



Rabat Process
Euro-African Dialogue
on Migration and Development

WORKING DOCUMENT: MIGRATION AND DEVELOPMENT POLICIES AND STRATEGIES

Regional Analysis and Country Factsheets:

Burkina Faso

Cabo Verde

Côte d'Ivoire

Ghana

Morocco

Togo

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REGIONAL ANALYSIS OF “MIGRATION AND DEVELOPMENT” POLICIES AND STRATEGIES

BURKINA FASO, CABO VERDE, CÔTE D’IVOIRE, GHANA, MOROCCO, TOGO¹



1. Development of “Migration and Development” Policies and Strategies²

1.1 How is migration taken into account in development policies in the countries included in this factsheet?

In the African countries included in this factsheet, **migration is often integrated into development planning such as National Development Plans** (Burkina Faso, Côte d’Ivoire, Ghana), **National Strategies for Growth, Employment and Poverty Reduction** (Burkina Faso, Cabo Verde, Côte d’Ivoire, Ghana, Morocco, Togo) or **Youth and Education Strategies** (Burkina Faso, Morocco).

Indeed, the implementation of National Development Plans helps to address the **root causes of migration** by creating jobs, especially for young people, and by recognising the contribution of immigrants and the diaspora to national development.

1.2 What is the policy or vision of the link between migration and development in the countries included in this factsheet?

Diasporas play a major role in the institutionalisation process of Migration and Development, as a theme. For a number of African countries, the diaspora is an integral part of diplomacy processes.

- 1 The six countries are each the subject of a Migration and Development policy and strategy factsheet. They were selected because they have recently developed and implemented a policy or strategy related to Migration and Development. If the country has not developed a policy or strategy as such, it has however developed a first framework to work on a future strategy or policy.
- 2 A strategy is more concrete and precise than a policy in that it identifies specific means of action and measures and sets objectives and targets. It can be the sectoral adaptation of a general public policy and is also time-bound.



Thus, several African countries have the will to **better know their diaspora community**, such as **Cabo Verde** (improvement of knowledge of the diaspora, in particular through the creation of a Migration Observatory, a survey among nationals living abroad and a mapping of diaspora associations), **Burkina Faso** (regular government missions to identify and register Burkinabè abroad), **Côte d’Ivoire** (Ivoirian diaspora mapping project to facilitate the voluntary online registration of Ivoirians abroad, developed with IOM support in 2018), and **Togo** (database mapping the Togolese diaspora, in order to better understand the profile of its members).

In order to get to know the members of their diaspora better, several African countries have chosen to **strengthen their political and institutional dialogue with them**, through several initiatives:

- **Burkina Faso:** 1st National Diaspora Forum (July 2018) which recommended the development of a national diaspora policy; taking into account the vote of Burkinabè abroad in the 2020 presidential election;
- **Cabo Verde:** dual nationality and automatic voting rights for all Cabo Verdeans, regardless of their place of residence and birth; inauguration of the Cabo Verde Cultural Centre in Portugal in 2019; creation of a one-stop shop in 2019 to bring together all useful services for the Cabo Verdean diaspora; creation of a consular portal in 2020 aimed at providing digital information and services to the diaspora;
- **Côte d’Ivoire:** website dedicated to the diaspora: <http://www.diasporacotedivoire.com>; Prize of Excellence for the best Ivoirian diaspora member awarded every year; Diaspora Forum every two years, forum dedicated to entrepreneurs of the Diaspora called “Diaspora For Growth”; appointment of a representative of the diaspora to the Economic and Social Council;
- **Ghana:** “Year of return”, adopted in 2019³;
- **Togo:** during “National Week”, for second and third generation nationals, awards are distributed every year to seven Diaspora personalities; Diaspora Days are an essential communication tool for Togo to reach members of the Togolese abroad.

In many cases, the diaspora plays an important role in **transferring remittances, innovating in priority sectors, and filling knowledge and skills gaps**:

- **Burkina Faso:** “Cité de la diaspora” in Ouagadougou (villas reserved for members of the diaspora to encourage them to invest in Burkina Faso); programmes to utilise the skills of the diaspora (initiative to update the Migration for Development in Africa project – MIDA, in collaboration with IOM);
- **Cabo Verde:** benefits granted to Cabo Verdeans abroad to promote foreign investment; specific tax benefits in case of return; projects aimed at facilitating the participation of qualified migrants in the development of Cabo Verde (Diáspora para o Desenvolvimento de Cabo Verde – DIAS – programme, which provides for the temporary return of qualified nationals as part of development projects carried out in the country);
- **Côte d’Ivoire:** support granted by the Investment Promotion Centre in Côte d’Ivoire (CEPICI) to members of the diaspora to open businesses;
- **Ghana:** encourages Ghanaians abroad to invest their resources in relevant sectors of the country and facilitates the creation of remittance institutions by the Ghanaian diaspora to reduce the cost of remittances to Ghana;
- **Morocco:** implementation of programmes designed by the Moroccan authorities to involve Moroccans living abroad (MREs) in the national effort to stimulate the economy. These programmes generally have

3 The 2019 Year of Return was a year-long marketing campaign that included a series of cultural and social events that targeted African diasporas and African Americans who wanted to experience the Continent as tourists or return migrants: <https://www.yearofreturn.com>

a double objective: 1) to encourage MREs to participate in overall national economic development and 2) to give MREs the opportunity to share their expertise, know-how and experience with their country of origin;

- **Togo:** promotion of banking and financial education; strengthening remittance governance through public/private/diaspora partnerships; channelling remittances towards investments, entrepreneurship, and co-development.

There is also a strong willingness at the African level to better integrate migration into development policy in order **to address the root causes of migration**, in line with the EU–Africa Summit in Valletta in November 2015.

1.3 What is the “Migration and Development” strategy in the countries included in this factsheet?

Most of the African countries included in this factsheet have recently developed **strategies linking migration and development** (Cabo Verde in November 2013, Côte d’Ivoire has developed three different strategies – to date not yet validated –, Ghana in June 2019, Togo in December 2016) or are in the process of developing one (future National Diaspora Strategy in Burkina Faso), with a view to strengthening the capacity of the diaspora to participate effectively and in a structured manner in the development process.

These Migration and Development strategies focus on the following **thematic areas**:

- **The institutionalisation of relations between the diaspora and the country of origin / participation of the diaspora in nation-building:** Cabo Verde, Côte d’Ivoire, Ghana, Togo;
- **The mobilisation of resources (remittances, investments) and skills of the diaspora:** Cabo Verde, Côte d’Ivoire, Ghana, Togo;
- **The promotion of the human and social dimension of migration** (including access to social protection and protection of migrants’ rights): Côte d’Ivoire, Ghana, Togo;
- **Support for diaspora return and economic reintegration programmes:** Cabo Verde, Côte d’Ivoire, Ghana, Togo;
- The establishment of a **consultation and coordination framework on migration** involving all stakeholders: Cabo Verde, Côte d’Ivoire, Ghana, Morocco.

These Migration and Development strategies are part of, or in addition to, **more comprehensive migration strategies**:

- **In Burkina Faso**, the future National Diaspora Strategy will complement the National Migration Strategy;
- **In Cabo Verde**, there is both a National Emigration Strategy for Development and a National Immigration Strategy;
- **In Côte d’Ivoire**, there are three strategic documents that have not been validated to date: 1) The Migration and Development strategy was finalised in April 2017; 2) Since 2014, Côte d’Ivoire has been working on a national policy for the management of the Ivoirian diaspora; 3) The strategy for the mobilisation of Ivoirians abroad was finalised in August 2019 as part of the “South–South Cooperation on Migration” action.
- **In Ghana**, the Diaspora Engagement Policy is included in the National Migration Policy.
- **In Morocco**, there is both a National Immigration and Asylum Strategy (SNIA) and a National Strategy for Moroccans Residing Abroad (SNMRE).

