

THE INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATION  
FOR MIGRATION IS COMMITTED TO  
THE PRINCIPLE THAT HUMANE No.23  
AND ORDERLY INTERNATIONAL  
MIGRATION DIALOGUE BENEFITS  
MIGRANTS AND ON MIGRATION  
SOCIETY IOM ASSISTS IN MEETING  
THE GROWING OPERATIONAL  
CHALLENGES OF MIGRATION  
MANAGEMENT SOUTH–SOUTH  
ADVANCES MIGRATION: PARTNERING  
UNDERSTANDING STRATEGICALLY  
OF MIGRATION FOR DEVELOPMENT  
ISSUES ENCOURAGES SOCIAL AND  
ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT THROUGH  
MIGRATION UPHOLDS THE HUMAN  
DIGNITY AND WELL-BEING OF  
MIGRANTS





No. 23

**INTERNATIONAL  
DIALOGUE  
ON MIGRATION**

**SOUTH–SOUTH MIGRATION:  
PARTNERING STRATEGICALLY  
FOR DEVELOPMENT**



International Organization for Migration (IOM)

IOM is committed to the principle that humane and orderly migration benefits migrants and society. As an intergovernmental organization, IOM acts with its partners in the international community to: assist in meeting the operational challenges of migration; advance understanding of migration issues; encourage social and economic development through migration; and uphold the human dignity and well-being of migrants.

Opinions expressed in the chapters of this book by named contributors are those expressed by the contributors and do not necessarily reflect the views of IOM.

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ISSN 1726-2224  
ISBN 978-92-9068-695-8

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*The primary goal of IOM is to facilitate the orderly and humane management of international migration... To achieve that goal, IOM will focus on the following activities, acting at the request of or in agreement with Member States:...*

*7. To promote, facilitate and support regional and global debate and dialogue on migration, including through the International Dialogue on Migration, so as to advance understanding of the opportunities and challenges it presents, the identification and development of effective policies for addressing those challenges and to identify comprehensive approaches and measures for advancing international cooperation... (IOM Strategy, adopted by the IOM Council in 2007).*

IOM launched its International Dialogue on Migration (IDM) at the fiftieth anniversary session of the IOM Council in 2001, at the request of the Organization's membership. The purpose of the IDM, consistent with the mandate in IOM's constitution, is to provide a forum for Member States and Observers to identify and discuss major issues and challenges in the field of international migration, to contribute to a better understanding of migration and to strengthen cooperation on migration issues between governments and with other actors. The IDM also has a capacity-building function, enabling experts from different domains and regions to share policy approaches and effective practices in particular areas of interest and to develop networks for future action.

The IOM membership selects an annual theme to guide the IDM as well as the topics of the IDM workshops. The inclusive, informal and constructive format of the dialogue has helped to create a more open climate for migration policy debate and has served to build confidence among the various migration stakeholders. In combination with targeted research and policy analysis, the IDM has also contributed to a better understanding of topical and emerging migration issues and their linkages with other policy domains. It has also facilitated the exchange of policy options and approaches among policymakers and practitioners, with a view towards more effective and humane governance of international migration.

The International Dialogue on Migration Publication Series (or “Red Book Series”) is designed to capture and review the results of the events and research carried out within the framework of the IDM. The Red Book Series is prepared and coordinated by the IDM Unit of IOM’s Department of International Cooperation and Partnerships. More information on the IDM can be found at [www.iom.int/idm](http://www.iom.int/idm).

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This publication contains the report and supplementary materials of a workshop on “South-South Migration: Partnering Strategically for Development” which was held in Geneva, Switzerland on 24 and 25 March 2014. The workshop, which took place under the overarching theme of the 2014 IDM “Human Mobility and Development: Emerging Trends and New Opportunities for Partnerships”, was attended by 230 participants representing 81 governments, 29 international and non-governmental organizations, and the private sector.

The publication opens with a Summary of the principal conclusions derived from the workshop which was presented to the workshop participants at the end of the two day event, followed by a more detailed report of the deliberations and recommendations which emanated from the discussions. In addition, the publication contains the agenda and background paper pertaining to the workshop.

The IDM 2014 was organized by the IDM Unit of IOM’s Department of International Cooperation and Partnerships, in collaboration with the Department of Migration Management. We wish to thank all the colleagues who contributed to the preparation of the background paper and the report.

IOM would like to thank the Government of Australia and the Government of the United States for making the event possible.

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# **SUMMARY OF DISCUSSIONS**



## SUMMARY OF DISCUSSIONS

IOM membership selected the topic “South–South migration: Partnering strategically for development” as the focus of the first intersessional workshop, which took place in Geneva, Switzerland on 24 and 25 March 2014<sup>1</sup>.

The main objective of the workshop was to examine some emerging global trends of human mobility and assess their impact, focusing specifically on migration between countries and regions of the “Global South”. The workshop was organized under the overarching theme of “Human mobility and development: Emerging trends and new opportunities for partnership”, selected by Member States to guide and frame the two IDM 2014 workshops.

The workshop was attended by 230 policymakers and practitioners from around the world, as well as international experts and representatives of civil society, non-governmental organizations (NGOs) and the private sector.

The workshop featured a keynote address by Mr Shakeel Ahmed Yusuf Abdul Razack Mohamed, Minister of Labour, Industrial Relations and Employment of Mauritius, who highlighted the benefits of migration and called for them to be optimized using sound and concerted policies. He encouraged participants to give clear and concrete proposals for improving migrants’ lives and well-being.

The workshop was divided into three main distinct, yet interlinked, thematic areas, addressing South–South migration from the practical, academic and policy levels.

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<sup>1</sup> The workshop background paper, agenda and other meeting materials can be found at: [www.iom.int/cms/idmsouthsouthmigration](http://www.iom.int/cms/idmsouthsouthmigration)

In keeping with the practice of providing a forum for migrants themselves to be heard, the workshop featured a “Migrant’s Voice” session. There was also a session dedicated to IOM programmes and activities relevant to South-South migration.

The main conclusions and key ideas of these two prolific days of discussion are summarized below.

### **Public Private Alliance for Fair and Ethical Recruitment (PPA) launch**

At the first session, IOM and several partners launched the Public Private Alliance for Fair and Ethical Recruitment (PPA), a consortium of likeminded stakeholders from government, business and civil society, committed to the advancement of practical tools to address unethical recruitment practices.

The PPA would serve as a community of practice, for stakeholders to demonstrate their commitment to fair and ethical recruitment, and develop specific tools, such as the International Recruitment Integrity System (IRIS) for use by governments and the private sector in promoting ethical labour recruitment.

The keynote address emphasized the importance of ensuring ethical recruitment by reducing abuse of migrant workers and included the suggestion that IOM could play a leading role in the creation and development of a method of certification.

All stakeholders were reminded that migrants were key actors in development and economic growth, and that fair and ethical recruitment was a vital aspect of protecting their rights.

The IOM Director General expressed gratitude for the support from governments, the private sector and civil society in launching the PPA and looked forward to future cooperation to expand the PPA’s membership and work.

## **South–South migration: a timely and appropriate discussion**

Participants noted that human mobility was increasingly common for a growing number of countries, owing to a broad range of demographic, economic and environmental factors, and would increase in coming years, causing significant changes to global migration trends. The focus on emerging trends was therefore welcomed as a timely and appropriate topic for discussion. Many praised the balanced composition of the panels, which enabled the subject to be considered both from academic and policy perspectives.

Some representatives felt that new trends, particularly mobility occurring in the Global South, should be better studied, analysed and understood, in order to allow policymakers to address their implications and take them into account in policymaking processes at the national and regional levels.

In several presentations and the discussions that ensued, particular attention was paid to the fact that although not a new trend as such, and despite migration flows being numerically equal to those from South to North, South–South migration was still not receiving sufficient focus and attention from the international community. Participants emphasized the importance of studying South–South migration, particularly from a policy perspective.

## **Challenges and opportunities**

There was general agreement among the participants that although South–South migration presented many challenges, it also afforded considerable potential opportunities and gains.

Increased coordination between countries was needed to address the diversity of challenges specific to South–South migration:

- South–South migration took place predominantly within regions, and therefore often occurred between neighbouring countries;

- South–South migration movements often involved irregular migrants, young and less skilled migrants, thus further complicating the issue of ensuring protection for those, and other vulnerable groups of migrants;
- Considerable difficulties were faced in ensuring that migration policies were drafted and implemented consistently between countries.

Speakers noted that South–South migration, when managed effectively, could contribute significantly to development. Contributions could be made by low- and highly skilled migrants alike. In that regard, South–South migration played a significant economic and social role for many countries of the South, which relied on it in their poverty alleviation processes and poverty reduction strategies.

Since the remittances generated by South–South migration had such an important role to play, high transfer costs in the South (higher than those for transfers from North to South) must be addressed both internationally and nationally. Remittance flows between countries of the South were largely informal and therefore often not registered, which did not allow for an accurate assessment of their impact on development. Furthermore, although the economic contribution of South–South migration in many cases exceeded public aid for development, it should not be considered as a substitute.

Lack of reliable and comprehensive data constituted a real obstacle for governments, hampering the process of drafting appropriate policies to ensure positive development outcomes. In many countries of the South, lack of, or inconsistencies in, structural and technical capacity to gather and use data posed a further challenge to harnessing the full development potential of South–South migration. Participants therefore agreed that more study, research and analysis were needed to provide policymakers with the necessary data for their management of questions related to South–South migration. Some participants pointed out that most of the countries of the South needed support to strengthen their capacities for data production, analysis and use.

Since environmental degradation and climate change were among the major driving forces behind South–South migration, participants called for them to be given greater attention by the global community. Environmental issues should be placed at the centre of discussions about migration in general and South–South flows in particular. It was, however, pointed out that environment-induced migration was generally internal within countries or regions, and could itself have an impact on the environment.

### **International cooperation and partnerships**

During the discussions, several representatives emphasized that no State acting alone could manage the complexities and meet the challenges of migration, particularly South–South migration. Regional approaches could often work where global approaches could not. Some called for innovative approaches to be taken to adapt existing partnership frameworks to emerging trends and changing patterns.

Since South–South migration took place predominantly within regions, subregions and across borders, regional dialogues and consultative processes were considered by all participants to be useful mechanisms for enhancing policy coordination and promoting capacity building. Several called for assistance in strengthening those processes.

Various speakers pointed out that the benefits of South–South migration could be largely lost if policies were not coherent and not efficiently coordinated at the national level, and more importantly at the regional and interregional levels. International and interregional cooperation were required for a better management of South–South migration. A large number of stakeholders – governmental organizations, NGOs, academics, civil society representatives and other actors including migrants themselves – should be actively involved not only in discussion and dialogue, but also at the policymaking level.

Discussion of South–South migration could contribute to improving the public’s perception of migrants and migration in general. It was thought useful to draw attention to the breadth of migration, in order to dispel the image of it following an exclusively South–North path.

Some participants highlighted that a good discussion of migration should include the private sector and business leaders, who were key actors in the field of migration. Many speakers cited the launch of the PPA as an example of fruitful cooperation between all stakeholders, including the private sector.

### **Migrant’s Voice session**

During the Migrant’s Voice session, Mr Moises Uamusse, Secretary General, Association of Mozambican Mine Workers (AMIMO), in a very moving presentation, spoke of his life and personal experiences as a mineworker and later as the co-founder and leader of AMIMO.

Participants expressed their appreciation for the IDM including a Migrant’s Voice session, which afforded a unique opportunity for discussion and direct exchange between migrants, policymakers and other stakeholders, and was an important reminder that migration is about individual human beings.

### **IOM programmes and activities**

The discussion on IOM experience and programming provided an opportunity for participants to learn about IOM’s activities to assist countries and build their capacities to manage migration effectively. Programmes and activities in the areas of migration and health, migration, environment and climate change, disaster risk reduction, migration and human development were presented.

Presentations were also made on the work of the African Capacity Building Centre (ACBC) and the Africa, Caribbean and



Pacific (ACP) Observatory. The role of the ACBC in training, capacity building and support to African countries was praised by many participants, who encouraged IOM to publicize its work and extend its activities to cover more beneficiaries. There were calls from some to extend the ACBC experience to other regions.

Many speakers expressed similar appreciation for the role and activities of the ACP Observatory on Migration in the field of research and studies related to South-South migration. They underlined that the ACP filled the data gap, which was indispensable for better management of migration flows between the countries and regions of the South.

Geneva, 25 March 2014



# **WORKSHOP REPORT**



# INTRODUCTION

In 2013, a Diaspora Ministerial Conference (DMC) was convened as part of the International Dialogue on Migration (IDM)<sup>1</sup>. This conference marked a milestone in the IDM series, and furthered IOM's responsibility to build off the momentum to maintain the same level of interest in the following workshops. Also, in 2013, *World Migration Report: Migrant Well-being and Development* placed migrants at the centre of debate on migration, taking a broader approach by focusing on people movements in all directions (and not exclusively from South to North or from low-/middle-income countries to high-income ones).

The overarching theme selected by the membership to guide the IDM in 2014 is "Human mobility and development: emerging trends and new opportunities for partnerships". This theme was meant to consider not only current trends of international migration but also future scenarios and approaches to make suggestions on how best to adapt to them. Two workshops were planned under this theme, to discuss topics selected by the membership, namely "South-South Migration: Partnering Strategically for Development" and "Migration and Families".

The first of the two intersessional workshops entitled "South-South Migration: Partnering Strategically for Development" took place in Geneva, Switzerland, on 24 and 25 March 2014<sup>2</sup>. The second intersessional workshop will be held on 7 and 8 October 2014.

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<sup>1</sup> For more information on the DMC, please visit [www.iom.int/cms/idmdmc](http://www.iom.int/cms/idmdmc).

<sup>2</sup> Additional material relating to the workshop can be found at: [www.iom.int/cms/idmsouthsouthmigration](http://www.iom.int/cms/idmsouthsouthmigration).

The selection of the theme of the workshop and discussion topics reflects the membership's desire to use the opportunity for dialogue offered by IOM's major discussion forum (IDM) to expand the scope of the discussion to new aspects of human mobility, the factors behind, and the challenges and opportunities they imply for families, communities, countries and regions. Until recently, discussions on migration in international forums focused mainly on traditional migration patterns and trends, and insufficient attention was given to emerging patterns and pathways of human mobility. As the *World Migration Report 2013* highlighted, migration is not just a South-North phenomenon, but it also occurs along with many other important corridors of human mobility, involving at least one third of migrants in the case of South-South migration and 22 per cent moving between countries of the North.<sup>3</sup>

The discussions at the workshop surrounding this theme covered many aspects of this important trend of migration; it helped participants better understand its characteristics and proportions, as well as its development implications. It also covered existing cooperation and partnership frameworks to better manage the trend. Contributions from academia, including prestigious research institutes, consisted of presentations from government officials and practitioners from around the world who brought to the discussions their political and geographical perspectives. The discussions also covered the impacts these emerging trends have on migrants and the societies they are connected with. Many interesting and innovative suggestions adapting existing cooperation frameworks and partnerships were applied to the new trends and patterns identified. The role of Regional Consultative Processes on Migration (RCPs) and Interregional Fora (IRF) was highlighted and praised as useful interstate mechanisms which help foster inter-State cooperation on migration. The growing role of the private sector and civil society in migration management was also highlighted, and the opportunities and challenges implied were analysed. In this regard, the perspectives of the International Organization of Employers (IOE), the Federation of Indian Chambers of Commerce and Industry (FICCI) and the Group Business Development (FSI

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<sup>3</sup> *World Migration Report 2013*, page 25.

Worldwide) were found to be extremely helpful in understanding how States can best engage with the private sector.

Issues covered during the two-day discussions included many aspects of labour mobility, mainly the issue of ethical recruitment. These were in the light of the ongoing efforts aimed at establishing a fair and sustainable recruitment system; the workshop addressed many aspects of this, such as how to maximize the benefits of labour migration and how to address the mobility of highly skilled migrants. The challenges linked to the implementation of free movement protocols were also discussed.

The concrete outcomes of the workshop included the launch of the Public-Private Alliance (PPA) for Fair and Ethical Recruitment, as well as discussions on how IOM and its like-minded partners, governments, private sector and civil society could effectively implement the International Recruitment Integrity System (IRIS).

