

# Migration or Development? Migration and Development! Migration Synergies and Best Practice Examples

IOM experience in praxis



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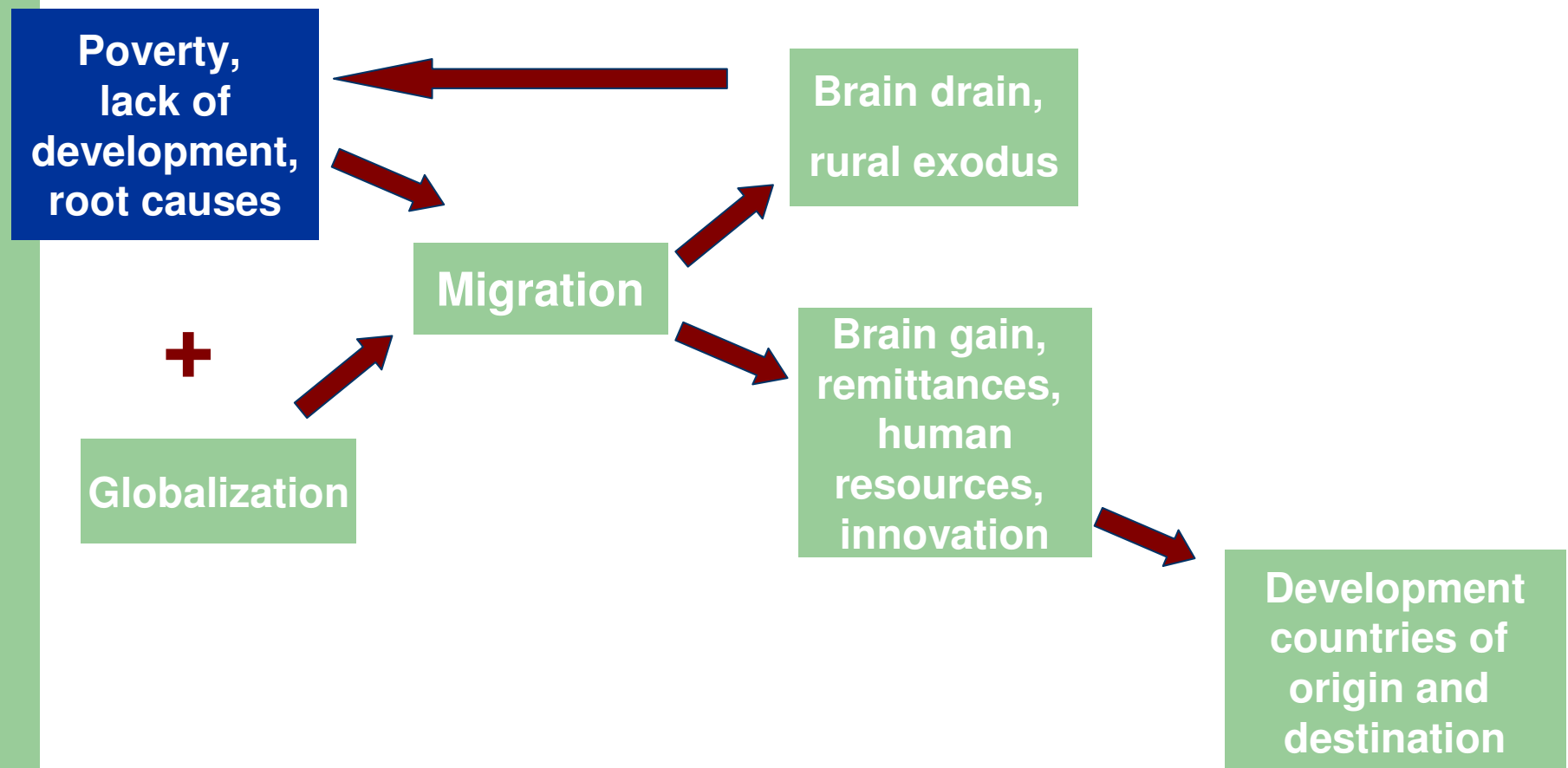




# Presentation Content

- Changes in perception of migration and development
- Challenges in migration and development
- Areas of concern and best practice examples:
  - Circular labor migration
  - Returns and reintegration
  - Remittances
  - Diasporas

