PAVING THE WAY TO ACHIEVING **OBJECTIVE 19**
OF THE GLOBAL COMPACT FOR MIGRATION

FINAL REPORT
The opinions expressed in this publication are those of the authors and do not necessarily reflect the views of the International Organization for Migration (IOM). This publication has been issued without formal editing by IOM.
ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

This publication was made possible through the support provided by the Irish Government and internal IOM fund from the Migration Resource Allocation Committee (MIRAC). IOM and the Irish government are particularly grateful to the participants of the Global Diaspora Summit 2022 who provided an opportunity for a genuine discussion and exchange of best practices and lessons learned on empowering diaspora communities in both established and emerging areas of diaspora engagement.

IOM and the Irish government recognize the key role of governments paving the way to achieving Objective 19 of the Global Compact for Migration through the adoption of the outcome document A Future Agenda of Action for Global Diaspora Engagement (The Dublin Declaration) which includes a concise plan to support the strategic development of diaspora engagement at a global level. We also take the opportunity to thank Loksan Harley in charge of drafting this report and Roberto Cancel Comas, Senior Regional Labour Mobility and Human Development Specialist and Larisa Lara Guerrero, Transnational Communities and Digital Communications Officer at the IOM Headquarters in Geneva for providing inputs to this document. We also acknowledge the important contributions of the IOM GDS outreach team, the team of UNV Volunteers, Sophie Hart, and Verónica Uribe-Kessler. Finally, we acknowledge the design work of Florencia Zamorano.
# ACRONYMS AND ABBREVIATIONS

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Acronym</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>AU</td>
<td>African Union</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CD4D</td>
<td>Connecting Diaspora for Development</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>EU</td>
<td>European Union</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>EUDiF</td>
<td>European Union Global Diaspora Facility</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>GCM</td>
<td>Global Compact for Safe, Orderly and Regular Migration</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>GDPAL</td>
<td>Global Diaspora Policy Alliance</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>GFMD</td>
<td>Global Forum on Migration and Development</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>GIZ</td>
<td>Deutsche Gesellschaft für Internationale Zusammenarbeit</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ICMPD</td>
<td>International Centre for Migration Policy Development</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>IFAD</td>
<td>International Fund for Agricultural Development</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>IMRF</td>
<td>International Migration Review Forum</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>IOM</td>
<td>International Organization for Migration</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SACM</td>
<td>South American Conference on Migration</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SDG</td>
<td>Sustainable Development Goals</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>UN</td>
<td>United Nations</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>UNNM</td>
<td>United Nations Network on Migration</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>USAID</td>
<td>United States Agency for International Development</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Migrants and diasporas worldwide make significant contributions to all forms of sustainable development in their countries of origin and destination. Far outnumbering the 281 million international migrants in the world (IOM, 2022b), diasporas are increasingly recognized for their invaluable role in society due to their rich cultural contributions, diverse voices, and economic participation in the countries they live in and come from.

The Global Diaspora Summit, organized by the International Organization for Migration (IOM) and the Government of Ireland in Dublin in April 2022, represented a milestone in the high-level recognition of migrants and diasporas’ development contributions. The Summit built on the awareness achieved at the 2013 International Diaspora Ministerial Conference, the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, and – of particular pertinence – the 2018 Global Compact for Safe, Orderly and Regular Migration (GCM).

Indeed, it is this latter agreement – the first inter-governmental framework to manage international migration in a holistic and comprehensive manner – that committed States to the following (United Nations (UN), 2018):

**GCM Objective 19: Create conditions for migrants and diasporas to fully contribute to sustainable development in all countries.**

The landmark Global Diaspora Summit brought GCM Objective 19 to the forefront of global discussions. It advanced the understanding of migration and development linkages beyond remittances to embrace the multitude of economic, human, social and cultural capital contributions that diasporas – as transnational development agents – make to their countries of origin and destination.

This report aspires to capture the consensuses, conclusions, insights, and practices discussed at the Summit, as well as within the ongoing GCM review processes and the broader contemporary literature on diaspora engagement. It provides a snapshot of global progress towards GCM Objective 19, whilst furnishing reflections on how States can continue to build on progress to keep GCM Objective 19 firmly in sight.

---

1. This report uses the definition of diaspora per the IOM Glossary on Migration (2019): “Migrants or descendants of migrants whose identity and sense of belonging, either real or symbolic, have been shaped by their migration experience and background. They maintain links with their homelands, and to each other, based on a shared sense of history, identity, or mutual experiences in the destination country.”
**Key practices, actions and progress**

**Institutional and policy frameworks**

States have developed dedicated diaspora engagement policies and strategies, and mainstreamed diaspora considerations into migration, development and sectoral policies. States, often in partnership with international organizations, diaspora organizations and other stakeholders, have also conducted diaspora mappings and surveys to inform government action. Digital technologies, such as big data, are innovating research methodologies, opening up new possibilities for States and organizations to understand who their diasporas are, where they are, and what they are doing.

**Economic capital**

In addition to their work to foster migrant remittances, States have created and supported financial products and services that amplify or pool diaspora economic capital to channel them towards investments. These include diaspora bonds, diaspora investment funds, and other diaspora-focused financial products.

They have also provided technical and financial support to diaspora entrepreneurs wishing to launch businesses in their countries of origin. These include tax incentives, start-up equity and credit, informational and administrative support, and mentorship.

**Human capital**

States have encouraged diaspora talents to share their knowledge and skills – temporarily, virtually and permanently. They have developed programming to enable diaspora talents to return for short-term placements in their countries of origin and introduced tax incentives or other supports to encourage diasporas to return and settle permanently.

Digitalization, spurred on by the COVID-19 pandemic, has expedited the possibilities of “virtual return”, in which diasporas share skills and knowledge through virtual mentorship and collaborative projects. Challenges remain to ensure human capital transfer is demand driven, matching the supply of diaspora talents with the needs of specific sectors and localities.

**Social capital**

Some States have integrated diaspora communities into their concepts of the nation. In some regions, multiple citizenship legislation has liberalized, as have entry and residency restrictions for non-national diasporas. Some States, often swayed by diaspora advocacy and the potential of diasporas to strengthen soft power and diaspora diplomacy, have allowed diasporas to vote and access parliamentary representation.
At the same time, States have provided funding and organizational support to diaspora organizations, developing online portals and e-government services, as well as more proactively activating diplomatic missions to interface with overseas communities. As States, diaspora organizations and other stakeholders interact through digital platforms more than ever, new spaces are engaging later-generation diasporas, diaspora women, and traditionally marginalized diaspora segments.

No more is the value of diaspora social capital (like that of other capitals) spotlighted than in times of crisis. States have facilitated diaspora philanthropic giving, while further embedding diasporas in the humanitarian-development nexus.

**Cultural capital**

States are increasingly moving past considering diaspora cultural capital transfer as an afterthought to economic engagement. Recognition is growing not only of the manner that diasporas strengthen the cultural fabric in countries of residence, but also how cultural exchange serves as a powerful adhesive that binds diasporas to their countries of (ancestral) origin. Culture as the key to unlocking broader diaspora capital transfers has now firmly come to the fore.

In this context, States have supported programmes that promote their national cultures and languages amongst their diasporas, celebrate their diaspora’s achievements, and encourage diasporas to visit “home” and learn more about their roots.

Opportunities remain to further utilize digital spaces to enable diasporas to explore their cultural identities, while converting short-term programming into broader long-term engagement through alumni schemes and continued outreach.

**Dublin Declaration**

The Global Diaspora Summit culminated in the adoption of the Outcome Document, entitled A Future Agenda of Action for Global Diaspora Engagement (The Dublin Declaration).

The Dublin Declaration represented a landmark in galvanizing global action on diaspora engagement. It is the first such international declaration of its type designed to commit States to clear next steps, whilst also informing the broader GCM review processes.

The Dublin Declaration set out a vision to institutionalize and operationalize such diaspora capitals across policies, programmes, and partnerships in a coherent and consistent framework. It committed signatories to the following broad action areas (the full Outcome Document can be found in Annex 1):

- Facilitate the launch of the Global Diaspora Policy Alliance.
- Strengthen economic and financial empowerment and engagement of migrants and diasporas through whole-of-government and whole-of-society approaches.
- Institutionalize diaspora engagement in policy development.
- Strengthen and digitalize migration data collection.
- Recognize diasporas as partners in addressing societal and humanitarian challenges.
- Engage diasporas in reaching out to the families of missing migrants.
- Boost the capacities of diaspora leaders and organizations.
- Strengthen and digitalize diaspora networking and exchange of practices.
- Incentivize the active participation of different diaspora groups.
- Explore diaspora participation and representation in international platforms and organizations.
- Strengthen the protection of migrant and diaspora rights and access to services, combatting discrimination and strengthening consular services.
CHAPTER 1
INTRODUCTION

1.1 Background and context: Increasing global recognition of diaspora contributions to development

Migrants and diasporas worldwide make significant contributions to all forms of sustainable development in their countries of origin and destination. Far outnumbering the 281 million international migrants in the world (IOM, 2022b), diasporas are increasingly recognized for their invaluable role in society due to their rich cultural contributions, diverse voices, and economic participation in the countries they live in and come from.

The Global Diaspora Summit, organized by the International Organization for Migration (IOM) and the Government of Ireland in Dublin in April 2022, represented a milestone in the recognition of migrant and diaspora development contributions that builds on the following key global convenings and agreements.

*Initial high-level political awareness: The International Diaspora Ministerial Conference*

As the importance of engaging diasporas in development issues garnered increased awareness, IOM (2013) organized the first-ever International Diaspora Ministerial Conference in 2013, bringing together high-level government officials as well as representatives of academia, diaspora organizations, civil society, media, and private sector from around the world.

Critically, the Conference forged a degree of consensus regarding ways to engage, enable and empower diaspora communities, and promote them as development actors (IOM, 2013).

---

2. This report uses the definition of diaspora per the IOM Glossary on Migration (2019): “Migrants or descendants of migrants whose identity and sense of belonging, either real or symbolic, have been shaped by their migration experience and background. They maintain links with their homelands, and to each other, based on a shared sense of history, identity, or mutual experiences in the destination country”.
Recognition in global migration and development frameworks: The 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development and the Global Compact for Migration

Following the 2013 Conference, multilateral migration governance continued to evolve, with the intimate and multi-faceted linkages between migration and development eventually being enshrined in the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development and several of its Sustainable Development Goals in 2015 (United Nations (UN), 2015).

Of particular pertinence to this report, States then adopted the Global Compact for Safe, Orderly and Regular Migration (GCM) in 2018 – the first inter-governmentally negotiated agreement covering all dimensions of international migration (UN, 2018). The GCM, through its Objective 19, set the goal to “Create conditions for migrants and diasporas to fully contribute to sustainable development in all countries,” on which this report attempts to document progress (ibid).

At the same time, the GCM put in place processes for its follow-up, implementation and review, including an International Migration Review Forum (IMRF) to be organized every four years beginning in 2022 – a process that this report will also inform (UN, 2018).

**BOX 1**

**Global Compact for Migration Objective 19 action areas**

- Implementation of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development and the Addis Ababa Action Agenda
- Integration of migration into development planning and sectoral policies at local, national, regional and global levels
- Research on the impact of the non-financial contributions of migrants and diasporas by developing government structures at all levels
- Facilitation of their contributions to countries of origin
- Targeted support to facilitate diaspora investments and entrepreneurship
- Easily accessible information and guidance, including through digital platforms and especially in humanitarian emergencies
- Political participation and engagement in countries of origin
- Migration policies that optimize the benefits of diasporas
- Cooperation and partnerships to enable knowledge transfer

Source: UN, 2018.
The Global Diaspora Summit: Paving the way to achieving Objective 19

While many GCM objectives have received visibility through the Compact’s review process and other global initiatives, Objective 19, which focuses on the myriad developmental contributions of migrants and diasporas beyond remittances, has received less attention.

The Global Diaspora Summit filled this void. Following up on the precedent set by the International Diaspora Ministerial Conference, the Summit brought together over 700 participants from governments, diaspora organizations and other partners with the explicit purpose of taking stock of achievements and progress on Objective 19, while also informing the upcoming IMRF.

