Background Paper

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Roundtable 1 - Partnerships for migration and Human Development: shared prosperity – shared responsibility

RT Session 1.1: *Partnerships for more regular and protected migration.*

Co-Chairs of RT 1.1: Governments of Brazil and France

Team members preparing the session: Australia, Bangladesh, Belgium, Canada, Germany, Israel, Mauritius, Mexico, Morocco, Nigeria, Portugal, USA

Additional expertise and peer review were provided by IOM

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1   Executive Summary

This paper supports the preparation and discussion of Roundtable session 1.1, which looks at partnerships for regular migration that is safe, orderly and of developmental benefit to all involved.

The paper is divided into four sections. The first section recognizes that migration mostly occurs between neighboring countries and in regional contexts. Bilateral and regional partnerships must therefore take into account not only the transit of goods and economic activity, but also the transit of people, through legal, orderly and safe migration. The second part looks at the historical relations between countries, built on a common colonial past or a long term migration movement between both countries. A common history can establish strong bilateral partnerships between countries where migration can be a key factor. The third section analyzes new trends in migration that go beyond regional and historical contexts, often linked to the recruitment of professionals and skilled workers. In this context, the paper discusses exchange schemes for students and professionals that can reconcile the views of migrants, countries of origin and destinations. Fourthly, the paper concludes with some examples that illustrate partnerships for a more secure and orderly migration.

The session is closely linked with session 1.2 on irregular migration, the two being pivotal to the Mexico GFMD discussion on partnerships.

2.   Objectives

- Discuss in an open and frank manner how partnership approaches to ensuring that migration occurs in a regular, orderly and safe way can maximize the developmental benefits of migration at the personal, social and economic levels, for both countries of origin and destination.

- Identify good partnership practices in this context that can guide policy makers in other countries.

There is broad agreement among stakeholders in the migration process that regular, orderly and safe migration is the best option for everyone. But achieving this goal requires agreements and partnerships between civil society, the private sector, and governments in countries of origin, transit and destination. Labor migration is a two-way street where the factors involved in supply and demand interact, but also involve human beings, families and communities. It is in this context that we argue in favor of recognizing shared responsibility and finding solutions through partnerships, agreements and negotiations between the parties involved. Migration processes are often deeply related to geography and history context. Recognizing these connections between countries of origin and destination is the first step in establishing agreements and partnerships towards shared prosperity and shared responsibility.

3.   Background and Context

3.1   Concepts and definitions

The current Chair in Office has proposed *shared responsibility* as a key element for this year's GFMD discussions on migration and development. To ensure that the benefits of migration accrue equitably to all countries – origin, transit, destination and return – and that people who choose to migrate are protected, and appropriately supported and empowered in accordance with countries' international and domestic obligations, countries should seek more cooperative and mutually responsible ways to manage the migration process, as well as policies that support

those who choose not to migrate. This can involve partnerships,[1] responsible actions, and institutional coherence between governments in origin and host countries, employers, recruiters, civil society, national and international organizations, as well as the migrants themselves.

- *Human development* is the expansion of people's freedom to live their lives as they choose. One component of that freedom is mobility: the freedom to choose one's place of residence, whose instrumental value in promoting other dimensions of human development can be of enormous significance. In the context of migration and development, this has policy implications in a number of areas, for both countries of origin and destination, including the promotion of effective and humane international migration policies, protection of migrants from exploitation, and fair access to health services, education services, and decent living and working conditions.

- *Policy coherence* is 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. Institutional coherence involves the establishment of clear organizational responsibilities and focal points for promulgating and implementing migration and development policies and programs, manifesting itself in a 'whole of government' approach to these complex issues.

3.2. *International migration context*

According to the UNDP (2009), "all persons who migrate are motivated by the perspectives to improve their access to jobs, education, civil and political rights, security and health" and most migrants "end up enjoying better conditions" compared to their place of origin. The 2009 UNDP report concludes that "the movement has a great potential for human development."

This is the main reason that motivates 954 millions of persons to migrate worldwide. More than three-quarters of world migration takes place domestically (77.5%) and only 22.5% takes place internationally, reaching 214 million persons. This only represents 3% of the world population. Half of international migrants only migrate regionally, while 40% do so within neighboring nations.

