

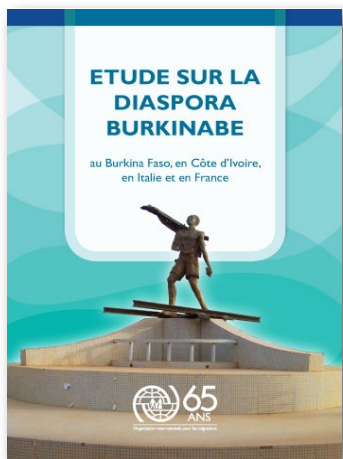
# Diaspora

## PUBLICATIONS



## IOM surveys on diaspora

During the last decade, IOM has produced more than 50 diaspora surveys/mappings in order to gather data and ideas that are eventually used in formulating policy propositions and recommendations, and as a background for developing future projects on diaspora engagement. Among the first diaspora surveys these were undertaken in UK, aiming to characterize diaspora groups. Now, surveys are undertaken globally, following three broad sets of objectives: 1) evaluate diaspora engagement perspectives; 2) assess the profile of diasporas; and 3) determine strategies for diaspora outreach and eventually mobilization.



## Etude sur la Diaspora Burkinabe au Burkina Faso, en Côte d'Ivoire, en Italie et en France

2016/142 pages

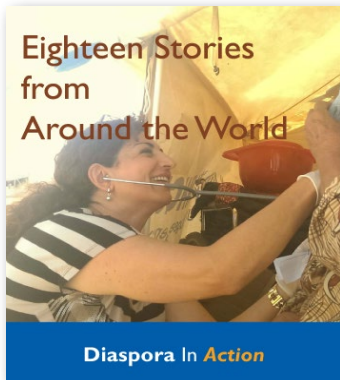
Français

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Réputé être un « réservoir abondant de main-d'œuvre » durant la période coloniale, une « Terre des Hommes » pour sa contribution aux efforts de guerre de la Première et de la Deuxième Guerre mondiales, le Burkina Faso (ancienne Haute-Volta) a fait l'objet de très nombreuses études et recherches sur le fait migratoire. Néanmoins, la présente recherche, par son objet d'étude, par l'envergure de son terrain et par la diversité des thèmes abordés, constitue une première du genre au Burkina Faso.

Cette présente recherche a été initiée par le Bureau-Pays de l'Organisation internationale pour les migrations (OIM) de Ouagadougou, avec l'appui financier du Fonds de l'OIM pour le développement, dans le cadre du projet de « recherche et de renforcement des capacités pour une gestion stratégique des migrations au Burkina Faso et de la diaspora burkinabè ».

Ce projet vise à renforcer les capacités du Gouvernement du Burkina Faso pour une meilleure gestion des migrations et de la diaspora burkinabè. Œuvre conjointe entre l'OIM et le Gouvernement burkinabè, il comporte plusieurs activités dont la réalisation d'une étude sur la diaspora burkinabè au Burkina Faso et dans trois pays que sont la Côte d'Ivoire, la France et l'Italie.



## Eighteen Stories from Around the World: Diaspora in Action

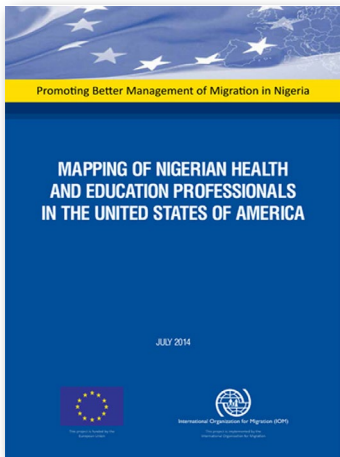
2016/28 pages

English

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Engaging diaspora communities with their countries of origin is an important aspect of IOM's global work. Many members of overseas diaspora communities remain connected with their country of origin. They contribute to their new country, but can also be powerful development actors. IOM's Migration and Development projects aim to exchange knowledge and skills for the reconstruction and development of countries of origin. IOM has over 30 years of experience with programmes involving temporary assignments of overseas diaspora communities based on knowledge exchange in countries of origin. In the Netherlands IOM in particular builds on good results gained since 2004 during Migration and Development projects such as a health focused project in Ghana (MIDA Ghana health), diaspora engagement in Cabo Verde (Dias de Cabo Verde), Migration for Development in the Western Balkans (MIDWEB) and three phases of Temporary Return of Qualified Nationals (TRQN) since 2006. The publication Eighteen Stories from Around the World contains 18 stories from the diaspora, host institution and government perspectives. It shows the involvement of the diaspora experts, the sustainable bridges that are built and the linkages arising between institutions in the Netherlands and the countries of origin, e.g. between hospitals, academic institutions and local governments.