At the same time, the Summit delivered a multi-stakeholder collaborative vision for governments, diaspora organizations, the private sector and other stakeholders through meaningful and structured dialogue with diasporas, convening the highest political levels to seek ways to further enable, engage and empower transnational communities as agents for sustainable development.3

FIGURE 1

The road to Dublin: Key events in the recognition of migrants and diasporas as agents for sustainable development

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Event</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2013</td>
<td>• International Diaspora Ministerial Conference</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• UN High-Level Dialogue on International Migration and Development</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2015</td>
<td>• 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2018</td>
<td>• Global Compact for Migration</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2022</td>
<td>• Global Diaspora Summit</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• International Migration Review Forum</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>


3. This is in line with IOM’s “3E’s Strategy” to Enable, Engage and Empower Diaspora. More information on IOM’s 3Es Strategy (IOM, 2013).
1.2 About this report

This report captures the progress, recognition, discussions, and visions regarding contemporary diaspora engagement in the context of GCM Objective 19. It takes a multi-stakeholder approach, synthesizing the practices and views highlighted by all actors through the Summit, the GCM and Summit review mechanisms, and the growing body of diaspora engagement literature.

This report also serves as a Summit record. It is designed to inform all stakeholders working to mobilize diaspora communities as agents and accelerators of sustainable development, including governments, diaspora organizations, international organizations, and diaspora individuals.

FIGURE 2

Thematic sections of the Global Diaspora Summit Report

- **Policy and institutional frameworks**
  - Policies and institutions
  - Research

- **Economic capital**
  - Investment and trade
  - Entrepreneurship

- **Human capital**
  - Temporary and virtual knowledge transfer
  - Permanent return

- **Social capital**
  - Citizenship, rights and representation
  - Outreach, communications and network building
  - Philanthropy and humanitarianism

- **Cultural capital**
  - Ancestry and belonging
  - Cultural and language promotion

This report’s analysis (Chapter 2) is structured along five thematic sections (see Figure 2). Each of these provides a snapshot of the types of diaspora engagement practices\(^4\)\(^5\) that contribute to Objective 19. Each section is also coloured with a forward-looking analysis anchored in, and enriched with, the insights shared by Summit and Regional Consultation participants and survey respondents. The report closes (Chapter 3) with some of the key conclusions from the four Summit Technical Working Groups.

---

4. The word “practices” can refer to policies, programmes, and other initiatives implemented by any actor.

5. The practices identified in this report should be interpreted as examples that support the overall analysis. Their citation does not represent any form of endorsement on the part of IOM.
Methodology

This report is the fruit of a wide-ranging review encompassing available literature on diaspora engagement, as well as the Summit discussions, conclusions, and other outputs. More specifically, the report integrated insights from the following elements.

**Documentary review**

**i. Diaspora engagement research:** including the 185 items in the iDiaspora platform’s resources database, IOM’s Future of Diasporas report and Diaspora Mapping Toolkit (IOM, 2021a; IOM, 2022a), and broader literature on diaspora engagement.

**ii. United Nations Network on Migration (UNNM) Repository of Practices:** all 18 practices tagged under Objective 19 (UNNM, n.d.).

**iii. GCM review processes:** regional reviews on GCM Objective 19 progress and the voluntary national report submissions to the IMRF.

**iv. Contextual information:** including the 2013 International Diaspora Ministerial Conference Report and analysis related to GCM Objective 19.

**Summit Reporting Mechanism**

In the run-up to the Summit, IOM developed a reporting mechanism to measure and understand progress toward Objective 19. This involved two surveys which asked, respectively, diaspora organizations and governments about their goals, progress, and successes towards achieving Objective 19 and how the IOM can support their efforts. An analysis of the responses of these two surveys is incorporated into this report.

**Regional Consultations**

IOM organized three Regional Consultations that engaged diaspora stakeholders in geographically-focused discussions on GCM Objective 19: 1) Europe, Asia and the Pacific; 2) Africa; and 3) Latin America. The insights from these Regional Consultations are integrated into this report.

**Global Diaspora Summit**

All Summit documentation and discussions were reviewed (see Table 1 below and the full Summit agenda in Annex 2), including summary notes, key conclusions and discussion points from all
Summit sessions, keynote speeches, Technical Working Group discussions, and the Outcome Document (the Dublin Declaration (see Annex 1)). The discussion points are integrated into the primary analysis, with the key conclusions included at the end of the report.

### TABLE 1

**Global Diaspora Summit sessions, side events and working groups**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th><strong>Sessions on the virtual day</strong></th>
<th><strong>Side events</strong></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Session 1</strong></td>
<td><strong>Diaspora Engagement in Times of Crisis: Contributions and Coordination at the Intersection of Humanitarian Assistance and Development</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Diaspora Networks: from Data to Engagement</td>
<td><strong>Seeing eye to eye – effective and constructive cooperation between diaspora and governments in countries of destination for sustainable development</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Session 3</strong></td>
<td><strong>How Latin American migrant women can contribute to diaspora engagement efforts through effective digital communication</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Diaspora Philanthropy: Time, Talent, and Treasure</td>
<td><strong>Diasporas and the future of global mobility and entrepreneurship: Rebuilding back better</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Session 5</strong></td>
<td><strong>Diaspora scientists: How can we harness the potential</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Diaspora Impact: Climate, ESG, and Investment</td>
<td><strong>Mobilizing diaspora potential for boosting livelihood opportunities in agribusiness</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Session 2</strong></td>
<td><strong>Diasporas and development: An evidence-informed approach</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Diaspora Humanitarianism: COVID-19 as a Breakthrough Movement</td>
<td><strong>Technical working groups</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Session 4</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Diaspora as Diversity: The Diversity, Inclusion, and Belonging Framework</td>
<td>Technical Working Group on Economic Capital</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Session 6</strong></td>
<td>Technical Working Group on Human Capital</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Technical Working Group on Cultural Capital</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
PROGRESS TOWARDS ACHIEVING GLOBAL COMPACT FOR MIGRATION OBJECTIVE 19

2.1 Institutional and policy frameworks

2.1.1 Overview
As part of GCM Objective 19, States committed to integrating migration into development planning and sectoral policies at local, national, regional and global levels.

This means linking diaspora engagement to broader priorities at all levels and in coherence with sectoral, national and local policies. In this context, States have developed policy frameworks that outline their diaspora engagement objectives, with institutional configurations being established to implement those objectives and interface with diasporas.

In the past, governments have targeted policies towards ill-defined and broad diaspora constituencies, disconnected from broader objectives (Kuznecov, 2013). As a result, States are demonstrating renewed impetus to define their diaspora communities through mappings and surveys.

GCM Objective 19 (actions):

■ Integrate migration into development planning and sectoral policies at local, national, regional and global levels.

■ Promote migration policies that optimize the benefits of diasporas for countries of origin and destination and their communities, by facilitating flexible modalities to travel, work and invest with minimal administrative burdens, including by reviewing and revising visa, residency and citizenship regulations, as appropriate.

■ Provide easily accessible information and guidance, including through digital platforms, as well as tailored mechanisms for the coordinated and effective financial, voluntary or philanthropic engagement of migrants and diasporas, especially in humanitarian emergencies in their countries of origin, including by involving consular missions.
2.1.2 Key practices, actions and progress

A. Policies and institutions

States have developed institutional and policy frameworks in relation to diaspora engagement at the global, regional, national and local levels.

i. Global level: IOM, notably through the UNNM, and other stakeholders have followed up on international commitments, continuously bringing them to the level of implementation. They have organized global convenings like the Global Diaspora Summit, in addition to supporting programmes and partnerships that build the capacities of diaspora organizations and facilitate the exchange of diaspora engagement practices, such as through the iDiaspora global engagement and knowledge hub (IOM, n.d.). The Summit’s Dublin Declaration (see Annex 1) also committed to launching a Global Diaspora Policy Alliance to further include diaspora engagement in policy agendas.

ii. Regional level: inter-State, inter-regional and intra-regional groupings have recognized, facilitated and regulated diaspora engagement. Approaches have varied across regions:

- Africa: the African Union (AU) has long considered the African diaspora the continent’s sixth region (AU, 2018). The main continental development strategy, Agenda 2063 (AU, 2015), aspires for Africa to have “dynamic and mutually beneficial links with her diaspora”, with diaspora mobilization considered one of the “critical enablers for Africa’s transformation”. The AU Commission’s dedicated Citizens and Diaspora Directorate provides regional leadership on the matter (ibid). At a sub-regional level, Southern African Development Community States adopted the Maputo Diaspora Declaration in 2021 (IOM, 2021b), requesting support to develop a regional diaspora policy.

- Asia: sub-regional regional frameworks and consultative processes, often non-binding, have tended to focus on labour migration and migrant workers’ rights as opposed to engaging diaspora capital transfers, such as the Association of Southeast Asian Nations’ frameworks to facilitate the movement of highly-skilled workers and the discussions mediated by political dialogues like the Colombo Process and the Abu Dhabi Dialogue on safe labour migration (EUDiF, 2021a).

- Latin America and the Caribbean: States have strengthened regional cooperation on diaspora engagement. For instance, the South American Conference on Migration (SACM) has enabled exchange, consultation and consensus-building on diaspora engagement since its inception, with the topic gaining visibility at the 2001, 2005, and 2012 conferences (reiterated in several conference declarations that followed) (SACM, 2001; SACM, 2005; SACM, 2012). To concretize the “permanent commitment to continue strengthening the relationship with its nationals residing abroad” (per the declaration of the sixteenth SACM (2016)), member countries organized a workshop on good practices in March 2022 (SACM). Meanwhile, the Regional Conference on Migration, whose membership covers North and Central America
and the Dominican Republic, has published studies and organized forums on diaspora engagement and remittances.6

iii. National diaspora policies and strategies: States from Jamaica to Madagascar (the latter of which was presented at the African Regional Consultation) have devised dedicated diaspora policies or strategies. 24 out of the 107 countries mapped by the European Union Global Diaspora Facility (EUDiF) (2021c) had adopted diaspora engagement policies. These documents outline a country’s vision for diaspora engagement with varying degrees of detail and actionability.

iv. Migration policies that integrate diaspora engagement: States have adopted migration and development policies that contain components on diaspora engagement (both from the country of origin or destination perspective), emigrant wellbeing and protection, and migrant integration inclusion and empowerment.

v. Diaspora mainstreaming into development and sectoral policies: States have integrated the recognition of migration and development interlinkages, often with a focus on diaspora remittances and investment, into development planning and sectoral policies (UN, 2021a), including those pertaining to youth, gender and climate change.

vi. Diaspora institutions and focal points: States, regional organizations and sub-national authorities have established diaspora institutions (see Figure 3), ranging from diaspora ministries with ministerial-level political leadership to diaspora directorates, units or focal points within sectoral ministries and diplomatic missions. 66 out of 107 countries mapped by the EUDiF had established diaspora institutions (EUDiF, 2021c). These interface with diasporas and help build diaspora networks and partnerships.

---

6. For instance, the Regional Conference on Migration organized a forum with diaspora organizations in June 2021. The activity was titled "Toward the strengthening of investment and community development through rapid, safe and inexpensive remittance transfer" (IOM, 2021e).
vii. **Local diaspora frameworks:** some sub-national governments have sought to harness local affinities and linkages – a recurring message at the Summit – establishing local diaspora strategies or focal points.

**BOX 2**

**Diaspora policies and institutions in action**

- **Diaspora institutions:** Ireland’s dedicated Minister of State for the diaspora helps ensure diaspora engagement remains high up on the political agenda (Government of Ireland, n.d.). At the same time, its Inter-Departmental Committee on the Irish Abroad promotes a whole-of-government approach (Government of Ireland, 2017).

- **Migration policies and strategies:** Zambia and Colombia’s national migration policies – both showcased in the UNNM Repository of Practices – treat diaspora engagement alongside the gamut of migration governance policy areas (UNNM, 2021b; UNNM, 2022a).
- **Diaspora engagement policies:** Ireland’s concise Diaspora Strategy (2020) lays out a broad vision for diaspora engagement, while Albania’s National Diaspora Strategy, referenced in the country’s GCM voluntary review report (UN, 2021c), proffers a more granular set of objectives and actions.

- **Sector-specific strategies:** as highlighted at the African Regional Consultation, Zimbabwe has developed a strategy on diaspora tourism.

- **Sub-national diaspora policies:** the Government of Wales (2020) and some county-level authorities in Ireland (County Sligo, 2019) have developed diaspora policy documents.

---

**Analysis**

- **Whole-of-government approach:** the African Regional Consultation highlighted the need for cooperation across government and clearly defined roles for departments to capitalize on diaspora contributions to different sectors.

- **Local engagement:** as highlighted at the African Regional Consultation, opportunities remain for local governments to engage diasporas. In this context, Albania, in its GCM voluntary review (UN, 2021c), noted the Government’s work to empower local governments with diaspora engagement structures and tasks. Most diaspora respondents to the Summit reporting mechanism also considered collaboration with local stakeholders to be important.