3.3 *Border and regional migration*

Migration between neighboring countries constitutes 40% of global migration. This type of migration has a long history, in some cases hundreds of years. It is characterized by its fluidity, either formal or informal, often connected to agricultural jobs, smuggling, and a regional economy that takes advantage of the opportunities of living next to another country.

Contrary to common perceptions, the bulk of international migration takes place regionally, i.e. between countries in close proximity and often with comparable levels of development. For example, one in five persons originating from a Least Developed Country (LDC) have migrated to another LDC, while almost half of all emigrants from LDCs have gone to another developing country. Only about one quarter of migrants from LDCs go to high income countries. As a result, regional partnerships deserve particular attention, and especially those between developing countries ("South–South" partnerships). (World Bank, *2008 Migration and Remittances Fact book*)

In Europe, the historic migration of Italians, Spanish, Greek, and Portuguese to France, Germany, Belgium, Switzerland, and other countries is within the regional context. Today, a

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[1] Partnerships are defined as "mutually agreeable arrangements between individuals and/or groups (governments, public and private sectors, migrants, diaspora, employers, home communities, NGOs, international organizations, etc) that can maximize the developmental benefits of migration. (Platform for Partnership background document, GFMD, April 2010)

large share of the European migratory flow is the result of regional integration with other countries of Eastern Europe and the Mediterranean region.

In the South Pacific, there is another regional migration circuit that supplies all economies that need labor: Malaysia, Thailand, Taiwan, Hong Kong, South Korea, and Japan. Migrants arrive from the Philippines, Indonesia, Laos, Vietnam, Myanmar and Bangladesh.

In the Gulf region (GCC), migration has peculiar characteristics very different to other processes, but still and does not escape from the regional aspects. In the Middle East, the labor suppliers are Egypt, Jordan, and Lebanon. However, they also come from other parts of Asia and Asia Pacific, where India, Pakistan, Bangladesh, Sri Lanka, and the Philippines are active participants.

In the U.S., a country that attracts all types of migrants, 53.7% of all the foreign born in 2008 were from Latin American and the Caribbean. Argentina, once characterized by its millions of European migrants, now receives almost exclusively migrants from Paraguay, Bolivia, Peru, and Chile. Mexico, mainly receives migrants from Central America: Guatemala, El Salvador, Honduras, and in lesser numbers from countries in South America: Colombia, Ecuador, and Peru, most of which are in transit to the U.S.

North America, Europe, the Persian Gulf and the Southern Pacific region absorb labor largely from their regional neighbors. It is here where new migration flows – regular and irregular – are occurring; and partnerships need to be a priority to ensure legal, orderly, secure and regulated migration.

Mali is one of the African countries with the highest number of emigrants; an estimated 4 million living abroad which represents one quarter of the total population of Mali. But most of the migrants reside in other countries of West Africa (82.7% (ECOWAS)) and elsewhere in Central Africa (3.8%). Only 4.5% of emigrants from Mali live in Europe, mainly in France.

3.4. *Historical and emigration links*

The regional dynamics, marked by geographic influences, correlate with the historical processes: both colonial expansion and earlier migration dynamics. Both are part of the history of nations and people involved. In this context, the migration flows of specific regions and borders are often closely tied to colonial relationships and recruitment systems. In all these cases, the concept of shared responsibility is crucial to establishing partnerships and negotiations.

Migration processes of countries with a colonial history often have deep economic, linguistic, and cultural roots in the countries of destination. This relationship is influenced in both ways; and explains why people from South America migrate to Spain; from India and Pakistan to England; from the Philippines to the U.S.; and from Algeria to France.

More than official histories, mutual prejudices, and extreme nationalism, it is the linguistic, political, and cultural relations between people with a shared colonial past, that stimulates economic and political processes and boost development. A common language opens multiple possibilities of partnership, growth, commonwealth, and progress for the countries involved. Among the exemplary practices are the spaces created for free movement in South America, Central America (CA4), Africa (ECOWAS), the Maghreb, and the Lusophone countries (Lusitano Space). The last one is a truly global space, by including: Brazil in America, Portugal in Europe, Angola, Cape Verde, Guinea Bissau, Saint Thomas and Prince, and Mozambique in Africa, and East Timor in Southeast Asia. Partnerships such as these allow the common past to look to the future under conditions of independence, equality, and solidarity.

