative process (“Interdepartmental working group”) it does not convene regularly. Most contacts are informal (telephone, email, sharing of information, meetings). No significant changes have taken place over the last year.

Portugal

The *Portuguese Institute for Development Aid (IPAD)* is the national focal point organization responsible for coordinating and planning the work on migration and development. It tries to involve other organizations/ ministries which are also directly or indirectly involved in this thematic and it organizes regular meetings which are particularly useful in preparing Portugal’s participation in the GFMD. In performing this task, IPAD tries to harmonize and conciliate different positions and, more importantly, streamline development into national migration policies. It works closely with the *Ministry of the Interior*, the *Ministry for Foreign Affairs*, the ACIDI and with the *Ministry of Labour and Social Security*. IPAD has established an informal network, particularly for issues related with the GFMD, which aims at coordinating positions, sharing information and facilitating the debate around “migration and development”. Besides the constraints which result from the lack of human resources, there are always a few difficulties in trying to harmonize perspectives and positions from different ministries which may naturally differ from one another and even be antagonizing.

South Africa

The Department of Home Affairs (DHA) established the National Immigration Branch (NIB) in 2005. This Branch is charged with facilitating the entry and departure of people inside the country through the issuance of enabling documents to qualifying foreign. Relevant permits in this regard are for Work, Business and Corporate permits, as well as permanent residence permit that have the establishment of a business or investing therein as a requirement. These permits contribute to both international labor migration and the corresponding brain gain which are critical to the development imperatives of this country. The DHA has also established the Large Accounts Unit Pilot to facilitate the implementation of the scarce skills list by gathering statistics, popularising the quota work permit and communicating information to suitably qualified applicants who wish to enter the RSA on quota permits. A Quota Work Permit responds to the demands of the country’s labour force. The Minister of Home Affairs, together with her counterparts in Labour as well as Trade and Industry, develop the National Scarce Skills list on an annual basis to identify sectors of the economy which suffer from skills deficiencies. These Ministers also determine the quotas for various priority skills categories, as provided for in the Immigration Act, 2002 (Act No 13 of 2002). The facilitation of employment of foreigners is defined in a simplified and transparent manner, and it is available on the website of the Department.

Sweden

When the Swedish Parliament in 2003 adopted a whole-of-government policy for global development, it placed policy coherence for development at the centre of the Swedish policy. The Swedish approach to policy coherence is that the entire government shares the ownership of and responsibility for implementing the policy and thus for attaining the overarching policy goal: to contribute to equitable and sustainable global development. The policy itself is formulated and designed at the different offices of government. For example, the Minister for Migration is responsible for the way in which the Swedish migration and asylum policy contributes to equitable and sustainable global development. The Minister for Development Cooperation is responsible for coordinating the implementation of the entire policy within the Government Offices, but also for making sure that development cooperation is responsive and supportive to migration, international trade and other issues.

Switzerland

Switzerland has been further improving its inter-ministerial agency coordination and collaboration in a number of ways¹: The new SDC structure, emerged from an internal reorganization occurred in 2008, gives migration more institutional space. SDC is currently establishing a new unit dealing with migration issues in development/humanitarian aid that coordinates different initiatives within SDC. This unit is in charge of elaborating a *global program Migration* which deals with operational issues, coordination and policy dialogue at international, regional and national levels. The initiatives launched by the new Unit Migration and its *global program* are part of the migration strategy of the Federal Department of Foreign Affairs (FDFA) with an annual budget to grow to 12 millions by 2012. *The global program Migration* aims at supporting projects and activities discussed at a political and global migration level within the institutionalized inter-departmental platforms.

The Federal Office for Migration (FOM), on the other hand, is giving growing consideration to the potential development consequences: It is increasingly linking the safe and voluntary return of individuals with development projects in view of assisting a permanent re-integration and preventing irregular movements.

While the *global program Migration* and the inter-departmental mechanisms are positive approaches to coordinating programming and implementation, Switzerland should define clear parameters for handling the development-migration nexus in a way to voice the development dimension more effectively.

