

The course will focus on providing training, space for dialogue and knowledge sharing based on the exploration and sharing of a range of practical examples of integrating migration in policy planning.

During the course:

- An action-oriented, highly participative approach will be used, with particular attention to peer-to-peer support, in-depth analysis and information exchange to ensure adaptation and practical application.
- Training methods will combine lectures and discussions, case studies, open space debates, role play exercises, networking and group work.
- Particular attention will be paid to the sharing of good practices.

A final certificate of completion will be awarded to participants upon successful conclusion of their training.



Language

The course will be provided in English, French and Russian.



Dates and location

The course will take place from 30 October to 3 November 2017 at the ITCILO campus in Turin.



Registration

Applications should be supported by a curriculum vitae and nomination letter from the sponsoring institution indicating how the participant will be financed. Please note that if a Schengen visa for Italy is needed, the time required for issue is at least four weeks on average.

As an organization dedicated to fundamental human rights and social justice, the ILO is taking a leading role in international efforts to promote and realize gender equality. In line with this ILO focus, women candidates are especially welcome.

You can apply directly on-line at the following address:

<http://intranetp.itcilo.org/STF/A9010326/en>

Applicants must register online at the following address by

30 September 2017.



Cost of participation

The total cost of participation in the course, is **EUR 2,180** and should be paid in advance by the participant or his/her sponsoring institution by bank transfer to:

Account no. 560002

Bank: Intesa San Paolo Ag. 523

IBAN: IT96 G 03069 09214 100000560002

BIC: BCITITMM

Address: Viale Maestri del Lavoro 10, 10127 Turin, Italy.

Note: On the bank form, kindly state your name (Mainstreaming migration into policy planning) and the course code (A9010326).

Participants will be provided with full board accommodation with private facilities at the ITC/ILO Campus, routine medical care and medical insurance, use of computer and internet facilities.

The price indicated does not include travel costs between participants' home and the course venue. The cost of passports, visas, airport taxes, internal travel in the participant's home country and unauthorized stopovers are not reimbursed.

For information regarding payment, cancellation and refunds, please consult: <http://www.itcilo.org/en/training-offer/how-to-apply>



A9010326

Mainstreaming migration into policy planning

Turin, Italy

30 October – 3 November 2017

English

For further information, please contact

International Training Centre of the ILO
Programme on Social Protection, Governance and Tripartism
Viale Maestri del Lavoro, 10
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Mainstreaming migration into policy planning



Rationale

The 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, adopted by the United Nations General Assembly in September 2015, recognizes the strong link between decent work and migration in Sustainable Development Goal (SDG) 8 on promoting sustained, inclusive and sustainable economic growth, full and productive employment and decent work for all, which contains target 8.8: “*Protect labour rights and promote safe and secure working environments for all workers, including migrant workers, in particular women migrants, and those in precarious employment.*” Other important targets relating to labour migration are found in SDG 10 on reducing inequality within and among countries: “*facilitate orderly, safe, regular and responsible migration and mobility of people, including through the implementation of planned and well-managed migration policies*” (target 10.7). In the Addis Ababa Action Agenda on Financing for Development, which is an integral part of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, States have also committed to increase their cooperation to reduce the costs of labour migration, such as lowering the costs of recruitment for migrants, recognition of foreign qualifications, education and skills, and portability of earned social security benefits (para. 111).

On the other hand, conventional narratives on migration and development (M&D) historically oscillate between optimistic and pessimistic views, in which, respectively, migration is seen as a driver for development (leading in turn towards less migration) or as a brake to development (for example, through “brain drain”), leading to more migration).

Nowadays, the most commonly accepted view is that well-governed migration can result in improved development outcomes for all concerned, namely countries of origin and destination as well as migrants and their families. This vision, putting migration policies at the centre of these narrative, tends to focus however on the migrant as an actor of development, with a strong emphasis on the role of remittances, without devoting too much attention to the effects of development on migration.

Recently, the notion of “mainstreaming migration into policy planning” has emerged as an innovative and coherence-driven concept, which recognizes the complex nature of migration and its interrelation with a broad spectrum of policies relating to development. It also implies migrants as rights-bearers first and foremost before seeing them as factors for development, recognizing that people should have the freedom to choose whether to migrate or not.