History also teaches us that migration flows may be reversible and change direction. Europe and most of the world moved to Latin America and the Caribbean, and in a short time became Latin American citizens. The integration process of these flows in Latin America is a great example. Labor migration flows from Japan to Latin America started in the 1900s, allowing the development of Nikkei colonies already integrated into the receiving countries. This historical context also explains the most recent migration from Peru and Brazil to Japan. . Lastly, Japan has offered the opportunity for descendants of 2nd and 3rd generation Japanese to immigrate. Similar processes, for different reasons have started in Spain, Italy, Germany, Portugal, Israel, etc.

Migration processes over time strengthen the diplomatic relations between countries of origin and destination. Migrants facilitate trade and investment, establishing relations between the diaspora and the countries of origin that then facilitate the migration of other generations.

One example is the Israel Birthright program initiated some 10 years ago. It brings the Israeli government and Diaspora philanthropists together to provide re educational trips to Israel for young Diaspora adults aged 18 to 26. Since its inception, nearly a quarter of a million Diaspora youth from 52 countries have participated in the program.

Another example of historical connections is the agreement signed by France and Mauritius in 2008 on settlement and circulation of migrant professionals and semi-skilled workers. And among the reasons given for signing the agreement is the importance of historical and geographical relations: *"Héritées de l'histoire, renforcées par la géographie avec la proximité de La Réunion et nourries par la francophonie les relations bilatérales entre la France et Maurice se caractérisent par une «confiance exceptionnelle»"*.

History and geography often work together, as for example in the United Kingdom, where the data from the National Insurance Number (SSN) show that between 2008 and 2009, ten countries of origin were the main senders of migrants to the UK : Poland, India, Slovakia, France, Romania, Pakistan, Australia, Italy, Lithuania and Nigeria. Six of them are part of the European Union and the other four are former British colonies or dominions (IPR, 2010).

Likewise, for the United States the leading regions of birth of persons who became legal permanent residents (LPRs) in 2009 were Asia (37 percent) and North America (33 percent). Together, Asia and North America accounted for approximately 70 percent of the LPR flow each year from 2007 to 2009; and 15 percent of all new LPRs were born in Mexico. The second leading country of birth was China (5.7 percent), followed by the Philippines (5.3 percent), India (5.1 percent), and the Dominican Republic (4.4 percent). These five countries accounted for 35 percent of all new LPRs in 2009[2].

History and geography do not work in an absolute manner, but they can be crucial factors in ensuring that partnerships between countries favor development and regulate migration. History and geography may be a source of conflict and tension between countries, but migration of people, families, and communities, establishes links between countries that go beyond borders, nationalism, and rivalries. Migration can help to build stronger relationships between countries and facilitate the integration of migrants and eliminate prejudices and xenophobic attitudes.

3.5. *New trends*

International migration is a dynamic and changing process that can be better understood if monitored on an ongoing basis. There are always new waves of immigrants beyond the geographical and historical criteria, but eventually they establish migrant communities and

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[2] Annual Flow Report, U.S. Department of Homeland Security, April 2010.

begin to operate the social networks and multiple connections between countries of origin and destination.

Migration flows usually start with a few pioneers who pave the way and then facilitate the arrival of others, until finally establishing communities. Social networks, therefore, are an important mechanism that facilitates self-sustaining migration flows. These pioneers may be individual migrants seeking new horizons and adventures, employees who were sent by their companies or countries to establish new trade routes or investment opportunities; students or professionals looking for better education and opportunities. In any case, the settlement of migrants and their families and the processes of integration into the host society open the possibilities of new flows. In recent decades the various processes associated with globalization have been an important trigger of migration flows worldwide.

Another way in which migration flows may begin is through the recruitment of temporary and permanent workers, both professional and unskilled. What may begin as temporary migration can have a lasting impact on both the country of destination and the country of origin, as the recruitment of temporary workers often gives way to more permanent migration, with the migrants themselves and the social networks they create helping to sustain the process.

This is also the case for the recent Chinese migration to Africa, which currently accounts for more than a million people. This new flow, beginning with a few pioneers, has become a complex social phenomenon. It would not be surprising in the future to see many Chinatowns in various African capitals.