- **Consult and engage diasporas:** the African Regional Consultation emphasized the importance of involving diaspora networks in policy development, with a clear plan for communicating policies to different government departments, diasporas and other stakeholders. This echoed the recurring theme of the Summit that diasporas should be engaged as full partners in achieving sustainable development and not simply viewed as beneficiaries. The vast majority of diaspora respondents to the Summit reporting mechanism stated that they had not benefited from any diaspora laws or policies, so it is critical for governments to determine why they feel that way and what can be done to make these more effective.

- **Consulates as “first contacts”:** the Latin American Regional Consultation underscored the importance of consulates as the “first contact” between countries of origin and their diasporas, with a need to provide services beyond documentation and protection to work more closely with diaspora organizations. India’s push to digitalize consular services for overseas Indians and the Mexican Consular Network’s role in connecting with its United States of America-based diaspora communities warrant mention.

- **Addressing vulnerabilities:** as alluded to several times at the Summit, States must move beyond approaches that focus on tapping into diaspora economic capital inflows to cultivate two-way relationships in which States discharge a duty of care towards their diasporas (also explored through the lens of philanthropy and humanitarianism in Section 2.4.2). Central to
this is protecting the rights of diaspora members who find themselves in vulnerable situations or those subjected to discrimination, highlighted at the Summit by the Irish, Bangladeshi and Kenyan delegates. Building these mutually beneficial relationships not only addresses rights’ violations and encourages social cohesion, it can also strengthen diasporas’ developmental roles. This latter point was encapsulated in the Kenyan delegation’s intervention at the Summit, which framed the discrimination and social exclusion of African diasporas as a constraint on diasporas contributions to their own development and that of their countries of residence.

B. Research

As alluded to above, the better governments and other stakeholders “get to know” their diasporas by collecting data on who they are, where they reside, and what they do, the better placed they are to design policies and programmes that respond to national, local, regional and diaspora needs.

Governments (including the majority of Summit reporting mechanism respondents) and other stakeholders have conducted the following forms of diaspora research (per the IOM Diaspora Mapping Toolkit categorization (IOM, 2022a)):

i. Research on composition and distribution: mappings that construct a profile of a population based on characteristics like citizenship or country of birth or ancestral origin. An example is IOM’s mapping of the Mauritian diaspora in Australia, Canada and the UK (IOM, 2021c).

ii. Research to engage diasporas in a communication or outreach strategy: diaspora research rolled out alongside a communication strategy that seeks a long-term relationship with the diaspora. As an example, IOM conducted several mappings in the UK to identify the main channels of information used by specific diaspora communities (IOM, 2022).

iii. Collecting information to inform and sensitize (future) policy or programming: the collection of information on a more narrowly-defined group within the wider diaspora (for example, skilled professionals) to understand their characteristics and engagement behaviours. An example is the Armenian diaspora Skills Mapping Through Big Data (IOM, 2021d).

iv. Constructing a database or roster of selected diaspora members: the development of databases of diaspora members or organizations (for example, skilled professionals living abroad). The Federal Government of Nigeria, for instance, maintains a Global Database of Nigerians in Diaspora (n.d.).

Analysis

- Listening exercises: given diasporas’ role as development agents, further recognition is needed regarding the function of diaspora research as “listening exercises” or outreach channels that build trust – critical to catalyzing capital transfers and ensuring diasporas are regularly consulted.
- **Going digital**: new research methodologies are emerging – exemplified through the aforementioned use of big data to map the Armenian diaspora. While these emerging methodologies are allowing more accurate, resource-efficient and more segmented diaspora research than ever before, traditional methodologies, such as in-person consultations, continue to play a vital role in building trust with diasporas and gaining qualitative data on diasporic experiences (see next point).

- **Diasporic experiences**: the African Regional Consultation underscored a need to go beyond demographic mappings to furnish reflections regarding the experiences of diasporas.

- **Diaspora dynamics**: the conduct of diaspora research requires an awareness of the socio-political dynamics present in the process of diaspora mobilization. As underscored by IOM’s Director General at the Summit, Diaspora communities are rarely 100 per cent homogenous and united. The dynamics between a State and her diaspora, or within a diaspora community, can help or hinder diaspora research, and require sensitive navigation.

- **Action-orientated research**: stakeholders need to connect diaspora research to concrete objectives and follow-up actions. For instance, diaspora mappings supported by IOM are often embedded within broader diaspora policy development processes and programming.

### 2.2 Economic capital

#### 2.2.1 Overview

While migrant remittances draw much attention as a critical lifeline for families and communities in countries of origin (International Fund for Agricultural Development (IFAD), 2015), diaspora economic contributions go far beyond money transfers. Diaspora communities leverage their transnational networks, experiences and multi-cultural understandings to start businesses, invest, and facilitate trade connections.

While the GCM directly commits States to action on remittances through Objective 20, Objective 19 references the needs to facilitate diaspora investments and entrepreneurship, and to create mechanisms that coordinate their financial, voluntary or philanthropic engagement.
GCM Objective 19 (actions)

- Develop targeted support programmes and financial products that facilitate migrant and diaspora investments and entrepreneurship, including by providing administrative and legal support in business creation, granting seed capital-matching, establish diaspora bonds and diaspora development funds, investment funds, and organize dedicated trade fairs.

- Provide easily accessible information and guidance, including through digital platforms, as well as tailored mechanisms for the coordinated and effective financial, voluntary or philanthropic engagement of migrants and diasporas, especially in humanitarian emergencies in their countries of origin, including by involving consular missions.

2.2.2 Key practices, actions and progress

A. Investment and trade

To mobilize the huge potential of diaspora economic capital for sustainable development, States and other stakeholders have provided transnational communities with information, adapted financial products and services, and attempted to enhance the regulatory environment.

i. Investment vehicles: governments have directly raised funds for development projects by issuing diaspora bonds and. Nigeria’s lauded USD 300-million issuance in 2017 and the COVID-19 pandemic have in part renewed interest in diaspora bonds (Government of Nigeria, 2017; IOM, n.d.), with a number of issuances in the pipeline from Kenya to Indonesia (Muchira, N., 2020; Jefriando, M., 2019).

A related tool has involved setting up investment funds to channel diaspora capital towards private sector investments, with funds being announced in Togo (Government of Togo, n.d.), Nigeria, and Madagascar in recent years (as highlighted at the African Regional Consultation, the latter two encourage investment in small and medium enterprises). The AU (2019) is also establishing a continental African Diaspora Investment Fund.

ii. Crowdfunding7 and seed capital matching8: modalities are emerging that allow the collective channelling of diaspora economic capitals towards investments and philanthropy. For instance, the Financing Rural Youth from Malian Diaspora initiative allowed Malians in France to make loans to entrepreneurs in rural Mali through an online crowdfunding platform (IFAD, 2020).

---

7. Crowdfunding is the practice of raising money from groups, typically through an online or mobile platform. It is generally classified in four distinct models: donations-, rewards-, lending-, and equity-based (FSD Africa, 2019).

8. Seed capital matching in the context of diaspora economic capital transfer encompasses any case in which a third party provides additional funding to a project or entity to match the funding provided by diaspora individuals or organizations.
At the Europe, Asia and Pacific Regional Consultation, the related PARE 1+1 programme was discussed, which has matched diaspora investment in over a thousand Moldovan businesses (EU4Business, 2018).

iii. Diaspora trade fairs and forums: diaspora-focused forums, investment symposiums and other events have continued to be implemented. These have at times served as general forums while at others focused on specific sectors, such as the Sierra Leone Diaspora Agribusiness Forum in 2018 (IOM). Regular diaspora investment forums have become particularly commonplace across the African continent (the Africa regional review of GCM implementation mentioned Côte d'Ivoire's annual Diaspora Forum (UN, 2021b)). Organizations in countries of residence have also hosted diaspora investment forums, such as the African Diaspora Network's (n.d.) biennial African Diaspora Investment Symposium in the United States.

iv. Investment incentives and zones: national and local governments have developed economic zones to incentivize diaspora investment through changes to businesses, tax and physical infrastructure in a specific geographic area. For example, Kosovo's municipality of Suhareka promoted its economic zone to their diaspora (Gashi, Shabani and Rizvanoli, n.d.), while Jordan leveraged their economic zone's privileged access to European Union (EU) markets (achieved through the 2016 EU-Jordan Compact (Council of the EU, 2016)) to attract Syrian diaspora investors.

v. Private sector financial products and services: governments have supported the private sector to develop diaspora-focused financial products and services, including allowing diasporas to use their overseas assets or remittances as financing collateral, and establishing branches in key countries of residence (Rabat Process, 2020). For instance, as highlighted at the Summit, Kenya has partnered with banks to develop diaspora investment products and Bangladesh established an Expatriate Welfare Bank.
Diaspora economic engagement practices beyond remittances

Analysis

- **Diaspora over-tapping:** States’ focus on “tapping” diaspora financial resources can appear speedily pursued without building the necessary partnerships and trust with diaspora communities – both recurring themes in the Regional Consultations and at the Global Diaspora Summit. In line with the point in Section 2.1.2 on addressing diaspora vulnerabilities, States’ efforts should focus further on building mutually beneficial relationships with diasporas while also identifying the diaspora segments most likely to invest.

- **Subtract before adding:** certain practices, such as diaspora bonds and funds, appear prized for their quantifiable impact on investment flows and several participants at the African Regional Consultation voiced support for them. However, enabling diaspora investment can be as much about removing barriers as it is about innovating financial products. For instance, the Kenyan delegate to the Summit noted the Central Bank’s work to boost diaspora investment by reducing remittance transfer fees and taxes. Alleviating restrictions that diasporas face to accessing bank accounts and conventional investments in their countries of origin can also bypass the need for complex and costly financial products.
Financial literacy and inclusion: as highlighted in the African regional review of GCM Implementation yet relevant across regions (UN, 2021b), additional efforts are required to promote financial literacy and educate communities, including on how to use credit, savings, investment and insurance.

Sector focus: the Europe, Asia and the Pacific Regional Consultation highlighted the challenge of diaspora investment skewing towards specific sectors. The Pakistani delegate, for instance, noted the unsustainable levels of diaspora investment in real estate. The fact that many of the practices highlighted above (notably diaspora bonds and funds) channel diaspora investment towards specific sectors underscores the importance of partnerships between governments and other diaspora stakeholders (especially private sector partners in countries and localities of origin) to direct capital towards high-growth areas in countries of origin.

Targeted investor outreach: governments often place undue emphasis on how to “channel remittances towards productive investments”. However, remittances are largely spent on basic goods and services, with limited scope for redirection. More effective diaspora investment approaches involve identifying potential diaspora investors directly – engaging them as investors rather than as remittance senders, which can in turn create entry points to discussing commercial opportunities.

B. Entrepreneurship

Stakeholders have supported diaspora communities to launch businesses through the following practices:

i. Information: governments have developed online portals, such as the Côte d’Ivoire’s Official Diaspora Portal (diaspora.ci, n.d.), “one-stop shops”, and other informational strategies to help diaspora entrepreneurs and investors navigate regulatory and other challenges often associated with diaspora investment and entrepreneurship. In some cases, dedicated institutions (often the institution responsible for attracting foreign direct investment) or focal points in diplomatic missions have taken more active roles in outreach and information to prospective diaspora investors and entrepreneurs.

ii. Financial and technical support: countries of origin and residence have supported diaspora entrepreneurship directly through tax breaks, start-up capital, mentorship and other forms of capacity building. For instance, Ireland’s Back for Business initiative, funded by the Government but implemented by a private sector consulting firm, offers six months of peer-to-peer support to returnees (Back for Business, n.d.). The Portuguese delegate to the Europe, Asia and the Pacific Regional Consultation also highlighted their country’s “Return Credit Line” of financial support up to EUR 1 million per returning diaspora enterprise (Government of Portugal, n.d.).

The EU and its Member States have shown that countries of residence can also play a critical role, funding programmes like MEETAfrica that support European-based African diaspora entrepreneurs through transnational administrative support services (UN, 2021a).
iii. Diaspora business networks: diaspora entrepreneurs and investors have continued to form networks that catalyze their transnational “bridge-building” role, while connecting diaspora entrepreneurs to investors and other supports. The African Diaspora Network (n.d.), for instance, brings together and supports Africans in the diaspora interested in starting businesses both in the United States and on the African continent.

Analysis

- **Defining government roles:** States must consider the roles that governments play in diaspora entrepreneurship. Their added value is often designing environments that enable local and diaspora entrepreneurs alike to prosper, such as removing barriers to diasporas registering businesses, opening bank accounts, and owning property. Cultivating these enabling environments for business often requires the involvement of departments responsible for business and finances as part of the whole-of-government approach evoked in the Dublin Declaration. The actual engagement of diaspora entrepreneurship is often best served in partnership with diasporas themselves (especially networks of entrepreneurs and professionals) and private sector operators.

