

**SIXTH COORDINATION MEETING
ON INTERNATIONAL MIGRATION**

New York, 26-27 November 2007



United Nations

Department of Economic and Social Affairs
Population Division

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United Nations
New York, 2009

DESA

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This publication has been issued without formal editing.

Suggested citation:

United Nations, Department of Economic and Social Affairs, Population Division (2009). Seventh Coordination Meeting on International Migration. *Working Paper* No. ESA/P/WP.208.

ESA/P/WP.208

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Printed in the United Nations, New York

PREFACE

Since 2002, the Population Division of the Department of Economic and Social Affairs (DESA) of the United Nations Secretariat has been organizing annual coordination meetings on international migration. The purpose of these meetings is to bring together representatives of all entities of the United Nations system working on international migration to discuss topics of common interest and exchange information on recent and future activities with a view to enhancing coordination in the area of international migration.

The Sixth Coordination Meeting was held at the United Nations Headquarters in New York, from 26 to 27 November 2007. The meeting provided an opportunity for migration experts and practitioners working in

CONTENTS

Page

Preface iii
Explanatory notes viii

PART ONE. REPORT OF THE MEETING AND INFORMATION PAPERS

REPORT OF THE MEETING 3

I

CONTENTS (*continued*)

Page

ACTIVITIES OF ECLAC IN THE AREA OF INTERNATIONAL MIGRATION, HUMAN RIGHTS AND
DEVELOPMENT

CONTENTS (*continued*)

Page

INITIATIVE ON GLOBAL MIGRATION AND HUMAN MOBILITY <i>The John D. and Catherine T. MacArthur Foundation</i>	149
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PART FOUR. ANNEXES

I. GENERAL ASSEMBLY RESOLUTION: INTERNATIONAL MIGRATION AND DEVELOPMENT (A/RES/61/208)	157
II. GLOBAL FORUM ON MIGRATION AND DEVELOPMENT – IMPLEMENTATION MATRIX.....	161

EXPLANATORY NOTES

Symbols of United Nations documents are composed of capital letters combined with figures.

The following abbreviations have been used in the present document:

ACP	Secretariat of the African, Caribbean and Pacific Group of States
AIDS	Acquired Immunodeficiency Syndrome
APMRN	Asia Pacific Migration Research Network
ASEAN	Association of Southeast Asian Nations

MDGs	Millennium Development Goals
MERCOSUR	Southern Common Market
MICS	Multiple Indicator Cluster Surveys
MIDA	Migration for Development in Africa
MIDSA	Migration Dialogue for Southern Africa
MIF	Multilateral Investment Fund
MPI	Migration Policy Institute
NGOs	Non-Governmental Organizations
NIDI	Netherlands Interdisciplinary Demographic Institute
OAS	Organization of American States
OCHA	Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs
ODA	Official Development Assistance
ODI	Overseas Development Institute
OECD	Organization for Economic Co-operation and Development
OHCHR	Office of the High Commissioner for Human Rights
OHRLLS	Office of the High Representative for the Least Developed Countries, Landlocked Developing Countries and Small Island Developing States
OSAA	Office of the Special Adviser on Africa
PISA	Programme for International Student Assessment
PRSP	Poverty Reduction Strategy Paper
RCPs	Regional Consultative Processes
SAR	Special Administrative Region
TOKTEN	Transfer of Knowledge Through Expatriate Nationals
UIS	UNESCO Institute for Statistics
UNAIDS	Joint United Nations Programme on HIV/AIDS
UN/DESA	Department of Economic and Social Affairs
UNDP	United Nations Development Programme
UNEP	United Nations Environment Programme
UNESCO	United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization
UNFPA	United Nations Population Fund
UN.GIFT	United Nations Global Initiative to Fight Human Trafficking
UN-Habitat	United Nations Human Settlements Programme
UNHCHR	Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights
UNHCR	Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees
UNIAP	United Nations Inter-Agency Project on Human Trafficking
UNICEF	United Nations Children's Fund
UNIDO	United Nations Industrial Development Organization

PART ONE

REPORT OF THE MEETING AND INFORMATION PAPERS

REPORT OF THE MEETING

The Sixth United Nations Coordination Meeting on International Migration took place at the Headquarters of the United Nations in New York, from 26 to 27 November 2007. The meeting was organized by the Population Division of the Department of Economic and Social Affairs (DESA) of the United Nations Secretariat.