In 2007, the European Commission suggested setting up mobility partnerships and organized Circular Migration to facilitate the movement of third-country nationals between their countries and the European Union (EU). These mechanisms would alleviate the shortage of labor in the EU, help reducing irregular immigration and allow countries of origin to benefit from the positive impacts of emigration.

The emergence of new markets and demographic trends can lead to major global economic and labor supply shifts, with medium-to-long term implications for countries across the migration and development spectrum. One of these demographic shifts is the looming global shortage of critical skills, which requires a re-examination of the notion that countries are either net providers or net consumers of talent. This Roundtable might consider focusing on the international mobility of talent, and the important questions it raises for both developed and developing countries. The inevitability of this phenomenon calls for a policy dialogue on what countries of origin and destination, non-state actors, and individuals can do to harness the benefits of talent mobility.

The growth in opportunity for people to move is increasingly inevitable. The perception of the international marketplace is that these flows are essential for long-term, sustainable development and economic growth. Migration is also increasingly seen by key stakeholders as one of the main channels for the international diffusion of technology, through return migration or collaboration between Diasporas and institutions in their home countries.

Many countries of origin and destination suffer different degrees of brain drain. Highly qualified Israelis have been leaving their country for years, especially for the academic and high tech sectors in the USA. Indeed, about 15,000 to 20,000 Israelis are working in advanced industries around the world. In response, the Israeli government this year launched a 450 million USD project aimed at "bringing home the brains" - persuade talented Israelis to return to Israel. Outstanding scientists who return to Israel as part of a project to establish centers of excellence at local universities will receive up to NIS 2 million in research grants. The grants will be spread out over five years, up to NIS 400,000 a year. As physical, permanent return is not always

feasible, equally important is the establishment of professional and scientific Diaspora networks, as well as facilitating short-term assignments and collaboration.

Managing international migration is therefore currently one of the most important European issues. But also n a global context, the goal of enhancing the triple win of migration for countries of origin and destination, and for the migrants themselves, has been a major issue for a long time. We must reconsider international policy on migration, to cooperate even more closely and develop new forms of partnerships to better manage migration and enhance the links of migration and development.

The relationship between migration and development requires new models of partnership and decision making. Any policy on migration and development has two basic principles:

1. While immigration issues are the sovereign concern of every state, no country can solve the problems of migration, mobility and employment in the national framework with unilateral policies alone.

2. The complementary solutions are achieved through synergies among countries of origin and destination.

Recognizing these two premises, several states have begun to create spaces where they discuss issues related to migration and development. The aim is to find joint solutions that benefit the economy and society in balanced ways. This new framework of shared responsibility requires the design of rules and methods of work in the institutions responsible for establishing partnerships and involvement of other relevant stakeholders.

At the same time these adaptations and new forms of association require the application of the principle of institutional coherence, the theme of RT 3. Finally, in practice, this new way of linking migration and development requires agreements at different levels: bilateral, multilateral and thematic.

4.   Examples of current good practices

Agreements and migration partnerships

a) In the case of the European Union "The global approach" to migration issues was adopted during the European Council of December 2005 and endorsed at the end of the first EU-Africa Ministerial Conference on Migration and Development, held in Rabat in July 2006. It makes all issues relating to migration (e.g. legal migration planning, irregular immigration control, and development) interdependent and inextricable. For instance, France, which until then had simply signed limited agreements on migration (generally speaking, conventions on the movement or settlement of persons) has thus reconsidered its approach by proposing a new to all the countries of origin interested in a partnership a new generation of globally designed agreements, i.e. agreements on "concerted management of migratory flows and mutually supportive development". Such agreements with countries of origin have become a fully-fledged instrument of France's immigration policy. The new French legislation on migration has three basic components:

- The new French legislation on migration has three basic components. The first concerns the various forms of legal migration and the opening of labor markets according to local needs and established agreements with various countries. It foresees the promotion of legal migration of skilled people, seasonal workers and the exchange of young professionals.

- The second component focuses especially on irregular immigration control, readmission of persons in irregular situations, agreements and provisions for operational cooperation to help partner countries strengthen border surveillance, combat document fraud and strengthen cooperation between police forces to dismantle criminal gangs of smugglers of irregular migrants.