The workshop provided participants with the opportunity to better understand South-South migration in the context of global economic and demographic trends. The valuable contributions of speakers representing the African, Caribbean and Pacific Observatory on Migration (ACP), the European Commission as well as the African Union provided an in-depth discussion and comprehensive academic and empirical analysis.

The role of international organizations and the regional and interregional economic communities was equally highlighted. Interesting presentations were made on the management of various aspects of human mobility by the Economic Community of West African States (ECOWAS), as well as by the African Commission.

In line with the guiding purpose of the IDM to provide the membership with a policy discussion forum of new topics, the workshop on South-South migration helped open new discussion grounds on this emerging trend. It aimed at recognizing and drawing more attention to the phenomenon of human movement within and in between countries of the South, taking a close look at the significant impact it has on the global, regional and interregional management of international migration.

By including a session on IOM's programming and experiences, the workshop provided the participants with the opportunity to learn about the many field activities conducted by IOM that are linked to the topic. The services rendered by the African Capacity Building Centre (ACBC) for many African countries were particularly highlighted by several participants representing beneficiary countries.

Lastly, and as pointed out by several speakers, the workshop could contribute to improving the public's perception of migrants and migration in general by dispelling the classical image of migration as a trend following an exclusively South-North path.



## **SCOPE AND PURPOSE OF THE WORKSHOP**

The workshop was attended by approximately 230 participants, including policymakers and practitioners from around the world with specialization in migration and development, labour, recruitment, health, environment and climate change, and related issues. The participants represented governments from over 80 countries, as well as 18 international organizations, 12 non-governmental organizations (NGOs), and academic institutions.

Participants came together to exchange experiences, lessons learned, effective practices and policy approaches to manage complexities of emerging migration trends. The key objectives of the workshop were:

- To provide the IOM membership with the opportunity to discuss the emerging migration trends, the factors behind and their implications for development and learn how relevant stakeholders take account of these when formulating and implementing their policies;
- To bring together stakeholders from the governments, international organizations, regional communities, academia, private sector and civil society to exchange perspectives and experiences in responding to the dynamics of migration and identify good practices of shared management of challenges and opportunities to ensure positive development outcomes;
- To exchange examples of successful bilateral, regional and interregional partnerships in place involving public and private actors as well as innovative ideas for stronger and

multi-stakeholder partnerships aimed at improving the positive outcome of complex migration trends;

- To provide the opportunity for participants to learn about the Organization's experience, programmes and efforts to harness the development potentials of migration and decrease its costs.

A background paper, provided to participants in advance of the workshop, outlined the principal concepts, policy challenges and areas of focus. The conclusions of the discussion were presented at the end of the two-day deliberations in the form of a summary. Both the background paper and the summary are enclosed in this report.

## **DELIBERATIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS OF THE WORKSHOP**

The following statements capture the key ideas which emerged from the workshop discussions and will serve to structure this report.<sup>4</sup>

1. Fair and ethical recruitment is crucial to protect migrants and enhance their contribution to development.
2. Human mobility trends in the Global South need more investigation and policy attention.
3. Develop data collection and analysis capacities of emerging migration trends for a better understanding and well-informed policymaking.
4. No State acting alone can manage complex migration dynamics effectively.
5. The nexus between environmental degradation and climate change and South-South migration deserves greater attention from the global community.

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<sup>4</sup> The report is based on the IDM workshop but does not claim to offer an exhaustive summary of the discussion. Likewise, it aims to gather relevant examples and experiences presented at the workshop, but does not claim or attempt to evaluate their validity or effectiveness. IOM is not responsible for factual inaccuracies in the original presentations made at the workshop that may have been reproduced in this account. The information contained in this report dates from March 2014, although it is recognized that some ongoing situations may have evolved since.

6. Consider the significant role the regional economic communities (RECs) and RCPs have in enhancing capacities and strengthening cooperation between members.

### **1. Fair and ethical recruitment is crucial to protect migrants and enhance their contribution to development**

Labour migration is a key driver of human mobility in the face of global socioeconomic changes. Significant opportunities for positive development in both destination and host countries are a result of these increasing migration flows. Recruitment that adheres to internationally accepted standards of ethical recruitment contributes positively not only to migrants but also to employers in need of foreign workers and to both economies of countries of origin and destination. Despite this enormous potential, many migrants are exploited from the beginning of their labour migration process, during their recruitment. Unscrupulous recruitment practices expose workers to significant human rights abuses such as forced labour and labour trafficking, and impair their contribution to development. Reducing abusive practices in the recruitment process is necessary to ensure protection of migrant workers and domestic labour markets. Lowering of recruitment costs as well as the general cost of migration has been identified as a priority in the international migration dialogue, including by UN Member States during the 2013 High-level Dialogue on Migration and Development at the UN General Assembly, the Global Forum on Migration and Development (GFMD) and in discussions relating to the post-2015 development agenda. Fair and ethical recruitment allows for a win-win situation for all stakeholders (recruiters, employers and migrants workers) and creates synergies for development and growth.

**Ethical recruitment faces challenges.** Achieving ethical recruitment does not come without challenges, as evoked by practitioners at the workshop. FSI Worldwide, a for-profit company that provides workforce solutions, is one that has worked to achieve ethical recruitment in source countries. FSI

Worldwide noted that it faced serious obstacles such as the lack of understanding in both public and private sectors in source and destination countries of the extent and nature of the matter. The company also noted the lack of choices for end-user employers that are committed to ensuring ethical recruitment is practised in their labour supply chains due to the prevalence of an international business model that rewards unfair behaviour and not being able to readily distinguish between good and bad actor. Finally, it mentioned the need to develop data-supported evidence demonstrating the business case of ethical recruitment approach for end-user employers and large companies.

**The PPA will champion the creation of innovative tools, such as the IRIS, to support the elimination of unfair and unethical recruitment practices.** Governments, private companies, international organizations and civil society representatives have acknowledged the need to increase the protection of migrant workers and decrease the economic and social costs of migration. Despite governments' efforts to regulate recruitment activities in line with international legal instruments, many challenges remain including the lack of regulations in many jurisdictions, inadequate enforcement of existing laws, inconsistency among legal frameworks and enforcement gaps due to the cross-border nature of international recruitment activities.

- Many participants acknowledged that a system, such as the IRIS, would be a useful one, strengthening public-private partnership in combating unethical recruitment. Moreover, participants called for governments to support IOM in developing this timely tool with the goal of encouraging recruitment companies to adhere to fair and transparent recruitment practices. Participants believed that the PPA and the IRIS represented most of all opportunities to encourage the promotion and protection of the rights of migrant workers and their ability to contribute to development in both destination and home countries.
- For the Philippines, fair and ethical recruitment is a necessary element of a policy framework that guarantees social protection for migrant workers. The enforcement of ethical recruitment practices relies on the adoption of bilateral,

regional and multilateral frameworks, such as the voluntary global codes of ethical recruitment practices can be. Strategic partnership between regulatory agencies, recruiters and employers will allow governments not only to better manage migration across borders, regulate and reduce unethical recruitment practices but also better protect migrant workers and their families. As the Philippines pointed out, the IRIS – as a voluntary accreditation and monitoring process for international labour recruitment intermediaries – could make use of an Internet-based roster and information dissemination in addition to delivering enhanced capacity-building programmes. This innovative strategy will contribute to making international recruitment companies perform in a fair and transparent fashion.

- The Philippines also argued for the IRIS to be actively explored by employers and private recruitment agencies in the same way that the Philippine Overseas Employment Administration (POEA) has progressively been adopting the International Organization for Standardization (ISO) standards since 2002 and has been encouraging the adoption of quality management systems and ISO quality certification among the recruitment agencies it regulates. This has resulted in administrative efficiency and overall increased quality of services for the ISO-certified institutions, helping to eliminate informal or unlicensed recruitment intermediaries. Consequently, the costs and risks for migrants in obtaining employment abroad reduced considerably.
- Another valuable example of the Philippines' strong advocacy for ethical recruitment is the POEA's recognition scheme for the exemplary performance of recruitment agencies and the imposition of penalties for non-compliant agencies. This aims to provide incentives to the business community to adhere to fair and ethical practices.
- The Federation of Indian Chambers of Commerce and Industry (FICCI) highlighted employers' perspectives on the relevance of public-private partnership in promoting fair and ethical recruitment in the context of South-South migration. Committing to common standards is an essential

part of the effort to decrease the instances of informal recruitment. India adopted the India Emigration Act in 1983, and in 1837 it established the Protectorate General of Emigrants (PGE), which regulates even today India's ethical recruitment system. Moreover, the Ministry of Overseas Indian Affairs is currently implementing an e-governance project in migration,<sup>5</sup> called "e-Migrate Project," which is soon to be launched. By providing a comprehensive electronic platform linking all the key stakeholders (recruitment agents, employers, immigration offices, Indian consulates abroad, insurance companies and State governments), the project aims at ensuring the welfare of the migrant and greater convenience and efficiency of the emigration process. The e-Migrate Project will link with the e-Passport Project to produce a new generation of electronic passports embedded with biometric information for greater security and transparency. The FICCI mentioned that India's e-Migrate Project could potentially link up with the IRIS in the future.

- The promotion of fair recruitment practices is an integral part of the Decent Work Agenda of the International Labour Organization (ILO). Moreover, in 2014, during its chairmanship of the Global Migration Group (GMG), the ILO is committed to taking stronger action in addressing abusive recruitment practices. As part of its Fair Recruitment Initiative, the ILO is bringing together workers' and employers' organizations, governments, NGOs, other GMG agencies and other stakeholders to initiate a multi-stakeholder dialogue and launch a series of workshops to discuss an overall framework for guidance and what synergies could be made with other initiatives. To ensure cohesion with other ongoing processes and initiatives, the ILO has incorporated its work in the GMG Decent Work taskforce, co-chaired with IOM.
- The International Catholic Migration Commission (ICMC) welcomed the launch of the PPA for Fair and Ethical Recruitment and the creation of innovative approaches, such as the IRIS, to tackling unethical recruitment. A strong

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<sup>5</sup> Ministry of Overseas Indian Affairs, <http://moia.gov.in/services.aspx?id1=85&id=m2&idp=85&mainid=73>.

partner approach with civil society organizations worldwide and the alliance of States, IOM, the UN System, and private sector actors is key for the creation and implementation of practical tools.

**Business communities and governments need to do their due diligence in ensuring fair and ethical recruitment** within their labour supply chains and share the burden of responsibility in order to protect workers' rights. Many speakers argued that deciding to embark on a common action for promoting ethical recruitment bears significant implications for both the private sector and the government, be it in the sense of business interests for the former and in the sense of migrants' rights for the latter.

- The Minister of Employment and Industrial Relations of Mauritius believed that business communities and countries alike would only agree to adhere to ethical recruitment policies if they sense that there may be business gains for them in doing so. In this regard, an international method of certification of fair recruitment practices, whereby a country and consequently the recruitment companies operating in its territory could be certified for acting according to the principles of fair and ethical recruitment, could act as an investment incentive. Certified recruitment companies could thus distinguish themselves from unscrupulous intermediaries and hold potential business gains by being identified as reliable and fair partners by the employers committed to ethical recruitment. Moreover, intergovernmental agreements among the States parties to the international certification method would ensure that the certified recruitment agencies actually comply with the principles and be held responsible if they fail to do so. Such an agreement could also promote information-sharing on fair and ethical recruitment practices between the parties and thus ensure that abuses are eliminated. This proposal was supported by the African Union Commission.
- According to FSI Worldwide, the effective protection of workers can only be achieved if all relevant stakeholders, namely the recruiters, employers and governments, agree to hold the burden of holding responsibility for workers' safety in a shared manner.



- The United States argued that not only the business community but also States, as huge employers themselves, must lead the promotion of fair and ethical recruitment. For instance, President Barack Obama signed recently the Presidential Executive Order 13627 on Strengthening Protection Against Human Trafficking in Federal Contracts, which prohibits Federal contractors, contractor employees, subcontractors and subcontractor employees from engaging in any types of trafficking-related activities spelled out in the document, including, among other provisions, using misleading or fraudulent recruitment practices during the recruitment of employees and charging employees recruitment fees. The Order reinforces also the efficacy of the Government's zero-tolerance policy on trafficking in persons.
- The African Union Commission cited an example of an unethical recruitment practice in a country in sub-Saharan Africa to showcase how recruitment intermediaries collect fees from job-seekers rather than follow ethical recruitment processes whereby employers alone pay fees. The example illustrates a business case where agencies are not incentivized to adopt fair and ethical recruitment practices and points to the key role source countries should have in the regulation of recruitment activities and thus in the protection of its migrant workers from abuses.
- The FICCI stressed that commitment to ethical recruitment cannot be possible unless all stakeholders – employers, employees, recruitment agencies and governments – are part of the same system that operates towards effective labour migration management and improvement of migrants' welfare.
- As underlined by several speakers, a free and robust media can play an important role in denouncing unethical recruitment by highlighting abuses that occur in the recruitment processes. For instance, the ICMC, as part of their collaboration with the private sector, has been working closely with the media, including through briefing, reporting, and research on migration and recruitment practices.

- Robust government regulation in managing labour migration is necessary to ensure that businesses abide by fair and ethical principles, as mentioned by many participants. Tools such as the IRIS could be used to mitigate risk in hiring and migration of workers, and in this way safeguard them from unscrupulous behaviour.

**Substantiating the business case for ethical recruitment.**

Several speakers mentioned that among the steps towards achieving ethical recruitment is the need to demonstrate stakeholders that there may be positive commercial gains in adopting fair and ethical recruitment principles.

- FSI Worldwide is close to implementing a demonstration project to substantiate the business case for ethical recruitment and effective human resource management within the construction industry while highlighting socioeconomic benefits for the workers and their families. The project will monitor three groups of Nepalese low-skilled workers in Qatar Foundation (QF) projects adhering to the QF Mandatory Standards of Migrant Workers' Welfare to different degrees (which complement Qatari labour law to cover all aspects of migrant labour management from recruitment to employment, health, security and environment, accommodation, welfare management, etc.). The first group will be recruited and managed by a contractor outside the influence of FSI Worldwide or QF. The group will be monitored for evidence of job-seekers paying fees for recruitment, contract substitution, poor welfare and living conditions, and other indicators of labour exploitation, and the productivity levels will set a baseline against which the subsequent groups can be compared – this may be achieved through analysis of historical data. The second group will be recruited by FSI Worldwide, along a secure corridor without fees or corruption affecting the job-seekers, then managed by the construction contractor whose compliance with the QF standards will be audited to show the perspective of the group's results. The third group will be put through the FSI Worldwide/QF model, including recruitment, accommodation and welfare provision as well as low-level leadership and monitoring of construction teams. FSI

Worldwide will work closely with the contractor to manage the workers, including enforcing closer monitoring and management of activity on site, and ensure their welfare needs are met, implementing the full QF standards. The socioeconomic impact of this pilot project will be monitored by the Abdul Latif Jameel Poverty Action Lab (a United States-based impact assessor) and productivity will be assessed in conjunction with Constructing Excellence (a United Kingdom-based best practice think tank)<sup>6</sup>.

**Discussion on ethical recruitment revolved around the challenges and complexities of managing labour mobility** and on the detrimental impact illegal and abusive labour practices have on migrant workers and their families. In this regard, Turkey believed that the well-being of migrants, of the host and origin communities, and the international development gains can be seriously impacted by unethical recruitment practices. As future chair of the GFMD, Turkey advocated further engagement of the private sector in multilateral discussions to support the elimination of unethical recruitment practices.

**Good implementation of fair recruitment principles is only possible when good legislation is in place, and international human and labour rights instruments are adopted.** Workshop participants acknowledged that the incentive for the private sector to function in accordance with international standards resides, first of all, in the government's capacity to enact appropriate legislation and policies in accordance with existing legal instruments.

- Ensuring fair and ethical recruitment and thus protection of workers necessitates effective implementation of the existing international conventions. Therefore, in an effort to ensure protection of maritime workers and competitiveness of its shipping industry, on 30 May 2014, Mauritius ratified the Maritime Labour Convention, which provides comprehensive protection for seafarers, while also promoting conditions of fair competition for ship owners.

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<sup>6</sup> For more information on this pilot project, please contact Nick Forster, Senior Vice-President of Group Business Development, FSI Worldwide, at: [nforster@fsi-worldwide.com](mailto:nforster@fsi-worldwide.com).