## Mapping of Nigerian Health and Education Professionals in the United States of America

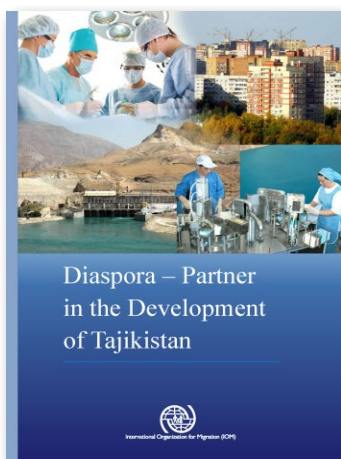
2015/44 pages

English

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The United States of America is widely known as one of the major destinations for Nigerian migrants. Migration of Nigerians to this country has been increasing over time, and trends show that this is still continuing. The situation has created a huge opportunity to harness and maximize enormous potential resources of this group.

To identify the possibility of tapping into the available skills and resources for the development of Nigeria, the Government of Nigeria and the International Organization for Migration (IOM) commissioned a mapping exercise of the Nigerian diaspora working in the health and education sectors in the United States. The information gathered in this mapping exercise will be used to provide the federal Government of Nigeria with relevant information on the Nigerian diaspora members who would be interested in contributing their competencies and skills for national development and investment in their home country.



## Diaspora – Partner in the Development of Tajikistan

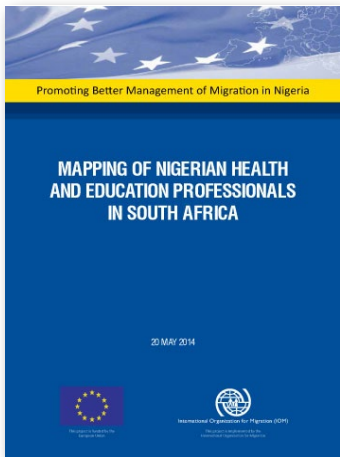
2015/132 pages

English, Russian

Available for PDF download

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This publication is the English-translated version of the study titled “Диаспора – партнер по развитию Таджикистана” published in 2014. The study, funded by the International Organization for Migration (IOM) Development Fund under the project “Ey Vatan Mesozamat!” (Engaging Tajik Diaspora in Tajikistan Development), assesses potential contributions of the Tajik diaspora in the Russian Federation for the development of the home country. The research was conducted in summer 2014 and identifies attitudes of diaspora members, their life plans and migration strategies. This study of 725 diaspora representatives focuses on the following objectives: (a) mapping the Tajik diaspora in the Russian Federation; (b) identifying the diaspora members’ attitudes, life plans and migration strategies; (c) identifying the possible directions and channels of assistance; and (d) developing fundamental policy objectives in diaspora engagement for the development of Tajikistan.



## Mapping of Nigerian Health and Education Professionals in South Africa

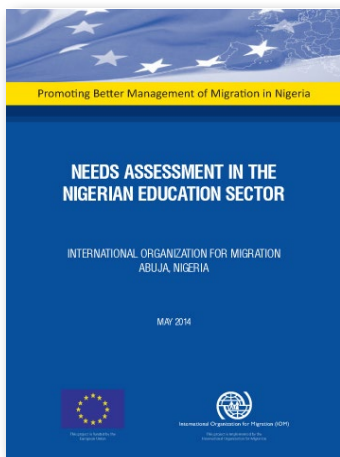
2014/60 pages

English

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The trend of Nigerians migrating to South Africa has been increasing over time and indications are that this is still continuing. The increasing migration trend has created an opportunity to harness the potential resources of this group. This mapping exercise was conducted to provide information on the Nigerian diaspora working in the health and education sectors in South Africa, as well as to identify those who are willing to invest or contribute their skills towards the development of Nigeria.