In June 2009, a special Ambassador for International Migration was appointed to FDFA. This function may help to better raise development issues within the Swiss migration debate and to facilitate the establishment of a common framework around coherence within all federal offices concerned with migration issues. The special Ambassador will among other issues promote the Swiss vision of policy coherence in international fora.

The Swiss GFMD focal point is contributing considerably to the informal coordination of the efforts between the different offices towards more coherence.

United Kingdom

DFID is the GFMD focal point for the UK, and as DFID is the UK's development ministry, it has also led the UK's work and coordination on migration and development. As outlined in the previous comment, this involves working with other government departments in a number of ways. Also as noted before, this role probably has not been altered as a result of GFMD recommendations on focal points.

¹ cf.. also comments in GFMD Manila Working Paper of RT 3.2 Policy and Institutional Coherence within Government, Manila, Philippines, 27-30 October 2008.

3. **RELEVANT RESEARCH AND DATA FOR COHERENT AND EVIDENCE-BASED POLICY PLANNING ON MIGRATION AND DEVELOPMENT**

a. Does your government make use of policy-relevant research and data to formulate coherent policies on migration and development?

Yes:	13
No:	4
Not applicable or no responses:	3

b. Does your government have easy access to relevant and issue-specific research findings and data required for national policy planning on migration and development?

Yes:	12
No:	5
Not applicable or no responses:	3

Additional comments by governments:

Australia

In Australia, longitudinal studies show overwhelmingly that migrants contribute substantially to Australia's stock of human, social and produced capital. Fiscal modelling reveals that new migrants provide a substantial contribution to the Australian Government budget and that this increases over time in real terms. In broad terms, over the first four years, 1000 new migrants contribute around \$10 million net to the Commonwealth budget.

Australia also provides funding for the Global Development Network and, of note, its sixth Global Research Project entitled "Development on the Move: Measuring and Optimising the Economic and Social Impacts of Migration". The project is run in collaboration with the Institute for Public Policy Research. Six commissioned country studies will collect primary data on the prevalence and impact of migration on households and communities in developing countries over a three-year period (from 2008 to 2010). The project is expected to be completed in 2010 and a large dissemination and outreach program is planned.

In addition, the Department of Immigration and Citizenship is finalising a funding agreement with the UNODC to establish a Coordination and Analysis Unit in order to gather, analyse and distribute statistics on people smuggling in the Greater Mekong Subregion.

This will not only create an evidence base for anti-smuggling policy and operations, but will also improve the coordination of regional responses to this particular form of criminal activity. While the information will be primarily available to the participating countries (Cambodia, China, Indonesia, Lao PDR, Myanmar, Thailand and Vietnam) research will be disseminated more broadly, including to Australia. The project is expected to commence in the third quarter of 2009 and will conclude in 2013.

Further, at the recent Bali Process Ministerial Forum held in Indonesia in April 2009, Australia announced the commissioning of a project to gather information on irregular migration in the region. The information will provide an evidence base for future policy considerations and will be available to Bali Process member countries.

Belgium

Access to useful information for defining migration and development policy remains a difficult area which requires improvement.

Canada

While the Government of Canada does not have specific national policies and programs on migration and development in place, it recognizes the importance of policy-relevant research and the need for a solid evidence-base on migration and development issues as a starting point. The developmental impacts of migration need to be better documented and understood, in order to be given appropriate attention in policy analysis and design. The Government of Canada is making use of both national and international policy-relevant research and data and exploring Canada's future policy approaches to migration and development.

Colombia

The Ministry of Foreign Affairs has been working on a list of publications to pursue trustworthy data in migration flows, and specific characterization of the Colombian migration, including seminar reports, studies, statistics and unpublished reports. The Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Colombia has an excellent relationship with universities and national and international institutions to access to relevant data about Colombian migration and its consequences in economic and social fields.

The Program Colombia Unites Us knows how important it is that faculties of Political Sciences and International Relations –among others- from the biggest Universities in the country get to know the program and also to work with it, so the process of investigation and academic bounding is strong enough to follow up the migration phenomenon. On this matter the Ministry had seek different agreements that has allowed different kinds of publications and also in academic seminars held in Colombia.