Mainstreaming migration into policy planning within a rights-based and human development-based framework means adopting a sectoral approach to migration and recognizing that:

- Migration is a cross-cutting issue, which is neither intrinsically positive, nor negative, nor neutral, as it is linked with several other factors, such as policies and the social dynamic: the way in which migration takes place is key, and this implies seeing migrants as rights bearers;
- As a cross-cutting issue, migration is affected by a broad range of policy sectors, from health, employment and labour, education, to the environment and social protection;
- Similarly, migration has an impact on these same policy sectors, as by nature migration directly impacts societies, both at home and in host countries;
- Therefore, the link between migration and development has to be seen as a non-linear one, in which migration affects development and development policies affect migration.
- From this point of view, migration is an intrinsic aspect of development

Based on the above, mainstreaming migration therefore implies identifying, on a case-by-case basis, the sectors that affect and that are affected by migration in order to introduce migration as a parameter in the planning of these sectoral policies. Moreover, mainstreaming implies building coherence across the different sectoral policies related to migration, with a view to adopting a whole-of-government approach, while constantly addressing protection of the rights of migrants.

This notion also allows keeping some distance from dichotomies such as those concerned with perceived “destination” or “receiving” and “origin” or “sending” countries, “developing” and “developed” countries, and “beneficiaries” and “donors”, which do not necessarily fit to the complex reality of migration, and which needs a comprehensive approach such as that embedded in mainstreaming processes. It also allows bridging national and local policies, as both policy levels are concerned with migration in different though complementary ways.

This joint IOM/ITC/ILLO/UNDP training activity builds on the mandates and experience of both agencies, independently and jointly, and aims to gather practitioners from different backgrounds, institutions, policy areas and contexts around the issue of migration and development.

In order to build on the opportunities brought by the participation of actors from diverse backgrounds, institutions, policy areas and contexts, the training will privilege a truly participative approach, where the exchange of views and experiences will be central in the learning process. Similarly, a multidisciplinary approach, based on the intervention of experts and institutions focusing on particular

aspects of the M&D nexus, such as human rights and protection of migrants’ rights, and labour migration, will help to ensure that the learning methods are in line with the building blocks of the mainstreaming approach.

Other agencies from the Global Migration Group (such as UNDP and UN Women) might also be involved in the delivery of the training



Objectives

The objectives of the course are the following:

- To enhance the understanding of actors from different backgrounds, institutions, policy areas and contexts on the links between migration and sectoral policies.
- To strengthen the capacity of participating actors to enhance policy coherence through multi-stakeholder mechanisms.
- To understand the importance and application of a rights-based approach in the governance of migration in mainstreaming mechanisms.
- To promote an understanding of the mechanisms, opportunities and challenges related to the engagement of migrants in development-related policy and planning, throughout the whole migration cycle.
- To foster dynamics aiming to build policy coherence throughout different levels of governance, from the local to the national, informing also regional and global M&D processes and debates.



Target group

The course is designed for key stakeholders dealing with migration and development issues and more specifically:

- officials, policy-planners and practitioners from public institutions (including local and regional authorities) and ministries dealing with migration policies and/or development planning processes at local and national level;
- practitioners addressing the linkages between migration and development;
- representatives of workers’ and employers’ organisations as well as representatives of civil society organizations (CSOs), including diaspora organization;
- officials, managers and experts from international development agencies.

Given that the mainstreaming approach is independent from any North-South / “origin-destination” divide and is equally important in a multitude of different contexts, participation of actors from both the global North and South and origin and destination countries is encouraged.



Course content

The structure of the course will be as follows:

- **Plenary sessions:** High-level experts from different backgrounds and representing different organisations will be invited to join morning discussions on high-priority, cross-cutting and emerging themes in the field of migration and development. This will offer a useful contextual backdrop to the more detailed discussions in the elective streams (optional sessions). The topics that will be covered during plenary sessions are (among others):
 - Emergence, development and current trends of the migration and development discourse
 - Coherence/Incoherence between migration and development policies
 - Migration in the 2030 Sustainable Development Agenda and related global debates
 - Why should we mainstream migration into policy planning?
 - Who are the actors to be involved?
 - Mainstreaming migration into development planning
- **Interactive sessions:** Interactive sessions will be held throughout the course where further group work, analysis of projects, mutual support and identification of potential partnerships will allow for a more in-depth approach to the specific issues addressed in the sessions. These sessions will be facilitated around peer-to-peer learning, encouraging participants to develop, share and challenge ideas among themselves.



Methodology

The course will use the Turin learning approach which is organized in three phases:

- **Phase 1** – Pre-course information on the Internet-based learning platform: two weeks before the course
- **Phase 2** – Face-to-face workshops: one week course in Turin
- **Phase 3** – Post-Training on the Internet-based learning platform (during the course of two weeks after phase 2)