- The Minister of Employment and Industrial Relations of Mauritius also announced the drafting of a new piece of legislation that restricts recruitment agencies from charging workers in any sector for recruitment. Violations of the law would be severely punished by financial sanctions or possibly imprisonment.
- The IOE highlighted the importance of governments having the right legislation in place to enable public-private alliances on ethical recruitment to be efficient. Public-private efforts cannot replace national legislation, but they can bolster it by implementing new complementary tools, and therefore multi-stakeholder dialogue is necessary.
- For the United States, fundamental principles adopted by the ILO member States, robust rule of law and appropriate legal frameworks that foresee vigorous prosecution of offenders are very important elements of a good national policy approach to fair and ethical recruitment.
- FSI Worldwide also believes that governments should offer businesses the proper legislative support to require them to adopt ethical recruitment practices. This includes developing and implementing cross-border legislation to ensure workers are recruited and employed ethically, and thereby ensure that migrant workers are not charged fees. Government approaches should include designing and implementing effective policies, then resourcing them adequately to ensure robust enforcement; this could entail auditing for recruiters and employers while prosecuting offenders.
- For Bangladesh, recruitment should be only ethical, entailing a fair and transparent process that respects the dignity of workers. Moreover, the employer should bear the recruitment costs and ensure that migrant workers' rights are being protected, thereby mitigating risk of exploitation and abuse. Sending and receiving countries need to ensure that both recruitment companies and employers are respecting these established norms.

**Adopting a human rights-based approach.** Promotion of fair recruitment practices is fundamentally about protecting

the rights of migrant workers and enhancing their well-being and that of the society they live in, for instance, by not allowing migrant workers to become victims of unscrupulous practices and furthermore of severe abuses and human trafficking. Speakers called for increased respect for international norms, apart from the creation of additional national legislation and tools for the private sector vis-à-vis labour recruitment to protect the human rights of migrants. These should specifically address the various categories of vulnerable migrants.

Argentina explained that the South American region, with an estimated 85 per cent of interregional migration, of which mostly labour type, adopts a rights-based approach to ensure parity between migrant workers and national workers (especially with regard to access to social services such as health care, freedom of association and access to decent work). By strengthening observance of the existing legal norms, the States aim at discouraging irregular migration movements and strengthening control of the informal sector.

The IOE believes that the PPA for Fair and Ethical Recruitment should promote efforts to engage business in the global human rights discussion. In this sense, forced migration should be part of projects and discussions on ethical recruitment. Refugees often represent a huge and largely untapped resource pool of skills, knowledge and experience with development potential for host communities as well. Addressing the integration challenges of this category of migrant and of the communities hosting them would enable long-term refugees to bring value to their host community by applying their skills, knowledge and experience.

The ILO highlighted that vulnerable and low-skilled migrant workers can be prey to recruitment intermediaries operating outside the regulatory framework. In this sense, migrants in crisis are particularly at risk of exploitative recruitment practices. This issue requires further attention and inclusion in the discussions regarding the development of national instruments and the application of international legal norms.

The ILO also emphasized that abusive practices occurring during the recruitment processes often extend to the employment

relationship, seriously impairing workers' contributions to their well-being and community development gains. Therefore, policy responses should be considerate of the interrelation between recruitment and employment. Increasingly, member States have encouraged the ILO to strengthen the regulation of labour recruitment intermediaries in line with the ILO Convention 181 on Private Employment Agencies. The ratification of the convention and the implementation of its provisions protecting migrant workers would be an important step towards better migration governance, thereby reducing the exploitation of job-seekers (including migrant workers) in the recruitment process. This would positively enhance development gains.

The United States pointed as well to the role employers have, together with States and other relevant stakeholders, in managing the situation of migrants caught up in countries experiencing natural disasters or conflict. In this vein, the United States referred to the recently launched Migrants in Countries in Crisis (MICIC) initiative co-led by the Philippines and the United States, with the participation of Australia, Bangladesh, Costa Rica, Ethiopia and the European Commission, and support from IOM, the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR), the Special Representative of the Secretary-General (SRSG) on International Migration and Development, and the Georgetown University Institute for the Study of International Migration. The MICIC aims to improve the ability of States and other stakeholders in their preparedness and response, alleviate suffering, and protect the dignity and rights of migrants caught in countries in acute crisis<sup>7</sup>.

## **2. Human mobility trends in the Global South need more investigation and policy attention**

Discussions reaffirmed the relevance of human mobility in the Global South. Many speakers found the workshop to be a timely discussion that could switch the focus from South-North migration to equally important movements happening between the countries of the South. Considering the diversity and complexity of its trends

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<sup>7</sup> To read more about the initiative, please visit: [www.iom.int/cms/micic](http://www.iom.int/cms/micic).

and their potential to significantly impact development, South-South migration demands increased attention and it has only recently received appropriate political recognition. South-South migration holds vast potential for development, carried by the significant amount of labour migration it registers and nonetheless by the increasing flow and exchange of skills and knowledge among the nations and the regions of the Global South. In a world that is both interdependent and strongly unequal in economic development, human mobility at its turn is set to take new patterns in an attempt to adapt to social, economic, demographic and environmental dynamics. Changing patterns of human mobility are likely to bring along new challenges for policymakers, necessitating updated and more tailored policies. As such, at the HLD on International Migration and Development held in October 2013, governments “acknowledge[d] the complexity of migratory flows and that international migration movements also occur within the same geographical regions, and, in this context, call[ed] for a better understanding of migration patterns across and within regions.”

Discussions at the workshop did not define the term “South-South”. The three commonly used methods to define the “South”, which was developed by the United Nations Department of Economic and Social Affairs, the World Bank and the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), were utilized interchangeably. For instance, the European Commission believes that the term “South-South” despite having the merit of being a short one, may hold ambiguous connotations. Therefore, the European Commission adopted the phrase “migration between low- and middle-income countries” to refer to “South-South migration”.

**New human mobility patterns are emerging between the countries of the Global South.** Economic, social, demographic and environmental factors, among others, have been shaping new migration dynamics. Countries commonly known as destination are becoming sources for increasing flows of migrants and countries of transit. Furthermore, intraregional migration is becoming an important trend of South-South migration. In Africa, 63 per cent of movements are taking place within regions. Some of this South-South migration is driven by returns home as

a result of economic, among other, strains in host countries. For instance, the implementation of free movement regimes in certain regions of the South, such as the sub-Saharan Africa, prompted high numbers of South–South return migration.

- Migration to South Africa from its neighbouring countries dates back to the nineteenth century, driven by labour shortages in the mining and agriculture sectors. Changing political, economic and social developments in some countries in the region of the Southern African Development Community (SADC) since 1994 have caused South Africa to experience new economic migration patterns. Furthermore, although Nigeria is not part of the SADC community, and not a traditional source country for migrants to South Africa, an estimated 12,210 Nigerian migrants entered South Africa in 2011.
- Research by the Institut de Formation et de Recherche Démographique (IFORD) of Cameroon on the impact of development of South–South migration in Western Africa shows that, against a background of high developmental inequalities in the world, coupled with factors of security and climate change, world migration has been shaping a new geography: traditional South–North flows are being replaced by voluminous South–South flows. The profile of migrants is changing as well – migration is becoming increasingly feminized and young.
- The representative of the FICCI shared with participants the current migration trends in India, the place of the largest South–South human mobility in the nineteenth century. Among the current migration trends India faces today are: high flows of South–South migration to the Gulf Countries, which represents 90 per cent of India’s outward migration; increasing feminization of labour migration; and the highest level of return migration in the world – 100,000 professionals a year return to the Indian economy.
- Labour shortages in emerging countries of the South, such as Angola, Nigeria, South Africa, China, Indonesia, Papua New Guinea, the Russian Federation and Turkey, represent



significant labour opportunities for Filipinos, the recent years seeing increased labour migration towards these countries.

- Feminization of migration is also a common trend for the Philippines; in 2012, 54 per cent of the newly hired overseas Filipino workers being women, a significant part of whom occupied jobs in the services sector, followed by jobs for professionals and the highly skilled.
- Congolese students no longer aim for destinations in the North, preferring destinations within the African region instead. An increasing number of Congolese students are entering Ghana. This new mobility trend will open new paths for cooperation and partnership for Congo.
- The European Commission and the representative of the ECOWAS cited the high percentage (an estimated 73%) of intraregional mobility in the ECOWAS region. This trend is set to increase with the implementation of new policies and tools aimed at enhancing the free movement of people.
- As shown by the representatives sharing the perspectives on migration in the various regions in the sub-Saharan Africa, emerging South-South migration is taking similar trends and patterns: migration is becoming increasingly urbanized, migrants are younger, and human mobility is seeing an increased feminization.
- The Latin American countries experience increasing flows of intraregional, South-South migration. Argentina's growing economic development, reduction of social inequalities, and better policy focus on protection of human rights and well-being of migrants in the region are among the drivers of mobility. Other factors that encourage intraregional migration are the adoption of legal instruments that ensure migrants the right to residency and equality of human rights – such as the 2002 agreement between the Plurinational State of Bolivia and Chile on the right to residency for the nationals of the country members of Mercado Común del Sur (MERCOSUR, Common Market of the South).

- With the adoption of Law 25.871 of 2004, Argentina implements a new migration policy that addresses migration as a human right and thus focuses on migrants and protection of their rights. Given this normative change, and also its growing economic development, Argentina becomes increasingly an attraction for flows of South-South migration and especially for labour. More recently, Argentina has also become a destination for migrants from the Global North.

**South-South migration presents many complex and diverse challenges for countries and migrants alike**, including significant volumes of irregular movements, vulnerable migrants caught in crisis situations, significant inflows of forced migration and refugees, smuggling and human trafficking, job shortages, ageing populations and absence of qualified workforce (brain drain), unethical and abusive recruitment practices, protection of migrant workers and their families, rising levels of xenophobia, and significant volumes of return migration. Many of the countries involved in South-South migration lack the resources, structures and the governance frameworks to effectively manage the challenges ensued by migration to their benefit and protect migrant workers. The absence of reliable data on complex migration trends, lack of information-sharing between affected countries and lack of partnerships structures add to the challenges.

- The ACP Observatory works to improve the availability of information and data on South-South migration for the ACP countries. Their research shows that South-South migration has become much more of an important human mobility trend than South-North migration. This vast and complex phenomenon also implies serious socioeconomic aspects and cultural impacts.
- Integration of and respect for migrants and their basic human rights, regardless of their status, was cited by many speakers as one of the top challenges of migration and a main obstacle to the positive developments of migration. The representative of Costa Rica underlined irregular migration as a main challenge of labour migration, with serious negative impacts for migrants and their families. In Costa Rica, migrant workers are ensured the same rights its citizens are granted

by the Political Constitution. Moreover, the Government is working on developing a legal framework that sets rights and obligations for all categories of migrant workers (regular or irregular).

- South Sudan underlined the challenges it faces in handling the high number of incoming migrant workers – particularly irregular migrants – attracted by the labour opportunities in the country. It called for international support to set up an immigration framework to facilitate border management, as well as to research current trends of labour migration in South Sudan for a better assessment of its impact on the country.
- In the SADC region, there is traditionally a strong focus on labour migration because of the economic opportunities offered by growing economies such as South Africa, Botswana, Zambia and recently Angola, as these countries' industrial development depends partly on foreign labour. However, social security protections are often absent for workers and their families. The use of bilateral and multilateral social security agreements worldwide is regarded as the core intervention for extending social security protection to migrant workers. These agreements are limited in the SADC, to the detriment of workers. Moreover, the structural differences between different types of social security schemes in the SADC further complicate the situation.
- In 2013, China registered a migration deficit of more than 8 million people, double from that registered in 1990, becoming the fourth largest sending country in the world after the Russian Federation, Afghanistan and India. According to the Center for China and Globalization, notable Chinese migration's distinct features include: the emigration of students, China being the world's largest student-sending country; and migration for tourism, in 2013 China being the largest tourism source country in the world. Labour migration and environmental factors are other important drivers of Chinese migration.

**Refugees and forcibly displaced populations are trends of South-South migration**, with potential challenges to host and transit countries.

- Forced migration resulting in protractedly displaced populations and refugees was cited by speakers as a critical issue of South-South migration. Many countries of the Global South are facing crises induced by naturally or environmentally driven disasters and conflicts. In 2012, around 8.2 million people fled as a result of sudden-onset natural disasters across the African continent. Policy responses to such situations are limited.
- Through their skills and demand for goods and services, the refugees and other forced migrants can also represent new opportunities and benefits for the economies of the host communities. Yet, the developmental potential of these categories of population is too often not acknowledged. Therefore, among the areas the European Commission looked at in its Communication titled “Maximising the Development Impact of Migration” is that of the nexus between development and refugees. The Commission is working towards the incorporation of refugee situations into the development agenda calling for and supporting measures to harness the potential of refugees to development and thereby strengthening their protection.
- According to Cameroon, human mobility driven by conflicts can be a challenge for many countries in the South. It thus highlighted the need for policies to consider the potential of conflict on determining complex migration dynamics with considerable consequences for countries and migrants, in order to reduce risks and allow for appropriate responses.
- Situated at the centre of the African continent, Congo is often confronted with the challenge of managing large volumes of vulnerable populations who require better attention, resources and management tools that are not available. In the face of such challenges, certain areas of the country experienced significant demographic imbalances, with bigger refugee population than local population. The main origin

countries of conflict-displaced people into the Congo are the neighbouring Central African Republic, the Democratic Republic of the Congo and Rwanda.

**Many speakers highlighted the importance of integrating human mobility between the Global South into the development agendas as key to fully address its development potential and effectively manage challenges ensued.** The call to improve the mainstreaming of migration into the development agenda at the national, regional and global levels was also made by representatives of States and governments at the HLD in 2013. The eight-point agenda of the UN Secretary General calls, among others, for migrants to be seen as development partners and increase awareness of their meaningful potential for development.

- The migration–development nexus appeared for the first time in 2005 when the European Union’s migration and development agenda was defined. The focus of the agenda was on maximizing the development impact of migration to Europe for countries of origin and concentrated on a very limited number of factors such as remittances, diaspora, brain drain and secular migration. The 2005 agenda was giving insufficient attention to the highly significant development impacts of South–South migration, this leading to the European Commission revising its policy framework in 2013 in order to give more importance and greater weight to migration between developing countries. Since many European Commission partner countries are affected by the South–South flows and thus concerned by its developmental impact, the European Commission realized furthermore that failing to address this trend meant not addressing the priorities or the most important migration-related development issues in partner countries.
- From the various national and regional perspectives of South–South migration shared by the speakers, there emerged the need for updated, more informed migration policies which are reflective of new migration dynamics and patterns. Only such appropriate tools could effectively tackle challenges and leverage migration and migrants’ potential for development.

- The representative of the African Union Commission (AUC) called for mainstreaming migration and Global South and South-South migration into the post-2015 development agenda.
- Integration of migration and related issues into national and regional agendas for security, stability, development and cooperation for effective approach to the challenges posed by migration was also mentioned as part of the African Union's efforts to enhance multi-disciplinary coordination and cooperation at the national, regional and extraregional levels.
- The New Development Plan of South Africa acknowledges that migration can have a positive impact on development. In this sense, the Department of Home Affairs is developing a flexible migration regime to assist migrants with critical skills for the South African economy to come to South Africa and contribute to development. Thus, South Africa is mainstreaming migration into development planning.
- The Center for China and Globalization focuses its research on new patterns of Chinese migration and looks especially at the new trend of talents movement, China being a great source of student migration. However, inflows of migrants and talent into China remain still low. Talented overseas migrants and diaspora can play a significant role in China's economic growth. In this sense, as part of its efforts to redress this talent migration deficit and combat emerging talent development issues in view of maintaining China's social and economic growth, the Chinese Government launched in 2010 the National Medium- and Long-term Talent Development Plan (2010–2020). This talent cultivation plan is China's first comprehensive national plan for human resources development. The Government's programmes for attracting overseas talent include the 2008 Thousand Talents Programme, the 2010 Thousand Young Talents Programme, the 2011 Thousand Foreign Experts Programme, the 2011 Special Talent Zone and the 2012 Ten Thousand Talent Plan. More than 20,000 high-level overseas talent have been recruited in the framework of these programmes.

