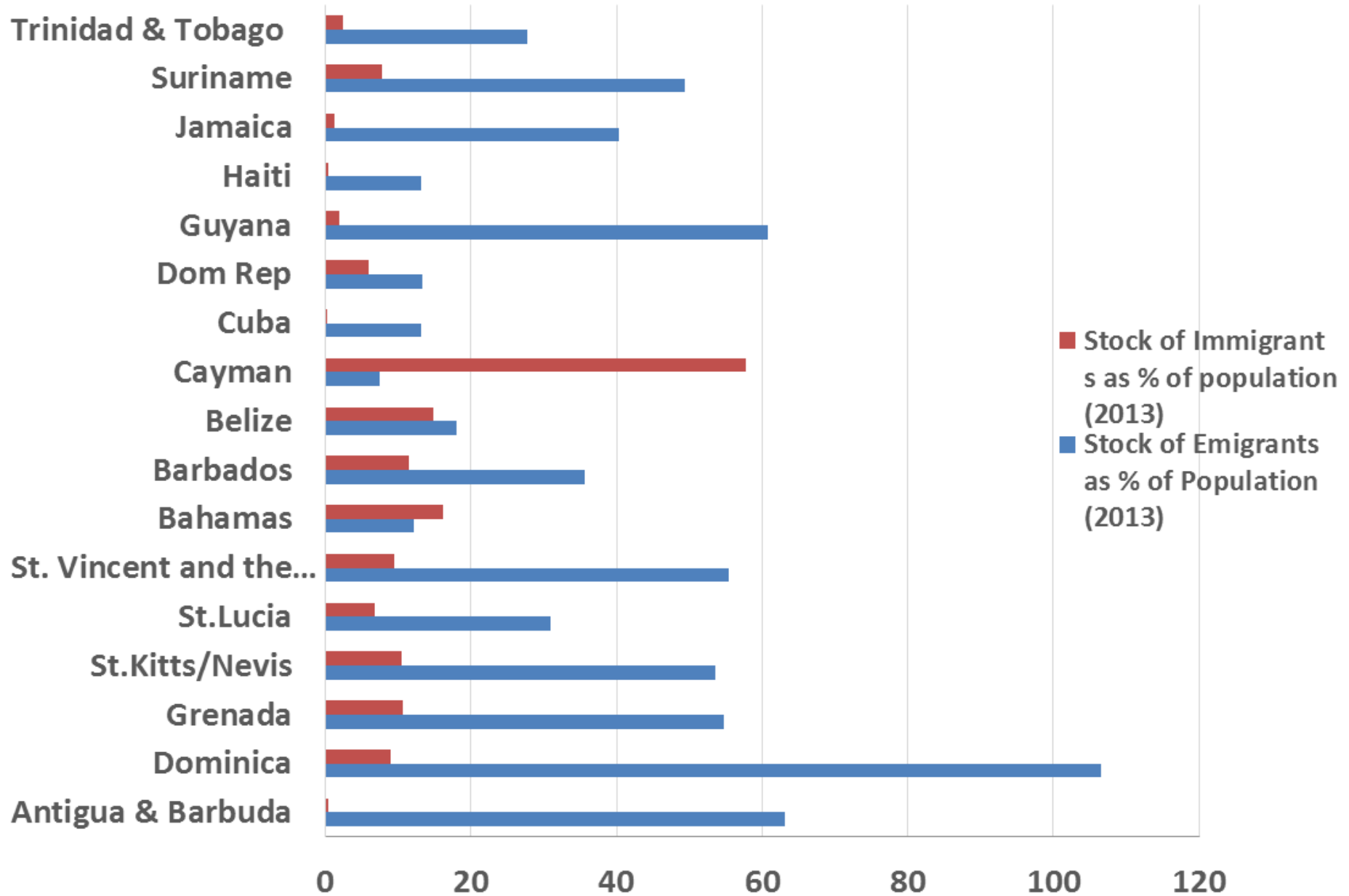


# **MIGRATION AND DIASPORA - KEY POINTS OF INTEREST IN THE CONTEXT OF CARIBBEAN MIGRATION AND DEVELOPMENT**

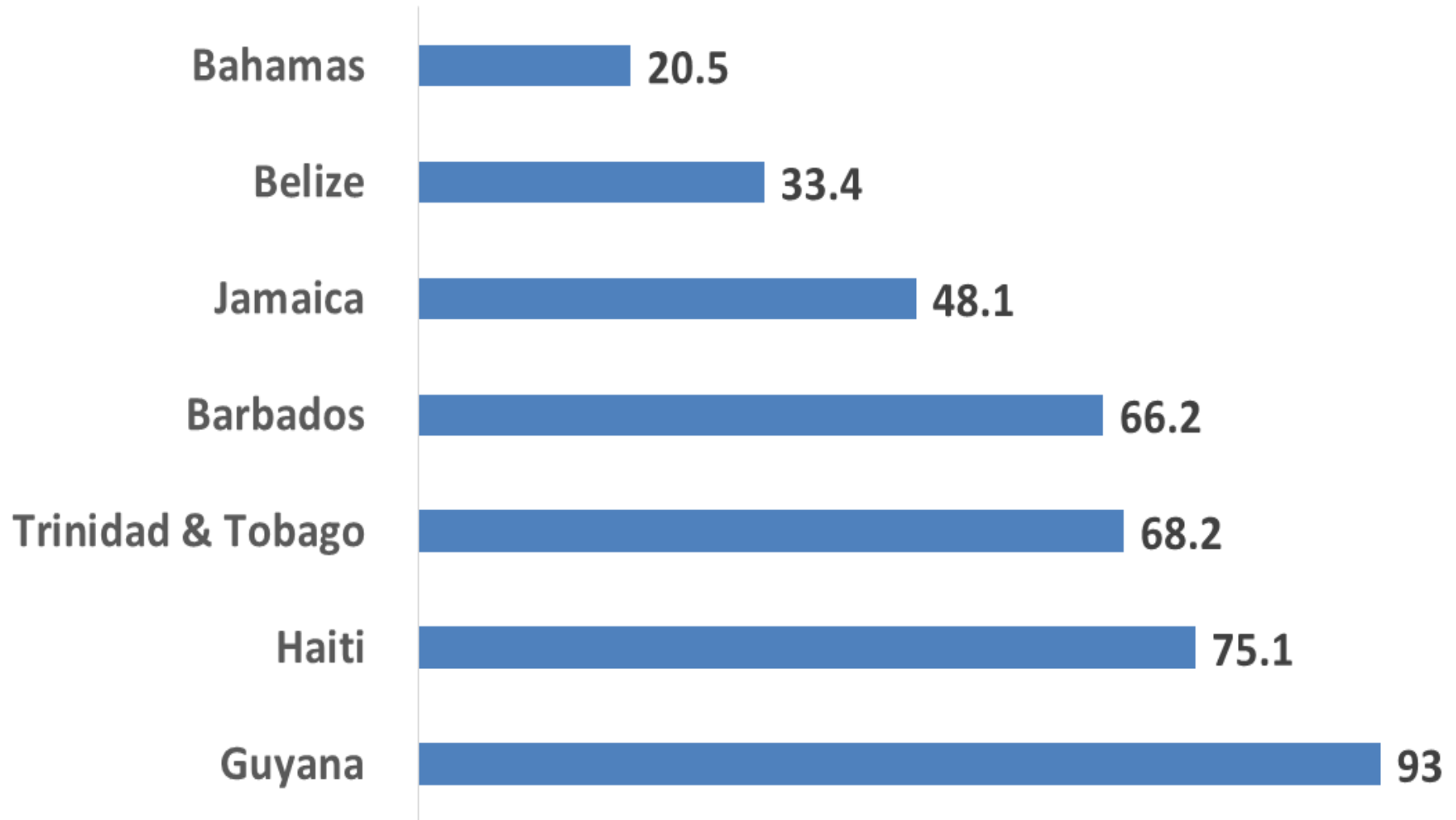
- **High emigration rates**
- **High rates of tertiary educated persons living abroad/in the Diaspora**
- **High levels of Remittances**
- **Short-term labour contracts – farms & hotels**
- **Return – voluntary and deported**