- **Going local:** the rising prominence of local development in diaspora economic capital transfer merits further consideration. The United States Agency for International Development (USAID) Diaspora Invest project in Bosnia and Herzegovina found that the diaspora was more interested in investing in their locality of origin (USAID, 2020) – echoing the experiences of the Malian crowdfunding initiative highlighted above.

- **Whole-of-society approaches:** the Africa Regional Consultation noted how non-State actors like chambers of commerce can play a greater role in connecting diaspora businesses to local economies through establishing linkages with banking institutions and facilitating the trade of goods.

- **Guided by the data:** the Latin American Regional Consultation underlined the challenges in generating data on diaspora economic contributions and the need to improve the quality of information and analytical tools to support decision making.
BOX 3

Measuring the Economic Impact of your Diaspora beyond Remittances

State recognition of the importance of remittances has continued to increase in recent years, with the World Bank publishing frequent data on annual flows. The availability and visibility of this data have, in many ways, led to the discourse on economic contributions being dominated by remittances, while major gaps in the data and information on other contributions have remained unaddressed. This, in turn, has impeded the development and implementation of evidence-based diaspora engagement and broader economic policies and programmes.

As such, the IOM has developed guidance on how different stakeholders can measure these broader diaspora economic contributions, which covers various methodologies for measuring the impact of diaspora investment, trade, tourism, philanthropy, and employee compensation, available here: https://publications.iom.int/books/contributions-and-counting-guidance-measuring-economic-impact-your-diaspora-beyond-remittances


2.3 Human capital

2.3.1 Overview

Diaspora human capital encompasses the skills, knowledge, and experience an individual or population possesses, viewed in terms of their value or cost to an organization or country. Indeed, diasporas have long facilitated the exchange of ideas, skills and behaviours between their communities of origin and destination through various initiatives that target temporary, permanent, or virtual return.

The GCM commits States to enabling migrants and diasporas to transfer skills and knowledge to their home countries, including mapping the diaspora and their skills (explored under Section 2.1.2 on diaspora research).
GCM Objective 19 (actions)

- Cooperate with other States, the private sector and employers organizations to enable migrants and diasporas, especially those in highly technical fields and in high demand, to carry out some of their professional activities and engage in knowledge transfer in their home countries, without necessarily losing employment, residence status, or earned social benefits.

- Build partnerships between local authorities, local communities, the private sector, diasporas, hometown associations and migrant organizations to promote knowledge and skills transfer between their countries of origin and countries of destination, including by mapping the diasporas and their skills, as a means to maintain the link between diasporas and their country of origin.

2.3.2 Key practices, actions and progress

A. Temporary and virtual knowledge transfer

Governments in countries of origin and residence have collaborated with diaspora organizations and other stakeholders to support programmes that transfer diaspora skills “back home” – virtually or temporarily through mentoring, internships, consultancies, job placements and collaborative projects.

i. Temporary knowledge transfer: governments, international organizations, and diaspora organizations and individuals have developed programmes that match diaspora talent with expertise needs in countries of origin. These link diaspora talents with temporary work placements and projects (often of up to one year) in countries of origin. While examples date back decades, more recent initiatives include Deutsche Gesellschaft für Internationale Zusammenarbeit’s (GIZ) Programme Migration and Diaspora and IOM’s Connecting Diaspora for Development (CD4D) programme (GIZ, 2019; CD4D, n.d.) – both of which identify diaspora talent in concert with diaspora organizations. Other examples include Armenia’s “iGorts” programme to engage 100 diaspora Armenian professionals in improving and developing State institutions, policies, and programmes (UNNM, 2020).

ii. Diaspora mentorship: numerous initiatives engage diaspora talent as mentors in countries of origin and destination. Increasingly taking place virtually, such mentorship is often provided by professional or student diaspora organizations. Global Welsh’s MyMentor programme (n.d.), for instance, matches mentors and mentees from the Welsh diaspora, and Misale’s Ethiopian student-initiated mentorship scheme in the United States partnered with the Netherlands-based Ethiopian Professionals Network and universities in Ethiopia (European Centre for Development Policy Management, 2021).
iii. **Intellectual networks and educational exchanges:** governments have worked with diaspora representatives and civil society to promote collaboration between diaspora and home academics and researchers. They have supported diasporas to study, conduct research or take up academic posts in countries of origin, developed initiatives to strengthen diaspora intellectual networks and alumni groups. The Greek Diaspora Fellowship Program (Institute of International Education, n.d.), for instance, has funded fellowships for Greek universities to host diaspora scholars, building on the experience of the Carnegie African Diaspora Program (Institute of International Education, n.d.).

**Analysis**

- **Partnerships for sustainability:** formal temporary or virtual return programmes need to build long-term diaspora networks to systematically identify diaspora talent. This approach highlights the imperative for multi-stakeholder partnership, especially with diaspora organizations, international organizations, and other partners in countries of origin and residence – a point underscored at the Europe, Asia and Pacific Regional Consultation.

- **Demand-driven knowledge transfer:** the Europe, Asia and Pacific Regional Consultation emphasized the importance for diaspora knowledge transfer programmes to ensure truly demand-driven diaspora talent placements. This dovetails with the need to target programmes towards technical fields, as highlighted in GCM Objective 19, or on specific sectors or localities, as suggested at the Latin America Regional Consultation.

- **Impact measurement:** knowledge transfer programmes need concrete performance indicators to measure the impacts of temporary or virtual placements. Such indicators not only feed the monitoring, evaluation and learning feedback loop, but also enable members of the diaspora to gauge the impact of their return.

- **Digitization of diaspora return:** with advances in internet penetration and the normalization of teleworking, the scope for diaspora “virtual return” through virtual mentorship and virtual co-creation continues to increase. These trends have the potential to address the scalability challenge inherent in conventional knowledge transfer programmes, whilst expanding the reach and inclusivity of knowledge transfer to encompass the under-exploited potential of later-generation diaspora human capital (another recurring theme throughout the Summit discussions). As an example, the Pakistani Diaspora Health Initiative developed a digital platform for diaspora health professionals to provide online consultations and training (UN, 2021a).

- **Diaspora-inclusive domestic programming:** countries of origin can expand existing domestic programming to include their diasporas. For instance, the Algerian Engineering Competition was a domestic initiative which opened its eligibility to Algerian students studying overseas (DEVPOST, n.d.; Rabat Process, 2020).
### B. Permanent return

While much potential of diaspora knowledge transfer can be unlocked through temporary and virtual forms of return, many diaspora members harbour ambitions to return permanently. Many organize their own return, although governments and other stakeholders have also provided incentives and support for them to do so.

**i. Financial and technical support:** governments have provided financial supports, reintegration and administrative assistance to facilitate permanent diaspora return. Portugal, for instance, developed its *Programa Regressar* which provides tax breaks and financial support for returning emigrants and their families (Government of Portugal, n.d.), with dedicated contact points who guide returnees through the process. Most government respondents to the Summit reporting mechanism also noted that their countries had some form of reintegration programming, services or incentives in place.

**ii. Diaspora talent head-hunting:** governments and private sector labour recruiters have sought to identify diaspora talents and match them with opportunities in countries of origin. Actions have included governmental measures that expand eligibility for domestic jobs and disseminate information on opportunities, such as through public employment agencies, to diaspora communities. Private recruitment agencies also target diaspora talents, such as Homecoming Revolution, a pan-African executive search firm.

### Analysis

- **Return as the antidote to skills emigration:** the African Regional Consultation highlighted the challenge that the loss of skills from emigration represents, underlining the role of diaspora return in compensating for the loss of skills.

- **Evidence-based return:** consensus emerged from the African Regional Consultation on the need to strengthen data collection mechanisms to determine labour market needs and the role of diaspora human capital transfer in filling those needs – in line with the aforementioned need for “demand-driven” human capital transfer.

- **Mainstreaming diasporas into employment policies:** demand-driven knowledge transfer situates diaspora talent within the broader picture of labour market needs, which implies a need to mainstream diaspora human capital transfer into employment policies.

- **Regional approaches:** participants at the African Regional Consultation suggested the need for regional coordination on diaspora return and knowledge transfer to communicate opportunities available to diasporas in their broader region of origin (the African continent, for instance).

- **Making diasporas want to return:** in addition to incentivizing return, heightened focus is required on removing the barriers to diaspora mobility, building the types of mutually-beneficial relationships with overseas communities (including professional networks) that make
individuals want to return, whilst promoting the recognition of their qualifications (mentioned as an opportunity at the Latin American Regional Consultation).

- **Knowledge transfer partnerships:** depending on their institutional capacities and diaspora relationship dynamics, States need to work in partnership with other actors who may be better placed to identify and reach out to prospective returnees. For instance, some diasporas are reluctant to provide information to government databases, preferring to register with diaspora organizations and networks.

**FIGURE 5**

**Good practices to enable diaspora human capital transfer**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Policies</th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Embed diaspora engagement in employment and sectoral policies</td>
<td>Remove legal barriers to human capital transfer</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Programmes</th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Ensure human capital transfer is demand driven</td>
<td>Leverage digitalization through virtual mentorship and co-creation</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Partnerships</th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Engage diaspora organizations and networks in diaspora talent identification</td>
<td>Engage private sector stakeholders in identifying diaspora human capital needs</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**2.4 Social capital**

**2.4.1 Overview**

Diaspora social capital encompasses the networks of relationships among people who live and work in a particular society, enabling that society to function effectively. These networks broadly manifest through different forms of political and civic participation.

Indeed, the recognition of the transnational nature of identities and communities – and the development (and diplomatic) boon to be unlocked by fostering networks that transcend borders – has gained currency, heightening focus on how citizenship and residency frameworks help or
hinder diaspora involvement in their societies of origin and residence, as have the ways in which diasporas organize, self-represent, and relate to their States and communities.

The GCM commits States to enabling the political participation and engagement of diasporas in their countries of origin, as well as providing information and guidance for coordinated and effective diaspora engagement.

---

**GCM Objective 19 (actions)**

- **Enable political participation and engagement of migrants in their countries of origin, including in peace and reconciliation processes, in elections and political reforms, such as by establishing voting registries for citizens abroad, and by parliamentary representation, in accordance with national legislation.**

- **Provide easily accessible information and guidance, including through digital platforms, as well as tailored mechanisms for the coordinated and effective financial, voluntary or philanthropic engagement of migrants and diasporas, especially in humanitarian emergencies in their countries of origin, including by involving consular missions.**

---

**2.4.2 Key practices, actions and progress**

**A. Citizenship, rights and representation**

Many States, often encouraged by the advocacy efforts of diaspora communities (the Ukrainian diaspora’s advocacy on dual citizenship being highlighted at the Summit), have amended legal frameworks that regulate diaspora political and civic participation. These include the rights to citizenship, entry, residency, establishment, electoral suffrage, and political representation, of which examples are outlined in Table 2.
### TABLE 2

**Measures to strengthen diaspora civic participation**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Measures</th>
<th>Case studies</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Visa exemptions</td>
<td>Côte d’Ivoire has introduced an entry visa exemption for members of their diaspora (diaspora.ci, 2017).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Consultation</td>
<td>Mexico established Consultative Councils within its Institute of Mexicans Abroad (a State institution) as a platform to consult diaspora communities (Government of Mexico, 2011).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ID cards</td>
<td>Bangladesh is planning to roll out diaspora ID cards that facilitate return visits (The Daily Star, 2020), a practice already current in neighbouring India.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dual citizenship</td>
<td>Liberia and Hungary are in the process of liberalizing dual citizenship for their diasporas (allAfrica, 2022; Hutt, D., 2022)).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Voting</td>
<td>The Canadian diaspora’s (Canadian nationals residing abroad permanently) right to vote was reaffirmed in a Supreme Court ruling (2019). In a forthcoming assessment, IOM found that all but two countries in South America allow voting from abroad.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Parliamentary representation</td>
<td>Legislatures in Cabo Verde, Croatia, France, Portugal and Senegal have overseas parliamentary constituencies directly elected by diasporas (Rabat Process, 2020).</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Analysis**

- **Breaking barriers**: States need to view liberalizations in the movements and interactions of diasporas in the context of how they ease all forms of diaspora capital transfers, enabling transnational communities to engage with all their community spaces (origin (or ancestral origin), and residence) in the way that they see fit.

- **Inclusive citizenship**: Citizenship (along with voting rights and representation) is political and views diverge between regions. More attention is needed on communicating how these “flexible modalities” (as evoked in GCM Objective 19) hold clear advantages for all stakeholders, accommodating increasingly “transnationalized” identities (Ghana’s delegate called for diaspora-inclusive citizenship frameworks at the African Regional Consultation) and strengthening States’ ability to harness the power of “diaspora diplomacy”.

