TOR – EU-India Cooperation and Dialogue on Migration and Mobility

Study on Indian Diaspora in Ireland

1. Background

EU-India Cooperation and Dialogue on Migration and Mobility Project background

There is significant untapped potential for EU-India cooperation on migration issues. In 2016, at the 13th EU-India Summit in Brussels, leaders endorsed the EU-India Agenda for Action 2020 (a common roadmap to jointly guide and strengthen the partnership) and established the EU-India Common Agenda for Migration and Mobility (CAMM) as a framework for cooperation on migration management. This outlines joint objectives, recommendations and actions to be under-taken on better organized legal migration, preventing and combatting irregular migration and addressing trafficking in human beings, international protection, and development impact of migration and mobility.

The EU-India Cooperation and Dialogue on Migration and Mobility project is funded by the European Union and implemented by the International Labour Organisation (ILO) and the International Centre for Migration Policy Development (ICMPD). Aims include operationalising EU support for better management of mobility and legal migration between the EU and India; preventing and addressing the challenges related to irregular migratory flows. It is expected that through the implementation of concrete cooperation in support of political processes like the High-Level Dialogue on Migration and Mobility (HLDMM) and the Common Agenda on Migration and Mobility (CAMM), the project will reinforce the continuity and sustainability of migration and mobility cooperation between the EU and India.

EU-India cooperation on migration and mobility will be further advanced through the annual High-Level Dialogue on Migration and Mobility (HLDMM). Strategically, the Research project has been designed to provide a solid information base for future development. First, it will provide improved access to and utilization of quality information and data management to make informed policy decisions and formulations in both directions. Second, to ensure the concrete improvement of migration governance systems, it will promote technical and expert support for knowledge transfer and capacity building. Third, it will support policy development and facilitate the implementation of comprehensive, coherent and feasible measures.
Ireland-India background

Ireland has close links with India. In the Victorian period, many thinkers, philosophers and Irish nationalists from the Catholic majority travelled to India, prominent among the nationalists being the theosophist Annie Besant. There was a close alliance between the Irish and Indian independence movements. Some Indian intellectuals like Nehru and V.V. Giri (who studied at UCD) were inspired by Irish nationalists.

The embassy of the Republic of India in Ireland states there are 30,000 Indians or Persons of Indian Origin in the Republic of Ireland, of whom about 17,000 are Indian citizens. Most of the community is in healthcare (doctors and nurses), IT, engineering and senior management positions.

Notable diasporans include: Cyrus Pallonji Mistry is an Irish businessman of Indian origin who was the chairman of Tata Group, one of the world’s largest companies and an Indian business conglomerate, between 2012 and 2016, and Ireland’s current Prime Minister (Taoiseach) Leo Varadkar.

Business links between island of Ireland (comprising the Republic of Ireland and Northern Ireland) and India are strong. Currently, over 30 Indian Companies have established in the Republic of Ireland, employing over 3,000 staff. Looking towards 2020, the Irish healthcare sector projects a shortage of skilled medical professionals in a large number of categories. This shortage is increasingly being met by overseas medical workers from a number of locations and a high percentage of medical professionals (doctors and nurses) from India.

Indian students choosing to study in Ireland, make a valuable contribution to Ireland’s education sector, and the wider economy. In 2013, the Irish Government set in place a five-year plan to increase the number of Indian students in Ireland from 2,000 to 5,000. These are attractive figures considering this pool of individuals were estimated to attract €50M in income in fees, and an additional €50M in spending on accommodation and other expenditures. In addition, for every 100 international students studying the State, 13 jobs are created.

2. Description of tasks and responsibilities

The EU-India CDMM project, within its diaspora component, has a focus on seven key themes:

- Highlighting diaspora contributions to destination and countries of origin
- Migration patterns, features (states of origin), and their methods from India to EU MS (circular, chain, irregular, labour…)
- Integration characteristics, challenges
- Identifying diaspora associations, networks, centres of gathering, and their function in EU MS
- Assess their economic, social, political and/or cultural connections and interests to India and their local communities
- Ascertaining the potential for migrant communities to support new immigrants (in regular or irregular situations of distress)
- Determining their needs: training, counselling, outreach, SOPs, etc.
The material for this initial report will combine:

- Research and analysis of written sources (key publications, official data, and analysis of diaspora community websites)
- Information survey to members of target groups and communities, cutting across all sections of the India community in Ireland
- Interviews with community leaders, key diaspora members and association leaders (in person and/or via Skype depending on availability).
- Interviews with Indian business owners with companies in Ireland (in person and/or via Skype depending on availability)
- Interviews with Irish company leaders with bases in India (in person and/or via Skype depending on availability)
- Interviews with companies with a significant Indian workforce in Ireland (in person and/or via Skype depending on availability)
- Interviews with Irish Education sector (students and academics) and group session
- Interviews with Medical sector.

To deliver this research it is recognised that the approach must combine wide ranging sectorial and knowledge of diaspora networks within Ireland combined with a robust research process so that the real core issues as well as opportunities are identified and managed. The Project objectives are planned to be met by utilising the experts’ research and academic skills as well as leveraging their personal knowledge of the Indian business sector and their Indian connections through the expert’s roles in the Ireland India Business Association (IIBA).

**Fig 1: Project Approach Diagram**

```
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Phase 1</th>
<th>Phase 2</th>
<th>Phase 3</th>
<th>Phase 4</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>February</td>
<td>February</td>
<td>March</td>
<td>April</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Desk Research</td>
<td>Option Identification &amp; Evaluation Criteria</td>
<td>Analysis &amp; Drafting</td>
<td>Final Report</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Interview template</td>
<td>Interviews</td>
<td>Interviews conclusions</td>
<td>Interviews conclusions</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Survey</td>
<td>Phase 1 criteria</td>
<td>Draft report</td>
<td>Independent report</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• Assessment criteria</td>
<td>• Community interviews</td>
<td>• Draft report</td>
<td>• Presentation</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• Long-list of potential candidates</td>
<td>• Business interviews</td>
<td>• Independent report</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• Set up interviews</td>
<td>• Education interviews</td>
<td>• Presentation</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• Send out survey</td>
<td>• Medical sector interviews</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
```
3. Deliverables and Timeline

The estimated time frame for the consultancy service is from 8 February 2018 to 30 April 2018. The number of days required to complete such a comprehensive research programme will be a maximum of 25 working days over the course of up to three months. The working days include planning, conducting desk research, delivering a survey, liaising with interviewees, conducting interviews, writing the report and revising the draft. Interviews will be carried out in late February/early March, depending on the availability of the interviewees.

The draft Report will be submitted no later than Wednesday 3rd April 2018. The draft will be revised according to the feedback received and the final Report will be submitted within two weeks but no later than 23rd April 2018.

4. Qualification and Experience
   - Advanced university degree in political science/migration/international relations; PhD will be considered an advantage;
   - In-depth knowledge of Indian diaspora specific to the EU context (Ireland);
   - Proven publication track record as a researcher and drafter;
   - Ability to draw conclusions from various sources of data and practices
   - Fluency in written and spoken English;
   - At least 6 years of relevant professional experience;
   - Ability to work in a multi-cultural and multi-ethnic environment.

5. Dissemination and Branding

Dissemination and branding modalities will follow the EU and Government of India’s prescriptions and guidelines.