## Needs Assessment in the Nigerian Education Sector

2014/64 pages

English

Available for [PDF download](#)

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Statistics from the Central Bank of Nigeria indicate that in 2012 Nigerians living abroad remitted USD 21 billion to Nigeria. As a result of such evidence, it has been acknowledged that this is a potential source that can contribute to national development. The evidence generally focused on financial contributions of remittances and investments. There has been an increased awareness of the diaspora population's non-financial contribution to national development. In addition to remittances, it is recognized that diaspora members can be encouraged to contribute their competencies in critical sectors such as education and health.

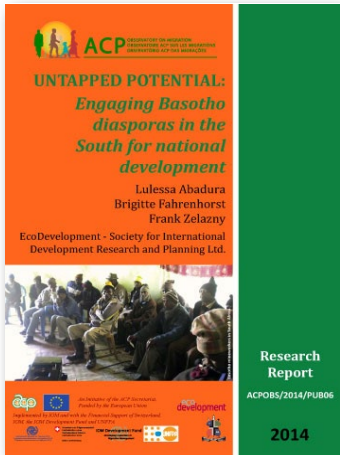
The purpose of the needs assessment of the education sector was to identify skill and competency gaps in the sector and provide the Government with recommendations on how the gaps could be addressed. The data gathered would assist the Government to establish a matching system to mobilize the diaspora for national development through a pilot scheme to encourage the temporary or permanent return of highly skilled diaspora members so that they can contribute to national development in the education sector.

This report has six chapters. It defines the methodology used in gathering the information, identifies skills and competency gaps in the education sector, and suggests a number of strategies for addressing them. The data collected is analysed and the presentation of the results is organized thematically to cover the five specific objectives of the assessment.

Both quantitative and qualitative data obtained from relevant stakeholders are analysed. The report highlights the modalities for diaspora engagement and identifies existing diaspora programmes that can be leveraged on.

The conclusions and recommendations are organized in themes, highlighting the interventions that the Government needs to make in order to persuade the diaspora to return home to contribute to national development even in the short term.





## Untapped potential: Engaging Basotho diasporas in the South for national development

2014/78 pages

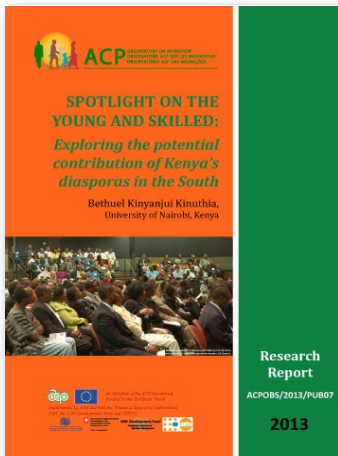
English

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As a landlocked country with high rates of emigration, Lesotho widely relies on the resources of its migrants. This study seeks to analyse how Basotho emigrants in the South can become more engaged in the human development of their home country.

In the framework of the development of a new migration policy, the Government of Lesotho has requested the ACP Observatory to explore potential ways to enhance the contribution of diasporas.

This publication reviews the existing evidence on Basotho diasporas in the South and proposes key elements of a diaspora policy, in line with practices implemented in other contexts and major recommendations emerged from international migration debates.



## Spotlight on the young and skilled: Exploring the potential contribution of Kenya's diasporas in the South

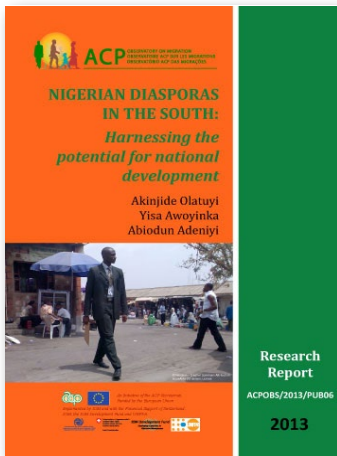
2013/82 pages

English

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This study on Kenyan diasporas in the South brings to light important findings on South-South migration as well as innovative insights for Kenyan policymakers and development practitioners. It addresses the geographic and skills distribution of Kenyan diasporas in the South (in particular in 10 African countries), explains the motivating factors behind their migration and shows the ways in which they interact with their country of origin at the household, community and national level.

The study discloses that the majority of Kenyan diaspora migrants tend to be young and skilled workers, often employed in professions where their technical skills are used, and willing to get involved in Kenyan national development. Nevertheless, the study also highlights that up to now there has been limited formal engagement between the Government of Kenya and members of the diasporas in Africa. A door is opened to a new and fruitful collaboration through key recommendations such as dual citizenship or voting rights. This overview of Kenyan diasporas in the South assists not only Kenyan policymakers to engage their diasporas for national development, but also the members of diasporas themselves and their associations to understand the role and relevance they could have in their country of origin.