- **Policy vs practice**: enhancing diaspora civic participation may also require programmes and multi-stakeholder partnerships that remove practical barriers to participation and address the trust issues that can make diaspora communities hesitant to participate. For instance, most government respondents to the Summit reporting mechanism mentioned that diaspora voting is only available in-person – a constraint on diaspora political participation that was also raised at the African and Latin American Regional Consultations.
B. Outreach, communications and network building

As highlighted above and in GCM Objective 19 ("easily accessible information and guidance"), in tandem with enabling diaspora civic and political participation is the imperative for long-term sustained communication and outreach. Such action can inform, build trust, and encourage the connections and networks that transfer diaspora social capital. The following practices in this regard have been observed:

i. **Direct network-building**: some countries, including Uruguay and several West African countries (the latter through their diaspora “High Councils”) (UNNM, 2021a), have taken a State-led approach by creating quasi-governmental diaspora organizations. They have established federated structures to link organizational branches in countries and regions with State-led or State-linked umbrella organizations.

ii. **Indirect network support**: the Summit highlighted how the Governments of Ireland (through its Emigrant Support Programme) and Azerbaijan (through its Diaspora Support Fund) both indirectly support network building by funding initiatives that build diaspora organizational capacities.

iii. **Registration of diaspora organizations**: several countries have mapped diaspora organizations and networks. For instance, at the Summit, Kenya noted how its Government encourages diaspora organizations to register at diplomatic missions.

iv. **Country of residence support**: countries of residence have supported organizations representing or working with migrant and diaspora communities. Switzerland and the EU have funded the Africa-Europe Diaspora Development Platform to professionalize African diaspora organizations and influence development policies and practice (Shayan, Z., 2021). Finland-based diaspora organization, Think Africa, also highlighted the utility of Scandinavian funding mechanisms at the Europe, Asia and Pacific Regional Consultation.

v. **Digital outreach**: various partners, including the majority of government respondents to the Summit reporting mechanism, run digital networks and websites that facilitate diaspora information-sharing and networking. Examples range from simple informational websites that provide basic information on how diasporas can return or invest back home, to comprehensive gateways like Malawi’s Diaspora Portal and BaLinkBayan.gov.ph, an online one-stop shop for Filipinos abroad (UNNM, 2021c). India also shared at the Summit (the session on digital diaspora tools) its initiatives to connect diplomatic missions through a central system and enable two-way consultation with the country’s diaspora communities. At the global level, IOM’s iDiaspora initiative has grown an online global community of diaspora engagement stakeholders, utilizing digital technology to enable interaction (through webinars and online discussion), networking and resource sharing.

**Analysis**

- **Centrality of network building**: several delegates to the African Regional Consultation, including Algeria and Madagascar, associated diasporas’ need to self-organize with their
capabilities to express themselves and their needs. The Ghanaian delegate further situated the importance to continue supporting diaspora networking to ensure the continuity of diaspora engagement (“while governments change, networks remain”). A call was also made at the Latin American Regional Consultation for consulates to take a more active role in networking with diaspora organizations and maintaining diaspora registries.

- **Networked policies**: the Ghanaian delegate to the African Regional Consultation noted the potential role of diaspora policies in outlining how States should engage with diaspora networks, with other government participants noting the challenge represented by a lack of structure and organization amongst diaspora networks.

- **Digital diasporas**: new technologies and social media can facilitate the move from one-off diaspora outreach events and one-way communication to longer-term interactive engagement at a rhythm and frequency more suited to different diaspora needs and preferences – a theme touched on in the IOM Director General’s Summit speech. Participants to the Summit’s Diaspora as Diversity session also noted how a Jordanian diaspora organization initiated an online platform to allow diaspora organizations to communicate with each other and map their actions, while the representative of Meta highlighted the central role that social media networks play in facilitating diaspora philanthropy.

- **Digital limits**: notwithstanding the opportunity that the digitalization trend represents, States must also recognize the differences in access to digital technologies between diaspora segments (referred to as the "connectivity 'grand canyon' by the International Telecommunication Union (2021)). While digitalized interaction can minimize costs and friction of diaspora engagement and information exchange, the development of digital engagement platforms must not come at the expense of inclusivity.

- **Unclear communication**: although most government respondents to the Summit reporting mechanism said their country had a global diaspora outreach or communication strategy in place, diaspora respondents largely did not consider communication channels with their countries of origin to be clear and effective. This points to a need for governments to invest further in opening a range of channels, including making them accessible through digitization and training staff to operate them – all in partnership with diasporas in order to tailor outreach to their needs.

### C. Philanthropy and humanitarianism

One way in which the transfer of diaspora social capital manifests and interacts with other forms of capital transfer is through philanthropy and humanitarianism. At its core, diaspora engagement is based on a principle of care between diaspora, countries of origin, and countries of residence. This notion of care is especially marked in times of crisis – from how migrants and diasporas supported communities during the COVID-19 pandemic (see Box 5) to the responses of diasporas to humanitarian emergencies, peacebuilding (highlighted by the Irish Minister of State in his Summit speech) and post-crisis recovery (see Box 4).
States have a facilitating and enabling role in better channelling diaspora philanthropy and humanitarianism towards identified needs, whilst ensuring that diaspora engagement is embedded in development and humanitarian interventions. Notable actions taken to this end include the following:

i. **Philanthropic funds**: governments and the private sector have channelled diaspora funds towards social projects. For instance, the Ethiopian Diaspora Trust Fund (n.d.) is a non-profit organization working in coordination with the Government to raise diaspora funds for socio-economic projects. Private funds have also been set up that pool and donate diaspora funds to social ends. For instance, the Ireland Funds, which have chapters throughout the United States and other countries of residence, have raised over USD 600 million for 3,200 projects across the island of Ireland.

ii. **Capacity-building**: international organizations and other stakeholders have strengthened diaspora humanitarian response capacities and coordination. Examples include the Danish Refugee Council’s Diaspora Programme, the multi-stakeholder Diaspora Emergency Action and Coordination programme, and the Migrants in Countries in Crisis Initiative, a state-led process with a secretariat hosted by IOM.

iii. **Research**: various stakeholders have conducted research into the role of diasporas in humanitarian crises, such as the AU Commission’s mapping of African diaspora humanitarianism in response to the COVID-19 pandemic (AU, 2021).
iv. Outreach: some governments and humanitarian organizations, including in some of the programmes above, have attempted to directly engage diaspora communities in formal humanitarian response mechanisms. For instance, the US Office of Foreign Disaster Assistance’s Diaspora Unit builds partnerships to leverage diaspora entrepreneurship, investment, voluntarism, and post-disaster response in humanitarian contexts (Shabaka, 2021).

BOX 5

Diaspora engagement during the COVID-19 pandemic

The philanthropic and humanitarian contributions of diasporas were brought into particularly sharp focus during the COVID-19 pandemic, with migrants over-represented in front-line services and pivotal supply chains, while providing critical support to their families and communities (UN, 2021a). Amongst the many examples of their impact were:

- **Knowledge exchange:** Germin, an Albanian diaspora organization, launched the Global Albanian Health Professionals COVID-19 Response Team, a collaborative network of global Albanian healthcare professionals and researchers involved in the fight against COVID (IOM, 2020b).

- **Direct assistance:** the Bangladeshi diaspora in the United States mobilized resources to fund Personal Protective Equipment in Bangladesh (IOM, n.d.).

- **Information and outreach:** the Lebanese diaspora in Spain created informational materials in Arabic to keep the Lebanese and other Arabic-speaking communities informed (IOM, 2020b).

Analysis

- **Government added value:** the Ethiopian, Danish and United States examples highlighted above embody active roles for government. The other examples cited demonstrate enabling roles for government in coordination, research, capacity-building, and recognition, allowing diasporas to mobilize in the way that they see fit – which dovetails with the Summit’s recurrent recognition of diasporas’ role as development agents in their own right, with a need to allow diaspora philanthropy freedom to embrace activities focused on discovery and risk.

- **Complex diaspora dynamics:** State-diaspora and intra-diaspora dynamics are complex. State involvement in philanthropy, especially in conflict or other humanitarian settings, can politicize State-diaspora relations and fuel mistrust. Participants at the Summit called on States to depoliticize interactions with their diasporas to the extent possible, while tailoring fundraising campaigns to different diaspora segments.
- **Long-term partnerships**: the way that diasporas mobilized during the COVID-19 pandemic highlighted the importance of long-term partnerships between national and local authorities and diaspora organizations. These partnerships are critical to identifying needs, supporting hard-to-reach populations, and embedding diaspora organizations into crisis response and recovery frameworks (IOM, 2020b). Identifying reliable partners in countries of origin – both among local authorities and civil society – is a persistent challenge, underlining the necessity highlighted above of continued capacity-building. The need for long-term partnerships also links to the importance of engaging diaspora philanthropists throughout their “lifecycle of giving” (before and after the act of philanthropy) – also touched on at the Summit.

2.5 Cultural capital

2.5.1 Overview

The cultural capital of diasporas encompasses the acquisition and transfer of new values, perspectives, and ideas that enrich the diversity and resilience of societies. Diasporas often embody elements of their transnational identities wherever they go, contributing to the diversity of all the communities in which they engage. The cultural or emotional ties that diasporas maintain with their countries of origin (or ancestral origin) also link to the other forms of diaspora capital transfer addressed at the Global Diaspora Summit and this report.

GCM Objective 19 references the importance of cultural exchange, while Objective 16 on migrant inclusion and social cohesion also commits States to promoting mutual respect for cultures, which diaspora cultural engagement tends to foster, as well as to supporting multicultural activities.

**GCM Objective 19 (actions)**

- **Invest in research on the impact of non-financial contributions of migrants and diasporas to sustainable development in countries of origin and destination, such as... cultural exchange, with a view to developing evidence-based policies and strengthening global policy discussions.**
2.5.2 Key practices, actions and progress

A. Ancestry and belonging

A number of initiatives have encouraged diasporas to learn about their heritage and strengthened their sense of belonging to their country of origin (or ancestral origin), including:

i. Reverse genealogy: digital platforms have allowed diasporas to research their family history and connect with their communities of origin, such as Ireland Reaching Out (n.d.), a government-funded volunteer-based initiative that uses community forums and online databases to provide information to the Irish abroad about their ancestors and places of origin; and My China Roots (n.d.), a private-sector initiative that helps the Chinese diaspora research their ancestry and organize homecoming trips.

ii. “Homecoming” and “birthright” trips: governments and civil society organizations have funded trips that give members of their diasporas, particularly diaspora youths, the opportunity to visit or volunteer in their country of ancestral origin. The long-running example of Birthright Israel (n.d.), funded by philanthropists, has played a role in inspiring similar programmes in Africa, Croatia, Hungary, and beyond. Such programmes typically target 18-30-year-old later-generation diasporans. However, Jamaica’s delegate to the Summit highlighted how the country’s diaspora tourism promotion efforts target broader diaspora audiences.

iii. Celebration and recognition: governments have supported events and awards which celebrate the global cultural contributions of their diasporas, such as Togo’s annual Diaspora Achievements Week (UNNM, 2022b). Ghana has taken the notion of cultural engagement a step further by organizing its Year of Return in 2019, a full-year campaign targeting Ghanaian and African diasporas worldwide through a series of homecoming and cultural events, and tourism promotion (Year of Return, 2019). The Summit also highlighted the annual national diaspora celebrations in Georgia, Colombia, and Bangladesh.

Analysis

- **Diaspora kinship to unlock capital transfers**: the interventions outlined above have the potential to not only support the State-diaspora trust-building process and foster emotional connections, but they also lay the foundations for more sustained and concrete lifetime engagement, allowing the identification of members of the diaspora who have the potential to contribute through other forms of capital transfer.

- **Digital space**: as mentioned, digitization is enabling the engagement of those traditionally less responsive to traditional State-led diaspora engagement, such as later-generation diasporas (who, as noted at the Latin American Regional Consultation, may be less likely to join traditional diaspora organizations), marginalized minorities, diasporas living in remote communities, and women. The internet has also played a growing role in influencing diasporic identities by creating spaces in which they can be expressed, explored and strengthened.
Partnerships for sustainability: cultural engagement of the ilk discussed at the Summit has the potential to transition from short-term initiatives to long-term broad diaspora engagement. Paramount to this is embedding alumni network-building to keep participants engaged after programmes end. Stakeholders can also capitalize on cultural initiatives to make diasporas aware of possibilities and other schemes that facilitate further engagement and eventual return.