Some countries have not developed a Migration and Development strategy as such but have **national programmes** to engage diaspora members in the national effort to stimulate the economy (**Morocco**).

1.4 Which stakeholders and institutions are in charge of developing these “Migration and Development” strategies?

In order to improve the visibility of national institutions among migrant communities, and to strengthen the links between them and their country of origin, several countries have created **national structures, dedicated administrations, or representative bodies**:

- **In Burkina Faso**, the Ministry of African Integration and Burkinabè Abroad was integrated into the Ministry of Foreign Affairs in November 2020, forming the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Cooperation, African Integration and Burkinabè Abroad. There is also the High Council of Burkinabè Abroad.
- **In Cabo Verde**, the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Communities and Defence is in charge of relations with the diaspora and the National Committee on Emigration and Development (CONED) created in 2013 aims to promote information exchange between the government and non-governmental stakeholders.
- **In Côte d’Ivoire**, the ministry in charge is the Ministry of African Integration and Ivoirians Living Abroad. It works closely with other ministries, such as the Ministry of Planning and Development.
- **In Ghana**, the Diaspora Affairs Bureau was established in 2014 within the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Regional Integration and the Diaspora Affairs Unit was established in February 2017 within the Office of the President.
- **For Morocco**, these include the Ministry in charge of Moroccans living abroad, the Hassan II Foundation for Moroccans Living Abroad and the Council of the Moroccan Community Abroad.
- **In Togo**, these are the Directorate of Togolese Abroad within the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Regional Integration and Togolese Abroad and the High Council of Togolese Abroad created in 2020.

In most of the African countries concerned, the development of policies and strategies involved a **collaboration and consultation process** between government departments (ministries, chambers of commerce, statistical institutes, etc.), local authorities, civil society, and the private sector. **In Ghana**, this involved consultation meetings to listen to the diaspora in host countries (Nigeria, Canada, Germany, etc.), consultation workshops with stakeholders and Ghanaian government missions abroad to seek the views of Ghanaians in their countries of residence.



2. Monitoring and implementation: “Migration and Development” strategy

2.1 Which tools and mechanisms are in place to monitor and implement the “Migration and Development” strategies in the countries included in the factsheet?

In most cases, the countries concerned have put in place **Action Plans** including strategic objectives, actions to be carried out, deadlines for completion and allocated resources. This is the case in Cabo Verde, Côte d’Ivoire (Action Plan 2017–2020 of the Migration and Development Strategy), Ghana and Togo. Burkina Faso will also translate its national diaspora strategy into an action plan.

Some countries have also put in place **monitoring and evaluation frameworks** to track the progress of the results of the strategy, as is the case in Cabo Verde, Ghana, and Togo.

In Cabo Verde, there is **an adaptation of the National Action Plan at local level: the Municipal Action Plan for the Integration of Immigrants (PAMII)**. In order to implement these Municipal Plans for the Integration of Immigrants, a Manual of Procedures for the Local Support of Immigrants has been developed, aimed at promoting their social inclusion and integration into the host community (access to nationality, education, health, work, social security, housing, etc.).

2.2 Which stakeholders and institutions are in charge of monitoring and implementing the "Migration and Development" strategies?

The implementation of Migration and Development policies is an opportunity to **strengthen the institutional capacities of the authorities in charge**. In Togo, for example, a mapping of the stakeholders involved in the implementation of the policy will be carried out and these same stakeholders will be better equipped to carry out implementation because of capacity building. Similarly, **Cabo Verde's** Action Plan foresees strengthening the technical, professional and leadership skills of the authorities in charge of implementing the strategy.

The issue of **coordination between all stakeholders** in the implementation of the strategy is central. Strategic direction is generally provided by the administrations or ministries in charge, together with all the stakeholders concerned:

- **In Burkina Faso**, the same stakeholders will be in charge of the implementation of the two strategies (National Diaspora Strategy under development and National Migration Strategy adopted in February 2017), namely ministerial departments, local authorities, civil society organisations, the private sector as well as technical and financial partners and diplomatic and consular missions.
- **In Côte d'Ivoire**, the overall coordination scheme provides for three levels of authority and responsibility: strategic direction, executive coordination, and sectoral/operational technical groups.
- **In Ghana**, the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Regional Integration, through the Office of Diaspora Affairs, is expected to coordinate the implementation of the Diaspora Engagement Policy, in collaboration with the National Migration Commission and all relevant ministries, departments and agencies working in the field of migration and diaspora relations.
- **In Morocco**, the Ministerial Commission in charge of MRE and Migration Affairs remains a privileged space for consultation, debate and decision-making on issues concerning MRE and migration affairs. This Commission meets regularly, chaired by the Head of Government, and follows up on the implementation of its own recommendations, in particular those relating to the transit operation for Moroccan nationals returning to Morocco during the summer period (Operation Marhaba).
- **In Togo**, the implementation of the strategy is led by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Regional Integration and Togolese Abroad, more specifically the Directorate of Togolese Abroad. Several stakeholders will be involved in the implementation of the Migration and Development Strategy, notably the High Council of Togolese Abroad – created in 2020.

Some countries accord particular importance to **local authorities** in the implementation of their Migration and Development strategies:

- Municipalities play an important role through Municipal Action Plans, for the integration of immigrants in **Cabo Verde**.
- **In Ghana**, the Accra Metropolitan Assembly is revising its Medium-Term Development Plan (2018–2021) to ensure that migration issues are further integrated.
- **In Morocco**, the Advanced Regionalisation Policy implemented in 2015 set as its primary objective to capitalise on the comparative advantages of the territories in order to build a development strategy adapted to local realities. Several regional stakeholders are in charge of migration and development issues: the Regional Development Agencies, the Regional Investment Centres and the External Services of the Economic Departments in the Wilayas and provinces.



Conclusion

This regional analysis has shown that all the African countries included in this factsheet have a **common approach to migration and development**. They have all integrated the migration issue into their development policies, giving a prominent place to the mobilisation of their diaspora, which constitutes an important stakeholder in their diplomacy. Most of the African countries concerned (Cabo Verde, Côte d'Ivoire, Ghana, Togo) have recently drawn up strategies linking migration and development or are in the process of doing so (Burkina Faso). Some countries, such as Morocco, have not developed a Migration and Development strategy as such, but have national programmes to engage diaspora members in the national effort to stimulate the economy.



COUNTRY FACTSHEET¹

BURKINA FASO

“MIGRATION AND DEVELOPMENT” POLICY AND STRATEGY



1. Development of the “Migration and Development” Policy and Strategy²

1.1 How is migration taken into account in development policies?

The Burkinabè abroad are taken into account in the **National Economic and Social Development Plan (PNDES) 2016–2020**; as members of the diaspora they are recognised as major stakeholders in national development. The PNDES is the national reference for economic and social development in Burkina Faso. It is based on the presidential programme, the forward-looking vision of Burkina 2025 and international commitments, including the African Union’s Agenda 2063 and the SDGs to which the country has subscribed.

The **National Migration Strategy (SNMig)** is also based on:

- The Strategy for Accelerated Growth and Sustainable Development (SCADD);
- The National Population Policy (PNP);
- The National Land Use Policy (PNAT);
- The National Policy for Securing Land in Rural Areas (PNSFMR);
- The National Housing and Urban Development Policy (PNH DU);
- The National Labour Policy (PNT);
- National Youth Policy (PNJ).