**Most importantly, South-South migration presents significant developmental opportunities and gains.** Economic growth in the emerging countries in the Global South increases the number of migrant worker flows between countries of the same region, as well as between different regions and continents of the Global South, such as Asia and African countries or Latin America and Africa. When managed effectively, meaningful developmental impacts taken into account, South-South migration can contribute significantly to the well-being of migrants, of their communities at home and of their host countries. It can be a major poverty reduction tool for many countries in the South as well as a livelihood and risk management strategy. In this sense, South-South remittances' role is acknowledged. In Africa, for instance, about 67 per cent of incoming flows are from migrants living in other African countries, yet the majority of these flows are considered informal because of elevated transfer costs. Governments and regional bodies are increasingly searching for tools to improve remittances flows. Social remittances are gaining more attention as they may have greater impact than financial ones. Moreover, the role of diaspora in the context of South-South migration is key to enhancing development. Their contribution to the countries of origin is facilitated by the proximity in distance to the destination country, with diaspora members returning home often and maintaining close relationships with their countries of origin. By the same token, the diaspora's engagement in the countries of destination is enhanced by language and culture similarities.

- The ACP Observatory discussed the impact migration has on development, referring to South-South migration as an important livelihood strategy, in which mobility serves as a key income diversification mechanism. It believed, however, that integration of migrants and awareness of the positive role migrants have in the countries of the South ought to be promoted so that migration can contribute positively to development.
- One of the key issues the European Commission's Communication is looking into is the promotion of remittance flows and diaspora engagement in the South-South context. As part of this work, the European Commission will identify

means to facilitate remittance flows between developing countries and support research to better understand the role of the diaspora residing in low- and middle-income countries as development actors in their countries of origin. It will furthermore promote the sharing of the European Commission and European Union member States' experiences in these areas with partner countries.

- Given the significant number of diaspora members throughout the world (the AUC indicated the following estimates: 39.16 million in North America; 112.65 million in Latin America; 13.56 million in the Caribbean; and 3.51 million in Europe), the African diaspora is considered to be the African continent's sixth region. At the AUC's Diaspora Global Summit held in South Africa in 2012, the African Union agreed on the adoption of five legacy projects to engage the African diaspora, namely: the African Diaspora Professional Skills Database; the African Diaspora Volunteer Corps; the African Diaspora Development Marketplace as a framework for promoting entrepreneurship and innovation; the African Diaspora Investment Fund; and the African Institute for Remittances (AIR). Moreover, the AUC promotes engagement of diaspora representatives with member States and the RECs to mainstream diaspora into development policies.
- For the FICCI, migration has become a priority. Human mobility brings talent and competitiveness, two important elements for growth and business success. Therefore, facilitating and promoting migration should be a priority for both the government and business community. The most talented, innovative and competitive cities in the world are those with a high number of migrants, such as New York and San Francisco. In developing the business case for migration, the FICCI cited the work it does to engage the Indian diaspora, which through its presence in 109 countries in the world, is an important factor of economic development in India and worldwide.



### **3. Develop data collection and analysis capacities of emerging migration trends for a better understanding and well-informed policymaking**

While data on South–South migration exists, it is often not reliable nor correctly analysed, used and disseminated among relevant stakeholders. Lack of reliable data and research-based evidence can be a real obstacle for governments and other relevant stakeholders, hampering effective policymaking. Unavailable accurate data affects a correct understanding of the complex dynamics and impacts that may lead to significant consequences for migrants and countries of destination, origin and transit. An appropriate level of awareness would allow the incorporation of migration dynamics into effective policy tools required to address challenges and harness the opportunities available. Many countries lack effective data collection and analysis tools at the local and regional levels of the South, leading participants to call for support to strengthen capacities for production, analysis, use and dissemination of data.

- In this sense, the representative of IFORD believed that proper documentation of migratory flows can provide policymakers with relevant data and evidence-based research and thus contribute to strengthened legal frameworks and better policies. This will ultimately limit the risks and vulnerabilities involved in complex migration dynamics. Furthermore, understanding the nexus between migration and socioeconomic development is essential to understand the developmental impact of migration. Therefore, data collection is key in regard to migration and its relationship with socioeconomic, security, environmental and demographic trends.
- For Mauritius, data on the financial contributions made by migrants through remittances was instrumental in showing the international community there is a business gain through promotion of migrant workers' protection. The World Bank reported that money remitted by migrants in 2011 was estimated to be USD 440 billion, of which USD 350 billion were to developing countries.

- The need for accurate and updated evidence on South-South migration lies at the centre of the ACP Observatory's efforts. Assessment of data on migration conducted by the ACP Observatory revealed that helpful sources of data do exist in ACP countries; however, there are gaps in data collected on diasporas, remittances, forced migration, human trafficking, irregular migration, migrant characteristics and profiles, and the impact of migration on development and vice versa. At the same time, the ACP Observatory identified that there is a lack or limited exchange of information and data on migration between institutions of the same Government. Furthermore, it pointed out that data on migration can increase the visibility of information on migration, reflecting them in public policies, although the objective is for the stakeholders to collect varied and up-to-date data.
- As pointed out by the ACP Observatory as well as many other speakers, diaspora is a treasure for both host and origin countries, but skills circulations and social remittances are features of diaspora's contribution that are still unexplored, as key data is missing.
- Chile referred to the initiative by the Community of Latin American and Caribbean States (CELAC) and the European Union, with support from IOM and the Government of Chile and technical cooperation from the Economic Commission of Latin America and the Caribbean (ECLAC), to elaborate a statistical compendium on migration to improve available data on migration.
- The representative of POEA mentioned that recruitment agencies play an important role in producing data based on documentation of migrant workers. The migrants are issued a document by the recruitment agencies, a useful tool that monitors the input of each worker to the origin country and as well as a useful source of immigration data for the host countries. The Commission on Filipinos Overseas is another source of data on migration.

#### **4. No State acting alone can manage complex migration dynamics effectively**

As exposed during the discussions, human mobility becomes an ever complex phenomenon involving a variety of categories of migrants: workers, students, displaced people, diaspora, children, tourists, migrants for health care and so on. Migration patterns are expected to evolve in line with future global developments. The variety of human mobility actors consequently implies a multitude of complex dynamics – forced migration driven by conflict or natural disasters, excessive labour migration, high return migration, significant outflows of migration, brain drain and shortages of labour, high feminization of migration, large irregular migration, unscrupulous recruitment practices, abuses of vulnerable migrants (especially children and women, and refugees), human trafficking and many other. No unilateral approach can respond effectively to any of the named challenges, especially since very often the impact of these patterns is transnational, sometimes involving two or more communities, countries or regions. Practices and recommendations shared by the speakers revealed that multi-stakeholder approaches are the only viable response to such complex scenarios. Strategies for successful international migration management demand the participation of a wide range of stakeholders; private sector, governments, civil society, academia, migrants and diaspora associations. Effective participation of all relevant partners facilitates the creation and adoption of effective tools and ensures coherence between stakeholders.

**Strong partnerships should be built and efforts of all relevant stakeholders must be united for effective migration management.** Discussions on the current migration challenges revolved around the need for a joined effort by all relevant stakeholders to allow for appropriate responses and effective promotion of the developmental impact of migration.

- As Sweden pointed out, the private sector is an important stakeholder in negotiating partnerships within the area of migration and development. This issue is linked to the

overarching theme and objective of the current Sweden chairmanship of the GFMD, which is promoting the potential of migration for inclusive development.

- The representative of the AUC said that effective partnerships and cooperation can be limited by the inadequate involvement of governments, civil society and the private sector. In this sense, he identified the need for better ownership and political and financial commitment of the African Union and partner member States, effective policies and initiatives to mainstream migration into development strategies and policy and institutional coherence between the African Union member States and partners, among other key elements for improved collaboration on migration management.
- Findings of the research conducted by the ACP Observatory research illustrate that the last three decades have seen significant increases in labour migration. Rapid economic growth in several countries of the South has been driving large flows of labour migration, not only between countries within the same region but also between regions of the South. Yet, practice shows that successful management of labour migration necessitates the close collaboration of governments, the private sector, and international and civil society organizations.
- According to FSI Worldwide, public-private cooperation and collaboration seems to be the only viable approach for migrant workers to be protected, and recruiters have universally adopted an ethical model. A solution that is inclusive of both government and private sector interests includes commercial gains for the latter and ethical recruitment and fair employment options for the former. Both of which ought to be built hand in hand between the two parties.
- Congo is a country with notable South-South migration, and this is accentuated by its geographical location. Congo acknowledged the meaningful potential of increasing human mobility in relation to the need for a common market based on the free movement of people. It was with this aim that Congo was involved in the creation and promotion of the Economic

and Market Union of Central Africa, which is presently the economic and monetary union of Central Africa, bringing together six countries of the sub-region, namely Cameroon, Central African Republic, Congo, Gabon, Equatorial Guinea and Chad. The region established a common passport for its member countries on 1 January 2014. Another example of cooperation between Congo and other countries in the region is that happening in the framework of the Economic Community of the Central African States.

- Turkey believes that the transnational dimension of the recruitment process is characterized by challenges and gaps which cannot be addressed by national efforts and regulations alone. They require a concerted action. In this regard, the Budapest Process, a consultative forum aimed at developing comprehensive and sustainable systems for orderly migration (of which Turkey is a chair), for more than 20 years has been providing a framework for States and other stakeholders to meet on an equal footing and address migration issues of common concern. The recently adopted Istanbul Ministerial Declaration on a Silk Routes Partnership for Migration extends the partnership framework of the Process to the region of the Silk Routes. The Ministerial Declaration makes specific reference to migrant workers' access to labour markets, the use of labour migration agreements, and the design and implementation of policies on the role and functioning of the recruitment agencies with the aim of reducing risks of migrants becoming victims of employment exploitations.
- The Congolese diaspora is at the centre of cooperation between Congo and the destination countries. The Congolese communities of students in West Africa and Morocco are growing considerably, and this forms the basis of the formulation of new partnership agreements between Congo and the countries of destination. Since protection of the members of the diaspora and acknowledgement of their interests are important for Congo, new embassies and consulates are opened abroad.
- As part of its efforts to address the nexus between development and refugees, the European Commission cited

a Regional Development and Protection Programme (RDPP) for the Middle East, targeting Syrian refugees. Soon to be launched, the project is an example of successful partnership among a number of European Union member States under the leadership of Denmark. It will aim at enhancing economic opportunities and general development of local host communities to mitigate negative impacts and maximize opportunities arising from the presence of refugees and at sustaining and developing the livelihood capacity and self-reliance of refugees in urban and encamped settings.

- Furthermore, in its approach towards maximizing the developmental impact of migration, the European Commission identified partnership with countries affected by South-South migration as a priority, calling for the European Union member States to assist their partners in addressing migration in national development plans and offer support for capacity-building in migration governance.
- In an attempt to address the opportunities and challenges ensued by human mobility in Africa, the African Union member States established the African Economic Community in 1991. The organization aims to enhance the free movement of persons and promote rights of residence and establishment. This framework for cooperation between the African states presented the basis for the formation of the RECs to promote economic integration for collective self-sufficiency.
- The AUC emphasized the importance of adjusting the partnerships to the challenges of emerging migration patterns. The representative cited security and international protection of migrants as areas that require international South-South cooperation. In this sense, the representative cited a number of partnership frameworks and working groups the AUC is a member of, namely the Africa-EU Partnership, the Africa-Arab Partnership, the Africa-South America Partnership and AU COMMIT (with IOM, the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime, UNHCR and RECs), among others. A fruitful partnership that gears towards greater governance of South-South migration is one that takes into consideration the importance of non-State actors such as international organizations, NGOs, civil society organizations, migrant

and diaspora associations, academia and experts, and the private sector.

- The Philippines concluded that bilateral, regional and multilateral partnerships for better management of complex migration patterns. With reference to the South-East Asian region, the representative of POEA mentioned that an economic integration in the region is expected to promote intraregional labour mobility of skilled workers and professionals by 2015. As part of its regional cooperation on labour mobility, the Philippines chairs the Task Force on Regional Skills Qualification Reference Framework in South-East Asia.
- As part of its bilateral cooperation, the Philippines initiated bilateral labour agreements (BLAs) aimed at enabling parties to bridge policy gaps. Thematically, BLAs have covered employment terms and conditions, recruitment policies and human resources development cooperation. In recent years, BLAs have focused on the welfare protection of migrant workers. Furthermore, the Philippines is working to ensure that BLAs have support mechanism in place.

**Countries need to adopt an integrated approach to protect migrant workers and their families.** Labour migration represents a significant volume of South–South migration, bringing huge potential for development in countries of destination and origin. Enhancing development in both countries of origin and destination is not feasible when an adequate social security protection for migrant workers and their families is lacking. Protected migrant workers can integrate more easily and contribute better to the benefit of their countries of destination or employment.

- Multilateral agreements on labour migration are concluded between countries to set standards and principles of social security protection for migrant workers at the regional level, at the same time informing bilateral and unilateral arrangements, and to serve as an expression of regional integration. One such example is that of the European Union and the ECOWAS General Convention on Social Security of 2013. In the SADC region, there is no similar standard-setting regional framework yet.

**Speakers promoted innovative partnership approaches to emerging migration trends.** Within the framework of South-South cooperation, inter-State, regional and interregional partnerships were put in place to promote common development aims and explore new opportunities, as well as to address challenges of migration dynamics. Existing bilateral and multilateral agreements on various aspects of migration have promoted safe and regular migration; however, management of these is problematic, and can limit their potential. Innovative approaches concerning traditional bilateral and multilateral agreements were suggested by all speakers.

- An innovative example of South-South cooperation is that of India with Africa. The tenth meeting on the Indo-African partnership, held in the New Delhi in March 2014, focused on Congo. The partnership promotes cooperation on approximately 2,000 projects in a variety of areas such as health, communication and electronics.
- Kenya shared several examples of successful South-South cooperation. To provide for the skill gaps in the education sector, Kenya entered a five-year agreement with the Government of Rwanda to provide the latter over 200,000 teachers. The cooperation between the two countries was successful and contributed well to build the capacity of the younger population. Similarly, over the last two years, Kenya concluded a bilateral agreement, with the involvement of the private sector, with the Government of Qatar, in which Kenyan hostesses and pilots were recruited to work in national Qatari airlines. Another area of South-South cooperation for capacity- and skill-building is in the veterinary services. In the past year, Kenya has trained veterinarian doctors who are now working in several countries in Southern Africa, especially in Botswana and Malawi.
- Another successful South-South cooperation that the representative of Kenya shared was an interregional agreement between the Government of Cuba and the Government of the Gambia in the area of health. As part of its capacity-building support, Cuba provided technical assistance to the Gambia through the recruitment of Cuban medical personnel, such



as doctors and nurses as well as lecturers for the medical school at the University of the Gambia. At a later stage, due to funding challenges, Taiwan Province of China joined the efforts and signed a five-year agreement to support capacity-building and institutional strengthening at all levels of health care in the Gambia by financing the contribution of Cuban doctors, nurses and lecturers to the medical school in the Gambia. UNDP contributed as well to the triangular cooperation between Cuba, the Gambia and Taiwan Province of China by facilitating communication between the Spanish-speaking Cuban doctors and professors and the students at the Gambian university. This agreement made it possible for the Gambia to witness hundreds of medical school graduates in the last six years. Kenya noted that such examples prove that cooperation between the countries and regions of the South work well and can be cost-effective.

- Kenya has also concluded an agreement with Rwanda and Uganda to strengthen capacity-building. The agreement was created under a “tripartite coalition of the willing” – an economic partnership that supported infrastructure capacity-building. Through this agreement, a standard gauge railway, a refinery, a pipeline and several energy projects emerged. Moreover, Kenya, Rwanda and Uganda concluded an agreement on education that foresees facilitated and cost-effective (local tuition levels) mobility of students between the three countries as part of a move to harmonize education in the countries of the East African Community.
- According to the Center for China and Globalization, growing economic cooperation between Africa and China determined increasing flows of, specifically, temporary labour migration. One million Chinese migrants were estimated to be in Africa in 2013, while African migrants in China totaled approximately 100,000 in 2010. China and African countries meet regularly in the Forum on China–Africa Collaboration in Beijing concerning their strategic partnership in the framework of South–South cooperation.
- Chinese global talent movements are a central element of the work done by the Center for China and Globalization. This is mainly because of the ever-increasing trend of outward

and inward talent mobility as well as the unprecedented attention the Chinese Government has given to the promotion of development of talent in the past few years. Among the recommendations for China's Migration Policy made by the Center was the introduction by the Chinese Government of a "talent visa" and a "green card". These tools could help redress the equilibrium between inward and outward migration of Chinese talent. Another proposal the Center shared with the participants was the creation of the World Talent Organization to manage the increasing global talent movement and promote their contribution to development.