B. Culture and language promotion

Diasporas have long transferred their languages and cultures with them, while continuing to promote them to reinforce inter-generational bonds, as well as the ties between their transnational communities. Some key initiatives include the following:

i. Language and cultural promotion: countries of origin have provided funding and educational resources to diaspora organizations. For instance, Staellinika, an initiative of the Greek Government in partnership with a Canadian University and a philanthropic organization, has since 2020 offered language and cultural instruction to diaspora learners (Staellinika, n.d.). As noted in its GCM Voluntary Submission, Kazakhstan has also developed online educational resources for Kazakhs abroad (UN, 2022), while the Colombian delegates to the Summit highlighted the country’s initiatives to share Colombian gastronomic recipes with the diaspora and support art exhibitions in Spain.

ii. Cultural branding: many countries have sought to engage their diasporas in the promotion of their country’s image worldwide, which can contribute not only to national cultural influence and soft power, but also attract tourism and boost trade, investment and cultural exports. Denmark, through the Copenhagen Goodwill Ambassadors programme (n.d.), has engaged prominent diaspora Danes in both city and national branding through a network of key influencers from different fields, as well as both online and offline engagement. A Peruvian university, meanwhile, has taken an interesting approach towards promoting the national cuisine around the world – often through its diaspora – by developing a certification programme for Peruvian restaurants (Certification of Peruvian Restaurants Abroad, n.d.).

Analysis

- Small State diaspora diplomacy: at the Europe, Asia and Pacific Regional Consultation, the Georgian delegate highlighted the importance of cultural promotion for smaller countries, with the Government prioritizing efforts to promote Georgian language and culture amongst overseas Georgians.

- Diasporas and national branding: engaging diasporas in national branding remains an under-exploited potential. Initiatives like the Danish example cited above generally do not require legislative changes. They do require a strong understanding of their diasporas, consular support to engage high-profile diasporas, and an awareness of how diasporas can feed into a broader national branding strategy.
- **Arts and culture partnerships:** consensus emerged at the Latin American Regional Consultations on the need to define diaspora affinities within a broader framework of national cultural diversity. Delegates called for cultural engagement partnerships between culture-focused governmental departments, universities, and art and theatre producers and operators. The African Regional Consultation also noted the importance for cultural, youth and entertainment ministries to work together with diaspora musicians, actors, writers and storytellers to build cultural appreciation amongst diasporas.

- **Diaspora sport:** sport was cited at the African Regional Consultation as another cultural vehicle that can build bridges with later-generation diasporas. Zimbabweans in the United Kingdom started a football team that regularly travels to Zimbabwe to compete against national teams. Moreover, the annual Ethiopian diaspora football tournament in Europe (organised by the Ethiopian Sports and Culture Federation in Europe (n.d.) attracts a strong diaspora following and provides a useful convening point for Ethiopian diaspora communities across Europe.
KEY CONCLUSIONS FROM THE GLOBAL DIASPORA SUMMIT

The following tables outline the key conclusions that emerged from the discussions at the Global Diaspora Summit, including the Summit reporting mechanism and Regional Consultations. They represent a non-exhaustive list of broad areas of potential focus for the future, structured around the four types of diaspora capital transfer discussed in the Summit Technical Working Groups.

3.1 Economic capital

**Policies**

- Expand the economic focus of diaspora engagement beyond remittances to consider how diasporas can contribute to investment and entrepreneurship, trade promotion, philanthropy, and tourism in their countries of origin, among others.

- Identify and remove barriers to diaspora economic capital transfers, including access to citizenship and financial services, and take measures to improve the business environment for diaspora and other entrepreneurs alike.

- Collect data on diaspora economic capital transfers to be shared at national, regional and global levels, as a means to measure the economic impacts of diasporas and guide policy interventions.

- Build mutually beneficial relationships with diasporas that go beyond economic outreach to promote diaspora wellbeing and strengthen their affinity and belonging.

- Identify, in the course of diaspora research, the diaspora segments most likely to invest, tailoring outreach strategies in partnership with diaspora representatives.
Programmes

- Establish diaspora investment funds and products designed to channel diaspora capital towards investment in growth sectors.
- Gather information on diasporas’ expectations and concerns regarding investing in their countries of origin to address their concerns and building trust.
- Develop tailored financial products and services to enable diaspora entrepreneurs to launch businesses.
- Develop programmes to educate diasporas and their families on financial literacy, including on how to use credit, savings, investment and insurance, as a means to maximize the utility of diaspora economic capital transfer.
- Provide reliable information on economic engagement opportunities in countries of origin, tailored to the communication needs of different diaspora communities (for instance, making information available in different languages).

Partnerships

- Enhance inter-agency cooperation and whole-of-government approaches (including across national ministries for education, tourism and finance) to mainstream diaspora economic engagement into different sectoral policies.
- Engage chambers of commerce in facilitating the partnerships that enable transnational diaspora investment and entrepreneurship.
- Bring diasporas together with stakeholders involved in providing investments services (such as private sector banks) to determine user-friendly ways to channel diaspora savings towards investment.
- Seek partnerships with large corporations (such as airlines) to explore opportunities to market the types of products and services that support diaspora economic engagement.
- Engage educational providers in the aforementioned programming to enhance the financial inclusion and literacy of migrants, diasporas and their families.
- Partner with private sector partners in countries and localities of origin to identify the sectors that can benefit most from diaspora economic transfers.
3.2 Human capital

Policies

- Mainstream diaspora human capital transfers horizontally across sectoral policies, especially in labour market policies, in order to match diaspora talents with sectoral expertise demands and labour market needs.

- Remove policy barriers to the movement of human capital between countries of residence and origin, including administrative, fiscal, and other constraints that diaspora may face when seeking to temporarily or permanently transfer knowledge.

- Promote the mutual recognition of qualifications and the portability of social benefits to maximize the mobility of diaspora talents and their skills.

Programmes

- Promote long-term network-building within diaspora temporary knowledge transfer programming, in order to systematically identify diaspora talent at scale.

- Ensure diaspora knowledge transfer and return programming is demand driven, working in partnerships across government and society to determine priority sectors for diaspora talent.

- Digitalize diaspora knowledge transfer and skills exchange by further supporting programming focused on “virtual return” through diaspora mentorship and virtual co-creation.

- Expand domestic intellectual and knowledge-focused programming to ensure migrants and diasporas are both eligible and encouraged to participate.

- Recognize the varied and diverse skillsets of diaspora members and tailor programmes to maximize their potential for development in their specific areas of expertise.

- Develop monitoring, evaluation and learning frameworks to measure the impacts of temporary or virtual return programmes.
**Partnerships**

- Involve further professional, intellectual and academic diaspora organizations and networks in the design and implementation of temporary, virtual and permanent return programmes in order to identify diaspora talent sustainably and systematically, as well as assess preferences for different forms of human capital transfer.

- Engage private sector operators, educational partners, and local authorities in identifying priority sectors and localities for diaspora human capital transfer, prioritizing technical fields.

- Seek collaborations with academic institutions to encourage transnational diaspora-inclusive intellectual networks, diaspora-homeland research collaborations, and diaspora student exchanges.

**3.3 Social capital**

**Policies**

- Maximize diaspora political and civic participation and inclusion by exploring liberalizations in citizenship, residency, suffrage and political representation.

- Further institutionalize diaspora engagement by establishing platforms that enable diaspora-State policy co-creation, such as creating diaspora consultative committees or engaging diaspora representatives in executive and legislative committees or working groups.

- Depoliticize State-diaspora relations, especially during humanitarian emergencies, to encourage diasporas to engage, while minimizing the impacts on diaspora engagement of government changes.

- Recognize the multi-faceted developmental roles of diaspora organizations and networks in social capital transfer within migration and diaspora policies.

- Strengthen the coordination of diaspora and traditional humanitarian responses, embedding, where appropriate, diaspora response into official response frameworks and leveraging diasporas’ unique access and networking capabilities in crisis contexts.

**Programmes**

- Remove practical barriers to civic and political participation, such as obstacles that constrain diasporas from exercising their rights to multiple citizenship and voting.

- Provide financial and technical support to build the capacities of diaspora organizations to provide leadership to their communities and represent their interests. This may include support to professionalize and formalize diaspora organizations.
Engage diaspora communities in helping prospective migrants in their country of origin at the pre-departure stage.

Focus government efforts on enabling, facilitating and coordinating diaspora philanthropy and humanitarianism, before developing new government programmes.

Place the role of digital technology at the centre of programming on social capital transfer, supporting digital diaspora platforms and communities — especially those that engage the later-generation diaspora, diaspora youth.

Tailor diaspora fundraising campaigns based on the needs of specific diaspora segments, such as multi-lingual campaigns targeted at later-generation diasporas or communities living in a specific country.

Encourage the development of networks and organizations that engage diaspora segments traditionally under-represented in civic life and State-diaspora relations, including women and ethnic or linguistic minority communities.

Partnerships

Partner with diaspora organizations and networks to address the trust issues that can make diaspora communities hesitant to participate in political and civic life.

Engage diasporas directly or in partnership in the design and implementation of development projects in their countries of origin.

Support collaborative collective actions and projects that bring together diasporas and residents of their countries of origin in order to foster diaspora-homeland co-creation, networking and affinity.

Strengthen the capacities of diplomatic missions to identify and build relationships with diaspora organizations, while encouraging intra-diaspora networking.

Develop long-term partnerships on diaspora philanthropy that engage philanthropists throughout the “lifecycle of giving”, including before and after acts of philanthropy.

Encourage cooperation across diaspora organizations at the international and national levels through both in-person events or trainings and digital platforms of exchange, to strengthen capacities and exchange practices.

Leverage partnerships with diasporas organizations and networks that work with the traditionally disengaged diaspora segments, including women in the diaspora, the diaspora youth and marginalized diaspora communities.
3.4 Cultural capital

**Policies**

- Embed cultural engagement as a central pillar of diaspora engagement policies and strategies, in recognition of the links between affinity, belonging and broader diaspora capital transfers.

- Promote inclusive definitions of nationality and identity within countries (or places) of destination and residence to strengthen diaspora belonging and affinity with their places of (ancestral) origin, as well as fraternity amongst communities of origin.

- Recognize and celebrate the cultural achievements and contributions of diasporas through dedicated commemorative national days or convenings that also engage communities of origin and residence.

- Embrace cultural diversity present within nations and their diasporas in forging inclusive identities that resonate with transnational migrant and diaspora communities and homeland compatriots alike.

- Commit to the recognition and celebration of diaspora cultural overachievers, including prominent diasporas from fields including sports, cinema, and music, as part of wider multi-platform communication strategies for engaging diaspora cultural capital.

**Programmes**

- Fund and support spaces and projects that promote the sharing of national and regional cultures amongst diasporas in countries of residence.

- Utilize digital technologies to connect diasporas with the national identity of their country of origin, using cultural vehicles like language, culture, and storytelling.

- Organize cultural festivals to engage diasporas, including through sport, fashion and faith, to strengthen cultural capital transfer.

- Tailor programming to the cultural interests and sensitivities of different diaspora segments, with due consideration of transnational identities, ethnicities, ages, migration drivers, degrees of belonging, and other characteristics of heterogeneous diasporas.

- Embed alumni network-building into cultural programmes like homecoming and birthright trips to keep programme participants engaged in the long run.

- Capitalize on cultural programming to make diasporas aware of schemes and other opportunities that facilitate further engagement and eventual return.
Develop methods to measure the impact of diaspora cultural capital transfer, embedding monitoring, evaluation and learning into cultural engagement programming.

Engage diasporas in initiatives to promote national branding overseas, leveraging their unique positions to provide market intelligence.

**Partnerships**

- Ensure the active participation of diaspora cultural gatekeepers in the development of cultural industries, such as the arts, gastronomy, and other creative industries.

- Encourage partnerships within government and between government, diaspora organizations and cultural industries in the development of diaspora cultural engagement programmes.

- Develop diaspora-inclusive cultural packages in cooperation with artists and other cultural stakeholders.

- Establish a culture-centric collaborative institutional framework that links relevant government agencies (including those responsible for culture, entertainment and youth) with cultural agencies in local and diaspora markets.
REFERENCES

African Diaspora Network

African Union (AU)

allAfrica

Back for Business

Birthright Israel

Certification of Peruvian Restaurants Abroad
Copenhagen Goodwill Ambassadors


Connecting Diaspora for Development (CD4D)


Council of the EU

2016 ANNEX to the Joint Proposal for a COUNCIL DECISION on the Union position within the Association Council set up by the Euro-Mediterranean Agreement establishing an association between the European Communities and their Member States, of the one part, and the Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan, of the other part, with regard to the adoption of EU-Jordan Partnership Priorities and annexed Compact. Council of the EU, Brussels.