1 The following six countries were the subject of a factsheet on Migration and Development policies and strategies: Burkina Faso, Cabo Verde, Côte d’Ivoire, Ghana, Morocco, and Togo. They were selected because they have recently developed and implemented a policy or strategy related to Migration and Development. If the country has not developed a policy or strategy as such, it has however developed a first framework to work on a future strategy or policy.

2 A strategy is more concrete and precise than a policy in that it identifies specific means of action and measures and sets objectives and targets. It can be the sectoral adaptation of a general public policy and is also time-bound.



1.2 What is your policy or vision of the link between migration and development?

It is estimated that there are about **10 million Burkinabè outside the country, or about 40% of the population of Burkina Faso**. The largest share is in the Republic of Côte d’Ivoire.

Burkina Faso’s Migration and Development policy focuses on the benefits of migration for the Burkinabè economy through remittances and the skills of the diaspora, such as the

- Establishment of the Ministry of African Integration and Burkinabè Abroad in 2018. Since November 2020, this ministry has been attached to the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, thus forming the **Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Cooperation, African Integration and Burkinabè Abroad**. One of its main missions is the implementation of the government’s diaspora management policy;
- **Organisation of the first Diaspora Forum in July 2018** (to meet every 2 years): this forum recommended the development of a national diaspora policy;
- **Appointment of delegates to the High Council of Burkinabè Abroad**: these delegates, elected by members of the diaspora, meet in a General Assembly every two years to discuss the concerns of the diaspora with the national authorities;
- **Taking into account the vote of Burkinabè abroad in the 2020 presidential election**: the diaspora voted for the first time;
- **Regular government missions to identify and register Burkinabè abroad** (issuance of identity documents);
- **“Cité de la diaspora” in Ouagadougou** (villas reserved for members of the diaspora to encourage them to invest in Burkina);
- The Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Cooperation, African Integration and Burkinabè Abroad, in collaboration with IOM, has set up **programmes to harness the skills of the diaspora**. In particular, the Ministry wants to update the MIDA project (Migration for Development in Africa);
- Establishment of **professional networks within the diaspora** (a Diaspora Skills Development Directorate has been created);
- Construction of a **multi-purpose centre for returning migrants**, including a strong training component.

1.3 What is your “Migration and Development” strategy?

There are two strategies in the area of migration:

1. **A National Diaspora Strategy is being developed**. It will be adopted in the coming months at a national seminar or workshop.
2. This National Diaspora Strategy will complement the **National Migration Strategy (SNMig) adopted in February 2017** for the period 2016–2025: “by 2025, Burkina Faso will ensure the protection and effective guarantee of the rights of migrants for an optimal contribution to development, to the consolidation of peace and social cohesion, to the promotion of regional and sub-regional integration and international cooperation.”

The overall objective of the SNMig is to promote coherent, effective, integrated and coordinated migration management for the achievement of sustainable human development.

- **Strategic focus 1:** Contribution to the strengthening of complementarities between cities and rural areas and between different regions
- **Strategic focus 2:** Protection and guarantee of migrants’ rights
- **Strategic focus 3:** Optimisation of the positive impact of international migration on poverty reduction
 - Action 3.1. Promote mechanisms for the transfer of know-how and skills from the Burkinabè diaspora
 - Action 3.2. Encourage remittances from Burkinabè abroad in a secure framework towards promising sectors of the national and local economy
 - Action 3.3. Encourage foreign capital investment in the various production sectors
 - Action 3.4. Support initiatives to promote national expertise
- **Strategic focus 4:** Deepening knowledge of migration in all its dimensions
- **Strategic focus 5:** Consolidation of the institutional basis for coordinated migration management
 - Action 5.1. Strengthen the capacity of stakeholders in sectoral migration management at all levels
 - Action 5.2. Strengthen the operational nature of coordination, monitoring, and evaluation mechanisms for the implementation of the Action Plan

1.4 Which stakeholders and institutions are in charge of developing the “Migration and Development” strategy?

The Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Cooperation, African Integration and Burkinabè Abroad is in charge of **developing the National Diaspora Strategy, which is currently being drafted.**

The Directorate of Population Policies (DPP) within the General Directorate of Economy and Planning (DGEP) in the Ministry of Economy and Finance is responsible for the design of population policies and **coordinates the implementation of the National Strategy on Migration (SNMig).**

The SNMig includes an **organisational chart** for the management of migration issues in the country. According to this organisational chart, the Council of Ministers is the decision-making body for migration management in Burkina Faso and “decides on the orientations of the policy and the conduct to be followed in the management of migration-related issues.”



2. Monitoring and implementation: “Migration and Development” strategy

2.1 Which tools and mechanisms are in place for monitoring and implementing the “Migration and Development” strategy?

An Action Plan for the National Diaspora Strategy is underway.

The Action Plan of the National Migration Strategy (SNMig) will be implemented through 5 sub-programmes.

The monitoring and evaluation of the Action Plan will be carried out through the following actions:

- Preparation of biannual activity reports;
- Carrying out field visits;
- Holding steering committee sessions;
- Carrying out the mid-term and final evaluation of each programme;
- Conducting the final review of the programme at the end of the Action Plan.

2.2 Which stakeholders and institutions are in charge of monitoring and implementing the “Migration and Development” Strategy?

The same stakeholders will be in charge of the implementation of both strategies: ministerial departments, local authorities, civil society organisations, the private sector, as well as technical and financial partners and diplomatic and consular missions.

For the National Migration Strategy (SNMig), the coordination, monitoring and evaluation of the Action Plan are done at central level through the DGEP (Directorate General of Economy and Planning) and the various ministerial departments, as well as at decentralised level by the Governorates through the DREPs (Regional Directorates of Economy and Planning). The Governorates will ensure the coordination, monitoring, and evaluation of the Action Plan at the regional level through their consultation frameworks, in particular the Regional Consultation Frameworks (CCR), for which the Regional Directorates of the Economy and Planning will ensure the reporting.

At the central level, the SNMig Steering Committee, in which the technical ministries, CSOs and the private sector are represented, will be responsible for evaluating the implementation of the various programmes that fall within their competence and for guiding actions in this area.



3. Sources

The information in this factsheet was collected in spring 2020 and updated in March 2021. It is based on authoritative sources (documents from governments, international organisations, UN agencies, international NGOs, etc.). The information has been validated by the responsible authorities.

- <https://www.oecd-ilibrary.org/docserver/9789264275003-fr.pdf?expires=1589904372&id=id&ac-cname=guest&checksum=92613195FAB7FB63219BA4160734314A>
- <https://www.un.org/en/conf/migration/assets/pdf/GCM-Statements/burkinafaso.pdf>
- https://publications.iom.int/fr/system/files/pdf/mp_burkina_faso_fr.pdf
- <https://www.shareweb.ch/site/Migration/Network%20Activities/F2F%20Benin%20Documents/Benin%20atelier%20MD%20-%20session%206%20-%20Pr%C3%A9sentation%20Burkina.pdf>



COUNTRY FACTSHEET¹

CABO VERDE

“MIGRATION AND DEVELOPMENT” POLICY AND STRATEGY



1. Development of the “Migration and Development” Policy and Strategy²

1.1 How is migration taken into account in development policies?

The third **Growth and Poverty Reduction Strategy Paper (DSCR III)** for 2012–2016 was adopted in April 2013. It is aligned with the long-term development vision, which aims to make Cabo Verde an emerging economy by taking advantage of its geo-strategic position.

The **National Immigration Strategy** adopted in 2012 is in line with the general guidelines of the DSCR III.