- Costa Rica mentioned that to identify effective migration management tools, inclusive of the new migration reality, participation of various national institutions is helpful. The recently approved Comprehensive Immigration Policy, with binding effect from 2013 to 2023, aims at establishing a system of inter-institutional coordination on comprehensive national development, national security and respect for human rights.
- Member countries of the ECOWAS met recently in Abidjan to discuss the implementation of the biometric cards for the citizens of the countries of the ECOWAS. This measure will enhance mobility between the countries of the ECOWAS and will strengthen the concept of the ECOWAS citizenship (i.e. persons moving among countries of the ECOWAS are referred to as "citizens of the ECOWAS" instead of "migrants"). Moreover, the ECOWAS recently decided the removal of the resident permits for migrants from the countries in the ECOWAS region and the use of the biometric identity cards for intraregional mobility.
- Professor Francois Gemenne believes that regional cooperation for knowledge-sharing, risk pooling and security provision is needed to address the complexities of environmentally and climate change-induced migration. In this sense, he cited the Asia Pacific Migration and Environment Network (APMEN), an online-sharing platform dedicated to migration, environment and climate change issues in the Asia Pacific region that aims at filling in the information gap on the impacts of climate change on the Asia

Pacific region and bringing it to the forefront through sharing with relevant stakeholders. The network is an initiative of IOM and the Asian Development Bank.

- Another example of partnership on migration and climate change is the collaboration between IOM and the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change, States and partners to bring human mobility on the climate negotiations agenda.

## **5. The nexus between environmental degradation, climate change and South–South migration deserves greater attention from the global community**

Environmental factors have always acted as a driver of human mobility; however, the link between environment and migration has been increasingly recognized in the last few decades in light of its considerable policy implications. This is mainly due to the growing evidence that climate change, climate-induced events and environmental disruptions are likely to assume greater importance in influencing migration, particularly within the developing world. It was also confirmed by the speakers (from both the national and regional perspectives) that the populations of the South are particularly vulnerable to climate change impacts, as these specific regions are expected to be the most affected. The impact environmentally induced migration has on populations and countries are significant and present both challenges and opportunities. The negative impact can translate into an exacerbation of existing sustainable development challenges and thus a decline in living standards, while the positive impact is seen through environmentally induced migration acting as a resilience and adaptation strategy prior to such events.

- The impact of the social remittances on environment was cited by Switzerland and the European Commission. The European Commission believed that migration, as a development enabler, can positively contribute to climate change as an

adaptation strategy. For example, through labour migration and financial and social remittances, migration can allow for the diversification of income sources, skills and knowledge, and can reduce pressure on scarce environmental resources in the regions of origin.

- The European Commission's Communication titled "Maximising the Development Impact of Migration" focuses on addressing the links between climate change, environmental degradation and migration. Its recent Staff Working Document on this topic highlighted that environmentally and climate change-induced population movements will mostly take place within or between developing countries, rather than towards countries in the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development region. In continuing efforts to properly address the many links between migration and climate change adaptation, the European Commission – in partnership with IOM – recently launched a project entitled Migration, Environment and Climate Change: Evidence for Policy (MECLEP). The objective of this initiative is to contribute to the global knowledge base on the relationship between migration and environmental change, including climate change and the formulation of related policy options with a particular emphasis on migration as an adaptation strategy. Under the framework of the MECLEP project, a number of research-related activities, including household surveys, will be conducted in a selected number of partner countries.
- Professor Gemenne noted that climate-induced migration has often been presented and tackled as a humanitarian or security-related issue and is thus excluded from discussions on development. An acute lack of data on local climate impacts and scenarios as well as on patterns of local and international mobility does not allow for sufficient awareness at the level of policymaking. Cooperation at the regional and international levels to create knowledge-sharing, risk pooling and security provision frameworks is essential.

## **6. Consider the significant role the RECs and RCPs have in enhancing capacities and strengthening cooperation between members**

RECs and RCPs were acknowledged by the participants as enhancing capacities and strengthening cooperation at the regional and international levels. Recommendations made by speakers included calls for governments to promote ways to strengthen their role. Below are examples of such cooperation and dialogue frameworks that strengthened the efforts of States regarding the development of effective policies and tools to manage migration trends and patterns:

- The Inter-State Dialogue on Migration for Central Africa is a mechanism for regular consultations implemented by the Economic Community of Central African States in 2012 to promote dialogue on and identify solutions to common challenges of migration management in the region. Congo joined this dialogue to discuss effective responses to the emerging trends of South-South migration.
- The representative of the ECOWAS shared the work of their community in facilitating mobility among the member States. Since migration management is crucial to the regional integration and development process, the ECOWAS looks at developing a coherent and comprehensive view of migration within the region. The ECOWAS Common Approach on Migration was adopted in 2008 at the 33rd Ordinary Session of the Heads of State and Governments in Ouagadougou. The plan consists of six areas it aims to address: promotion of free movement within the ECOWAS space; promotion of management of regular migration; policy harmonization of migration and development; controlling irregular migration and human trafficking particularly of women and children; protection of the rights of migrants, asylum-seekers and refugee; and taking into account the gender and migration dimension.
- POEA believes that bilateral and multilateral cooperation and adoption of a global framework, including an international

code of ethical recruitment practices, can strengthen the enforcement of ethical recruitment policies. In this regard, POEA cited the Colombo Process, an RCP, of which the Philippines is a member along with 10 other labour migrant-sending countries from Asia. This process includes discussions on the management of overseas employment and contractual labour for countries of origins in Asia. In 2008, the Colombo Process brought to Abu Dhabi its member States and two additional Asian countries of destination, Malaysia and Singapore, in a dialogue with the Gulf Cooperation Council States and Yemen. The Abu Dhabi Dialogue is a good example of innovative regional cooperation on contractual labour mobility.

- The representative of the AUC called for governments to strengthen the role of RECs and RCPs for a greater governance of South-South migration.
- Moreover, several speakers also called for collaboration between RECs, with the involvement of relevant stakeholders from other sectors. According to the ECOWAS, frequent exchange of practices and knowledge between RECs could help gain understanding of the migration realities and management challenges (and tools) at the level of other regions.
- Speaking on the perspective of the countries in the SADC region, Professor Marius Olivier mentioned initiatives taken at the level of the RECs to respond to trends, tendencies and complexities of migration in the region and reflect them in the policymaking. A valuable example of collaboration between various communities is the Tripartite Free Trade Area, involving the SADC, the East African Community and the Common Market for Eastern and Southern Africa. The objectives of this cooperation is to give effect to regional economic integration agenda foreseen in the Abuja Treaty, increase market access, harmonize economic integration agendas, promote deeper integration and enhance mobility of business persons.

- Labour migration is generally insufficiently supported by free movement regimes in the RECs. However, there is a trend for facilitating mobility of businesspeople. As part of these efforts, a memorandum of understanding on the facilitation of the movement of businesspeople and professionals in five SADC countries (Malawi, Mauritius, Mozambique, Seychelles and Zambia) is being considered, on the basis of the Accelerated Program for Economic Integration.
- Argentina noted that along with bilateral cooperation, cooperation in regional forums – such as REC and RCPs – allows for a better governance of migration trends and patterns. Cooperation and dialogue on migration between the States in Latin America and the Caribbean takes place in the following regional frameworks: the MERCOSUR and especially its Specialized Forum on Migration; the Union of South American Nations and notable is its decision in 2012 to create the South American citizenship as well as a working group on citizenship; the CELAC, which allows also for a structured dialogue on migration, common challenges and mutual cooperation between the member States of the CELAC and the European Union; and the South American Conference on Migration.





## CONCLUSIONS

In conclusion, the IDM workshop, “South-South Migration: Partnering Strategically for Development”, allowed stakeholders from governments, international and non-governmental organizations, academia, private sector, civil society and migrants themselves to reflect on the new realities of South-South migration. Participants discussed the implications for development and available policy solutions, as well as concrete measures and cooperation mechanisms to respond to ensuing challenges and how best to harness opportunities. The different perspectives presented reflected the growing awareness among practitioners and policymakers of the evolving dynamics of migration in the Global South, as well as of the multifaceted impact on societies and on economic development overall.

These discussions helped to identify a number of action-oriented messages calling for improved management of complex migration dynamics emerging in the Global South. Six main messages are presented below.

Firstly, participants acknowledged that fair and ethical recruitment is crucial to protect migrants and enhance their contribution to development and ultimately reduce the costs of migration. They commended IOM’s efforts to collaborate with likeminded governments, businesses and civil society organizations towards minimizing the risks and maximizing the benefits of migration. Participants welcomed the launch of the Public Private Alliance for Fair and Ethical Recruitment (PPA) and the implementation of the International Recruitment Integrity System (IRIS), a voluntary accreditation process for international recruitment intermediaries, the first such tool in the recruitment business.

Secondly, discussants largely acknowledged that human mobility trends in the Global South require more investigation and policy attention, given the challenges they pose for migrants and communities and the potential that these trends may hold for development. Contemporary migration policymaking should take better account of the emerging trends and key stakeholders need to engage further to translate these trends into developmental opportunities for migrants and communities while limiting potential risks.

In connection with this previous point, the third key message emphasized the need for strengthened capacity of production, analysis, utilisation and dissemination of data on South-South migration trends. Producing accurate data on the relationship between emerging migration trends and the global socio-economic, demographic and environmental trends was another key area identified along these same lines. The lack of reliable data and research-based evidence can affect a correct understanding of the dynamics, hamper effective policymaking and consequently limit their contribution to development.

Fourthly, the complex dynamics of South-South migration require governments and other stakeholders to move beyond their traditional approaches and unite efforts for effective migration management. Participants stressed the need for increased and wider cooperation and for the existing partnership mechanisms to adopt innovative approaches, inclusive of all relevant stakeholders, in order to respond better to the new realities of South-South migration. Participants shared many valuable examples of innovative partnerships involving governments, civil society and the private sector implemented at the national, regional and global levels. These examples showed a significant South-South cooperation.

Fifthly, the increasingly recognized link between environment and climate change and migration, with the ensuing policy implications, were stressed by the participants. Similarly, given its importance, the topic was addressed also in the International Dialogue on Migration in 2011. The growing evidence of the increased influence of environment and climate change on migration patterns and flows and of the impact this migration

trend has on populations and countries calls for greater attention from the global community. Most migration related to environment and climate change is taking place in the southern hemisphere, the populations there being especially vulnerable to its impact. Therefore, strengthening South-South cooperation and regional and inter-regional strategic partnerships for migration and climate change management is crucial in order to effectively address this complex phenomenon.

Sixthly, participants recognized the important role that regional communities and consultative processes on migration have in enhancing capacities of and cooperation on migration management between their members. Solutions to increase their role were called for, including promoting cooperation between the regional bodies themselves.

Finally, participants found that discussions on this topic of South-South migration were very timely, in the aftermath of the second High-level Dialogue on International Migration and Development in October 2013, and ahead of the formulation of the Post-2015 international development agenda. The dynamics of South-South migration deserve improved policy attention and concerted responses, demanded by both the multitude of challenges and development implications. Participants called for greater awareness-raising and improved collaboration on promoting effective management tools. Equally, participants called for integrating this important human mobility trend in the national development agendas and globally in the Post-2015 Development Agenda.



# **MIGRANT'S VOICE**



## **MIGRANT'S VOICE**

No dialogue on migration can be complete without the voices of migrants. For this reason, the IDM has made it a tradition and a priority to invite migrants to share their personal stories, experiences, hopes and dreams with government representatives and others attending the IDM workshops. These are their testimonies.

### **Moises Uamusse, President of the Association of Mozambican mine workers (AMIMO), Mozambique**

*Can you describe the reasons behind your migration to South Africa?*

I am a descendent of a migrant worker who took his first venture to the mines of South Africa by foot in 1927, one year before the signing of the controlled hiring labour force agreement between Portugal and Transvaal in 1928. Among ten brothers, of whom I am the youngest, six worked as miners in South Africa.

Mozambique became independent in 1975 and the civil war hatched in 1976, which lasted 16 years. The war affected all provinces of the country and the great loss and fear it produced to my family forced me to follow the caravan of migration to South Africa in 1990. I consciously did so despite my father's difficult migration experience in South Africa. Despite the country being colonized by Portugal, with which relations date back to the 18th century, history shows that Mozambique's economic growth depended on the neighbouring South Africa. Labour migration

to South Africa became a common practise for the youth of Mozambique who utilized it as a means to produce revenue in order to pay for a dowry known as “Lobola.”

The migration practice among the youth has influenced generations and generations due to colonial laws that required every man to pay what is called “Imposto de Palhota”, which is a forced labour practice disguise in the form a property tax whereby those that had reached the age of 18 had to either pay the amount required or had to work in a government designated sector to pay-off the tax requirement. Although manufacturing companies were being established in the 19th and 20th century, migration for mining had become a habitual process in the southern provinces of the country.

*What were the difficulties you faced as a migrant worker in the mining sector in South Africa?*

The main challenges were to adapt to the life in the “Hostels” and the language barriers. At home I would share soap with my brothers, use the same cup to drink tea, but luckily had my own tooth brush. This was not possible in the hostels and it was a practice the importance of which I realized after noticing some colleague miners suffering from occupational diseases like tetanus and tuberculosis.

I remember I quarrelled with the chief cook one Sunday morning during the distribution of additional ingredients for breakfast, as I could not name properly peanut-butter and cheese due to my lack of English knowledge and Portuguese accent.

Work in the mining industry is the heaviest I have ever experienced. The length of the work contract (twelve months) took me away from the family and this was the saddest feeling I had experienced. The conditions I lived in at that time were the worst part of my life to date.

*What are the challenges you think migrant workers face in the southern Africa region?*

In the mining industry the migrant workers’ main challenge is the single-quarter’s life that keeps miners away from their



families; the portability and access to social security benefits for migrant workers; and lack of information regarding miners' rights. Adaptation to the local reality is another challenge. In some cases the migrant workers face xenophobia.

Illiterate migrant mining workers can sometimes be victims of abusive recruitment practices. Also, when migrant workers fall ill from respiratory diseases, employers refuse to pay them health compensation or assist them with treatment. Similarly, companies refuse to pay families compensation in situations when a migrant worker dies. Moreover, uninformed families about their rights to compensation may cause them to fall victims to forgery and lose the compensation they may be entitled to.

The southern Africa region has been a colony of various European countries which influenced its economic growth. For years, various legislations in place in different countries hindered the facilities and systems for transfer of migrants' remittances to countries of origin, such as the agreement that regulates Mozambican migrant miners to South Africa. The challenges inherent to this situation affect and will continue to affect the migrants in the region if policies are not reviewed.

*What determined you to want to form the Association of the Mozambican Mine Workers (AMIMO)?*

Mozambican miners joined the South-African mining industry ever since the discovery of diamonds in 1867 and even earlier when the two colonial governments (South Africa and Mozambique) entered into agreements concerning the migrating labour force. Until today these agreements have been amended three times: in 1909, in 1928 and in 1964. However, none of the amendments introduced provisions entitling workers to a pension fund on their retirement. Besides, the agreements referred to above are generally not known by the mineworkers due to language barriers and/or these agreements have never been handed to miners for their acknowledgment and their confidentiality stands still to date.

Being a migrant worker in South Africa, the National Trade Unions in Mozambique could not assist us legally, and the National Unions in South Africa could not extend their assistance to Mozambican migrant workers due to legislation barriers.

Moreover, the issues of access of migrant miners to health and social benefits were not fully addressed.

The need to defend the miners' rights grew, and, together with other friends, we decided to do something.

While living in the "Hostels" I exchanged information on migrant miners' conditions with different workmates and could realize that the need to defend the rights of migrant miners grew. I thus decided to form an organization to be the voice of migrant miners and to represent them on issues that could not otherwise be addressed to parties like the South African government, the mine management, Rand Mutual Assurance and TEBA (the Recruiting Company), as well as the Chamber of Miners.

