

Outline

1. What are we talking about?
 1. Diasporas
 2. Migrants
2. What kind and level of engagement?
3. Engagement as a function of a correspondence between the capacity to engage and the enabling resources
4. Look at the available tools

Diasporas vs. migrants

	Diaspora	Migrants
Individual	2 million	1.2 million
Collective	15%	20%

Level of Engagement

Material

- ▶ 70% remits
- ▶ 20% belongs to HTAs
- ▶ 90% buys home country goods
- ▶ 10% invests

Symbolic

- ▶ 70% follows news and politics
- ▶ 20% participate in politics

Correspondence between capacity and enabling resources

- ▶ Weak capacity to engage in home country affairs;
- ▶ International cooperation should focus on particular issues but not ambitious ones:
 - Capacity building
 - Knowledge of needs;
 - Other

Look at the available tools

Policy tools	Objective	Methods
Technical assistance	Strengthen institutions and address a particular policy need	research, training, project formulation and evaluation, and often time product development
Communication and outreach	Engage a policy community (diasporas)	workshops, policy dialogues, visits, meetings
Funding facility	Provide material resources to achieve a concrete outcome	loan, grant and investment schemes with diaspora and
Partnerships	Collaborate with stakeholders on mutual grounds	cooperative agreements between governments and diasporas, or other foreign governments
Regulation	Enforce norms to benefit the public good	legal review and reform
Social and personal protection	Secure rights of individuals	
Education	Form needed skills of the labor force	skills training, awareness raising, knowledge development,

Look at the available tools

1. building migrants' confidence toward Haiti;
2. improving the effectiveness of money transfers and maximizing their financial benefits; and
3. strengthening the prevailing transnational links through capacity-building and technical assistance in Haiti.