The main objectives of the meeting were: (a) to discuss the outcomes of the first meeting of the Global Forum on Migration and Development (GFMD), held in Brussels, Belgium in July 2007; (b) to consider preparations for the second meeting of the Global Forum, to be held in Manila, the Philippines, in October 2008; (c) to exchange information on work being undertaken in the area of international migration and development by different entities of the United Nations system, and (d) to discuss best practices in the use of surveys for the collection of information on international migration and development and to exchange information about survey plans.

About 80 participants representing agencies, funds, programmes and other entities of the United Nations system, offices of the United Nations Secretariat and the regional commissions, as well as other intergovernmental organizations and non-governmental organizations active in the field of international migration attended the Meeting. Also present were invited experts and representatives of Member States of the United Nations.

I. OPENING

Ms. Hania Zlotnik, Director of the Population Division/DESA, welcomed participants and noted that the Population Division organized the annual Coordination Meetings in response to a request by the United Nations General Assembly. By bringing together representatives of all the entities in the United Nations system conducting activities related to international migration, the Coordination Meetings provided very useful background information for the preparation of reports of the Secretary-General reviewing advances in the field. The deliberations during the Sixth Coordination Meeting, in particular, would provide a first opportunity to discuss possible follow-up options to the 2006 High-level Dialogue on Migration and Development, options that the General Assembly would consider at its sixty-third session in 2008. By fostering the exchange of information and best practices among a large number of entities working on international migration, the Coordination Meetings also contributed to enhance coherence within the United Nations system.

Following the 2006 High-level Dialogue, as Ms. Zlotnik noted, the Government of Belgium had taken the initiative to organize the first meeting of the Global Forum on Migration and Development, which took place in Brussels, Belgium, in July 2007. The first meeting of the Global Forum, a State-led initiative, attracted the participation of 157 Member States. The main objective of the Forum was to initiate a process of informal exchange of views and strategies to promote the benefits of international migration for development and address the challenges migration posed. Being State-led, the Forum existed because of the leadership exercised by Member States. Following its successful launch by the Government of Belgium, the Government of the Philippines had volunteered to organize the second meeting of the Global Forum in 2008.

Ms. Zlotnik was pleased to announce that both the current Executive Director of the Global Forum, Ambassador Régine De Clercq of Belgium, and the incoming Executive Director, Mr. Esteban B. Conejos, Jr., Under-Secretary for Migrant Workers' Affairs of the Department of Foreign Affairs of the Philippines, had agreed to make a presentation to the Coordination Meeting

on the results of the first meeting of the Global Forum and the preparations for the second meeting.

an initiative of the Government of Mauritius, the EU was organizing a seminar on circular migration.

The representatives of IOM and UNESCO noted that there was some ambivalence on how the Global Forum was engaging the United Nations system and other international organizations. They suggested that cooperation between the Global Forum and international organizations would be more effective if there were a formal connection between the Global Forum, IOM and the United Nations system. The representative of UNAIDS added that the organizers of the second meeting of the Global Forum might wish to involve the United Nations country team in

III. INTERNATIONAL MIGRATION AND DEVELOPMENT: EMERGING ISSUES

The session considered a number of emerging issues: (a) migration and the health workforce; (b) policy coherence in regard to migration and development; (c) the international migration of women, and (d) the potential for migration as reflected in the Gallup World Poll.

A. Migration and the health workforce

Mr. Jean-Christophe Dumont of the Directorate for Employment, Labour and Social Affairs of the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD) presented the results of a study on the effects of migration on the health workforce, which was published as part of the 2007 *International Migration Outlook* (OECD, 2007a). The study documented shortages of health workers in several OECD countries and showed that in many OECD countries foreign-born health professionals constituted significant proportions of the health workforce. Most foreign-born nurses working in OECD countries originated in other OECD countries but most foreign-born doctors working in OECD countries originated in third countries. According to the study, countries in Africa and the Caribbean were disproportionately affected by the emigration of health professionals to OECD countries. In contrast, expatriate health workers working in OECD countries generally constituted a small proportion of the health workforce in countries of origin.