- The third component focuses on mutually supportive development through co-development projects. It provides, *inter alia*, for the co-financing of local development projects initiated by migrant associations; mobilization of Diaspora to ensure the return of skills for the benefit of the country of origin (providing Diaspora experts who volunteer to return on a temporary or long-term basis); and the promotion of investments by migrants, including by facilitating their reintegration and promoting financial tools provided under French legislation (such as the co-development savings account and the co-development savings book). Depending on the needs of the partner country, this component includes financial and technical support for projects in areas such as health, vocational and technical training or the development of productive, job-creating activities. The projects are fully consistent with the sectoral strategies of French official development assistance. Each of these agreements provides for the setting up of a committee to monitor implementation of the agreement. The committee is to convene annually.

Thirteen agreements on concerted management of migration flows and mutually supportive development have been signed to date. For instance there is a bilateral agreement on circular migration between France and Mauritius ("*Accord relatif au séjour et à la migration circulaire de professionnels*"), which was signed in 23 September 2008. The Agreement was ratified by the French Authorities on 16 April 2010 and its implementation will start on 1st September 2010. The Agreement offers a new dimension for government-to-government partnerships to foster managed regulated and protected migration.

b) Although Belgium doesn't have any partnership agreement with another country, there is a growing trend in recent years towards the development of migration partnerships:

- Ecuador: a MoU was signed two years ago which contains articles on legal migration. If there is a clear need for labor migrants in Belgium, based on an analysis of the labor market, the two countries will meet and devise a bilateral working method to regulate this migration. Several other MoUs with South American countries also contain such provision (Peru, Bolivia, Brazil);

- India: a Labor Mobility Partnership (LMP) is now being looked into; this LMP includes more specific measures to regulate labor migration, with the emphasis on high skilled labor;

- Georgia: Belgium has co-signed the EU Mobility Partnership with Georgia, but is not participating in the legal migration issue.

  In the Belgian experience, all partnership agreements should:
  - be concluded after a thorough analysis of the participating countries' labor market; the analysis should be done regularly, so that the offer meets the demand in a continuous way;
  - preferably exist in a multilateral setting: a country like Belgium always has too little demand for the offer in a country of origin;
  - include substantial development provisions regarding: protection of the labor market in essential sectors in the country of origin (e.g. health work) and better leveraging remittances.

c) Brazil regularization program 2009.

Brazil offers some good examples of both internal and external partnerships for more regular and protected migration. The first partnership is between the Government of Brazil and civil society for the regularization of undocumented migrants in the country.

In December 2008, the Brazilian Government proposed a law to Congress to implement the regularization process of undocumented foreigners. The law was approved on 2 July 2009, and the Regularization process took place between July and December 2009.

This law is the result of a consensus between the Government and the most significant Brazilian migration stakeholders, including trade unions - CUT (Unique Workers' Centre), FS (Trade Union Strength), UGT (General Workers' Union), CGTB (General Workers Confederation of Brazil); employers confederations, representatives of Agriculture, Industry, Financial Services, Commerce and Transportation; and migrant organizations, such as CAMI (Centre of Assistance at migrant). The CNIg (National Counsel of Immigration), a specialized entity of the Ministry of Labor and Employment, facilitated discussions between representatives of the government, trade unions, employers' organizations, and other institutions.

The Regularization Law allowed foreign nationals with irregular status that entered Brazil before 1 February 2009 to obtain temporary residence with the possibility of gaining permanent residence in the future. The migrants had to apply for temporary residence between 3 July and 31 December 2009.

Migrants with irregular status applying for temporary residence were also required to provide documentation of: a) payment of the registration tax to obtain the Identification card for foreigners (CIE) – approximately USD 60.00; b) a declaration of no pending criminal lawsuits or criminal convictions in Brazil or abroad; and c) evidence of entry into Brazil by 1 February 2009.

Applicants could prove their entry before the designated date using any document able to be verified by the authorities; and the declaration of no prior criminal convictions could be made by the applicants themselves. These measures were intended to simplify the application procedures for migrants in irregular status.

This law regularized 41,816 migrants (16,881 Bolivians; 5,492 Chinese; 4,642 Peruvians; 4,135 Paraguayans; 2,700 Africans and 2,390 Europeans). Some of these individuals were exploited by unscrupulous employers and by traffickers. One of the aims of the Government in promoting the regularization was to ensure more protected migration.