## Nigerian diasporas in the South: Harnessing the potential for national development

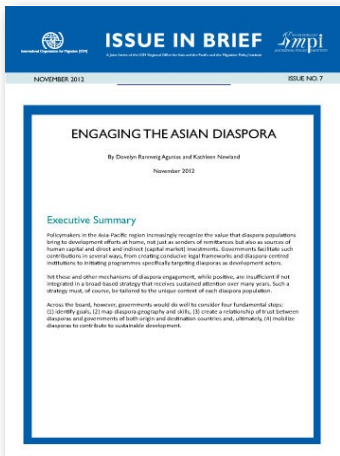
2013/100 pages

English

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This first ever study on the Nigerian diasporas in Ghana and South Africa highlights that the profile of these diasporas is similar to that of Nigerians in Europe and North America in terms of migration push and pull factors, remittance behavior and identification with “home”.

In addition to filling various data gaps, the study recommends measures to promote the active involvement of these particular Nigerian diasporas in development initiatives in their country of origin. The empirical evidence on the role of diaspora members residing in the South as development agents makes the study a must read for policymakers, civil society, researchers and all those interested in Nigerian migration issues.



## IOM-MPI Issue in Brief No. 7 – Engaging the Asian Diaspora

2012/12 pages

ISSN 2227-5851

English

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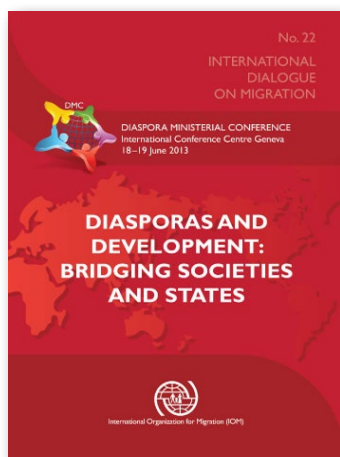
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Policymakers increasingly recognize the value that diaspora populations bring to development efforts at home, not just as senders of remittances but also as sources of human capital and direct and indirect investments.

In *Engaging the Asian Diaspora*, Dovelyn Rannveig Agunias and Kathleen Newland explore how governments in Asia are facilitating diaspora contributions, including creation of conducive legal frameworks and diaspora-centred institutions to initiation of programmes that specifically target diasporas as development actors. The issue brief details a number of legislative proposals geared at diasporas, including flexible citizenship laws and visa arrangements, political and property rights and reduced income tax rates; it also examines the diaspora-centred institutions in government.

The authors make the case that these and other mechanisms of diaspora engagement, while beneficial, are insufficient if not integrated in a broad-based strategy that receives sustained attention over many years. Such a strategy, they note, must be tailored to the unique context of each diaspora population. The issue brief offers a helpful road map for diaspora engagement.

While such policies must be tailored to be effective, the issue brief outlines four fundamental steps that governments would do well to consider across the board: (1) identify goals; (2) map diaspora geography and skills; (3) create a relationship of trust between diasporas and governments of both origin and destination countries; and, ultimately, (4) mobilize diasporas to contribute to sustainable development.



## 22. Diasporas and Development: Bridging Societies and States (Diaspora Ministerial Conference International Conference Centre Geneva (CICG) 18–19 June 2013)

2012/260 pages

English, French, Spanish, Arabic

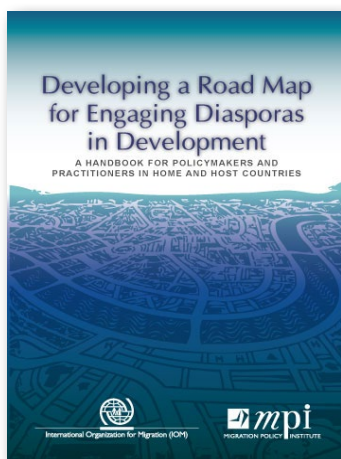
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USD 12

The Diaspora Ministerial Conference held on 18–19 June 2013 is a landmark in the history of the global debate on migration and development. Amid the flurry of international events leading up to the 2nd United Nations High Level Dialogue (HLD) on International Migration and Development in October 2013, the diaspora conference marks the first and only gathering of high-level politicians from all parts of the world responsible for diaspora and their engagement in the development of their countries of origin.