## Migrant Stocks as percentage of Population (2013)



Source: World Bank Migration and Remittances Factbook 2016

# Emigration of Tertiary-Educated in OECD Countries 2010/11 (*emigration rate % of total*)



# TERTIARY EDUCATED EMIGRANTS

## Implications for development

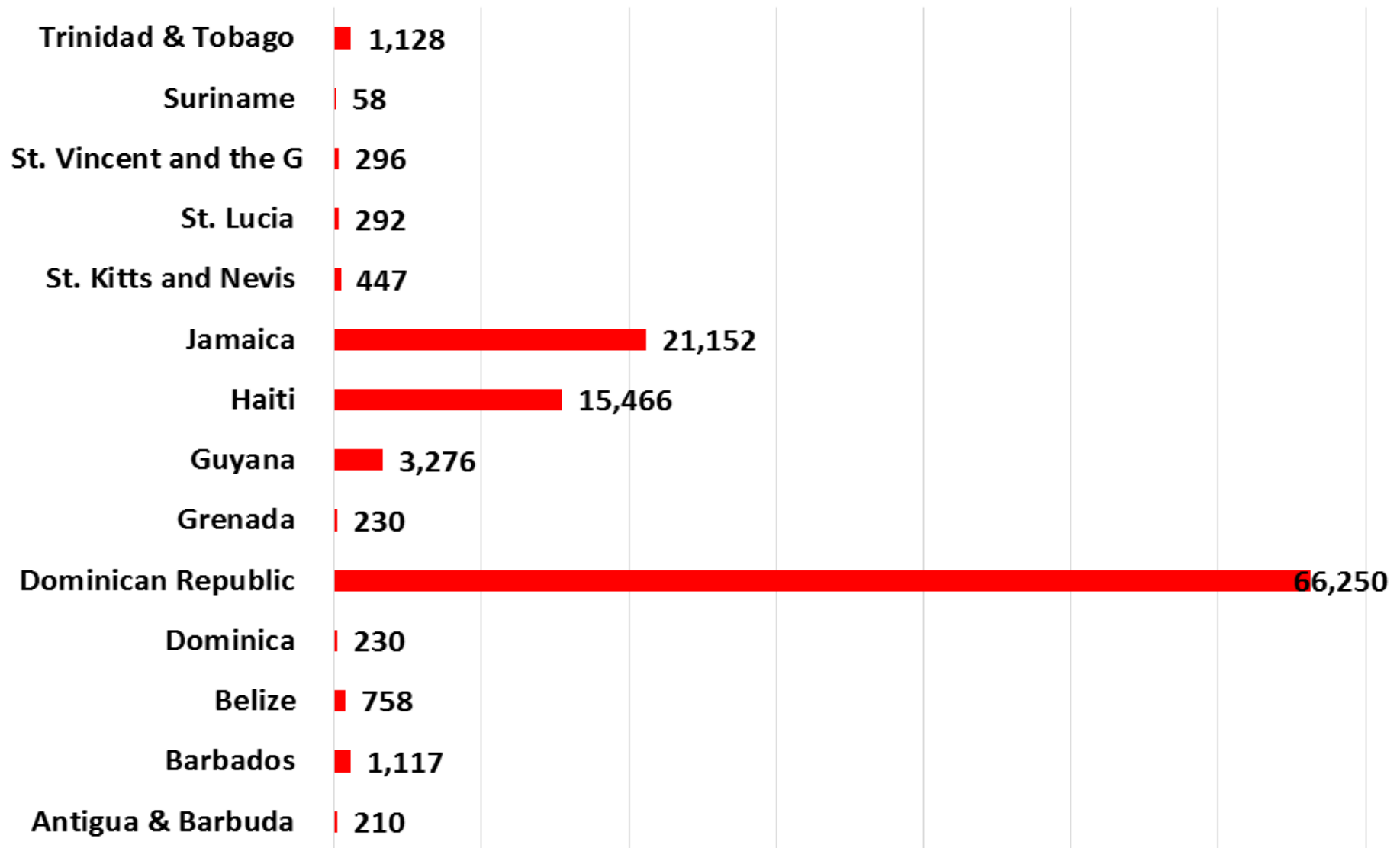
- ❑ Loss & potential loss of HIGHLY SKILLED LABOURFORCE which are necessary for economic growth and social development eg. high emigration of nurses/teachers/police.
- ❖ **Recommended** that the source countries address this through immigration or encourage return of nationals with opportunities to contribute to development
- ❖ **An educated Diaspora – provides the potential for strong development support to source countries**