*Can you tell us how AMIMO contributed to promoting the rights of migrant workers and their families? And how does it influence migration policymaking for the mining sector in the Southern African region?*

AMIMO was formed by miners in South Africa in 1996 and registered in Mozambique two years later. Formed with the aim to restore hope to migrant workers and their families, AMIMO has contributed to link the miners with governments and partners like the IOM, UN, World Bank, Southern Africa Trust, and other NGOs and civil society organizations to address issues concerning miners' rights. Today, Mozambican miners are entitled to Duty Free Imports from South Africa, including vehicles.

Through AMIMO, the migrant's voice is influencing policies not only at the national but also at the regional level. With the formation of the Southern Africa Miners Association (SAMA), we managed to influence Southern Africa Development Community Member States' agenda and have a declaration on the issue of tuberculosis in the mining sector signed. In March 2014, the four countries who supply the migrant labour force to the South African mining industry; Lesotho, Mozambique, South Africa and Swaziland, have harmonized TB/HIV treatment, including Patient Referral among miners. Currently, the mapping of ex-miners and families study in the same southern African countries is ongoing to identify the beneficiaries of accumulated social benefits in South Africa.

*What would your recommendations to migration policy makers and key stakeholders be?*

I think policymakers should come up with policies that fit and work properly for migrants. To this end, policymakers should:

- a. Formulate migrant sensitive policies.
- b. Increase the amount of strategic information about migrants, their migration context and life to better inform policymaking and to safeguard their rights.
- c. Integrate migrants and civil society within governmental and multilateral forums where their issues can be discussed.
- d. Governments should review migration policies and adapt them to the realities of migrant workers; they should equally move towards contextualization and ratification of international conventions and laws aimed at protecting the rights of all migrant workers and members of their families.

*How has your migration experience impacted your life and that of your family?*

Migration has had an impact on my life, broadening my considerations, views and decisions. It allowed me to meet new people, experience different cultures and ideas which ultimately led to the foundation of AMIMO and SAMA. At the family level, migration has cost me the loss of my first marriage. However, I did not look back to the consequences this had on my life and moved on, defending miners' rights.

*And finally, what do you believe the value of your participation at the workshop for you and your work is?*

Firstly, it reassured me that I am on the right track with the work I am doing with AMIMO and SAMA because of the important outcomes delivered by the two organizations and the positive results for migrant miners. In a nutshell, the workshop addressed the issues with which I am dealing on a daily basis and that stakeholders like the IDM participants are needed in

order to raise awareness. It allowed me to tell my story to an international audience comprised of representatives of member states, international organizations such as the African Union and other stakeholders interested in migration related issues.

Finally, the workshop allowed me to listen and share experiences with other migrants from around the world.

**AGENDA AND  
BACKGROUND PAPER**





International Organization for Migration (IOM)  
Organisation internationale pour les migrations (OIM)  
Organización Internacional para las Migraciones (OIM)

INTERNATIONAL DIALOGUE ON MIGRATION (IDM) 2014  
HUMAN MOBILITY AND DEVELOPMENT: EMERGING TRENDS  
AND NEW OPPORTUNITIES FOR PARTNERSHIPS

INTERSESSIONAL WORKSHOP ON

**SOUTH–SOUTH MIGRATION:  
PARTNERING STRATEGICALLY FOR DEVELOPMENT**

24 - 25 MARCH 2014

FINAL AGENDA

24 March 2014 DAY I	
09:00 – 10:00	<i>Registration</i>
10:00 – 11:00	OPENING SESSION
	WELCOME REMARKS <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• <b>William Lacy Swing</b>, Director General, IOM</li></ul> KEYNOTE ADDRESS <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• <b>Shakeel Ahmed Yousuf Abdul Razack Mohamed</b>, Minister of Labour, Industrial Relations and Employment of the Republic of Mauritius</li></ul>
	SETTING THE SCENE <p>Increasingly unequal global demographic, social and economic trends have been shaping complex new migration flows and patterns, changing the spectrum of traditionally identified South–North, developing-developed country migration flows. Countries traditionally seen as nations of emigration are increasingly becoming destinations for migrants from both developed and developing countries. Current global migration trends present significant development challenges as well as huge opportunities for development. This workshop will look at the patterns of South–South migration from both an academic and policy perspective. It will discuss implications for both migrants and societies and will identify strategic approaches to managing this trend to ensure positive development outcomes. The workshop will also discuss the impact of the new migration trends, with a focus on South–South flows, on the existing partnerships mechanisms both at global, regional, interregional as well as intra-regional levels, and it will recommend innovative approaches for adapting partnerships to changing patterns.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• <b>Jill Helke</b>, Director, Department of International Cooperation and Partnerships, IOM</li></ul>

11:00 – 13:00	<b>SESSION I: INNOVATIVE APPROACHES TO DECREASING THE COSTS OF MIGRATION FOR DEVELOPMENT: THE LAUNCH OF THE “PUBLIC-PRIVATE ALLIANCE FOR FAIR AND ETHICAL RECRUITMENT”</b>
	<p>Recent developments, including the increased diversification of the global economy and the after-effects of the economic crisis in the North have led to shifting patterns of labour migration, including significant increases of South–South labour mobility. Migration management, historically of the dominion of governments, is increasingly opening up to other stakeholders from civil society and private sector. This is of particular relevance to labour migration, where the interconnectivity of immigration and employment policies necessitate the engagement of both public and private actors in creating policies and programmes that foster economic growth by promoting migration that responds to the needs of the labour market. The opportunities and challenges for integrating the public and private sectors in managing migration require innovative approaches; migration stakeholders have begun seeking strategic partnerships that aim at improving the positive outcomes of migration. One aspect of this is reducing the costs of migration – costs which often increase the vulnerability of migrants to exploitation and abuse. Addressing certain issues, such as combatting exploitative and abusive recruitment practices, requires a systematic, multi-stakeholder approach. This session will discuss the work IOM has been doing with like-minded partners from governments, the private sector and civil society to create a Public-Private Alliance for Fair and Ethical Recruitment and implement the International Recruitment Integrity System (IRIS).</p> <p><b>Moderator: William Lacy Swing</b>, Director General, IOM</p> <p><b>Speakers:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>Shakeel Ahmed Yousuf Abdul Razack Mohamed</b>, Minister of Labour, Industrial Relations and Employment of the Republic of Mauritius</li> <li>• <b>Brent Wilton</b>, Secretary General, International Organization of Employers (IOE)</li> <li>• <b>Liberty Casco</b>, Deputy Administrator, the Philippine Overseas Employment Administration (POEA)</li> <li>• <b>A. Didar Singh</b>, Secretary General of the Federal Chamber of Commerce of India (FCCI)</li> <li>• <b>Nick Forster</b>, Senior Vice-President of Group Business Development, FSI Worldwide</li> </ul> <p><b>General Discussion</b></p> <p>The following questions are proposed to guide the discussion:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Can strategic partnerships with governments, private sector, IOs and civil society be linked as a holistic approach to policy development?</li> <li>• How can Public-Private Partnerships (PPPs) serve both business and human interests?</li> <li>• What are the links to migration and development?</li> <li>• How can PPPs contribute in promoting inclusive economies?</li> <li>• What are the key concerns of sending/receiving countries in managing labour migration?</li> <li>• How does ethical recruitment contribute to labour mobility?</li> <li>• What are the impacts of recruitment on the labour migration process?</li> <li>• What are the main problems within international recruitment?</li> <li>• Where are the gaps created by solely government-led or private sector-led approaches?</li> </ul>
13:00 – 15:00	<i>Afternoon Break</i>



15:00 - 17:40	<b>SESSION II: UNDERSTANDING GLOBAL TRENDS AND COMPLEX MIGRATION PATTERNS: FOCUS ON SOUTH–SOUTH MIGRATION</b>
	<p>The number of countries affected by international mobility has significantly increased. Evidence shows that South–South movements are reaching the same levels as South–North flows. North–South movements are another emerging trend that has started receiving international recognition and attention. Such recent migration trends are discussed in academic circles and by international organizations, but less often by politicians and practitioners, current policies taking little account of these developments. This session will try to understand the relationship between global demographic, social and economic trends and migration patterns with a specific focus on South–South migration. It will raise awareness at policy level about the recent migration trends, their nature, the factors behind them, and their economic, social and policy implications for development. Evidence shows that, if managed well, including managed through strategic cooperation mechanisms, South–South migration contributes significantly to development. The session will identify and learn from existing regional and interregional cooperation frameworks and will discuss prospects for new and more functional ones. It will also look at how international and regional organizations can contribute to improving the understanding of South–South migration as well as to enhancing its potential for development.</p> <p><b>Moderator: Monika Peruffo</b>, Director a.i., African, Caribbean and Pacific (ACP) Observatory on Migration</p> <p><b>Speakers:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>Jack Monedi</b>, Director, Department of Home Affairs, South Africa</li> <li>• <b>Federico L. Agusti</b>, Director of External Relations of the National Direction of Migration, Argentina</li> <li>• <b>Hélène Bourgade</b>, Head of Unit, European Commission, Directorate General EuropeAid</li> <li>• <b>Huiyao Wang</b>, Director General of the Center for China and Globalization, China</li> <li>• <b>Marius Olivier</b>, Director, Institute for Social Law and Policy and Extraordinary, Adjunct Professor, Northwest University, South Africa</li> <li>• <b>Honoré Mimche</b>, Researcher and Chief of Institute of Formation and Demographic Research (IFORD), Cameroon</li> </ul> <p><b>General Discussion</b></p> <p>The following questions are proposed to guide the discussion:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• What are the major global demographic, social and economic trends and their relationship with migration?</li> <li>• What do we know and don't know about South–South migration?</li> <li>• How does South–South migration contribute to regional and sub-regional development? How can its contribution be enhanced?</li> <li>• How can data availability on new migration trends be improved?</li> <li>• How do countries consider migration patterns in their development agendas?</li> <li>• How can cooperation on migration between countries of the South be improved?</li> <li>• What role could International Organisations play in maximizing the benefits of human mobility in the context of South–South migration?</li> <li>• What is the role of regional economic communities in strengthening cooperation at regional and interregional level?</li> </ul>
17:40 – 18:00	<b>WRAP-UP AND END OF THE SESSION</b>
	<i>End of Day 1</i>

25 March 2014 DAY II	
10:00 – 12:00	<b>IOM's EXPERIENCE AND PROGRAMMING</b>
	<p>This session will give participants the opportunity to learn about and extract lessons from IOM's experience in facilitating management of migration complex patterns and challenges, and in maximizing the developmental potential of South-South migration.</p> <p><b>Moderator: Gervais Appave</b>, Director, Department of Migration Management, IOM</p> <p><b>Speakers:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>Davide Mosca</b>, Director, Migration Health Division, Department of Migration Management, IOM</li> <li>• <b>Monika Peruffo</b>, Director a.i., Africa, Caribbean and Pacific (ACP) Observatory on Migration</li> <li>• <b>Jason Clarke</b>, Senior Specialist, Border and Identity Solutions, on behalf of the African Capacity Building Centre (ACBC), IOM</li> <li>• <b>Dina Ionesco</b>, Policy Officer, Migration, Environment and Climate Change, Department of International Cooperation and Partnerships, IOM</li> <li>• <b>Tauhid Pasha</b>, Senior Specialist, Labour Migration and Human development, Department of Migration Management, IOM</li> <li>• <b>Lorenzo Guadagno</b>, Expert, Disaster Risk Reduction, Livelihoods and Urbanization, Department of Operations and Emergencies, IOM</li> </ul>
12:00 – 13:00	<b>MIGRANT'S VOICE</b>
	<p><b>Moises Uamusse</b>, Secretary General of the Association of Mozambican mineworkers (AMIMO), Mozambique</p> <p><b>Presented by: Azzouz Samri</b>, Head, Governing Bodies Division, IOM</p>
13:00 – 15:00	<i>Afternoon Break</i>
15:00 - 17:30	<b>SESSION III: ADJUSTING PARTNERSHIPS TO CHALLENGES OF EMERGING MIGRATION PATTERNS</b>
	<p>Challenges of complex migration dynamics for both origin and destination countries are growing. For example, countries traditionally of origin are unprepared to accommodate the needs of the new arrivals of migrants. These new migration trends may present significant social, economic and environmental challenges for migrants and societies as well as for existing cooperation frameworks. Up-to-date policies and well-designed cooperation frameworks are necessary to address challenges of migration management arising. This session will outline the policy challenges and highlight how inter-State, regional and global partnerships manage complex migration trends and better harness its benefits for migrants and society. It will discuss several frameworks, such as the Regional Consultative Processes on migration (RCPs), and identify areas that need new approaches or greater cooperation, as well as identify best practices from case studies presented. The session will also look at what how civil society and private sector can contribute to these partnerships and will examine ways to best engage with them.</p>

	<p><b>Moderator: Laura Thompson</b>, Deputy Director General, IOM</p> <p><b>Speakers:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>Edith Laure Itoua</b>, Counsellor of the President of the Republic of the Congo, Chief of the Department of the Congolese abroad</li> <li>• <b>Liberty Casco</b>, Deputy Administrator, the Philippine Overseas Employment Administration (POEA)</li> <li>• <b>Johnny Ruiz Arce</b>, Head of the Labour Migration Unit, Ministry of Labour of Costa Rica</li> <li>• <b>Tony Luka Elumelu</b>, Principal Programme Officer, Head, Free Movement and Migration, Economic Commissions of West African States (ECOWAS)</li> <li>• <b>François Gemenne</b>, Professor and Researcher, Migration and Environment, University of Versailles and University of Liège</li> <li>• <b>Philip Bob Jusu</b>, Migration Officer, Social Affairs Department, African Union Commission</li> </ul> <p><b>General Discussion</b></p> <p>The following questions are proposed to guide the discussion:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• What successful regional or/and global policies, frameworks and partnerships for addressing complex migration patterns exist?</li> <li>• Are Regional Consultation Processes on migration (RCPs) responding adequately to the needs? How could they adapt to the new trends?</li> <li>• Which areas imply greater challenges and opportunities for partnerships?</li> <li>• What innovative measures are there to improve partnerships?</li> <li>• How to engage civil society and the private sector in these partnerships?</li> <li>• How is the diaspora pictured within the strategic partnerships for development?</li> <li>• Which areas need a new approach or greater cooperation?</li> </ul>
17:30- 18:00	<b>CLOSING SESSION</b>
	<b>IOM Deputy Director General Laura Thompson</b> will present a summary of workshop conclusions
	<i>End of workshop</i>



# BACKGROUND PAPER

## Introduction

The number of countries affected by human mobility has increased due to, among others, social, economic, demographic and environmental changes of a global nature. Many countries in the “Global South,”<sup>1</sup> in particular emerging economies, are no longer only countries of origin, but also – and increasingly – countries of transit and destination. The current global migration trends present significant challenges, as well as opportunities for development. This background paper examines emerging migration dynamics, with a focus on human mobility among countries and regions of the South and calls for a deeper understanding of such dynamics, as well as of their multifaceted impacts on migrants and societies, from future policy and academic discussions.

While South–South migration is not a recent phenomenon, it has only recently received increasing attention from researchers, economists and development experts.<sup>2</sup> Evidence shows that the magnitude of South–South movements (82.3 million migrants

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<sup>1</sup> There is not yet a universal definition of the “South.” The three most commonly used methods of defining “North” and “South” were developed by the United Nations Department of Economic and Social Affairs, the World Bank and the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP). The present paper adopts the definition by the World Bank when it refers to the “South.” The South, therefore, includes upper-middle-income, lower-middle-income and low-income countries, as classified by the World Bank; the North includes high-income countries as classified by the World Bank.

<sup>2</sup> See the ACP Observatory on Migration for a collection of studies on South–South migration: [www.acpmigration-obs.org/PublicationsonMigrationand-Development](http://www.acpmigration-obs.org/PublicationsonMigrationand-Development).

worldwide) is roughly equal to South–North flows (81.9 million).<sup>3</sup> The 2013 World Migration Report, entitled *Migrant Well-being and Development*, shows that more than half of the top twenty migration corridors worldwide are along the South–South axis. Moreover, only a minority of migrants move from the South to the North (approximately 40%) and at least one third of migrants are moving between countries of the South.<sup>4</sup>

Yet, it should be remembered that the number of migrants living in the South depends largely on which definition of “South” is used.