International Organization for Migration (IOM) dedicated its International Dialogue on Migration in 2013 to the diaspora theme with the full support of its Member States, and with a view to contributing a diaspora perspective to the HLD 2013 and the post-2015 sustainable development agenda. IOM was well positioned to organize such a high-level dialogue in view of the fact that it has assisted States in creating the institutions and strategies to adapt to the new realities of a transnational world.

The conference highlighted the importance of diasporas not only in closing the distance between societies, cultures and economies, but also in assisting in crisis and post-crisis situations. It encouraged governments to champion and engage diasporas at the highest political levels and mainstream diasporas in local, national and regional labour markets and development planning. Diasporas should also be included in any post-2015 development goal on global partnerships. Embassies and consulates need to be strengthened to provide outreach and services to diaspora communities, and business environments in the countries of origin need to be robust enough to attract diaspora investments or involvement in sustainable development projects to generate jobs and growth. More solid data are needed on the impact of national immigration, labour market and development policies on the behaviour of diaspora. By all accounts, the conference has set a new framework for global dialogue on diaspora. IOM has been requested to make the Diaspora Ministerial Conference a regular event.



## Developing a Road Map for Engaging Diasporas in Development: A Handbook for Policymakers and Practitioners in Home and Host Countries

2012/260 pages

ISBN 978-92-9068-628-6 (English)

ISBN 978-92-9068-658-3 (Français)

ISBN 978-92-9068-659-0 (Español)

Available for PDF download

USD 30

This study is intended to create a basis for the development of a framework for the Government of the Republic of Zambia (GRZ) to engage the Zambian diaspora in national development efforts. There is currently very little in terms of a coherent and articulated policy on diaspora issues in Zambia. The study is conducted as a direct response to calls from several stakeholders, including government partners, for detailed information on the diaspora that will enable the formulation of informed policies and related action. The study is primarily concerned with the views and aspirations of Zambians in the diaspora and their potential for participation in national development. It takes cognizance of the multidimensional nature of development and migration, and, therefore, by providing accurate and up-to-date information, aims to supplement the efforts of relevant development stakeholders in drawing up a preliminary road map for short- and medium-term interventions necessary to engage the Zambian diaspora. The study also offers guidance for the formulation of a national diaspora policy (which is currently lacking in Zambia) that would ensure the effective engagement of the diaspora in national development efforts. The ultimate goal for such engagement is not only the realization of the rights of Zambians in the diaspora to participate in national development, but also the utilization of resources available among the diaspora as a means of productive investment in Zambia.

**DIASPORA ENGAGEMENT  
AND  
MOBILIZATION  
FRAMEWORK FOR ZAMBIA**



Prepared by  
The Diaspora Liaison Office  
at the  
Office of the President of the Republic of Zambia

In cooperation with  
The International Organization for Migration (IOM) Zambia



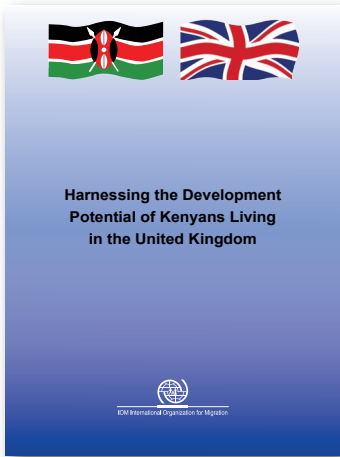
## Zambian Diaspora Survey - Report Feeding into the Development of a Diaspora Engagement Framework for Zambia

2011/140 pages

English

Available for [PDF download](#)

This study is intended to create a basis for the development of a framework for the Government of the Republic of Zambia (GRZ) to engage the Zambian diaspora in national development efforts. There is currently very little in terms of a coherent and articulated policy on diaspora issues in Zambia. The study is conducted as a direct response to calls from several stakeholders, including government partners, for detailed information on the diaspora that will enable the formulation of informed policies and related action. The study is primarily concerned with the views and aspirations of Zambians in the diaspora and their potential for participation in national development. It takes cognizance of the multidimensional nature of development and migration, and, therefore, by providing accurate and up-to-date information, aims to supplement the efforts of relevant development stakeholders in drawing up a preliminary road map for short- and medium-term interventions necessary to engage the Zambian diaspora. The study also offers guidance for the formulation of a national diaspora policy (which is currently lacking in Zambia) that would ensure the effective engagement of the diaspora in national development efforts. The ultimate goal for such engagement is not only the realization of the rights of Zambians in the diaspora to participate in national development, but also the utilization of resources available among the diaspora as a means of productive investment in Zambia.