# **DIASPORA - direct and indirect effects**

**Transnational social networks have implications for:**

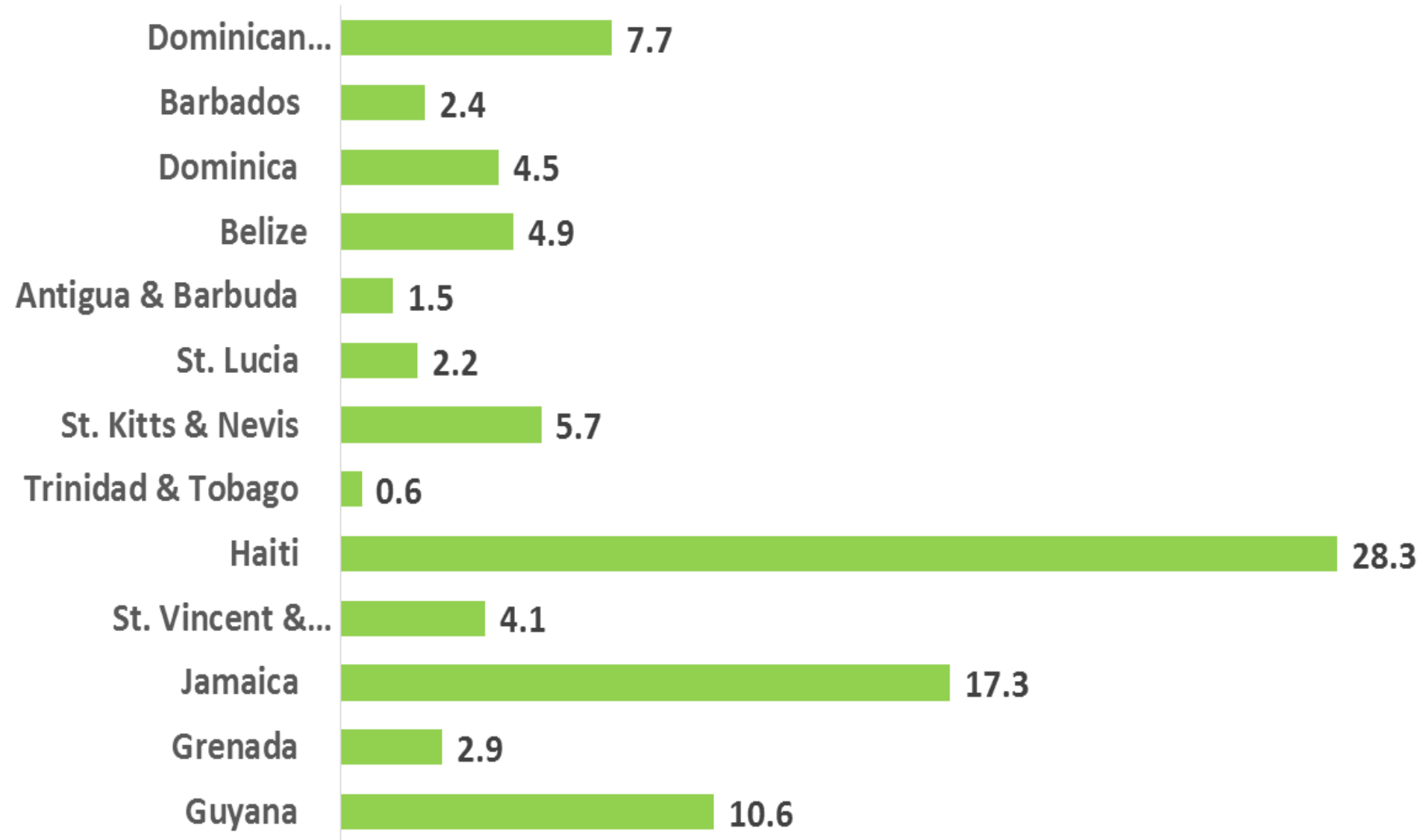
- **Knowledge transfer**
- **Investment**
- **Tourism**
- **Telecommunications**
- **Trade (goods & culture)**
- **Remittances**

# Total Remittances (2006-2015) USD millions



Source: World Bank Migration and Remittances Factbook 2016

## Remittances as % of GDP (2014)



Source: World Bank Migration and Remittances Factbook 2016

# REMITTANCES

- ❑ benefit nationally through GDP
- ❑ Source of foreign exchange - larger than FDI in many cases, eg. Jamaica, Guyana, Haiti
- ❑ contribute to developing the financing capacities of the financial system, particularly in banking sector
- ❑ support communities social welfare/education & health missions
- ❑ assist living standards & poverty reduction
- ❑ health and education support
- ❑ provide assistance at times of natural disasters



## **Caution –**

- ❑ In the Caribbean, cost of money transfers are generally high, a number of remittances companies.**
- ❑ Small developing economies tend to show remittance dependency and need to upgrade their human capital to insulate themselves from external turbulence.**

## **Recommendations**

- ❖ Policies to reduce cost of remittance transfers**
- ❖ Increase incentives to integrate Remittance Recipients into Formal System for promoting economic growth & create incentives to invest in human resources**

# SHORT STAY LABOUR MIGRATION

Bi-lateral programmes with economic benefits to workers and their families

- ❖ There is the need for improved **social protection in all the destination countries** through adequate health insurance cover in host country and national insurance payments to source country.

# INVOLUNTARY RETURN – DEPORTED MIGRANTS

## Need for improved management

- ❖ **Transparency of the reasons for deportation**
- ❖ **Health challenges** and protecting the rights of the migrant
- ❖ Challenges of **reintegration** into the country of birth . There is inadequate/no assistance from some sending countries, and a **general criminalization of deported persons.**

# Summary of recommendations

- Promote cooperation and partnerships to
  - **improve opportunities for positive impact of human resource retention/return, and the**
  - **protection of labour migrants on bilateral programs**
  
- Harmonize policies to reduce remittance transfer costs to
  - **optimize benefits of remittances to migrant families**
  - **increase integration of remittance transfers into the formal system to increase opportunities for sustaining economic and social projects**