County Sligo


Deutsche Gesellschaft für Internationale Zusammenarbeit (GIZ)


DEVPOST


Diaspora.ci: Portail Officiel de la Diaspora Ivoirienne


Ethiopian Diaspora Trust Fund (EDTF)

Ethiopian Sports and Culture Federation in Europe

European Centre for Development Policy Management (ECDPM)

European Union Global Diaspora Facility (EUDiF)
2021a Regional overview: Asia. EUDiF, Brussels.
2021b Regional overview: Latin America. EUDiF, Brussels.

EU4Business

FSD Africa

Gashi, A., A. Shabani and A. Rizvanolli
Global Database of Nigerians in Diaspora


Global Forum on Migration and Development (GFMD)


GlobalWelsh


Government of Ireland


2017 The Interdepartmental Committee on Diaspora Policy. Department of Foreign Affairs, Dublin.


Government of Mexico

2011 Lineamientos de organización y funcionamiento del consejo consultivo, en referencia al decreto presidencial publicado en el diario oficial de la Federación el 16 de abril de 2003. Institute for Mexicans Abroad, Mexico City.

Government of Nigeria

Government of Portugal


Government of Togo


Government of Wales


Hutt, D.


Institute of International Education (IIE)


International Fund for Agricultural Development (IFAD)


International Organization for Migration (IOM)

n.d. iDiaspora home page. IOM. Available from https://idiaspora.org/.


2013 Diaspora and development: Bridging societies and States. IOM, Geneva.


2018 Sierra Leone Diaspora Agribusiness forum - Through Japan funded Project - Engaging Diaspora to strengthen Health, Flood Prevention and Agriculture sectors in Sierra Leone. IOM, Freetown.


2021c Piloting mapping and profiling of the Mauritian diaspora in Australia, Canada and the United Kingdom. IOM, Port Louis.


2022a Diaspora Mapping Toolkit, IOM, Geneva.


International Telecommunication Union (ITU)

**Ireland Reaching Out**

**Jefriando, M.**

**Kuznecov, E.**
2013 *How can talent abroad induce development at home*. Migration Policy Institute, Washington DC.

**Muchira, N.**

**My China Roots**

**Organization of American States (OAS)**

**Rabat Process**

**Shabaka**
2021 *Diaspora Engagement in Times of Crisis*. EUDiF case study. ICMPD, Brussels.
Shayan, Z.

2021 Diaspora support programmes in development cooperation, Vienna Institute for International Dialogue and Cooperation, Vienna.

South American Conference on Migration (SACM)

2001 Second South-American Conference on Migration, SACM, Santiago.

2005 Fifth South American Conference on Migration, SACM, Asunción.

2012 Twelfth South American Conference on Migration, SACM, Santiago.

2016 Sixteenth South American Conference on Migration, SACM, Asunción.


Staellinika


Supreme Court of Canada


The Daily Star


United Nations (UN)


2018 Global Compact for Safe, Orderly and Regular Migration. UN, Marrakesh.

2021a Global Compact for Safe, Orderly and Regular Migration: Report of the Secretary-General. UN, New York.

2021b Regional review of the implementation of the Global Compact for Safe, Orderly and Regular Migration. UN, Rabat.

2022 **National Voluntary Global Compact for Safe, Orderly and Regular Migration Review 2021 (Kazakhstan).** UN, New York.

**United Nations Network on Migration (UNNM)**


2021a **First Regional Review of the Global Compact for Safe, Orderly and Regular Migration: National report for the review and implementation of the Compact in Mali.** UNNM, Geneva.


**United States Agency for International Development (USAID)**


**Year of Return**

ANNEXES
ANNEXES

Annex 1
Global Diaspora Summit Outcome Document

A Future Agenda of Action for Global Diaspora Engagement (The Dublin Declaration)

With the adoption of the Global Compact for Safe, Orderly and Regular Migration (GCM), Member States and stakeholders prioritized diaspora engagement for development in countries of origin, transit, and residence through Objective 19, which commits all stakeholders – governments, development actors, civil society - to actively create conditions for migrants and diasporas to fully contribute to sustainable development. The fulfilment of such a developmental policy vision requires a global policy framework of future action in diaspora engagement. The first International Migration Review Forum (IMRF) will be an opportunity to reflect on the outcome of this Summit and to commit to moving to actual delivery on the ground.

The convening of the Global Diaspora Summit (GDS) is a process through which Objective 19 of the GCM can move from aspiration to action. As the world emerges at various paces from the COVID-19 pandemic, the GDS serves as a statement of global commitment and collaboration to the advancement of Objective 19 of the GCM - “Create conditions for migrants and diasporas to fully contribute to sustainable development in all countries” - and of the 2030 Agenda and its Sustainable Development Goals. This commitment comes at a time of opportunity to engage diaspora and transnational communities, including diaspora youth, as partners for both humanitarian response and development, to mobilize the diverse range of diaspora capitals – cultural, economic, social and human - for the benefits of societies in countries of origin and destination and for the protection of migrants and saving lives.

The vision of this Outcome Document is to institutionalize and operationalize such diaspora capitals across policies, programmes, and partnerships in a coherent and consistent framework. Engaged, enabled, and empowered, transnational communities are a critical prerequisite globally for an inclusive society with equity and prosperity for all.

Therefore, we confirm our support on a Future Agenda of Action for Global Diaspora Engagement rooted in GCM Objective 19 crafted around the following intentions, which will also be contributing to other relevant objectives of the GCM, notably Objectives 8, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18 and 20:.

- Complementary to existing fora and initiatives, facilitate the launch of a Global Diaspora Policy Alliance (GDPA) that will deliver an inclusive ecosystem of collaboration across governments and partners in academia, civil society and the private sector to prioritize diaspora engagement policymaking and action in countries of origin and destination. This will further recognize and
include diaspora engagement across local, national, regional, and global policy agendas relating to all forms of development.

- Strengthen the conditions at national and international levels for the economic and financial empowerment and engagement of migrants and transnational communities through a whole of government and whole of society approach and collaborations with public authorities working in finance, development, central banks, chambers of commerce, international financial institutions (IFIs) and multilateral development banks (MDBs) and other relevant stakeholders.

- Institutionalize the diaspora engagement in policy development, including development strategies and humanitarian assistance plans, and integrate diaspora in country-based needs assessments, integration planning and sustainable reintegration strategies.

- Following the principle of “know your diaspora” become better in how we collect evidence and data on diaspora and their contributions to societies, including by tapping into opportunities created by social media and other big data sources and contributing to a more balanced narrative on migration.

- Recognize diasporas as partners in addressing major societal and humanitarian challenges and crises and reducing possible vulnerability as a result of specific situations, including pandemic, conflict, climate change, other related environmental and natural causes or other crises.

- Engage diasporas in playing a key role in reaching out to families of missing migrants, thus contributing to the advancement of objective 8 of the GCM.

- Make available the necessary resources to boost capacity of diaspora leaders and organizations, including through training, exchange learning programmes, technical and financial support, development of dedicated guidelines leading to formal recognition and institutionalization.

- Strengthen diaspora networking and advance tailored and sustainable digital solutions, including by making use of the iDiaspora.org platform as a central tool to encourage networking and peer learning among diaspora organizations and transnational communities as well as a repository of practices in effective diaspora engagement in relevant migration areas, such as climate change and the environment, peace and security, counter trafficking and counter smuggling, etc.

- Develop inclusive and transformative approaches aiming at incentivizing the active participation of diaspora to take into account the specificities of the different groups, including age, gender, religion, language and culture among others, promote diversity and leave no one behind.

- Explore the possibility of participation and representation of diaspora organizations as observers in decision making bodies of different international platforms and organizations, including the IOM Council, and other relevant multilateral initiatives.

- Strengthen the protection of and safeguard the rights, access to health and education, security and welfare of migrants and diasporas, including by combatting all forms of discrimination, including social, economic and cultural, by addressing bias, xenophobia, and racism, and by reinforcing the role and capacities of consular services to support and nurture our diasporas, particularly their more vulnerable members regardless of migration status, recognising their needs as well as their potential to contribute to development.
These commitments represent our firm belief in diaspora engagement as a long-term force for impact across all sustainable development pillars – social, human, economic and environmental. This statement of support represents our understanding that a future agenda of global action in diaspora engagement can emerge as a creator of commonality across economies, politics, and societies through the role of diaspora in diplomacy and development.

It is also our firm appreciation that we cannot achieve this agenda alone. Therefore, it is also the stated commitment of this Outcome Document to ensure an inclusive governance approach to the delivery of this Future Agenda of Action for Global Diaspora Engagement. This process will include:

- A commitment to prioritizing multi-stakeholder, whole of government and whole of society approaches and initiatives to enhance procedural and practical designs to implement the actions noted above.

- A commitment to the monitoring, evaluation and learning work to help in advancing direct outcomes of the GDS through this Outcome Document.

- A commitment to ensuring that the GDS is held at regular intervals, every four years, ideally ahead of the IMRF, so as to establish a more formal link to the GCM implementation process and create an opportunity to reflect on progress made and to support design of new commitments from the diaspora angle, taking advantage of regional and international coordination platforms and organisations.

In closing, we reaffirm our vision that the GDS is the beginning of a long-term process which will enable policy, programmatic, and partnership models required to further enhance a collaborative global agenda of action in diaspora engagement.
Annex 2

Global Diaspora Summit Agenda

Background

In 2013, IOM organized the first ever International Diaspora Ministerial Conference in Geneva within the Framework of its International Dialogue on Migration. The event brought together over 500 participants including 55 Ministers and high-level government officials, 143 country delegations and representatives of academia, diaspora organizations, civil society, media, and private sector from around the world.

Since then, there have been many developments in the field of multilateral migration governance and development culminating with the adoption of the 2030 Agenda on Sustainable Development (SDGs) - the first global agreement of its kind that has recognized the positive role that good migration governance (SDG 10.7) can have in supporting sustainable development outcomes. Further, in 2018, the UN General Assembly endorsed the Global Compact for Safe, Orderly and Regular Migration (GCM), which is the first comprehensive UN framework adopted through intergovernmental negotiations to enhance international cooperation in global migration governance.

The GCM’s multi-dimensional notion of cooperation highlights that no state can develop its approaches to migration in isolation, placing an emphasis on whole-of-government and whole-of-society approaches, as well as stressing that cooperation should take place at all levels – local, country, regional and global. The GCM also firmly set in place processes for follow-up, implementation and review including an International Migration Review Forum to be organized every four years beginning in 2022, and quadrennial regional reviews beginning in 2020.

The GCM took a 360-degree view on migration and human mobility outlining 23 objectives covering all dimensions of international migration in a holistic and comprehensive manner, including Objective 19 with the purpose to “Create conditions for migrants and diasporas to fully contribute to sustainable development in all countries.” While most of the GCM objectives have received visibility through the reviews but also through various global initiatives, Objective 19 has received less attention.

This stands in contrast to the positive role of migrant and diaspora contributions to development witnessed on the ground, as demonstrated most recently in response to the COVID-19 pandemic where diasporas were often the first to respond to the difficulties being faced in their home communities, with over 50 such examples catalogued here. There is therefore a need to generate global awareness and visibility of the critical role migrants and diasporas play in the sustainable development of their countries of origin and destination, beyond remittances, as captured in Objective 19 of the GCM ahead of the International Migration Review Forum in 2022. This will elevate the prominence that the diaspora sector receives among politicians and practitioners
alike. IOM and the Government of Ireland are organizing a Global Diaspora Summit (GDS) to assist States in taking stock of their own and their partners’ achievements vis-à-vis Objective 19 as a contribution towards the International Migration Review Forum in 2022. The GDS is also envisioned as a transformative moment to design and deliver a collaborative vision and programme of progress for the diaspora sector through meaningful and structured dialogue with diaspora and transnational communities, as epitomised by the on the ongoing work of the iDiaspora.org platform.

**Aims and objective**

The Global Diaspora Summit aims to follow up on the precedent set by the Global Diaspora Ministerial Conference in 2013 to prioritise at the highest political level the profile of the important role of transnational communities as agents and accelerators of sustainable development. The Summit will embrace the vision of whole of government and whole of society approaches to diaspora engagement give the opportunity to attendees to robustly chart a new vision and agenda at the highest political level to enhance the importance of engaging with transnational communities. This will include opportunities to learn about new tools and effective approaches to engage, enable and empower their diasporas to become agents for development that have emerged since 2013.

As a result, the information and approaches discussed and shared during the Summit will be submitted as a contribution towards the first International Migration Review Forum (IMRF) of the GCM scheduled to take place in the first half 2022. Beyond this, the purpose of the Global Diaspora Summit is to be the global market leader cross-sectoral convening on diaspora engagement and to become a regular gathering held every four years. The impact of the summit will not only be a convening platform for taking stock on progress achieved and effective and innovative practices identified across the sector, closely aligned with the IMRF, but to be the home of long-term vision for the diaspora sector.