Due to its potential to positively impact development, South–South migration today receives political recognition, especially from the governments involved in discussions on migration and development.<sup>5</sup> In this sense, the representatives of States and governments at the High-level Dialogue on International Migration and Development held in October 2013 “acknowledge[d] the complexity of migratory flows and that international migration movements also occur within the same geographical regions, and, in this context, call[ed] for a better understanding of migration patterns across and within regions.”<sup>6</sup>

More effort and attention are required to assess the development potentials of South–South migration at the national, regional and interregional levels. Such attention needs to go hand in hand with

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<sup>3</sup> United Nations Department of Social and Economic Affairs, *Trends in International Migrant Stock: The 2013 Revision*, webpage. Available from <http://esa.un.org/unmigration/wallchart2013.htm>. South–South migration is estimated to account for half of all outward migration from South Asia, 64 per cent of migration from Europe and Central Asia, and 69 per cent of migration from sub-Saharan Africa. (Source: D. Ratha and W. Shaw, *South–South Migration and Remittances*, World Bank Working Paper No. 102 (Washington D.C., World Bank, 2007).

<sup>4</sup> International Organization for Migration, *World Migration Report 2013: Migrant Well-being and Development* (Geneva, 2013), page 59.

<sup>5</sup> See, among others: Global Forum on Migration and Development, “Addressing South–South Migration and Development Policies,” Roundtable 2 background paper. Available from [www.gfmd.org/files/documents/gfmd12\\_mauritius12\\_rt\\_2-1-background\\_paper\\_en.pdf](http://www.gfmd.org/files/documents/gfmd12_mauritius12_rt_2-1-background_paper_en.pdf)

<sup>6</sup> See the Declaration of the High Level Dialogue on International Migration and Development, paragraph 22. Available from [www.iom.int/files/live/sites/iom/files/What-We-Do/docs/Final-Declaration-2013-En.pdf](http://www.iom.int/files/live/sites/iom/files/What-We-Do/docs/Final-Declaration-2013-En.pdf).

efforts to consolidate the positive impacts and mitigate some of the negative impacts linked to this trend of human mobility by further mainstreaming migration policies and processes into development.

## **Introducing recent migration trends**

Under globalization's driving forces, the world is screening a complex picture characterized by increasingly unequal scenarios. While some parts of the world continue to experience high demographic growth resulting in a young workforce, coupled with slow economic development and poverty and conflict, others witness a low demographic trend resulting in a shrinking young workforce and ageing societies, coupled with severe economic and financial crises. These factors have been triggering new mobility patterns and flows, and global migration can no longer be reduced to South–North, developing–developed country migration flows.

Moreover, the so-called “emerging economies” of the South (e.g. those of the BRICS,<sup>7</sup> MINTS<sup>8</sup> and MISTS<sup>9</sup> countries) have significantly impacted international migration, an aspect that is particularly evident in the intensification of extraregional flows. Economic growth in natural resource-producing countries, such as Angola, Papua New Guinea and Gulf countries, for instance, have driven migration flows to them (ACP Observatory). Potentially continuous economic growth in these countries will lead to an increased demand for migrant workers. As a response to the situation, there have already been increasing political and diplomatic linkages between countries and regions with shared interests in various strategic business areas. Notable are the examples of the relations between sub-Saharan African

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<sup>7</sup> Group of countries comprising Brazil, the Russian Federation, India, China and South Africa; acronym coined by economist Jim O'Neil. These are among the economies most likely to “explode” over the next decade.

<sup>8</sup> Group of countries comprising Mexico, Indonesia, Nigeria and Turkey; acronym coined by economist Jim O'Neil. These are among the economies most likely to “explode” over the next decade.

<sup>9</sup> Group of countries comprising Mexico, Indonesia, South Korea and Turkey; acronym coined by economist Jim O'Neil. These are among the economies most likely to “explode” over the next decade.

countries, such as Ghana and Nigeria, and certain provinces of China.<sup>10</sup> A significant share of migration within the global South is intraregional migration.<sup>11</sup> South–South corridors include especially movements from the Russian Federation to the Ukraine and Kazakhstan, and vice versa; Bangladesh to Bhutan; Afghanistan to Pakistan and the Islamic Republic of Iran; India to Pakistan, Saudi Arabia and the United Arab Emirates; and Burkina Faso to Côte d’Ivoire.<sup>12</sup> The rates of movement vary across countries within the same region.

Migration is managed differently within and between various regions. While migration within or across some regions may take place largely in an irregular fashion, some States have established mobility partnerships (the Economic Community of West African States, for example) to ensure various degrees of free movement. Aspects such as border management, travel documents, labour mobility, the mobility of highly skilled migrants and social integration are usually looked into by regional agreements. Certain agreements, such as the CARICOM Single Market and Economy, tend to target highly skilled professionals, as they shape intraregional movements. An assessment of the existing mobility regimes which looks at how they consider migration dynamics in their provisions for effective management, as well as at the challenges and limits in the implementation of such provisions, could generate recommendations for new and better opportunities for partnerships in line with new mobility trends and challenges.

The role of members from civil and business society as partners for cooperation on migration management and as advocates of the role of migration in development is very important. Driven by similar factors, extraregional migration has been rapidly emerging in dimension, as well as economic relevance. For instance, extraregional South–South migration patterns are

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<sup>10</sup> O. Bakewell and G. Jönsson, “Migration, Mobility and the African City,” synthesis report on the African Perspectives on Human Mobility research programme, August 2011.

<sup>11</sup> The World Bank, *Migration and Remittances Factbook 2011* (Washington D.C., The World Bank, 2010).

<sup>12</sup> International Organization for Migration, *World Migration Report 2013: Migrant Well-being and Development* (Geneva, 2013), page 59.



rapidly emerging in Latin America and in the Caribbean, where a growing number of migrants coming from Asia and sub-Saharan Africa have been registered in the last few years<sup>13</sup>. Moreover, the expanding economy of some of the Latin American countries is increasingly attracting labour migrants from various regions of the global South, while the proximity to the United States of America makes Central America and the Caribbean a strategic area for transit movements.

Finally, recent global economic developments have likewise been shaping a trend with a potential impact for the North: North–South migration flows, as well as patterns based on historical ties (refer to, for example, the Lusophone countries, which, against a background of economic recession in the North, have been recently seeing increased flows among them, encouraged by a common language and similar cultural backgrounds, i.e. Portuguese migrating to Angola and Brazil<sup>14</sup>). Little attention is given to North–South migration, despite the fact that 7 to 13.7 million migrants from the North were living in the South in 2013.<sup>15</sup> The real figures are likely to be bigger, since available data is poor and flows are difficult to record.

## **Opportunities ensuing from South–South migration**

New migration patterns and flows emerge and will continue emerging in response to global developments. Some countries and regions of the world are growing economically, while others are facing economic and financial crises, recession and slow

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<sup>13</sup> International Organization for Migration, *World Migration Report 2011: Communicating Effectively about Migration* (Geneva, 2011). Available from [http://publications.iom.int/bookstore/free/WMR2011\\_English.pdf](http://publications.iom.int/bookstore/free/WMR2011_English.pdf).

<sup>14</sup> Bakewell, 2013 and Martin, 2009 cited in ACP Observatory, “South–South extraregional migration: An overview of emerging trends (Geneva, International Organization for Migration, 2012). Available from [www.acpmigration-obs.org/sites/default/files/EN-BN%2008%20extrag.pdf](http://www.acpmigration-obs.org/sites/default/files/EN-BN%2008%20extrag.pdf).

<sup>15</sup> Eight per cent are migrants from the United States living in Mexico. Other large corridors are Germany–Turkey, United States–South Africa, Portugal–Brazil and Italy–Argentina. (Source: United Nations Department of Economic and Social Affairs (UNDESA) Population Division, “Population Facts of September 2013.” Available from [http://esa.un.org/unmigration/documents/The\\_number\\_of\\_international\\_migrants.pdf](http://esa.un.org/unmigration/documents/The_number_of_international_migrants.pdf).)

growth. Emerging crisis situations and slowly, but surely,<sup>16</sup> environmental degradation and climate change further complicate the scenario. Against this intricate background, migration remains one of the most effective strategies for individuals and their families to cope with such challenges and improve their well-being, as well as promote the development of both destination and origin countries.

Migration can make important contributions towards poverty reduction and sustainable economic development by fostering labour creation and diversification, which are so crucial to the economic viability and development of countries worldwide. Migrants returning home from various destinations around the world and for various reasons are an incredible source of innovation and community empowerment. According to the ACP Observatory<sup>17</sup> examination of return migration in several countries in the African, Caribbean and Pacific regions, the number of returnees from within a region and countries in the South is significantly higher compared to those from the North. This trend may be due to lower travel costs and shorter distances, as well as improved living conditions in the countries of origin, or economic recession and discriminatory policies in the countries of destination. Encouraged by appropriated free movement policies, return migrants are instrumental in job creation through their entrepreneurship initiatives, supported by their rich luggage of knowledge and skills, and thus in filling the gaps in labour markets.

Labour migration represents a noteworthy share of the total flows of migration. The ACP Observatory research shows that the last three decades have seen significant increases in labour migration. Rapid economic growth in several countries of the South has been driving large flows of labour migration, not only between countries within the same region, but also between regions of the South. Successful management of labour migration necessitates the close collaboration of governments, the private

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<sup>16</sup> ACP Observatory on Migration, "Slowly, but surely: The environment, climate change and migration in ACP countries," background note (Geneva, International Organization for Migration, 2011), available from [www.acpmigration-obs.org/sites/default/files/EN-BN04Environment.pdf](http://www.acpmigration-obs.org/sites/default/files/EN-BN04Environment.pdf).

<sup>17</sup> International Organization for Migration, IOM Migration Research Series No. 46: *Migration and Development within the South: New Evidence from Africa, Caribbean and Pacific Countries* (Geneva, 2013).

sector, and international and civil society organizations. Each of these stakeholders is already making significant contributions to the development of ethical recruitment norms and policies that have undoubtedly reduced worker vulnerability to unethical recruitment. The benefits of adopting ethical recruitment practices are extolled by stakeholders as being critical to worker protection and to improving labour migration management. Socially responsible employers who want to ensure that migrant workers in their labour supply chains are fairly treated have echoed that praise.

Despite these endeavours and given the variety of intermediaries and jurisdictions involved, recruitment practices are sometimes unregulated, and where regulation does exist, it may not be adequately enforced or may be inapplicable given the national context, leading to the prevalence of informal or “ghost” intermediaries who act outside of the regulatory framework. This is due in part to the limitations of States to monitor and enforce international recruitment activities; an absence of bilateral information-sharing agreements that would assist in identifying and sanctioning offenders; and a reluctance or inability to prosecute offences extraterritorially. In the absence of strong partnerships and joint efforts, unethical intermediaries are able to act with impunity to the detriment of migrants, employers and governments who are trying to manage labour migration.

Remittances are perceived to be migrants’ main contribution to development and are thus a key element of the debate on migration and development. The level of remittances from the South is another factor worth considering when examining the development potential of mobility between countries of this region. Remittances from the South are as important as remittances sent from the North in the case of least developed countries (LDCs): about two thirds of the remittances received by LDCs in 2010 originate either from other LDCs (5% of the total inflow, equal to 1.3 USD billion) or other developing countries (59%, 15.3 USD billion).<sup>18</sup> According to the World Bank, the

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<sup>18</sup> United Nations Conference on Trade and Development, 2011, as cited in: Global Forum on Migration and Development, “Addressing South-South Migration and Development Policies,” Roundtable 2.2 background paper. Available from [www.gfmd.org/files/documents/gfmd12\\_mauritius12\\_rt\\_2-2-background\\_paper\\_en.pdf](http://www.gfmd.org/files/documents/gfmd12_mauritius12_rt_2-2-background_paper_en.pdf).

main recipients of remittances in 2013 were China, India and the Philippines. Since 2012 the Middle East, North Africa and South Asia have been experiencing a rapid increase in remittance inflows, while remittances to Europe and Central Asia have been declining, and those to Latin America, the Caribbean, East Asia, Pacific and sub-Saharan Africa have largely stayed the same. Nonetheless, the cost of sending remittances among the countries of the South, and particularly between least developed countries in Africa, remains particularly higher than the cost of transfers from developing countries. Such costs diminish the contribution of these remittances to the economic and human development of these countries; thus, efforts to decrease their transfer costs should be strengthened.

Estimates show as well that the amount of remittances transferred through informal, unrecorded channels is particularly high in the South-South context,<sup>19</sup> and thus the share of remittances between countries of the South is low, as transfers from high income countries in the Southern hemisphere (see from the Gulf Cooperation Countries to Asia) are not included in the statistics<sup>20</sup>. Therefore, scarce information on remittances sent between countries in the South, including on their specific characteristics (informal nature, the availability and use of innovative money transfer devices, among others) prevents a full understanding of South-South remittances and the contributions they can make to development.

A recent trend in remittance transfers indicates that migration can also incur costs for the families of emigrants. Especially since the start of the global financial crisis of 2008, some families in countries of origin have been sending money to their migrant members residing in the North. Studies on families of emigrants in Cameroon show that for families in countries of origin, it is actually more expensive to have emigrants residing in the North than in countries of the South. By analogy, this trend could reflect the potential of migration between the countries of the South for the well-being of families of migrants in both origin and destination countries.

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<sup>19</sup> Ratha and Shaw, 2010, as cited in *World Migration Report 2013*.

<sup>20</sup> International Organization for Migration, *World Migration Report 2013: Migrant Well-being and Development* (Geneva, 2013).

Social remittance transfers, defined as “the flows of ideas, knowledge, attitudes, identities, behaviours and social capital through migrants to family, friends and beyond in the sending communities”<sup>21</sup>, are even less explored in the South. These transfers of knowledge, good practices and behaviours acquired by the migrants during their stay abroad are assets to their home countries’ development, in addition to the transfer of financial remittances. The greater cultural proximity and similarities between countries of the same region may allow the impact of social remittances in certain countries of the South, and in certain specific contexts, to be greater than the impact of remittances coming from the North. However, awareness of the impact of such transfers on development remains low. It is very important that appropriate local and regional capacities to collect relevant data and ensure accessibility are developed. In this regard, the ACP Observatory carried out innovative research on social remittances in Senegal<sup>22</sup> and the United Republic of Tanzania<sup>23</sup> showcasing remarkable conclusions on the effects of these transfers towards local change and development.

As also revealed by discussions held among ministers at the Diaspora Ministerial Conference, many of the diaspora today are in the global South<sup>24</sup> and their contribution has high developmental impact. This is mainly due to the intraregional nature of South–South migration, with migrants tending to return home more frequently, as well to maintain close relationships with their countries of origin, which also explains their willingness to participate in skills transfer programmes. Recent studies have

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<sup>21</sup> Levitt, P. (1998). Social Remittances: “Migration-Driven Local-Level Forms of Cultural Diffusion”, *International Migration Review*, 32(4):926–948.

<sup>22</sup> See Doudou Dièye Gueye, “Transferts Immatériels et migrations Sud-Sud : Quel impact sur le développement local en Casamance, Gambie et Guinée-Bissau? ”, rapport de recherche (Brussels, ACP Observatory on Migration, International Organisation for Migration, 2014).

<sup>23</sup> See Linda Helgesson Sekei, Annette Altvater, Jacob Charles Mrema and Adelaide Kisinda, “Sending ideas back home: Exploring the potential of South–South social remittances in Tanzania”, research report ( Brussels, ACP Observatory on Migration, International Organisation for Migration , 2014).

<sup>24</sup> Please see also the Diaspora Ministerial Conference “Diasporas and Development: Bridging Societies and States”, 18-19 June 2013, Geneva. Conference details available from [www.iom.int/cms/idmdmc](http://www.iom.int/cms/idmdmc).

showcased the interest of South-South diasporas, as in the case of Nigeria's and Kenya's, to participate in these programmes.<sup>25</sup> An enabling environment in the home country facilitates the integration of returning migrants, as well as diaspora engagement. A new vision and new policies to promote such environments, however, still need to be implemented or adapted to the reality shaped by new dynamics.

