

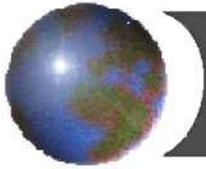
Migration & Development – A Partnerships process

**Conference on International
Migration & Development:
Continuing the Dialogue - Legal &
Policy Perspectives**

**17-18 January 2008
New York**

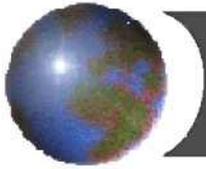
**Arun Kashyap
Senior Advisor, Private Sector Development
Private Sector Division**





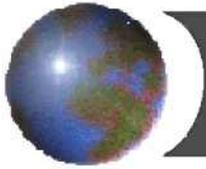
Starting Point

- ❑ **Millennium Development Goals**
 - ❑ **Halve the proportion of people living in extreme poverty by 2015**
 - ❑ **Meeting the financial gap is a challenge**
- ❑ **Equity and Globalization**
 - ❑ **International migration is an integral component of the analysis**



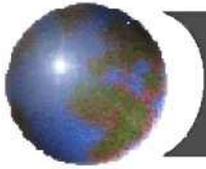
Creating Sustainable Livelihoods

- **Job creation is critical for poverty eradication and social inclusion**
 - **Access to goods & Services**
 - **Creation of Assets**
 - **Skills, Capabilities, and Capacity**
- **Better quality of life in the home country – a disincentive to migrate**
 - **Context of empowerment of local and transnational communities and opportunities for co-development**



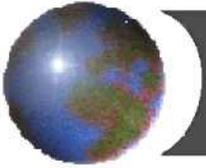
Getting the Balance Right

- **Private Sector**
 - **Savings, Investments, Innovation**
 - **May require motivation for new market creation**
- **Governments**
 - **Foundations for healthy/dynamic partnerships**
 - **Policy Environment, incentives, removal of barriers**
- **Civil Society**
 - **Participatory approaches and accountability**



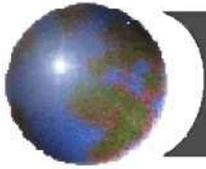
Local Actions & National Priorities should Converge

- ❑ **Develop partnerships to build public policy, capacity and options to improve access to resources and services**
- ❑ **Can PPPs catalyze the linkage of remittances to achieving national planning priorities by enhancing choices?**
- ❑ **Would development options be enhanced by empowering Diaspora, HTAs, and local community leaderships?**



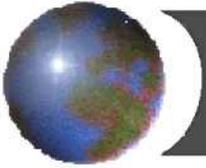
Remittances caveats

- **Financial counterpart to migration - primarily private resources**
 - **Do not substitute the developed world's ODA responsibility**
 - **Not a surrogate for government's development and social protection responsibilities**
- **Constitute the second largest capital flow to developing countries**
 - **The structural problems of poverty persistence must be addressed by the national governments**
 - **Flows and impacts not differentiated by gender**



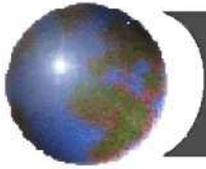
Partnerships to Implement Stakeholders' Demands

- **Influence of remittances on the productive base of a local/national economy**
 - **Leveraging remittances to create “public goods” while increasing private welfare?**
 - **Creatively formulating national development strategies that integrate remittances**
- **Build international data standards/capacity**
 - **Strengthen domestic capacity to gather and interpret data including from the informal sector**
 - **Removal of barriers to enhance access to goods and services**



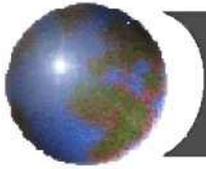
Learning from Explorations

- **Improve financial markets and institutions**
 - **Enhance access to financial goods and services by the poor and the disadvantaged**
 - **Demand for innovative products and services**
 - **Financial education - senders & financial community**
- **Partnerships necessary for the provision of and access to innovative services**
 - **Use of latest technology and fostering cross border partnerships including with the Diaspora**
 - **Private sector is an important agent of change**



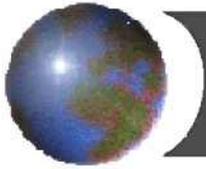
Partnerships for Capacity Development

- **Build upon the recommendations of the Paris Declaration on development and use of national capacities**
 - **Integrate migration – remittances, diaspora into NDS**
- **Advance financial literacy for migrants' and recipients to enhance access to inclusive financial products and services**
- **Building confidence, trust and capacity among all stake holders while implementing practical/accountable projects locally**



Partnerships for Knowledge Management

- ❑ **Strengthen knowledge networking**
 - ❑ **Harness and disseminate lessons learnt and good practices**
 - ❑ **South South cooperation to exchange lessons/good practices from countries that have successfully linked migration and development**
- ❑ **Develop diagnostics instruments and tool kits for migration and development**



Building Partnerships “in context” is the key

- ❑ **Complex, multidimensional/multi-level agenda**
 - ❑ **No agency/institution can do it alone**
 - ❑ **Countries of Origin and Countries of Destination**
 - ❑ **Build national, regional and global linkages rooted in local demand and participation**
 - ❑ **Engage diverse stakeholders – Private sector and Diaspora and communities particularly important**
 - ❑ **UN agencies/Intergovernmental agencies/ Foundations/multilateral banks**
 - ❑ **Centers of excellence and knowledge**