The partnership between the Brazilian Government and NGOs was instrumental in ensuring that the regularization benefited as many persons as possible. This partnership involved awareness-raising activities among migrant communities and assistance for individuals to fulfill the requirements of Law 11.961. A leaflet was published in Spanish and Portuguese by NGOs active in the area of migrant protection. It clarified the requirements for regularization (procedure, fees, and documents) and contained a template of declaration of no pending criminal lawsuits or criminal convictions in Brazil or abroad. Another activity included the broadcast of information in migrant community radios.

The 2009 regularization reached higher figures than previous similar initiatives. In 1981, 27,000 migrants were regularized. In 1988, this figure rose to 36,990. In 1998, 40,909 migrants were regularized. In 2009, 41,816 benefited from the initiative.

As to external partnerships, the Brazilian government has signed numerous agreements of cooperation on migration with other countries. One recent example was the agreement of 2009

between Brazil and France to establish a bilateral mechanism for consultations on migration issues. The agreement allows for the direct communication between migration authorities of both countries to deal with emergencies. This is done through nominated focal points. The agreement also creates a working group to exchange information, discuss joint projects in the interest of nationals of one State in the territory of the other, coordinate actions to promote regular migration and foster cooperation between migration and police authorities through the exchange of best practices and visits to airports and border checkpoints.

d) Partnerships for more regular and secure migration and repatriation Mexicans programs

As a country of destination, in 2005, Mexico in partnership with the Civil Society and involved local governments, elaborated a proposal of public policy to the Southern frontier of México.[3] Based on this proposal, the Migration Program for the Southern Frontier (*Programa de Migración para la Frontera Sur de México*) was started in 2007 by the INM, with four strategic lines: a) facilitating the documentation of local migratory flows, b) protecting human rights of migrants, c) contributing to frontier security and d) updating the migratory legislation and management. An important feature of this program is the Card for Frontier Workers (FMTF)[4] and the Card for Local Visitors (FMVL)[5]. This program has had satisfactory results for facilitating the circularity of labor and non labor flows, the documentation of frontier workers, the modernization of migratory management and the strengthening of capacities to respect human rights.

Mexico and Canada have implemented for more than 30 years the Seasonal Agricultural Workers Program (SAWP) as a bi-national cooperation strategy. It offers temporary agricultural farm workers from Mexico a legal, safe and orderly framework for working abroad. In this context, issues of labor rights, payment of different taxes, access to social services and the ability to unionize are frequently discussed.

5.   Questions to guide the discussion

1. What are the new forms of partnerships that aim to achieve a more regular and protected migration?

2. What are some examples of regionally based partnerships that help to promote more orderly regular migration and maximize regional developmental benefits?

3. What can be done to ensure that the international movement of talent is a triple-win experience – for countries of origin and destination, as well as the migrants and their families?

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[3] INM, Propuesta de Política Migratoria Integral en la Frontera Sur de México, México DF, 2005.
[4] The FMTF was created on the 12 March 2008 as this form replaced the Migratory Document for Agricultural Visitant (FMVA) created on the 2 October 1997. This card allows the people from Guatemala and Belize to work in the Mexican States of Chiapas, Tabasco, Campeche and Quintana Roo and it has a validity of one year and could be renewed.
[5] The card for local visitors *(Forma Migratoria de Visitante Local)* exists for the people living in the Departments of Guatemala and Belize located on the border with Mexico. This card was launched in May 2000 permitting the entrance to the southern state of Chiapas, and in 2002 for Quintana Roo. Since March 2008 nationals from Guatemala and Belize can visit the Mexican territory and stay there for no longer than 72 hours.

Appendix.
Different kinds of partnerships for migration and development
IOM contribution.