While the overall focus of diaspora studies has been on diasporas residing in the North, especially Europe, Australia, Canada, New Zealand and the United States, much less studies have been dedicated to diaspora members residing in countries within their region of origin and those who have moved to other developing countries in Africa, Latin America and the Caribbean, and the Asia- Pacific region.<sup>26</sup> Lack of accurate data on diasporas, including their profiles and needs, makes it difficult for governments and other stakeholders to fully acknowledge them and their potentials. As also agreed by participants at the Diaspora Ministerial Conference "understanding who and where the diasporas are, their role in society, their needs, and their potential to contribute to development in host and origin societies should be the first step in devising a policy to engage them"<sup>27</sup>. Improved data and collective access to such data (by all relevant stakeholders, which include ministries other than that in

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<sup>25</sup> B.K. Kinuthia, "Spotlight on the young and skilled: Exploring the potential contribution of Kenya's diasporas in the South," report (Geneva, International Organization for Migration, 2013). Available from [www.acpmigration-obs.org/sites/default/files/Kenya%20Diasporas%20Report.pdf](http://www.acpmigration-obs.org/sites/default/files/Kenya%20Diasporas%20Report.pdf).

A. Olatuyi, A. Y. Awoyinka and A. Adeniyi, "Nigerian diasporas in the South: Harnessing the potential for national development," report (Geneva, International Organization for Migration, 2013). Available from [www.acpmigration-obs.org/sites/default/files/Nigeria-Diasporas-Report-corr.pdf](http://www.acpmigration-obs.org/sites/default/files/Nigeria-Diasporas-Report-corr.pdf).

<sup>26</sup> Susanne Melde, cited in: International Organization for Migration, *Migration and Development within the South: New Evidence from Africa, Caribbean and Pacific Countries*, IOM Migration Research Series No. 46 (Geneva, 2013). Available from: [http://publications.iom.int/bookstore/index.php?main\\_page=product\\_info&cPath=2\\_3&products\\_id=1030](http://publications.iom.int/bookstore/index.php?main_page=product_info&cPath=2_3&products_id=1030).

<sup>27</sup> Report of the proceedings of the Diaspora Ministerial Conference "Diasporas and Development: Bridging Societies and States", June 2013, Geneva. Available from: [www.iom.int/files/live/sites/iom/files/What-We-Do/idm/workshops/IDM-2013-Diaspora-Ministerial-Conference/DMC\\_Final\\_Conference\\_Report.pdf](http://www.iom.int/files/live/sites/iom/files/What-We-Do/idm/workshops/IDM-2013-Diaspora-Ministerial-Conference/DMC_Final_Conference_Report.pdf)

charge of diaspora issues, other governments and researchers) is a precondition for effective decision-making and policy planning on promoting migrants' contribution to development.

Finally, South–South migration's contribution to development is realized mainly through migrants' social, economic and political remittances. Its role in development has recently been increasingly reflected and supported by partnerships for cooperation at the regional and interregional levels, engaging private as well non-governmental actors. At the interregional level, such partnerships are common between Africa and Latin America and the Caribbean, and between Asia and Africa. Cooperation is encouraged in different sectors, such as health, labour and education, and is very often initiated and enhanced by members of diaspora associations. In this regard, it is relevant to reflect on the measure in which diasporas' contributions to development is facilitated by existing regional and interregional partnerships. An overview of the frameworks in place for engaging migrants and harnessing their contributions to development, as well as an assessment of their role, is relevant in identifying new partnership opportunities and exchanging new approaches. What have been discussed thus far are but a few of the many opportunities presented by the new migration dynamics in the regions of the South. The factors behind the various scenarios need to be considered in adopting policies and cooperation frameworks to enhance the positive aspects for migrants, their families and the societies of all the countries involved.

### **Current and emerging challenges of South–South migration**

Migration, seen as a solution to the adverse aspects of the inequalities in global development, presents challenges brought about by its many facets. Challenges entailed by migration may be significant for all partners, and a lack of appropriate policies to address them effectively may seriously hamper migration's potential to contribute to development. These may translate into serious implications for the economic and social development of countries of origin, destination and transit, including the safety

and regularity of migration, labour markets, the management of “beyond-the-border skills,” income distribution, poverty and social protection (especially of vulnerable categories, i.e. women, children, youth and the elderly).

Migrants predominantly move to countries with higher development levels, yet among the emerging migration dynamics is the migration back to countries of origin, which often has lower development levels, as a response to the economic downturn in countries of destination. Movements in the face of severe environmental degradation or political instability and violence are another common trend and are characterized by an increase in flows, as well as the diversification of corridors and directions.

Among the challenges faced by countries affected by these new migration dynamics is the integration of newly arrived migrants or the reintegration of returnees. Most countries in the South were traditionally characterized by emigration, and are thus not accustomed to their new role as immigration countries. As such, they face specific integration difficulties, often due to their not-adapted-to-reality migration policies that directly impact on the capacity of social services to respond to the needs of migrants. Countries, usually of transit, may find themselves receiving increasing numbers of migrants who, for various reasons, are stuck on the way to another destination. Thus, transit countries often become destination countries. This is an emerging intraregional migration pattern which may pose challenges to both host societies and migrants. Countries faced with the task of hosting and integrating immigrants and/or returnees often fail to ensure that migrants properly receive services, such as health and education, and thus protect their rights. This is mainly due to a lack of appropriate institutional and legal frameworks in place to respond in time to such situations, while ensuring that the rights of migrants are respected.

Irregular migration, the smuggling of migrants and the trafficking in persons are other important patterns observed in South-South migration. Such phenomena are very much driven by security reasons, poverty and oppression, and the disparities in economic development between countries in the same region. Migrants along irregular corridors are very often exposed to



vulnerable situations and end up being smuggled or trafficked. This problem remains inappropriately addressed, if not at all, due to the lack of good data collection and analysis tools and capacities at the local and regional levels. Local and regional capacities to increase understanding of such a complex issue and its impacts, and how to address it accordingly, need to be established in order to avoid significant consequences for migrants and countries.

The link between environmental change and migration, as well as the necessity to address it, has been increasingly recognized over the last few decades in light of its policy implications, including in terms of migration management, development, disaster risk reduction, and conflict and security. Environmental degradation and climate change are strong factors in people's decisions to move within and out of the region. While sudden-onset disasters often have a direct impact on displacement, in most cases environmental change influences mobility indirectly, that is, by affecting the drivers of migration (including economic, social, political and demographic drivers). Environmentally-induced migration may exacerbate other challenges to sustainable development, especially those related to urban planning and urban development, with implications for development policies (including disaster risk reduction policies) and national adaptation planning. Nonetheless, environmentally induced migration and migrants' contributions to their communities of origin can provide resilience against shocks such as natural disasters. Most of environmentally induced migration is expected to be internal and intraregional, rather than long-distance, with most taking place in the regions of the South, which are most vulnerable to the impacts of climate change. Consequently, the causes and impacts of this phenomenon will have to be tackled at the country and regional levels. In this context, strengthening South-South cooperation and regional and interregional strategic partnerships to manage development, migration and climate change is particularly crucial to effectively addressing this complex phenomenon.

While recognizing the scale and complexity of South-South migration, participants in the Global Forum on Migration and Development (GFMD) 2012 in Mauritius agreed that the response to these challenges "require[s] greater governance capacity and policy attention" while also admitting that "many developing

countries lack the necessary knowledge, skills and resources to manage South–South migration effectively and benefit from its development potential.”<sup>28</sup>

An important element to consider when assessing South–South migration’s impact on development is the well-being of migrants. A finding of the World Migration Report 2013 is that migrants in the South tend to be the least optimistic about their lives and don’t have a satisfactory standard of living. The reasons behind this high level of pessimism among migrants in the South may include hardships in integrating in the formal workforce, thus leading to unemployment, underemployment and health problems. Existing data tells very little about the well-being of migrants in the South and the implications of migration dynamics for human development. Thus, there is a particular need for more evidence regarding the well-being of migrants in the South, as well as the factors shaping their living conditions.<sup>29</sup>

Ways to improve the availability of migration data pertaining to South–South migration dynamics should be looked at by governments, as well as all relevant stakeholders, since a good understanding of the issues surrounding this phenomenon is key to bringing policy awareness and informing the appropriate formulation and implementation of development-oriented policy frameworks.

## **International cooperation frameworks on migration dynamics**

The new development agenda that the world is formulating will need to be informed and inclusive of the different scenarios of globalization that influences complex migratory patterns and

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<sup>28</sup> Global Forum on Migration and Development, “Enhancing the human development of migrants and their contribution to the development of communities and States,” report of the proceedings of the sixth summit meeting, Mauritius, 19–22 November 2012. Available from [www.gfmd.org/files/documents/gfmd\\_mauritius12\\_report\\_of\\_the\\_proceedings.pdf](http://www.gfmd.org/files/documents/gfmd_mauritius12_report_of_the_proceedings.pdf).

<sup>29</sup> International Organization for Migration, *World Migration Report 2013: Migrant Well-being and Development* (Geneva, 2013).

flows. Integrating new human mobility trends into national and regional development plans is key to good management of the ensuing opportunities and challenges for migrants.

As pointed out in the preceding section, governments' capacity to respond to the emerging challenges that impact migrants and societies, and to ensure the protection of and respect for migrants' basic rights, such as access to health and education and the right to labour, is often limited. This may, in turn, lead to additional complex migration dynamics. New, reality-based development strategies, policies and programmes are required to successfully address migration risks and better harness the benefits and changing patterns for development.

No State acting alone can effectively manage migration challenges and unlock its human development benefits. Addressing the complex dynamics of human mobility induced by various factors requires a comprehensive strategic approach across a variety of policy areas to which migration is closely linked.

Inter-State, regional and interregional frameworks have been put in place to address mutual interests and manage emerging complex migration trends by enabling safe and regular migration while protecting and supporting migrants' well-being. Such frameworks facilitate the creation of partnerships for cooperation on various aspects of migration, for example, border management, travel documents, labour mobility, ethical recruitment, data-sharing, protection of migrants in transit, assisted voluntary return, protection and engagement of diasporas, transnational business and facilitation of remittance transfers. The role of regional economic communities and regional consultative processes on migration is key to enhancing capacity and encouraging cooperation at the regional and interregional levels and, thus, to facilitating the implementation of free movement regimes and efficient mechanisms for the management of the benefits and challenges of migration.

Such regional and global partnerships are meant to support countries in addressing the challenges posed by the emerging migration dynamics and seize the opportunities they present. However, stakeholders may need to rethink their partnership/

cooperation approaches in response to global social, economic, environmental and demographic developments that drive multifaceted migration patterns. Areas of migration, such as protection of children and families, displaced communities due to challenges such as environmental degradation, facilitation of labour mobility, ethical and fair recruitment, and diaspora engagement are demanding a new, reality-based approach and greater cooperation.

### **The Role of regional consultative processes on migration and similarly structured interregional fora dealing with migration**

Managing migration today depends, in a fundamental way, on genuine inter-State cooperation and partnership. However, while fields such as trade and finance are governed by a binding global regime, there is no such system for dealing with migration in its entirety at the global level. The absence of a binding mechanism for global cooperation on migration may be the best explanation possible for the emergence over the past two decades of mechanisms, such as regional consultative processes on migration (RCPs) and interregional fora (IRF) that aim to enhance inter-State cooperation on migration.

RCPs and IRF underpin current bottom-up efforts to enhance inter-State cooperation on migration. While the impact of RCPs to date is difficult to fully assess for many reasons, a recent study suggests that their existence helps to build trust between concerned countries; increase understanding of and promote a common approach to migration issues; build formal and informal networks between countries, and, de facto, promote policy harmonization between countries.

In the context of a discussion on South–South cooperation on migration issues, it is worth noting that of the fourteen recognized RCPs, five comprise countries of origin only – that is, countries of the South. Aside from bilateral arrangements on migration that exist between countries of the South, these five RCPs quite possibly provide the clearest illustration yet of South–South

cooperation on migration at a multilateral level, and also bear witness to the fact that managing migration today is fundamentally an exercise in voluntary neighbourhood cooperation.

Despite the limitations often associated with the non-binding and informal approach of RCPs and IRF, it is increasingly recognized that they can, especially when they function optimally, contribute in appreciable ways to capacity-building, policy coherence and inter-State cooperation on migration.

As regards environmentally induced migration, the issue has been discussed and acknowledged within several regional cooperation frameworks and organizations, including the African Union, the Council of Arab Ministers Responsible for the Environment, the Intergovernmental Authority on Development, the Economic Community of West African States, the Colombo Process, the Pacific Islands Forum, and the South American Conference on Migration. In most cases, environmental migration has been addressed indirectly, through the lens of other policy issues (such as migration, climate change, security or human rights). As a result, approaches may lack coherence and comprehensiveness.<sup>30</sup> Most initiatives at the regional level are also relatively recent and would require more time and investment to prove their effectiveness. Nonetheless, regional cooperation frameworks provide highly relevant fora for advancing policy frameworks that address migration in the context of environmental and climate change, building on existing initiatives. The Climate Vulnerable Forum, which brings together countries in the South most affected by climate change, provides another key framework to promote partnership in this field. To best manage the challenges ensuing from such complex patterns, approaches need to be comprehensive and integrate all relevant stakeholders from both the public and private sectors. Diaspora organizations have a great role to play in facilitating cooperation and partnership creation between the countries and regions of the South, including by contributing relevant social and financial capital. All-inclusive, comprehensive and informed partnerships have shown to have a stronger impact on development, especially at the local and community levels.

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<sup>30</sup> K. Popp, "Regional policy perspectives," in: *People on the Move in a Changing Climate: The Regional Impact of Environmental Change on Migration* (E. Piguët and F. Laczko, eds.) (New York, Springer, 2013).

## Conclusions: Policy consideration

In such a global context, with an unprecedented number of people on the move and with various migration routes and destinations emerging, future patterns of South–South migration, including prospects for development and related challenges, such as policy gaps and the lack of capacity-building, require closer attention from academia and policymakers.

Many of the challenges discussed in this paper result from **insufficient evidence** on emerging migration dynamics, and thus a **lack of knowledge and awareness among the relevant stakeholders**. A **right level of awareness** would allow their **translation into effective policy tools required to address challenges and harness the opportunities available**. Policymakers and all relevant stakeholders need to take into account the growing complexity of migratory patterns and flows, the factors behind them, and their implications for development, and improve the understanding of such, as well as enable the policy capacity to enhance the development outcomes of migration across the regions.

In this sense, **data and research-based evidence can be key tools for effective policymaking and planning** for responding to emerging dynamics if their results are taken into consideration during policymaking. **Available quality data** on migration flows, profiles and trends, such as those on labour shortages and skills, protection challenges for migrants and the well-being of migrants, as well as access to, understanding and the proper use of such information, can facilitate decision-making processes and strengthen cooperation on migration.

**No State acting alone can manage complex migration dynamics effectively**. Strategies for international migration management **demand the participation of a whole range of stakeholders**: governments, the private sector, civil society, academia, migrants and diaspora associations. For example, diaspora associations have proved to be important structures for government engagement that can be utilized for diaspora policies and development cooperation strategies. The effective

participation of all relevant partners improves the policymaking process and creates coherence between countries' migration policies, and promotes the formulation and implementation of common regional migration policies.

The role of regional economic communities and regional consultative processes on migration in **enhancing capacities and strengthening cooperation** at the regional and interregional levels is significant and needs to be encouraged towards a greater attention to migration and development policy.<sup>31</sup>

Discussing the multiple development implications of South-South migration is timely, in the aftermath of the second High-level Dialogue on International Migration and Development, and ahead of the post-2015 international development agenda. This facet of human mobility is getting increasing recognition from the international community. Deepening the understanding of its complex dynamics and their potential impact on development can be supportive of stakeholders' collective efforts aiming at improving public perception of international migration and at ensuring that migrants and migration are integrated in the post-2015 UN Development Agenda.

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<sup>31</sup> International Organization for Migration, "IOM activities and possible 'high road scenarios' for the four round-table themes", paper prepared by IOM for 2013 High-level Dialogue on International Migration and Development. Available from [www.iom.int/files/live/sites/iom/files/What-We-Do/docs/IOM-activities-and-possible-high-road-scenarios-for-the-four-round-table-themes.pdf](http://www.iom.int/files/live/sites/iom/files/What-We-Do/docs/IOM-activities-and-possible-high-road-scenarios-for-the-four-round-table-themes.pdf).









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