In addition, the Program has worked with the National Administrative Department of Statistics– DANE, different Universities' Centers of Studies, and International Organizations such as the International Organization for Migration– IOM. With DANE has an Intersectorial Committee where Colombia Unit Us forms part of it. The Committee consists of the Departamento Administrativo de Seguridad – DAS (Administrative Department of Security), Banco de la República de Colombia (Colombian National Bank), the Vice-Ministerio de Turismo del Ministerio de Comercio, Industria y Turismo (The Vice-Ministry of Tourism of the Ministry of Commerce, Industry and Tourism), and the IOM. The results of this Committee has been the national census on migration (2005), the design of the Encuesta de Colombianos Residentes en el Exterior - ECRE (Colombian Survey of Residents Abroad) and the Encuesta Nacional de Emigrantes Internacionales y Remesas – ENEIR (National Survey of International Migrants and Remittances) which will be held by 2010.

However, the information about certain topics related to development is really hard to find or relate. For example, data on return or the intension of it, numbers about programs that could let to national policies on migration and development or the access to this are likewise a scenario to analyze.

Costa Rica

Policy-relevant research and data are very important for the formulation of coherent policies on migration and development. The National Council on Migration, integrated by the Ministry of Interior, Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Ministry of Labour, Costa Rica's Tourist Board, Ministry of Justice and Direction of Migration, as an inter-institutional working group, discusses current issues regarding migration and development, for its advisory task in the recommendations for policies. Easy access is granted by Costa Rica's participation in international fora and discussions, as well as the update of research on Internet, publications, etc.

France

Research on migration and development is still scarce. There are numerous studies, but these do not permit to cover the thematic comprehensively and in particular in terms of geographic coverage. In the context of migration the geographic areas are obviously essential. For example, studies on the impact of

the financial and economic crisis on migrant remittances suffer from the disparity of data concerning the geographic areas.

For this reason the French authorities seek to contribute to cover the missing analyses of certain zones. The Ministry of Foreign Affairs has thus funded a study carried out by *Le Club du Sahel et de l'Afrique de l'Ouest* of the OECD, published end 2008 in the *Cahiers de l'Afrique de l'Ouest: « Perspectives ouest-africaines : les ressources pour le développement »*. The study documents population movements in the West-African sub-region, in order to provide information for the activities of the French Agency of Development, but also analyses out-migration movements from the sub-region to movements within the sub-region. The French Agency for Development favours the emergence of research specifically targeted on geographic areas where migration and development issues are often little known (Mauritania, Guinea, Cambodia, Thailand, etc.)

Jamaica

Jamaica has a good historical record of emigration to the USA, Canada and the United Kingdom going back to the 1950s. The records are based on the number of visas issued to Jamaicans for permanent residence in these countries. (Records (data) are not available for other countries). The data are disaggregated by age, sex and occupational categories (to USA and Canada only). In 2007, Jamaica commenced preparation of a long-term development plan which should make Jamaica into a developed country by the year 2030 (2030 National Development Plan). In the Plan, international migration and development is addressed as a component under the National Population Plan, 2030. One of the recommended actions targets the development of a national policy on international migration and development. Preliminary preparations for this activity have commenced. It is envisaged that issues of institutional coherency will be adequately addressed in the policy. Our interest in a national policy on international migration and development is a direct result of our participation in the Global Forum. In our preparations so far, we have developed a data profile of emigration streams to USA, Canada and the UK. We have also collected information on immigration and return migration of Jamaican nationals irrespective of how they returned, that is, whether through voluntary return or deportations. Levels of remittances from the 1990s to the most recent year for which data are available were also collected. In preparation also we are at the final stages of completing a study on children, migration and remittance. This study is funded by UNICEF and came out of agreements reached during the Market Place activities of the First Global Forum. The Population Unit of the Planning Institute of Jamaica has also collaborated with other units in the Social Policy and Planning Division (PIOJ) in undertaking two studies: one on the estimation of the brain drain from Jamaica over the period 1990 and 2000 and the other on policies and legislation governing migration in Jamaica. The PIOJ has also included a module on remittances in the 2006 Survey of Living Conditions of Jamaica (JSLC). The module is currently being further analysed by a group of scholars at the University of the West Indies under the sponsorship of the PIOJ. These studies will complement the one cited above on children, migration and remittances in facilitating the preparation of the policy on international migration and development. The perspective taken in linking international migration and development in terms of the policy came directly from the Global Forum initiative.