1.2 What is your policy or vision of the link between migration and development?

1. Relations with the diaspora and measures to support diaspora engagement for development

The phenomenon of migration is structural in the demography and economy of Cabo Verde (about 1 million Cabo Verdeans worldwide). In 2019, remittances represented 10% of the GDP and **13% in 2020**.

- 1 The following six countries were the subject of a factsheet on Migration and Development policies and strategies: Burkina Faso, Cabo Verde, Côte d'Ivoire, Ghana, Morocco, and Togo. They were selected because they have recently developed and implemented a policy or strategy related to Migration and Development. If the country has not developed a policy or strategy as such, it has however developed a first framework to work on a future strategy or policy.
- 2 A strategy is more concrete and precise than a policy in that it identifies specific means of action and measures and sets objectives and targets. It can be the sectoral adaptation of a general public policy and is also time-bound.



Within the framework of the **Law no. 2016/2021**, the Government of Cabo Verde put in place **policies and projects specifically aimed at the Cabo Verdean diaspora**:

- Cabo Verde grants **dual citizenship and automatic voting rights** to all Cabo Verdeans, regardless of place of residence or birth.
- Cabo Verdeans abroad enjoy advantages designed to promote **foreign investment**. They also benefit from specific tax advantages in case of return.
- **The Cabo Verde Cultural Centre was inaugurated in Portugal in 2019.**
- **A consular portal**, created in 2020, aims to aggregate, in a digitised manner, the information and services provided by the Directorate General of Consular and Community Affairs of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Communities and by Cabo Verde’s diplomatic and consular posts abroad. This portal is intended to be a single point of contact, allowing the provision of a **wide range of online services** for Cabo Verdeans in the diaspora worldwide.
- **A one-stop shop created in 2019** brings together all **services useful to the Cabo Verdean diaspora** (finance, public administration, and customs).
- **Projects aimed at the participation of skilled migrants in the development of Cabo Verde** have been set up, including the DIAS (Diáspora para o Desenvolvimento de Cabo Verde) programme, which provides for the temporary return of skilled nationals to participate in development projects in the country.

2. Migration and development activities in the framework of bilateral agreements

The **2007 Cooperation Agreement on Immigration between Spain and Cabo Verde** provides for the following actions:

- Providing technical assistance to improve remittance services;
- Promoting the potential of remittances for development;
- Supporting the engagement of the diaspora in the economic and social development of the country.

The **2008 Agreement between France and Cabo Verde** on the concerted management of migration flows and solidarity-based development has similar objectives:

- Reducing the cost of remittances;
- Promoting productive investment;
- Mobilising the skills of highly qualified members of the diaspora;
- Supporting local development projects and youth initiatives.

1.3 What is your “Migration and Development” strategy?

In addition to being a country of emigration, Cabo Verde has also become a country of immigration in recent years. For this reason, there are two strategies:

1. **The National Immigration Strategy (ENI) adopted in 2012**
2. **The National Emigration Strategy for Development (ENED) adopted in November 2013**

1. National Immigration Strategy (ENI) adopted in 2012

The National Immigration Policy (PNI) is the reference framework for all services, initiatives and interventions related to immigration management in Cabo Verde. It aims primarily to “adjust immigration flows in quantitative and qualitative terms to the needs of the labour market, taking due account of Cabo Verde’s vulnerabilities and specificities, the potential of the national labour force, the housing capacity offered by employers and the lack of resources to finance immigrant integration policies.”

The subsequently adopted National Immigration Strategy (ENI) applies the PNI in 6 intervention areas and/or pillars:

1. Migration flows;
2. Data and research;
3. Dialogue, solidarity, and partnership;
4. Investment and economic activity;
5. Integration of immigrants;
6. Coherence of migration policies (immigration and emigration).

2. National Emigration Strategy for Development (ENED) adopted in November 2013

The National Emigration for Development Strategy aims to **optimise the positive relationship between emigration and the socio-economic development of the country of origin**. In particular, the strategy aims to facilitate and attract remittances and promote solidarity, encourage investment in Cabo Verde, international trade and the property market for the diaspora, mobilise the skills of the diaspora, and support return and reintegration.

The range of measures included in the National Strategy on Migration for Development includes:

- **Improving knowledge of the diaspora**, notably through the creation of a Migration Observatory and a survey of nationals living abroad and a mapping of diaspora associations;
- **The strengthening of relations between members of the Cabo Verdean diaspora and their country of origin**, including the creation of cultural events, the dissemination of information among nationals abroad, the promotion of dialogue, consultation of members of the diaspora and support for the network of diaspora associations;
- **Studying the mechanisms and impact of remittances and reducing their cost;**
- **Promotion of diaspora investments;**
- **Mapping and mobilisation of Cabo Verdean skills abroad**, including through temporary return programmes.

1.4 Which stakeholders and institutions are in charge of developing the “Migration and Development” strategy?

Authorities in charge of developing the National Immigration Strategy:

- The Ministry of Internal Administration is in charge of immigration management and border management;
- The Directorate General of Immigration (DGI), within the Ministry of Family and Social Inclusion, is in charge of the coordination, monitoring, regulation and evaluation of immigration policies and public policies with implications on the entry, stay, integration and exit of foreigners and immigrants in Cabo Verde.

Authorities in charge of the elaboration of the National Strategy of Emigration for Development:

- The Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Communities and Defence is in charge of the general protection of nationals abroad, relations with the diaspora and assistance to migrants and returnees.
- A **National Committee on Emigration and Development (CONED), created in 2013**, aims to promote information exchange between governmental and non-governmental actors.



2. Monitoring and implementation: “Migration and Development” strategy

2.1 Which tools and mechanisms are in place for monitoring and implementing the “Migration and Development” strategy?

1. The National Immigration Strategy (ENI) led to an Action Plan 2013–2016.

This Action Plan aims to provide the relevant actors (public, private, and civil society) with a common reference framework for immigration management for the period 2013–2016.

The Action Plan is organised around **6 pillars** which reflect the 6 priorities of the National Immigration Strategy:

1. To improve the political, technical, and administrative conditions for a better control of the entry, stay, internal mobility and exit of foreigners;
2. To deepen the knowledge of the situation and immigration dynamics in Cabo Verde and its impact on Cabo Verde’s society and economy;
3. To promote/strengthen dialogue and partnerships with relevant countries, organisations, and stakeholders in order to fully understand and manage Cabo Verde’s vulnerabilities;

4. To improve the understanding and management of the links between foreign investment, immigration flows and Cabo Verde’s development;
5. To promote/strengthen mechanisms for the integration of immigrants;
6. To contribute to the coherence and progressive alignment of immigration and immigration policy.

The Action Plan proposes a **7th pillar, which aims to strengthen the technical, professional and leadership skills of the Cabo Verdean authorities.**

For the monitoring and evaluation of the implementation of this Action Plan, a table lists the major expected results, with objectively verifiable indicators (performance, results, and impact). Monitoring and evaluation mechanisms are identified at different levels (operational, technical, and political).

In the annex to the Action Plan, **tables organised around the 6 pillars of the strategy detail the activities to be carried out, the services concerned and the deadlines for completing the actions.**

There is a **local adaptation of this Action Plan:** the **Municipal Action Plan for the Integration of Immigrants (PAMII)**, which corresponds to the thematic pillar on the social integration of immigrants of the national immigration strategy.

Several municipalities have developed Municipal Plans for the Integration of Immigrants (PAMII), including Boa Vista, Praia, Sal and São Vicente, where the majority of the immigrant population is located.