Multi-stakeholder / public-private partnerships
Partnerships with recruiters, employers, labour unions and civil society are crucial to ensure the protection of migrants, especially respect for the human and labour rights.

e.g. Following dialogue with private sector partners, a "***Pact for Decent Working Conditions in the Clothing Manufacturing Sector***" was adopted in 2008 in the state of Sao Paulo, Brazil, and signed by the government and the private sector as well as migrants' associations.

e.g. The union "***Farm Labour's Organizing Committee***" which is active in Mexico and the United States of America has set up an exclusive collective bargain agreement with farm owners and employers in North Carolina (USA) and provides help to migrant workers with visa applications, raises awareness about abuse in the workplace and participates in the monitoring of wage levels and working conditions in farms in North Carolina.

e.g. ***Facilitating Labour Migration between Mauritius and Canada*** Since March 2008, IOM in collaboration with the Government of Mauritius has implemented five labour migration projects with Canadian private companies. The main tasks have consisted in providing assistance for: (i) the short-listing; (ii) pre-selection and selection of applicants; (iii) health and psychological assessment of short-listed applicants; (iv) employment contracts, visas and travel arrangements; (v) pre-departure orientation and training; and (vi) post-arrival and stay**.** In total, some 285 migrants have benefited from this programme and are working in different companies in Canada.

Sub-national partnerships
Development takes place at the local level, making engagement with local authorities and initiatives at the subnational level particularly relevant. In addition, many migrants feel greater attachment to their locality of origin, where they usually have a network of contacts and a good knowledge of the situation and the needs of the community, thus facilitating investment and contributions by migrants from abroad.

e.g***. City-to-city co-development partnerships (Montreuil / France – Yelimané / Mali)*** Local authorities in France collaborates with Malian authorities to engage Diaspora in co-development projects. To date, 4 million Euros has been invested in these partnerships.[6]

Bilateral partnerships

Bilateral partnerships tend to be the most common form of cooperation between countries of origin and destination in creating regular and protected migration. Especially where labour migration is concerned bilateral partnerships allow governments to closely tailor migration schemes to the needs of their respective labour markets. Such labour migration schemes work best if based on comprehensive approaches including elements such as: effective protection of labour and human rights; facilitation of remittance transfers and their productive investment in countries of origin if the migrant so desires; support to family staying behind in countries of origin; joint skills / human capital development and recognition of qualifications; arrangements for the portability of social benefits, among others. Where bilateral relationships are more established, governments may want to consider measures such as a granting dual nationality or overseas voting rights to ease the mobility of individuals between the two countries.

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[6] More information available on: http://www.iom.int/jahia/webdav/shared/shared/mainsite/microsites/IDM/ workshops/ migration_and_transnationalism_030910/Session1-Reznik-Doucoure.pdf

e.g. *EU Labour Mobility Partnerships*[7]

- Denmark – India Labour Mobility Partnership: aims to promote demand driven public private partnership in identification, development and deployment of skills; enhance technical cooperation in skill training, standardized testing and certification to achieve global standards; promote bilateral cooperation for recognition of qualifications, developing skill training centers and promotion of skilled/highly skilled migration
- Cape Verde – Portugal Labour Mobility Partnership
- Senegal – Spain Labour Mobility Partnership

e.g. *Temporary and Circular Labor Migration between Spain and Colombia*
The main objective of this project is to promote the regular migration between Spain and Colombia and to enhance the impact of migration in the development of both origin and destination societies. Migrant workers acquire knowledge and resources which are allocated to productive projects that foster the development of societies of origin.[8] The principal elements are: documentation and systematization of the Temporary and Circular Labor Migration model, design of migratory public policies and optimization in the use of remittances and savings.

e.g. *Temporary Labor Migration Program to Canada from Guatemala*
This is a permanent program that allows Guatemalans with agricultural qualifications to travel to Canada, in a scheme of regular migration. This program promotes the orderly migration of temporary workers, mainly agricultural workers and offers an opportunity to improve the livelihood conditions of migrants and their families with the benefits for the local economies. This program operates since July 2003 and involves the Government of Guatemala, the IOM Mission in Guatemala and the "*Fondation Des Enterprises Pour Le Recrutement de la Maind'ovre Etrangere*" (FERME), as the Canadian counterpart,

Regional partnerships
Contrary to common perceptions, the bulk of international migration takes place regionally, i.e. between countries in close proximity and often of comparable levels of development. For example, one in five persons originating from a Least Developed Country (LDC) migrated to another LDC and additionally, almost half of all emigrants from LDCs went to another developing country. Only about one quarter of migrants from LDCs go to high income countries (World Bank 2008 Migration and Remittances Factbook). As a result, regional partnerships deserve particular attention, and especially those between developing countries ("South – South" partnerships).