Mauritius

The Government has the collaboration of IOM in matters relating to migration, and we have benefited from the guidance of IOM in Circular Migration. However, Mauritius has not carried any specific studies as migration, and we cannot ascertain the impact of the current economic crisis on migration. Nevertheless, we can feel the reluctance of other countries to embark on migration projects.

Mexico

Mexico does not apply a 'migration and development' approach in the implementation of its policies and programmes, hence the negative answer to both questions. However, both the Government and civil society actively generate and make use of research and data for its migration and/or development policies.

Mexico also participates on several international initiatives that contribute to the development of research and data on both topics.

The Netherlands

The Netherlands actively strives towards an evidence based migration and development policy. In 2008 a new policy memorandum was issued (*International Migration and Development 2008*). The choices made in the memorandum emerged not only from lessons learnt and consultations with civil society but also from a scientific analysis of trends in international migration. Furthermore, the International Migration cluster of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs (responsible for planning and coordination) has initiated a partnership with the Maastricht Graduate School of Governance (Maastricht University). The main objective of the partnership is to strengthen the quality of policies in the area of migration and development through the interaction between policy makers and academia. Making use of the different expertise of academics and professionals enriches the insights on both sides. Evidence-informed policies are inspired by academic research, and vice-versa, the knowledge of professionals provides an important input for academic research, strengthening thereby its relevance. Six specific objectives have been agreed upon:

1. To strengthen the scientific foundation for M&D policy making;
2. To strengthen the policy relevance of research in the area of M&D;
3. To continue and strengthen the leadership role of the Netherlands in the area of M&D;
4. To increase the knowledge about M&D among the Dutch society, policy makers in other sectors, as well as policy makers in developing countries;
5. To raise interest among young researchers for M&D research; and
6. To broaden the perspective of civil servants and stimulate an outward looking orientation.

Portugal

Portugal participates in a regular basis in EU meetings where the topic of Migration and Development is being the subject of intense debate. Other important *fora*, such as the EUROMED, the United Nations and the OECD have also given the opportunity to have access to pertinent information on this issue, participate in the discussions and benefit from experience and information sharing. At the bilateral level, Portugal has built special links with particular countries (eg. African countries, eastern European countries) and this relationship has helped sharing information and data on migration and development and put together relevant projects and initiatives.

South Africa

The Directorate: Immigration Policy and Directives has been charged with overseeing the development of migration policies as they relate to development. The DHA has easy access to research materials on migration compiled by organizations such as United Nations High Commission for Refugees (UNHCR), the Wits Forced Migration Programme, International Organisation for Migration (IOM), Consortium for Refugees and Migrants in South Africa (CoRMSA), etc. These researchers significantly guide the formulation of national policy planning on migration and development.

Sweden

There is extensive research available from organisations such as the OECD, World Bank, Migration Policy Institute, IOM, and UNDP (upcoming Human Development Report 2009). Despite a broad range of statistics available, there are some statistics that are not readily available, for example remittance flows from Sweden.

United Kingdom

The last of these questions is difficult to answer – whilst some policy-relevant research is available, there is always room for improvement, both in terms of how much really policy-relevant research is produced, and knowing what is already available. Within the UK government we share information between

departments on what research we are doing on all migration-related topics, and commission these jointly if appropriate. In DFID we have recently appointed 12 Senior Research Fellows (SRFs), one of whom will work on migration and development issues. These SRFs are senior academics who work part-time for DFID and their responsibilities will include acting as a guide to the available research, plus advising us on the robustness and quality of studies.



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