In order to implement these Municipal Plans for the Integration of Immigrants, a **Manual of Procedures for Local Support to Immigrants** was developed. The general objective is to provide individuals and families with better information on rights and duties in order to promote their social inclusion and integration into the host community (access to nationality, education, health, work, social security, housing, etc.).

2. **The National Emigration Strategy for Development resulted in bi-annual Action Plans that include objectives, performance indicators, institutional responsibilities, resources and monitoring and evaluation mechanisms.**

2.2 Which stakeholders and institutions are in charge of monitoring and implementing the “Migration and Development” Strategy?

The authorities in charge of developing the National Immigration Strategy and the National Emigration Strategy for Development are the same as those who implement them.

Municipalities play an important role through the **Municipal Action Plans for the Integration of Immigrants.**



3. Sources

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COUNTRY FACTSHEET¹

CÔTE D'IVOIRE

“MIGRATION AND DEVELOPMENT” POLICY AND STRATEGY



1. Development of the “Migration and Development” Policy and Strategy²

1.1 How is migration taken into account in development policies?

The acknowledgement of the contribution of migration to the development of Côte d'Ivoire is reflected in the country's **development policy and strategic documents** such as:

- The Ivoirian Migration and Urbanisation Surveys (EIMU) in 1993;
- The Declaration of the National Population Policy in March 1997;
- The National Population Programme 2002–2006;
- The Poverty Reduction Strategy Paper (PRSP);
- The National Development Plans (NDP);
- The 2025 forward-looking vision.

The National Development Plan 2016–2020 has the overall objective of making Côte d'Ivoire an emerging economy. Without explicitly referring to migration, the implementation of the NDP contributes to addressing the root causes of migration by creating jobs, particularly for young people. It could also lead to promoting the contribution of immigrants and the Ivoirian diaspora to the country's development.

Côte d'Ivoire seeks to **develop a migration strategy that is consistent with development policies** and managed in the interests of migrants, the Ivoirian diaspora, the countries of origin and destination of migrant workers and Côte d'Ivoire.

- 1 The following six countries were the subject of a factsheet on Migration and Development policies and strategies: Burkina Faso, Cabo Verde, Côte d'Ivoire, Ghana, Morocco, and Togo. They were selected because they have recently developed and implemented a policy or strategy related to Migration and Development. If the country has not developed a policy or strategy as such, it has however developed a first framework to work on a future strategy or policy.
- 2 A strategy is more concrete and precise than a policy in that it identifies specific means of action and measures and sets objectives and targets. It can be the sectoral adaptation of a general public policy and is also time-bound.



1.2 What is your policy or vision of the link between migration and development?

The link between Migration and Development is organised around **two main pillars**:

1. Diaspora and development

The Ivoirian diaspora represents 5% of the country's total population. It is characterised by a varied level of education and encompasses all professional profiles.

Several interesting initiatives may be highlighted:

- There is a **website dedicated to the diaspora**: www.diasporacotedivoire.com;
- A **prize for excellence for the best Ivoirian in the diaspora** is awarded every year;
- The institutionalisation of the **Diaspora Forum** which is held every two years;
- **The organisation of various Diaspora for Growth (DFG) forums**, a forum dedicated to diaspora entrepreneurs;
- A project to **map the Ivoirian diaspora and facilitate the voluntary online registration of Ivoirians abroad**, developed with the support of IOM in 2018;
- Support granted by the Centre for the Promotion of Investments in Côte d'Ivoire (CEPICI) to members of the diaspora **to open businesses**;
- The appointment of a **diaspora representative** to the Economic and Social Council.

2. Immigration and Development, around the following two themes:

- Free movement and identification of immigrant populations (in line with the ECOWAS common approach to migration)
- Social cohesion and economic contribution of immigrants to the development of Côte d'Ivoire

1.3 What is your "Migration and Development" strategy?

Three strategic documents have been developed in the field of Migration and Development, but have not yet been validated.

1. The Migration and Development strategy of the Republic of Côte d'Ivoire was finalised in April 2017 and has not yet been validated.

This strategy, which aims to take account of migration through the human, social and economic contribution of migrants to national development, is a first step towards the implementation of a genuine migration policy for Côte d'Ivoire within a dynamic regional framework.

Six strategic priority areas guide the implementation of the strategy:

- Priority area 1: Mobilisation of resources and skills
- Priority area 2: Support to socio-economic reintegration
- Priority area 3: Institutionalisation of relations between the diaspora and the country of origin
- Priority area 4: Free movement and identification of immigrant populations
- Priority area 5: Social cohesion and economic contribution of immigrants to the development of Côte d'Ivoire
- **Cross-cutting priority area 6:** Establishment of a framework for consultation and coordination of migration between all stakeholders

The total budget for all the actions of the strategy to be implemented over 4 years is estimated at 47,615,000,000 FCFA (72.6 million euros).

2. Since 2014, Côte d'Ivoire has been working on a National Policy for the Management of the Ivoirian Diaspora (developed by the General Directorate of Ivoirians Abroad – DGIE) and has regularly organised Diaspora Forums (May 2015, May 2017, and July 2019).

These have acted as national platforms for consultation of the Ivoirian diaspora on its priorities and needs for the development of national policy. It is currently being validated by the Council of Ministers.

The National Policy for the Management of the Ivoirian Diaspora focuses on **4 major issues:**

- **Cultural and identity-related:** Maintaining and strengthening the sense of belonging and bond of Ivoirians living abroad (IRE) with Côte d'Ivoire
- **Political:** Unifying the Ivoirian diaspora around common values and encourage their participation in defining national policies
- **Economic and social:** Strengthening the contribution of the Ivoirian diaspora to the development of Côte d'Ivoire
- **International influence:** Strengthening the contribution of the Diaspora to the international reputation of Côte d'Ivoire

Four strategic pillars have been identified:

- Governance
- Enhancement of the human and economic capital of IREs
- Improvement of the civic and citizen participation of IREs
- Improvement of the living conditions of IREs

3. Thirdly, the Strategy for the Mobilisation of Ivoirians Abroad was finalised in August 2019 as part of the "South-South Cooperation on Migration" Action, co-financed by the EU and the BMZ.

This Strategy for the Mobilisation of Ivoirians Abroad aims to implement the national policy for the management of the Ivoirian diaspora for the period 2019 to 2021. Its objective is to optimise the mobilisation of technical, financial, and human resources of IREs for the benefit of the national development of Côte d'Ivoire.

This strategy is structured around four priority areas, which are aligned with those of the **National Policy for the Management of the Ivoirian Diaspora**:

- Priority area 1: Migration governance and mechanisms for dialogue and civic participation
- Priority area 2: Promotion of economic and human capital: harnessing the contributions of the IREs to national development
- Priority area 3: Social capital, local development; improvement of civic participation of IREs
- Priority area 4: Improvement of the living conditions of IREs

1.4 Which stakeholders and institutions are in charge of developing the “Migration and Development” strategy?

1. The actors who contributed to the elaboration of the Migration and Development Strategy are the following:

- The Ministry of African Integration and Ivoirians Living Abroad (MIAIE)
- The Ministry of State, Ministry of the Interior and Security (MEMIS)
- The Ministry of Planning and Development (MPD)
- The Ministry of Employment and Social Protection (MEPS)
- The Ministry of Economy and Finance (MEF)
- The Ministry of Communication, Digital Economy and Post (MCENP)
- The Ministry for the Promotion of Youth, Youth Employment and Civic Service (MPJEJSC)
- The National Institute of Statistics (INS)
- The National Social Security Fund (CNPS)
- The Chamber of Commerce and Industry of Côte d’Ivoire (CCI-CI)
- The Centre for the Promotion of Investments in Côte d’Ivoire (CEPICI)
- The Ministry of National Education, Technical Education and Vocational Training (MENETFP)
- The NGO “Diaspora ECOWAS”, representing associations of ECOWAS nationals
- The West African Civil Society Forum (WACSOF Côte d’Ivoire)
- The Convention of Ivoirian Civil Society (CSCI)
- The General Coordination of Ivoirians in the Diaspora (COGID)
- The Federation of Associations of the Ivoirian Diaspora (FADIV)

2. As part of the **Strategy for the Mobilisation of Ivoirians Living Abroad**, several consultations were held with all stakeholders through participatory workshops, targeted interviews and questionnaires. They resulted in several recommendations, including:

- Advocacy for the reduction of remittance costs;
- Facilitation of the return of members of the diaspora;
- Improved data collection on Ivoirians abroad;
- Strengthening the involvement of communities in the management of diaspora issues;
- Organisation of annual meetings by embassies abroad with the Ivoirian diaspora;
- Establishment of mechanisms to facilitate investments by IREs;
- Support programmes for local authorities to mobilise the diaspora for these areas.