B. Policy coherence in regard to migration and development

Mr. Jeff Dayton-Johnson of the Development Centre of the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD) presented the report entitled *Policy Coherence for Development 2007: Migration and Developing Countries* (OECD, 2007b). The report assessed both the effect of international migration on the economic development of countries of origin and the impact of economic development on international migration. The focus was on migration directed to OECD countries. The report concluded that international migration had the potential to contribute to poverty reduction but that neither economic development nor increased international aid were likely to slow down migration over the medium-term. The emigration of low-skilled workers was found to have the greatest effect in reducing poverty, not only because it eased unemployment pressures in countries of origin but also because low-skilled migrants were more likely to send remittances to their families than better-off migrants with higher skills. Moreover, emigration, by reducing labour supply in countries of origin, might have encouraged women to join the labour force thus having added beneficial effects on female empowerment in countries of origin. Lastly, gains in productivity associated with emigration contributed to advance economic development in countries of origin.

Mr. Dayton-Johnson noted that discussions on the emigration of the highly-skilled tended to focus exclusively on the negative effects it could have on developing countries. He stressed that it was also important to consider countervailing effects. Thus, it was possible that emigration opportunities provided incentives for potential migrants to acquire additional skills, a phenomenon referred to as “brain gain”. Moreover, the return of those who had acquired or improved their skills abroad could contribute to accelerated development of countries of origin. He noted that while low-income countries tended to be those having the highest emigration rates of professionals, the emigration of skilled workers by itself was insufficient to imperil economic development.

In conclusion, Mr. Dayton-Johnson recommended the adoption of coherent policies focusing on both international migration and development. OECD countries could contribute to increase the development impact of migration by facilitating the international mobility of the migrant workers they admitted through the establishment of circular migration programmes, by granting citizenship to long-term migrants, by reducing the costs of remittance transfers, and by fostering the engagement of expatriate communities in the development of their countries of origin through co-development projects. At the same time, countries of origin could improve the chances for the realization of migration's benefits by pursuing sound macroeconomic policies, adopting measures for the development of the human capital they required, and investing in communication and transportation infrastructure.

During the discussion, the representative of UNICEF inquired about the relationship between remittances and inequality and wondered whether the definition of poverty affected the results on the effect of remittances on poverty reduction. Mr. Dayton-Johnson said that remittances affected the distribution of wealth in different ways and that the evidence on the relationship between remittances and inequality was mixed, although remittances were generally expected to reduce inequality. For more information on that relationship, he cited the study entitled *Close to Home* (World Bank, 2007a), which focused on the effect of remittances on inequality in Latin America.

The representative of the Inter-American Development Bank (IDB) asked about the relationship between remittances and the wage rate at which a worker would be willing to accept a job, particularly in areas of high emigration. Mr. Dayton-Johnson explained that the question referred to the hypothesis that remittances would reduce labour force participation by increasing the minimum wage at which recipients of remittances would be willing to work. He said that receiving remittances was not the single factor leading people to drop out of the economically active population. Generally, policies restricting access to land or to other productive activities were more likely to discourage members of families receiving remittances from engaging in economic activities.

The representatives of the John D. and Catherine T. MacArthur Foundation and of the Institute for Public Policy Research (IPPR) asked whether an-rthurli

sex depended on labour demand in receiving countries and not so much on policy decisions. Mr. Schiff added that the econometric analysis used for the study had controlled for age, though the results were not presented by age.

Ms. Sjöblom agreed that the results of the study indicated that higher expenditures in border control were unlikely by themselves to reduce migration. In addition, there was evidence that restrictive border control discouraged circular migration, with potentially detrimental effects for both countries of origin and those of destination.

D. The potential for migration as reflected in the Gallup World Poll

Mr. Gerver Torres of the Gallup Organization presented results of the Gallup World Poll, a global annual survey introduced in 2005 to measure subjective well-being and quality of life. The survey covered about 140,000 respondents in 130 countries, which accounted for 95 per cent of the world's adult population. Once fully developed and tested, the survey would be carried out four times a year. The survey included 16 questions on migration intentions and experiences. Gallup had recently developed a migration index based on that information. The analysis of surveys carried out in Latin American countries showed that over half of the respondents in the Dominican Republic intended to move abroad, compared to just 13 per cent of those in the Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela. Young people aged 15 to 20 were the most likely to express a desire to move. Job dissatisfaction was more likely to prompt a desire to move than unemployment.

Mr. Torres also presented information on the desire to move in relation to the respondents' satisfaction with political freedom, confidence in the Government and the economy and possession of talent. Most respondents believed that international migration was a positive experience for sending countries, receiving countries and migrant families alike. Mr. Torres presented a web-based tool called "The Monitor" that allowed users to access the Gallup World Poll data and visualize them through graphical displays and maps. Gallup was in the process of analysing the 16 migration questions for all countries included in the most recent round of the Gallup World Poll.