# Migration and Development Nexus





## Ideally...

- Preventive measures
  - economic and community development in areas of high migration pressures,
  - informed migration projects etc.
- Opened legal labor migration channels
- Enhanced development potential of migration



# Circular labour migration

- **Countries of destination**
  - meeting sectoral, seasonal and peak demands for labour in a flexible manner
- **Countries of origin**
  - more beneficial in their impact on development through remittances, transfer of know-how and creation of business and trade networks.
- **Migrants**
  - opportunities for personal and professional development
  - contribution to the development of their home countries (e.g. through remittances and skills and knowledge transfer);
  - reducing social costs resulting from longer-term migration



# Returns and reintegration

Is it possible to retain skilled nationals in country of origin?

## **Brain circulation**

**Return:** temporary, permanent, virtual

**Promoting return:**

- directly
- indirectly



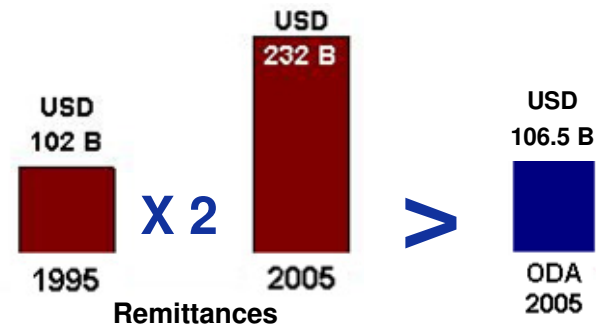


# Remittances



## Migration for Development of Countries of Origin *Financial Contributions of Migrants*

Remittances, FDI, trade exchanges and donations

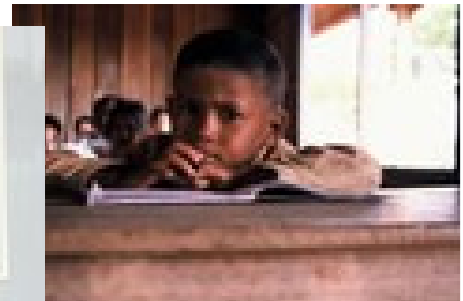


- India, China, Mexico & France received 1/3 of global remittances.
- For some, as high as 1/3 of GDP (Tonga, Moldova, Lethoso).
- Sub-Saharan Africa, long at the bottom in terms of remittance receipts, registered almost US\$ 8.1B in 2005, a 72% rise from 2001 US\$ 4.7B.
- 50-70% of FDI in China from Chinese diasporas and overseas Chinese investors.



# Remittances

- Remittances are not considered any more insignificant
- Attention is put:
  - At reducing transfer costs, encouraging and facilitating transfers
  - encouraging investment of remittances into activities contributing to development







# Diaspora

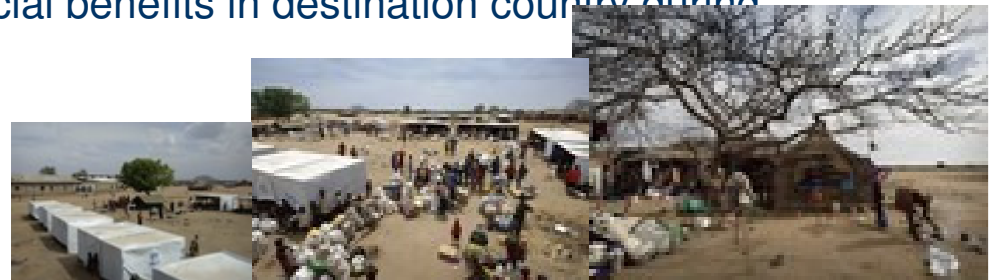
Individual migrants and diasporas contribute to home country development in both

- **financial and**
  - **non-financial ways**
- remittances, investment, trade, entrepreneurial activity, skills and knowledge transfer, political, social and cultural exchange, and support for democratization and the protection of human rights

Important is their **sense of belonging to their country of origin.**

**This sense can be fostered by governments of origin and destination countries:**

- offering financial products with favorable terms and conditions
- guarantees to legal status and social benefits in destination country during temporary returns



**Thank you for your attention.**

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