2. Monitoring and implementation: “Migration and Development” strategy

2.1 Which tools and mechanisms are in place for monitoring and implementing the “Migration and Development” strategy?

1. Within the framework of the **Migration and Development strategy**, the **Action Plan 2017–2020** is the main tool for steering the implementation. Six strategic priorities were identified, along with 18 actions and budgeted activities to achieve the strategy’s objectives.

Cross-cutting or sectoral projects support the implementation of the strategy.

2. Concerning the **National Policy for the Management of the Ivoirian Diaspora**, a **Three-Year Operational Plan** for the implementation of the policy will be put in place as well as mechanisms for monitoring and evaluating the policy.
3. **The implementation of the Strategy for the Mobilisation of Ivoirians Abroad will be supported by an Action Plan.** This Action Plan details the strategic priorities, the expected results, the activities to be carried out, the stakeholders, the performance indicators, and the envisaged timelines.

2.2 Which stakeholders and institutions are in charge of monitoring and implementing the “Migration and Development” Strategy?

The issue of **coordination is central** to the implementation of the strategy. It is important to have an effective institutional mechanism to drive and operationalise the strategy.

The overarching coordination scheme provides for three levels of authority and responsibility:

- **Strategic management** (guidance on strategy and decisions). An inter-ministerial committee exists, chaired by the Prime Minister with the heads of the ministerial departments involved in migration management in Côte d’Ivoire as members. The role of the inter-ministerial committee is to oversee and approve the general direction of the governance of the strategy, validating the annual review of the implementation of the strategy and approving the overall and annual operational programming.
- **Executive coordination** is ensured by a committee that acts as the executive secretariat for the strategy. The executive coordination is ensured by a tripartite body made up of representatives of the administration, civil society, and technical and financial partners.
- **The sectoral/operational groups at technical level** ensure the effective implementation of the strategy.



3. Sources

The information in this factsheet was collected in spring 2020 and updated in March 2021. It is based on authoritative sources (documents from governments, international organisations, UN agencies, international NGOs, etc.). The information has been validated by the responsible authorities.

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COUNTRY FACTSHEET¹

GHANA

“MIGRATION AND DEVELOPMENT” POLICY AND STRATEGY



1. Development of the “Migration and Development” Policy and Strategy²

1.1 How is migration taken into account in development policies?

Ghana’s overall development objective, as set out in the **Ghana Shared Growth and Development Agenda (GSGDA I & II)**, is to achieve an increase in average income, which requires a **strong and sustainable relationship between the state and its diaspora**.

There is a **National Migration Policy and Action Plan adopted in April 2016** which cover migration in all its aspects:

- Irregular migration, human trafficking, migrant smuggling, labour migration, brain drain and brain gain, diaspora engagement, remittances, return, readmission and reintegration of Ghanaian migrants, border management and refugee issues;
- It also covers the important links between migration and climate change, health, trade, tourism, education, and gender.

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2 A strategy is more concrete and precise than a policy in that it identifies specific means of action and measures and sets objectives and targets. It can be the sectoral adaptation of a general public policy and is also time-bound.



1.2 What is your policy or vision of the link between migration and development?

The National Migration Policy includes a specific diaspora policy: **the Diaspora Engagement Policy**.

The diaspora is at the centre of the migration and development nexus:

1. Channel diaspora remittances to encourage entrepreneurship and, where possible, partner with diaspora networks abroad and in their country of origin.
2. Role of the diaspora for innovation in priority sectors and filling knowledge and skills gaps.
3. The government, through missions abroad and in collaboration with local and international institutions and stakeholders, expands programmes and initiatives aimed at ensuring the rights and social protection of the diaspora.

The 2019 “Year of Return” was a year-long marketing campaign that included a series of cultural and social events that targeted African diasporas and African Americans wishing to experience the continent as tourists or returning migrants: <https://www.yearofreturn.com>.

1.3 What is your “Migration and Development” strategy?

The Diaspora Engagement Policy (DEP) aims to build the capacity of the diaspora to participate effectively and in a structured manner in Ghana’s development. It was finalised in June 2019.

This policy aims to facilitate a mutually beneficial relationship between Ghana and its **diaspora, understood in the broadest sense** (Ghanaians who have emigrated and reside out of Ghana, second and third generation Ghanaians, African Americans and people of African descent who have historical and cultural ties to Ghana, younger generations living abroad).

There are three main categories of diaspora engagement programmes:

1. Capacity building programmes

1.1 Promotion of symbolic nation-building through conferences and cultural programmes to strengthen the relationship of emigrants with their country of origin: e.g., Emancipation Day and the Pan-African Festival of Arts and Culture (PANAFEST)

1.2 Establishment of consular and advisory bodies, transnational networks, and ministerial-level agencies: establishment of the Diaspora Affairs Bureau in 2014

2. **Legal instruments that aim at extending the rights of diaspora members** (encouraging dual citizenship, portability of social rights, participation in national elections for diaspora members abroad, access to social protection for diaspora)
3. **Programmes to encourage members of the diaspora to transfer their skills, investments and remittances to their home country** (collaboration between the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Regional Integration, the Bank of Ghana and other financial institutions to facilitate low-cost remittances, encourage Ghanaians abroad to invest their resources in relevant sectors of the country and facilitate the establishment of remittance institutions by the Ghanaian diaspora to reduce the cost of remittances to Ghana)

1.4 Which stakeholders and institutions are in charge of developing the “Migration and Development” strategy?

The Diaspora Unit, established in 2012, became the **Diaspora Affairs Bureau in 2014**, based in the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Regional Integration. However, there is no formal framework for the Bureau to fulfil its mandate of engaging Ghanaian nationals and members of the diaspora living abroad in Ghana’s development.

The Diaspora Affairs Unit within the Office of the President was established in February 2017.

These two structures (the Diaspora Affairs Bureau and the Diaspora Relations Unit) set up **working groups** with representatives from relevant ministries, departments, and agencies, including the private sector and development partners, to **review the draft policy from its inception to its conclusion**.

The development of the Diaspora Engagement Policy involved a **collaborative and consultative process**:

- National consultations and workshops with stakeholders in three areas (Accra, Sunyani, and Tamale);
- Consultation meetings to listen to the diaspora in order to gather the views of Ghanaians in their destination countries — Nigeria, Canada, UK, and Germany (exchange of best practices);
- The African American community of Ghana was also involved;
- Ghanaian missions abroad have captured the views of some Ghanaians in their countries of residence.