During the discussion, participants expressed interest in the Gallup World Poll and requested additional information about the survey process, including sample sizes, the coverage of migrants, representation of urban and rural areas, and barriers to interviewing people in certain countries. Participants were also interested in learning more about what motivated the Gallup Organization to conduct the World Poll and how it had developed the specific questions used.

Mr. Torres said that the sample size varied by country, but that the smallest sample used was 1,000 people. All samples used were representative of a country's adult population and covered both urban and rural areas. He said that countries subject to conflict or natural disasters were less accessible and were therefore less likely to be included in the Poll. He added that the World Poll was a Gallup initiative and was not commissioned by any organization. The survey was designed to address issues of importance to Governments and non-governmental organizations as well as the private sector. Over the course of several months, representatives from academia, the media and other sources had been brought together to develop the set of questions used. Mr. Torres stressed that Gallup remained open to feedback and suggestions on how to improve the usefulness of the World Poll.

IV. THE USE OF SURVEYS IN COLLECTING DATA RELEVANT FOR THE STUDY OF INTERNATIONAL MIGRATION

A. Migration surveys: Tips and tricks

Professor Richard Bilsborrow of the Carolina Population Center, University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill, made a presentation on the use of surveys in collecting data relevant for the study of the determinants and consequences of international migration. He listed the challenges faced when conducting migration surveys. The first was to construct an adequate sampling frame. A population census was the preferred sampling frame to study international migration provided the census had asked the appropriate questions to identify migrants. If that had been the case, the census data allowed the calculation of the proportion of migrants in each territorial unit. However, censuses generally did not gather information on emigrants, especially not on entire families who had moved away, thus being unable to serve as sample frames for surveys on migrants abroad.

A second challenge was that international migration was a rare phenomenon in almost all countries. Including a sufficient number of international migrants in the sample made representative surveys an expensive undertaking. One way of palliating that problem was to include migration modules in ongoing large-scale surveys, such as labour force surveys. Those surveys had the added advantage of focusing on employment, thus allowing the study of labour migration. Other advantages of using labour force surveys in the study of international migration included: their routine nature in most countries; the fact that they were generally carried out by national statistical offices, which had the appropriately trained staff; their relatively large sample sizes; their being nationally representative, and the fact that they collected all the basic demographic and employment information for all those canvassed.

The third and main challenge was to select the correct comparison group for the type of analysis that was required. To assess the effects of international migration properly, it was essential that migrants were compared to an appropriate control group of non-migrants.

Professor Bilsborrow pointed out that the ideal population for studying the determinants of emigration was emigrants interviewed directly in the country of destination and equivalent individuals in the country of origin who had not emigrated. To get such information, it was necessary to conduct surveys in both the country of destination, to interview emigrants from the country of origin and record their characteristics at the time of migration or during the period just immediately preceding emigration, and in the country of origin to interview persons who were similar to the emigrants but had not migrated and to record their characteristics at about the time the emigrants had left. Similarly, the study of the consequences of migration required data on emigrants collected at destination and on non-migrants collected at origin, and in both cases the data gathered would refer to the characteristics of the individuals interviewed at the time of migration and at the current time. Professor Bilsborrow added that the usual practice of comparing migrants with non-migrants at destination permitted to assess the degree of adaptation or integration of migrants to the host society but said nothing about the consequences of migration in relation to what would have happened to migrants had they not moved. Only by comparing migrants with persons who remained

from non-migrants in the country of origin and from emigrants from that country living in the main countries of destination. Similarly, to study the consequences of migration, emigrants from different countries of origin in a single country of destination would have to be compared with non-migrants in the different countries of origin. Therefore, the analysis of both the causes and consequences of international migration could best be carried out if surveys were carried out simultaneously in several countries of origin and several countries of destination. The surveys could cover migrants having different countries of origin and non-migrants in those countries of origin. They would record, for migrants, both their current situation and that just before they migrated and, similarly, for non-migrants, the information recorded would be that about their current situation and about their situation in the past, around the time when the migrants had left. Professor Bilsborrow added that the project to study the push and pull factors determining international migration flows to the European Uni

detailed results of surveys. He recognized that the data collected by UNHCR on refugees were useful for addressing the questions on protection and assistance of relevance to that Office. He noted that, despite the expected difficulties in conducted surveys among undocumented migrants, several studies had shown that such data collection was possible provided well-trained interviewers were used. In addition, there was evidence that large routine surveys or censuses in receiving countries included undocumented migrants. Lastly, he reiterated that the proper analysis of the determinants and consequences of international migration was needed in order to guide policy formulation and urged participants to consider carefully which comparison groups were appropriate to answer a given question.