## Harnessing the development potential of Kenyans living in the United Kingdom

2010/49 pages

English

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This research aims at widening the parameters of the involvement of the Kenyan diaspora in the United Kingdom (UK) in development efforts in Kenya. The report provides an overview of the profiles of the highly skilled, semi-skilled, formally and self-employed Kenyan diaspora living legally in the UK by exploring the experiences of these individuals in terms of settlement and challenges in their host country and assessing their potential to contribute to the development of Kenya through investments, knowledge transfers and remittances.

The report also puts forward a number of recommendations aimed at involving diaspora individuals in the development and poverty reduction in their homeland and effectively harnessing their skills and monetary resources.





## Cartographie des flux migratoires des marocains en Italie

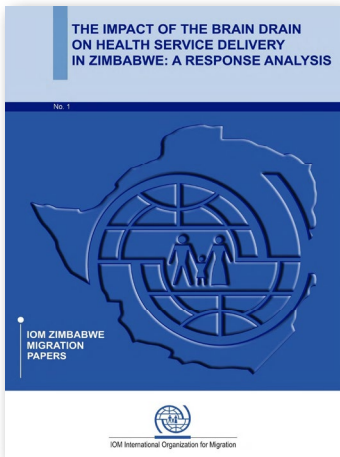
2010/16 pages

Français

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Un des phénomènes les plus marquants de ces dernières années en matière de migration des marocains vers l'étranger est certainement la nouvelle orientation géographique des flux vers de nouveaux pôles d'attraction, en l'occurrence l'Espagne et dans une moindre mesure l'Italie. L'Italie qui, jusqu'aux années soixante, était un pays d'émigration ne constituait guère une destination privilégiée pour les Marocains. La décennie 80 marque un tournant dans l'histoire migratoire de ce pays qui, de pays d'émigration est devenu un pays d'immigration, y compris pour les Marocains. Après la crise pétrolière de 1973, les Pays d'Europe centrale et septentrionale, pays d'accueil traditionnels des flux d'origine méditerranéenne, adoptèrent des politiques plus restrictives. L'afflux de ressortissants marocains en Italie est lié aux politiques migratoires mises en place après la crise pétrolière de 1973 et commence à s'imposer à partir des années quatre-vingt, pour se poursuivre de manière plus intensive dans la décennie suivante.

La cartographie des flux migratoires des Marocains résidant en Italie renvoie à une problématique multidimensionnelle: l'évaluation actuelle du volume de la communauté marocaine résidant en Italie et de son évolution, sa répartition spatiale au pays d'origine et au pays d'accueil, ainsi que ses caractéristiques sociodémographiques et économiques (structure par âge et sexe, état matrimonial, niveau d'instruction, activité, fécondité et mortalité, taille des ménages) et enfin les transferts et les aspects d'intégration dans la société italienne (acquisition de la nationalité, discrimination, délinquance).



## The Impact of the Brain Drain on Health Service Delivery in Zimbabwe: A Response Analysis

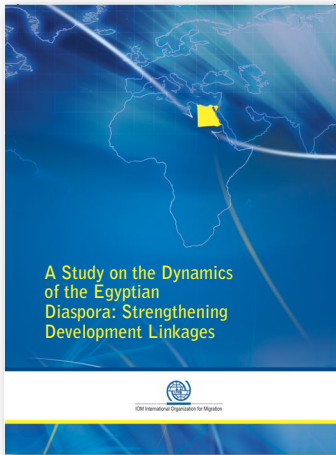
2010/19 pages

English

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The overall objective of the study is to profile the skills of Zimbabwean health workers in the diaspora with the aim of assessing the extent and nature of health worker migration. This would inform future human resource policy in the health sector. The survey also assessed the generic profile of the health care professionals and collected relevant information via detailed questionnaires regarding the factors that induced migration, experiences of health professionals in the diaspora, and the possibility and conditions for short-term and permanent return. Specifically, the study was commissioned to achieve the following objectives:

1. To assess the nature and magnitude of health worker migration from Zimbabwe and the impact of such migration on the health service delivery in Zimbabwe;
2. To assess the factors that induced the emigration of health professionals from Zimbabwe;
3. To determine the spatial distribution and profile the skills of Zimbabwean health professionals in the diaspora;
4. To provide policy and programmatic recommendations on stemming the brain drain of health professionals from Zimbabwe and the possibility for short-term and permanent return of health professionals to Zimbabwe in a bid to address the adverse impact of the brain drain on service delivery in the health sector.