Numerous regional organizations or regional economic integration processes (e.g. MERCOSUR/UNASUR, EU, ASEAN, SADC, CARICOM, AU, ECOWAS) have added migration to their agendas in recent years, widening the scope for regional initiatives on regular migration and development.

e.g. Economic Community of West African States (ECOWAS) Regional Poverty Reduction Strategy Paper (2008) makes mention of migration

e.g. *ASEAN Framework Agreement on Services* has facilitated the movements of skilled workers

e.g. *Regional Consultative Processes on Migration* (RCPs)

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[7] http://europa.eu/rapid/pressReleasesAction.do?reference=MEMO/07/197
http://www.migrationinformation.org/Feature/display.cfm?ID=741
[8] http://www.oim.org.co/Programas/Relacionadosconmigracióninternacional/Programasdemigraciónlaboral/tabid/85/language/en-US/Default.aspx

The past 16 years have seen a proliferation of **Regional Consultative Processes** on migration (or RCPs), regular gatherings of States on a regional basis which aim to foster dialogue, exchange and cooperation a range of migration issues in an informal setting. Today, there are about 14 principal RCPs, covering nearly all regions of the world. Since 2000 alone, seven new RCPs have been set up. While being non-binding, RCPs have concrete results to show for, not only in exchanging information on new national legislation and policy measures, but also in facilitating political and operational cooperation and building technical capacity. The impact of RCPs on regional and national migration policy and practice was corroborated in a recent independent assessment of the principal RCPs, published by IOM earlier this year.[9]

Inter-regional and international partnerships

e.g. *Abu Dhabi Dialogue* "Administration of Temporary Contractual Employment Cycle from India and the Philippines to the United Arab Emirates" Pilot projects between the United Arab Emirates, India and the Philippines.[10]

e.g. *Facilitating a Coherent Migration Management Approach in Ghana, Nigeria, Senegal, and Libya by Promoting Legal Migration and Preventing Further Irregular Migration*
In the quest to reverse the negative trend of increasing irregular migration from Ghana, Nigeria and Senegal to Europe, with Libya as a the main transit country, the AENEAS 2006 Labour Migration Project for West Africa (LAMIWA) was launched in 2008 under the joint sponsorship of the European Commission and the Government of Italy. The major LAMIWA project activities implemented included the organization of job matching training workshops. The overall objective of the job matching training sessions was to increase the capacity of government officials from Ghana, Nigeria, Senegal, and Libya to facilitate the insertion of migrant workers into the Italian labour market through access to the annual Italian entry quota. In the process, a total of five training sessions were held (four in Accra, Ghana and a final workshop in Rome, Italy from September 2009 to February 2010). As a result of the training sessions, an electronic database for candidate migrant workers was established at the Labour Department in Accra, Ghana. The final workshop offered participants the opportunity to interact with prospective employers in Italy and visit a public employment centre to gain first hand experience of its operations

e.g. *Euro-African Partnership for Migration and Development (Rabat Declaration) of 2006 and the African-EU Partnership on Migration, Mobility and Employment (2007)*The Africa-EU Migration, Mobility and Employment Partnership was launched during the 2nd Africa-EU Summit in December 2007, Lisbon, Portugal where the First Action Plan (2008-2010) was adopted. The seventh Africa-EU Partnership aims to provide holistic responses to the issues of Migration, Mobility and Employment in the interest of both partners, with the particular objectives to create more and better jobs for Africa and to better manage migration flows.[11]

e.g. *African Caribbean and Pacific Group of States* (ACP): launch of its migration initiative in 2009; ACP Migration Observatory (a network of observatories for analysis of ACP migration trends and questions) is currently being set up.[12]

e.g. *WTO Mode 4 of the General Agreement on Trade in Services* (GATS) has allowed for some negotiation of temporary entry for a specific purpose, but has been limited principally to higher-skilled workers. Mode 4 applies to self-employed or

[9] www.iom.int/rcps
[10] http://www.iom.int/jahia/Jahia/policy-research/regional-consultative-processes/rcps-by-region/abu-dhabi-dialogue
[11] http://www.africa-eu-partnership.org/partnerships/migration-mobility-and-employment
[12] http://www.acpsec.org/en/sg/migration09/acpmigration09_workshop.html

independent service suppliers; employees of a foreign company who are sent to fulfill a contract with a host country client; employees of foreign companies established in the host country (Intra Corporate Transferees); and business visitors.