The Diaspora Relations Unit in the Office of the President took advantage of the **2nd Ghana Diaspora Celebration and Homecoming Summit** to present its **draft Diaspora Engagement Policy in July 2019**.



2. Monitoring and implementation: “Migration and Development” strategy

2.1 Which tools and mechanisms are in place for monitoring and implementing the “Migration and Development” strategy?

There is an **Action Plan** with policy objectives and implementation strategies for each component and sub-component:

1. Capacity building
2. Legal instruments and programmes that extend diaspora rights
3. Programmes to encourage diaspora members to transfer their skills, investments, and remittances to their country of origin
4. Diaspora, tourism, and cultural heritage
5. Return, readmission, and reintegration
6. African American Diaspora
7. Second and third generations, and youth in the diaspora
8. Diaspora data, research, and information systems

Resources:

- The Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Regional Integration integrates the resource requirements for the implementation of the Diaspora Engagement Policy (DEP) into its **annual budget proposals to the Executive** for consideration and approval. This ensures that the financial resources required for the implementation of the policy are integrated into the national budget allocations of ministries, departments and agencies operating in the country.
- The Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Regional Integration develops a mechanism and engages in a process to identify associations within and outside of Ghana, and engages them to **mobilise resources for the implementation of the policy.**
- There is a collaboration between the **public and private sectors** in Ghana to mobilise resources for the implementation of the policy.
- Individuals in Ghana and abroad can contribute voluntarily to the implementation of the policy, including through the **establishment of diaspora–homeland businesses.**

Monitoring and evaluation of policy implementation (Kwankye):

Several indicators for monitoring and evaluating the policy have been put in place: number of Ghanaians residing abroad who invest in Ghana, annual flow of remittances from the Ghanaian diaspora to Ghana, participation of the Ghanaian diaspora in the country’s political administration, number of entrepreneurial partnerships between the Ghanaian diaspora and their counterparts residing in Ghana, etc.

The Centre for Migration Studies will also be involved in evaluating the implementation of the policy, in collaboration with other relevant institutions and stakeholders.

2.2 Which stakeholders and institutions are in charge of monitoring and implementing the “Migration and Development” Strategy?

The **Diaspora Engagement Policy (DEP)** is included in the **National Migration Policy (NMP)**.

A **National Migration Commission** is to be established to implement the **National Migration Policy**. This Commission will work in collaboration with all relevant organisations from the public and private sectors and civil society.

It is envisaged that the **Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Regional Integration, through the Office of Diaspora Affairs, will coordinate the implementation of the Diaspora Engagement Policy**, in collaboration with the National Migration Commission and all relevant ministries, departments and agencies working in the field of migration and diaspora relations:

- Ghana’s Missions Abroad
- Ministry of Finance
- Bank of Ghana
- Ministry of Home Affairs
- Ghana Immigration Service
- Ministry of Justice and Attorney General’s Office
- Ministry of Communications
- Ministry of Trade and Industry
- Ghana Statistical Service
- National Development Planning Commission
- Customs, Excise and Preventive Service
- National Population Council
- Ghana Police Service
- Ministry of Tourism and Creative Arts

Local governance: the role of Accra

Migration policy is largely developed at national level. However, the 2016 National Migration Policy provides for the **integration and decentralisation of migration-related issues to the local level**. Indeed, in developing the 2016 National Migration Policy, the national government undertook extensive consultations with decentralised bodies. However, despite some progress, decentralisation has not yet been fully realised, particularly with the **Metropolitan, Municipal and District Assemblies (MMDAs)**.

It should be noted that the **Accra Metropolitan Assembly (AMA)** is currently reviewing its Medium-Term Development Plan (2018–2021) to ensure that migration issues are prioritised.



3. Sources

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COUNTRY FACTSHEET¹

MOROCCO

“MIGRATION AND DEVELOPMENT” POLICY AND STRATEGY



1. Development of the “Migration and Development” Policy and Strategy²

1.1 How is migration taken into account in development policies?

The **Advanced Regionalisation Policy implemented in 2015** set as its primary objective to capitalise on the comparative advantages of the territories in order to build a development strategy **adapted to local realities**. The territorial nature of the Moroccan regions also applies transnationally, and Moroccan migrants are thus agents of local development through their knowledge, their role in strengthening local capacities, the creation of income-generating activities and their remittances.

1.2 What is your policy or vision of the link between migration and development?

Several strategies emphasise the link between migration and development:

- **The 2014 National Immigration and Asylum Strategy (SNIA)** aims to “ensure better integration of immigrants and better management of migration flows within the framework of a coherent, comprehensive, humanist and responsible policy”. Under the “International Cooperation and Partnerships” programme, one of the specific objectives is to “promote co-development”.

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- **The National Strategy for Moroccans Residing Abroad (SNMRE)** aims to “strengthen and stimulate the links between Morocco and its community established abroad.”
- The National Employment Strategy (NES) 2015–2025
- The Strategic Vision of the Reform (VSF) 2015–30 on education

1.3 What is your “Migration and Development” strategy?

Morocco does not have a “Migration and Development” strategy as such.

However, the nexus between migration and development is managed in Morocco through a **multidisciplinary approach**, through **national programmes** designed by the Moroccan government to involve Moroccans living abroad (MRE) in the national effort to stimulate the economy. These programmes generally have a twofold objective: **1) to encourage MREs to participate in the overall national economic development process** by facilitating their economic integration in their country of origin, through measures to simplify administrative procedures, business creation and investments (creation of a one-stop shop dedicated to MREs, speeding up administrative procedures, tax incentives, reduction in the cost of transferring funds, etc.); **2) Give MREs the opportunity to share expertise, know-how and experience** which they have accumulated in their respective fields of activity in the host countries **with their country of origin**. This is done through specific research, networking and mobilisation programmes for Moroccan expatriates, following the example of the **FINCOME programme**, which aims to strengthen the social and economic integration of migrants settled on Moroccan territory, following the two exceptional regularisation operations (carried out by the Moroccan authorities under His Majesty King Mohamed VI), to enable them to participate and enrich the Moroccan society economically and culturally.

1.4 Which stakeholders and institutions are in charge of developing the “Migration and Development” strategy?

The governmental stakeholders are:

- The Ministry of the Interior
- **The Ministry of Foreign Affairs, African Cooperation and Moroccans Residing Abroad**
- The Ministry of Labour and Professional Insertion
- The Ministry of Economy, Finance and Administrative Reform
- Ministry of Agriculture, Maritime Fishing, Rural Development and Water and Forests
- The Ministry of Industry, Trade, Green and Digital Economy
- The Ministry of Equipment, Transport, Logistics and Water
- The Ministry of Culture, Youth and Sports
- The Ministry of National Education, Professional Training, Higher Education and Scientific Research
- The Ministry of Tourism, Handicrafts, Air Transport and Social Economy
- The Ministry of Energy, Mines and the Environment

- The Ministry of Solidarity, Social Development, Equality and the Family
- **The Delegate Ministry in charge of Moroccans living abroad**
- The High Commission for Planning
- **The Hassan II Foundation for Moroccans Residing Abroad**
- **The Council of the Moroccan Community Abroad**

The regional stakeholders are:

- The Regional Development Agencies
- The Regional Investment Centres
- The External Services of the Economic Departments in the Wilayas and provinces

The economic stakeholders are the following

- The General Confederation of Moroccan Enterprises
- Business associations
- Trade unions and workers' unions

Researchers, think-tanks, civil society representatives and non-governmental stakeholders are also active on the issue of migration.