**Expected results**

The core expected results of the Global Diaspora Summit are categorised below.

**A. Diaspora Diplomacy: Peer to Peer Networking & Knowledge Exchange**

- Exchange of best practices in terms of policies and practices that contribute to and demonstrate the value of Objective 19 of the GCM will be identified and shared through the iDiaspora.org platform and the UNNM Migration Network Hub.

- Opportunities for cooperation and peer learning between states will be created – both to support the discussions during and after the Summit, to enable networking and collaboration as envisaged within the GCM.
Policy makers and practitioners will be able to exchange experiences and lessons learned on empowering diaspora communities to support key developmental areas in established and emerging areas of diaspora engagement.

B. Diaspora Partnership & Impact Design

Diaspora organizations and other actors such as private sector have an opportunity to share their interests and perspectives and engage in direct dialogue and collaboration with public sector representatives from various countries of origin and destination.

The emergences of new trends and technologies, especially in terms of digitalization and their impact on diaspora engagement will be explored.

A series of dedicated side events will be offered by key partners to provide space for design of collaborative partnerships for post-Summit implementation on diaspora engagement.

C. Visionary Purpose

A dedicated outcome document will be prepared and submitted to the International Migration Forum Review highlighting key progress reached in achieving GCM Objective 19. This outcome document will include a concise plan of visionary action, of no more than 3 key action points, to support the strategic development of diaspora engagement at a global level for policymakers and practitioners.

A light and easy to follow monitoring mechanism for tracking the progress on GCM O19 will be developed, proposed, and incubated as a way of elevating the focus on this important area of migration governance and enable knowledge sharing and collaboration in a sustainable manner around IMRFs.

The delivery of these expected results will be initially supported by the collaborative work of the Coordination Team of the Summit, partner governments, and the Advisory Board of the Global Diaspora Summit. These entities have been designed to reflect the whole of government and whole of society framework of the summit. The finalisation of all results will be directly informed by Summit participants.
**AGENDA**

All times are displayed in Irish Standard Time (GMT+1)

## DAY 1 - Friday 1st April 2022

*Online Event*

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Time</th>
<th>Activities</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Thematic sessions</strong> – These virtual sessions will be informal discussions addressing specific cross-cutting themes and topics of interest and will be open for different actors including members of diaspora, government officials, and private sector among others.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
| 9.20 – 10.40 | **Session 1**<br>Welcome Remarks: IOM DDG Ugochi Daniels and Mr Colm Brophy, TD, Irish Minister for Overseas Development Aid and Diaspora  
Diaspora Networks: from Data to Engagement  
Moderator: Marina Manke, IOM  
Keynote Speaker: Michaella Vanore, UNU - Merit | **Session 2**<br>Welcome Remarks: IOM DDG Ugochi Daniels and Mr Colm Brophy, TD, Irish Minister for Overseas Development Aid and Diaspora  
Diaspora Humanitarianism: COVID-19 as a Breakthrough Movement  
Moderator: Bashair Ahmed, Shabaka  
Keynote Speaker: Mingo Heiduk Tetsche, DEMAC |
| 10.40 – 12.00| **Session 3**<br>Diaspora Philanthropy: Time, Talent, and Treasure  
Moderator: Sanjeev Joshipura, InDiaspora  
Keynote Speaker: Almaz Negash, ADN | **Session 4**<br>Diaspora as Diversity: The Diversity, Inclusion, and Belonging Framework  
Moderator: Prof. Liesl Riddle, George Washington University  
Keynote Speaker: Melek Pulatkonak, TurkishWIN |
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Time</th>
<th>Session 5</th>
<th>Session 6</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>12.00 – 13.20</td>
<td>Diaspora Impact: Climate, ESG, and Investment</td>
<td>Digital Diaspora: Technological Tools for Engagement</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Moderator: Marina Manke, IOM</td>
<td>Moderator: Larisa Lara, IOM</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Keynote Speaker: Fridah Ntarangwi, ZidiCircle</td>
<td>Keynote Speaker: Semhar Araia, Facebook</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13.30 – 14.30</td>
<td>Break (5 - 7 side events)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Technical Working Groups** – These virtual sessions will invite technical staff from the participating countries as well as other selected actors to discuss concrete recommendations on how to facilitate and maximise the impact of diaspora contributions in terms of the different types of resources or capitals they provide to both countries of origin and residence.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Time</th>
<th>Session 1</th>
<th>Session 2</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Moderator: Russell Dalgleish, Scottish Business Network</td>
<td>Moderator: David Donoghue, former Ireland’s Permanent Representative to the United Nations</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Moderator: Geneive Brown Metzger, ACMF</td>
<td>Moderator: Paddy Siyanga Knudsen, GRFDT</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
**DAY 2 - Monday 4th April 2022**

*Hybrid event – Online & Dublin Castle*

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Time</th>
<th>Irish Time GMT +1</th>
<th>Session</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>8.45</td>
<td></td>
<td>Ministers depart Conrad Hotel</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9.00 – 9.10</td>
<td></td>
<td>Arrive to Dublin Castle greeted by Mr Colm Brophy, TD, Irish Minister for Overseas Development Aid and Diaspora and IOM DG, Antonio Vitorino</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9.10 – 9.25</td>
<td></td>
<td>Tea and coffee (Ministerial Lounge)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9.25</td>
<td></td>
<td>Family photo (Ministers)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9.30 – 10.40</td>
<td></td>
<td>Opening ceremony – This hybrid session will provide the space for the organizing partners to present their respective visions for the Summit and the work ahead toward the International Migration Review Forum and beyond. Welcome by Minister Brophy, TD</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Opening Remarks by the Co-Chairs and Lead Participating States:
- IOM DG, Antonio Vitorino
- Minister Brophy TD
- Lead Participating States

1. Fiji
Mr. Hon. Voreqe Bainimarama, Prime Minister of the Republic of Fiji

2. Colombia
H.E. Mrs. Marta Lucia Ramirez, Vice President and Minister of Foreign Affairs.

3. Mauritius
H.E. Mr. Alan Ganoo, Minister of Foreign Affairs, Regional Integration and International Trade.

4. Montenegro
H.E. Đorđe Radulović, Minister of Foreign Affairs.

5. Jamaica
Senator, The Honourable Leslie Campbell, Minister of State in the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Foreign Trade.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Country</th>
<th>Ambassador/Officer</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>Germany</td>
<td>H.E. Mrs. Reem Alabali-Radovan, Minister for State, Migration, Refugees and Integration.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>Somalia</td>
<td>H.E. Mr. Mohamud Abdi Hassan, Deputy Minister, Ministry of Foreign Affairs.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8</td>
<td>Philippines</td>
<td>H.E. Mr. Teodoro Locsin Jr., Secretary of Foreign Affairs of the Philippines.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9</td>
<td>India</td>
<td>H.E. Dr. Ausaf Sayeed, Secretary - Consular, Passport, Visa and Overseas Indian Affairs, Ministry of External Affairs.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10</td>
<td>Kenya</td>
<td>H.E. Amb. Macharia Kamau, CBS, Principal Secretary Ministry of Foreign Affairs.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11</td>
<td>Mexico</td>
<td>H.E. Mr. Luis Gutiérrez Reyes, Director General of the Institute of Mexicans Abroad at the Ministry of Foreign Affairs.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12</td>
<td>African Union</td>
<td>H.E. Ambassador Fathi Mohamed Aljowaily, Special Advisor for Partnership and Stakeholders in the Office of the Deputy Chairperson.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13</td>
<td>Egypt</td>
<td>H.E. Ambassador Salah Abdelsadek, Assistant Minister for Consular Affairs, Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Arab Republic of Egypt.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>14</td>
<td>Bangladesh</td>
<td>H.E. Imran Ahmad, Minister of Expatriates’ Welfare and Overseas Employment.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Statement by the Co-Chairs of the GFMD

15. Senegal
H.E. Mr. Moise Sarr, State Minister in charge of Senegalese Abroad.

16. France
H.E. Mr Christophe Leonzi, Ambassador for Migration, Ministry for Europe and Foreign Affairs.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Time</th>
<th>Event Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
| 10.40 – 11.40 | Connecting with Diasporas: Partners for Development – This hybrid session will provide an opportunity for delegations from participating countries to hear directly from diaspora organizations regarding their vision for how they can contribute to achieving the SDGs, through the presentation of the results of consultations organized by the Global Diaspora Confederation during their first Global Diaspora Week last year, as well as selected interventions from other diaspora organizations.  
  
  Moderator: Laura de la Fuente, Red Global MX  
  Introductory Remarks:  
  Peter Kwok – Chair - Global Diaspora Confederation  
  Mirana Rajoharison, ADEPT, Executive Director  
  Stefan Romaniw, Community Languages Australia |
| 11.40 – 13.00 | Summary of Day 1 technical discussions  
  by The Networking Institute  
  Technical review workshop of the outcome document – This hybrid session will provide participating countries to review the text of the Political Outcome Document to provide final validation of the contents, terminology, wording and ensure that the final version aligns with their respective perspectives.  
  Facilitators: Kingsley Aikins and Martin Russell, The Networking Institute |
| 13.00 – 13.30 | Lunch Aperitif for Ministers |
| 13.30 – 14.45 | Private working Lunch in St Patrick’s Hall and exchange between Ministers |
| 14.45 – 15.00 | Tea and Coffee in the Ministerial Lounge |
| 15.00 – 15.40 | Masterclass on *The Power of Diaspora Networking*  
  with Kingsley Aikins (The Networking Institute) |
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Time</th>
<th>Event</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
| 15.40 – 17.00 | Ministerial Reflections – This hybrid session will invite ministers and officials to reflect upon their experiences, best practices, and recommendations on implementation of Objective 19 on how to maximize the contribution of diasporas to sustainable development following a Presentation of the analysis of reporting mechanism (exclusive to Ministers and governments).  
Opening Remarks:  
- Minister Colm Brophy, T.D.  
- IOM DG, Antonio Vitorino  
- Presentation on Reporting Mechanisms  
By Loksan Harley, Homelands Advisory  
- Lead Country Feedback and Member State Contributions  
17. Kenya  
H.E. Amb. Macharia Kamau, CBS, Principal Secretary Ministry of Foreign Affairs.  
18. Cabo Verde  
H.E. Mr. Jorge Santos, Minister of Communities.  
19. Portugal  
H.E. Mr. Paulo Cafôfo, Deputy Minister for the Portuguese Communities.  
20. Georgia  
H.E. Mr. Vladimer Konstantinidi, Deputy Minister of Foreign Affairs.  
21. Armenia  
H.E. Mr. Zareh Sinanyan, High Commissioner for Diaspora Affairs.  
22. Ukraine  
H.E. Ms. Olena Bogdan, Head of the State Service of Ukraine for Ethnic Affairs and Freedom of Conscience.  
23. Azerbaijan  
17.00 – 17.05 | Minister Brophy closes the Day  
17.15       | Ministers and delegations depart Dublin Castle for Conrad Hotel    |
### DAY 3 - Tuesday 5th April 2022

**Hybrid event – Online & Dublin Castle**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Time</th>
<th>Session</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>11.00 – 11.15</td>
<td>Ministers or Heads of Delegation only depart Conrad Hotel to EPIC, the Irish Emigration Museum</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11.15 – 12.15</td>
<td>Ministerial Tour of EPIC, the Irish Emigration Museum including Meeting with Leaders of Irish Diaspora Groups and New Irish Citizens</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12.15-12.30</td>
<td>Ministers or Heads of Delegation depart EPIC Museum for Dublin Castle</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12.30 – 13.00</td>
<td>Dublin Castle State Apartments Ministerial Tour</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13.00 – 14.30</td>
<td>Informal Ministerial lunch (offline)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>14.30 – 16.30</td>
<td>General discussion, signing ceremony and closing remarks — This hybrid session will be the ceremonial closing of the event, with participating countries officially adopting the Political Outcome Document and discussing next steps toward the next summit in 2026.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

- Opening remarks: 15 minutes
  - Minister Colm Brophy, T.D.
  - IOM DDG, Ugochi Daniels
- Moderator: IOM Director of the Department of Programme Support and Migration Management, Monica Goracci
- Ministerial Reflections (Online and in St Patrick’s Hall) on the Outcome Document (Dublin Declaration) – 60 minutes
- Closing Remarks – IOM DDG, Ugochi Daniels
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Time</th>
<th>Activity</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>16.30 – 17.00</td>
<td>Closing Session</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Adoption of the Outcome Document (online and in Dublin Castle)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Forward Looking to the International Migration Review Forum (IMRF) - IOM</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>DDG, Ugochi Daniels</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Closing remarks from Minister Colm Brophy, T.D.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>