## A Study on the Dynamics of the Egyptian Diaspora: Strengthening Development Linkages

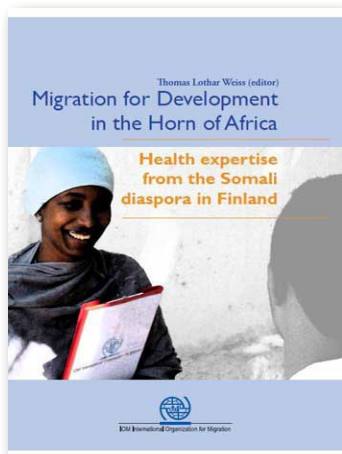
2010/71 pages

English

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This study is one of the very few studies on Egyptian diaspora. The main goal of this study is to provide an overview on Egyptian diasporas, examine avenues for engaging diaspora in the development of Egypt and to recommend policies and programmes to enhance their contribution towards the socioeconomic development of the country. Furthermore, the study aims to meet its goal through exploring answers to the questions under the following specific objectives:

1. Conceptualize diaspora in the context of Egyptian migration dynamics;
2. Trace the migratory process of the diaspora and profile the Egyptian diasporas abroad;
3. Gather data and analyse the needs, concerns and priorities of diaspora communities;
4. Identify appropriate policies to address the concerns and needs of the Egyptian diasporas;
5. Identify the different potential resources within the diaspora communities that could contribute to the national development process in Egypt;
6. Suggest institutional mechanisms and incentives facilitating diaspora engagement in the development of Egypt.



## Migration for Development in the Horn of Africa: Health expertise from the Somali diaspora in Finland

2009/192 pages

English

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Directed at a diverse audience of policymakers and practitioners, as well as the larger public interested in contemporary transnational issues, this book captures the context in Finland and Somalia which has led to the very first MIDA (Migration for Development in Africa) project for Somalia. Contributors from a variety of fields discuss, among others, the links between migration and development, the migration profile of Somalia, prevailing needs of the Somali health sector, as well as the concrete contributions made by IOM Helsinki's pilot project "MIDA Health - Strengthening the Health Sector in Somaliland and Puntland through the Engagement of Somali Diaspora Health Professionals from Finland".

In providing a summary of lessons learned and a comprehensive set of conclusions, this book aims to inspire and guide future MIDA activities in the Somali health sector and beyond



## Le potentiel de développement des migrants transnationaux d'Afrique Subsaharienne, dans le secteur de la santé à Genève

2009/152 pages

ISBN 978-92-9068-527-2

Français

Peut être téléchargé uniquement en [PDF](#)

23 dollars E.-U.

Cette étude s'inscrit dans la thématique « migrations – développement – santé », en portant sur le potentiel de développement des migrants transnationaux dans le secteur de la santé.

Elle analyse les stratégies des migrants africains dans le secteur de la santé en Suisse et plus particulièrement à Genève, à l'égard du développement de leurs pays d'origine. Réalisée par l'Organisation internationale pour les migrations (OIM, Division de la Recherche et la Division Migration et Santé) et le département de sociologie de l'Université de Genève (UNIGE) avec le soutien du Réseau Universitaire International Genevois (RUIG), cette recherche a pour objet d'éclairer les actions des décideurs politiques, visant à mobiliser les compétences et les ressources des migrants au profit de leur pays d'origine.

L'étude montre que les pratiques de solidarité initiées par les migrants, souvent à titre individuel, constituent dans une certaine mesure des régulateurs des tensions et déséquilibres politiques, sociaux et économiques. Cependant, certaines contraintes d'ordre structurel et / ou conjoncturel entraînent leur faible institutionnalisation et réduisent les retombées positives au niveau du développement économique et social du pays d'origine.

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