2. Monitoring and implementation: “Migration and Development” strategy

2.1 Which tools and mechanisms are in place for monitoring and implementing the “Migration and Development” strategy?

The guidelines and decisions taken by Morocco (based on High Royal Instructions as part of the move to make the relationship between migration and development operational) are generally **coordinated by the initiating or participating departments, which ensure their implementation by means of orders or circulars.**

The Ministerial Commission in charge of MREs and Migration Affairs remains a privileged space for consultation, debate and decision on issues concerning MREs and migration affairs. This Commission meets regularly, chaired by the Head of Government, to **follow up on the implementation of its recommendations**, particularly those relating to the transit operation for MREs returning to Morocco during the summer period (**Operation Marhaba**).

2.2 Which stakeholders and institutions are in charge of monitoring and implementing the "Migration and Development" Strategy?

All **government departments that are members of the Ministerial Commission in charge of MREs** are directly involved in the follow-up of decisions and guidelines designed to promote the relationship between migration and development.

Representatives of the **central authority and the elected local representatives** ensure their implementation at local level.



3. Sources

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COUNTRY FACTSHEET¹

TOGO

“MIGRATION AND DEVELOPMENT” POLICY AND STRATEGY



1. Development of the “Migration and Development” Policy and Strategy²

1.1 How is migration taken into account in development policies?

Several **institutional developments** demonstrate Togo’s wish to take migration into account in development policies:

- 2005: creation of the Directorate of Togolese Abroad
- 2006: comprehensive political agreement signed (strand 2 dedicated to the diaspora in the service of Togo’s development)
- 2008: creation of a “diaspora” programme at the initiative of the Togolese government, supported by the World Bank
- 2017: adoption of SCAPE (National Strategy for Accelerated Growth and Employment Promotion): the National Migration and Development Strategy is in line with the SCAPE’s objectives. SCAPE is based on the following strategic pillars: (I) Development of sectors with high growth potential; (II) Strengthening of economic infrastructure; (III) Development of human capital, social protection and employment; (IV) Strengthening of governance; (V) Promotion of participatory, balanced and sustainable development
- **2020: creation of the High Council of Togolese Abroad**

1 The following six countries were the subject of a factsheet on Migration and Development policies and strategies: Burkina Faso, Cabo Verde, Côte d’Ivoire, Ghana, Morocco, and Togo. They were selected because they have recently developed and implemented a policy or strategy related to Migration and Development. If the country has not developed a policy or strategy as such, it has however developed a first framework to work on a future strategy or policy.

2 A strategy is more concrete and precise than a policy in that it identifies specific means of action and measures and sets objectives and targets. It can be the sectoral adaptation of a general public policy and is also time-bound.



1.2 What is your policy or vision of the link between migration and development?

1. Importance of the diaspora:

- Establish a diaspora database to better understand its characteristics;
- Strengthen the political and institutional dialogue with the diaspora, such as the “national week” for second and third generation nationals where awards are presented to 7 personalities from the diaspora. The winners are congratulated by the President, which underlines the commitment of high-level State officials towards the diaspora;
- The Diaspora Days are an essential communication tool between Togo and its foreign nationals;
- Assistance for the return of Togolese nationals;
- Brain circulation (transfer of skills and technologies).

2. Remittances:

- Promoting bankability and financial education;
- Strengthening remittance governance through public/private/diaspora partnerships;
- Channelling remittances towards investment, entrepreneurship, and co-development.

1.3 What is your “Migration and Development” strategy?

It is the **National Migration and Development Strategy, which was finalised in December 2016.**

It focuses on **4 strategic orientations (SO):**

- I. Promotion of diaspora engagement for participation in nation building;
- II. Facilitation and mobilisation of remittances from the diaspora;
- III. Facilitation of migration and human mobility;
- IV. Promotion of the human and social dimension of migration.

The following specific objectives are derived from the strategic orientations:

SO1: Promotion of diaspora engagement for participation in nation building

- Improve knowledge about the diaspora;
- Strengthen trust between the state and the diaspora through specific actions for peace, national cohesion, and development;
- Improve communication with the diaspora;
- Promote the contributions of the diaspora to the development of the country.

SO2: Facilitation and mobilisation of remittances from the diaspora

- Promote banking and financial education;
- Promote remittance governance through public/private/diaspora partnerships;
- Direct migrant remittances towards investment and entrepreneurship.

S03: Facilitation of migration and human mobility

- Facilitate the sustainable return of Togolese expertise;
- Encourage the transfer of skills and technology;
- Promote bilateral and multilateral cooperation on migration and development.

S04: Promotion of the human and social dimension of migration.

- Protect migrants’ rights;
- Promote the social protection of migrants and the gender dimension of migration.

Expected results:

- The Togolese diaspora is committed to participating in nation-building;
- Mobilisation of diaspora funds, facilitation of remittances,
- Regular migration and mobility of the general population are facilitated;
- The human and social dimensions of migration are promoted.

1.4 Which stakeholders and institutions are in charge of developing the “Migration and Development” strategy?

In order to develop the **National Migration and Development Strategy**, a **coordination committee was established**, chaired by the Ministry of Planning, Development and Cooperation. The Ministry of Foreign Affairs was the vice-chair.

Since 2015, the Ministry of Foreign Affairs has been in charge of diaspora issues and has become the **Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Regional Integration and Togolese Abroad**. It is therefore responsible for the implementation of the national migration and development strategy.

The National Migration and Development Strategy generated **broad consensus**, which has enabled all stakeholders, including those from civil society and the diaspora, to take ownership and contribute to achieving its objectives. To this end, all policies contributing to the management of migration flows are analysed and, if necessary, revised, together with all stakeholders (government, civil society), to ensure a process which is as integrated and inclusive as possible.



2. Monitoring and implementation: “Migration and Development” strategy

2.1 Which tools and mechanisms are in place for monitoring and implementing the “Migration and Development” strategy?

The implementation of the strategy is based on the following:

- Strong political commitment;
- Institutional capacity building: this involves equipping and/or strengthening existing institutions to do the job, putting in place instruments (regulatory and legislative texts) related to migration, as well as appropriate equipment, financial means, and human resources;
- A stakeholder mapping: the stakeholders involved in the implementation must be listed, their commitment obtained, and their roles defined.

Establishment of a monitoring and evaluation framework (performance measurement framework and periodic review) that enables

- Monitoring the achievement of the results and final objectives of the strategy;
- Collection, processing, and dissemination of information to all stakeholders.

Establishment of an Action Plan (developed with the support of IOM Togo), revised annually, organised in a table format, and including the following elements:

- Outputs/activities
- Indicators
- Sources of verification
- Responsible institutions
- Involved institutions
- Time period
- Estimated budget

2.2 Which stakeholders and institutions are in charge of monitoring and implementing the “Migration and Development” Strategy?

The implementation of the strategy is led by the **Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Regional Integration and Togolese Abroad**, more specifically by the **Directorate of Togolese Abroad**. This Directorate is composed of the Division for the Protection of Persons and Goods and the Division for Diaspora Projects.

The **following stakeholders** are involved in the implementation of the migration and development strategy

- **The High Council of Togolese Abroad, created in 2020**, coordinates the activities of Togolese abroad;
- **Embassy focal points**;
- At the level of each sector, the **Focal Points at the ministries concerned by migration issues** are responsible for collecting information corresponding to the indicators of the Action Plan.



3. Sources

The information in this factsheet was collected in spring 2020 and updated in March 2021. It is based on authoritative sources (documents from governments, international organisations, UN agencies, international NGOs, etc.). The information has been validated by the responsible authorities.

- MIEUX Programme between the EU and the Republic of Togo
- <https://www.rabat-process.org/fr/activites/publications/recueil-pratiques-engagement-diaspora>