Mr. Hovy addressed the question on the United Nations recommendations. He explained that there were three relevant sets of guidelines, namely: (a) the 1998 United Nations Recommendations on Statistics on International Migration; (b) census recommendations issued by the United Nations every 10 years, including those for the 2010 round of censuses, and (c) a handbook on migration statistics that was being produced by the United Nations Statistics Division. The 1998 United Nations recommendations included a definition of an international migrant for use in collecting flow statistics. There were no United Nations guidelines on how to define migrants for survey purposes. He suggested that developing a standard migration module for inclusion in surveys would be useful.

B. Review of surveys collecting data relevant for the study of international migration

The representative of the ILO reminded participants that at the Fifth Coordination Meeting on International Migration, he had identified the scarcity of data on international migration as a major drawback in the formulation of policy. To fill that gap, the ILO had designed a migration module to supplement labour force surveys. The module was to be tested in three countries: Armenia, Ecuador and Egypt. The module included questions on individual and household characteristics, work histories, migration status, reasons for leaving, duration of stay, naturalization, conditions of work at destination and remittances. The ILO was also implementing a survey focusing on working conditions in countries of destination, including security in the workplace, adequacy of training for the work being performed, and exposure to health hazards in the workplace. An income security component was also part of that survey. The survey would be conducted in the members of the Gulf Cooperation Council (GCC), covering a sample of 3,000 workers in each country.

The representative of UNESCO reported that UNESCO was engaged in three areas of survey development. First, UNESCO was in the process of introducing a new concept of “international mobile students” to their worldwid

implementing surveys on migration and remittances. In particular, a project to conduct surveys on migration, remittances and expatriate communities in a number of African countries was in the offing. Regarding the specific questions included in surveys, the representative noted that they varied by country. In Armenia, for example, the survey had included a complete migration module, but in Tajikistan, the migration questions were part of the household questionnaire.

The representative of the European Union (EU) reported that in 2008, under the leadership of the statistical office of the European Union (Eurostat), a migration module was being added to the labour force surveys conducted in all EU Member States. The labour force surveys had two aims: (a) to provide comparable statistics on the levels and trends of employment and unemployment in the EU Member States and regions, and (b) to analyse the structure of labour market participation of individuals and households. The objectives of the migration module would be to: (a) identify the migrant population and their immediate descendants; (b) provide comparable data on the labour market situation of migrants and their immediate descendants, especially to allow for a comparison of labour market outcomes with other groups, and (c) to analyse the factors affecting labour market integration and adaptation. Social, economic and demographic information would be collected for each respondent. The migration module contained questions on citizenship, including the year of acquisition; country of birth of the father; country of birth of the mother; total number of years of residence in the host country; main reason for migration (last migration); whether duration of the current residence was limited due to a permit, visa or certificate; whether legal access to the labour market was restricted; the need to improve language skills in order to obtain an appropriate job; whether help was received in order to find the current job or set up one's own business, and whether services for labour market integration in the two years following the last arrival were used. The data collected through the labour force surveys would help promote policy initiatives for more effective migration management in Europe. In addition, the results would provide the necessary information to monitor progress towards the common objectives of the EU employment strategy. The deadline for data transmission by Member States to Eurostat was March 2009. Provisional data, after validation by Member States, would likely be available in the second half of 2009.

The representative of Inter-A/TT2 1 Tc.grat25b5.4(r7h o)-6.(r7h TD.00Bm.4262 0 786.0008 Tc.0443 Tw109

migrants was considered to be of poor quality. Through specialized surveys, the IOM had also collected information on migration, on HIV/AIDS and on human trafficking. In addition, IOM participated in the United Nations Global Initiative to Fight Human Trafficking (UNGIFT). UNGIFT provided a framework for all stakeholders—Governments, business, academia, civil society and the media—to work in partnership and create effective tools to combat human trafficking. The initiative included a research programme involving 20 experts who had the task of developing new approaches to study human trafficking, including through surveys.

The representative of OECD reported that different departments in OECD were involved in survey research and data collection, including the Education Department, which was responsible for the surveys carried out under the Programme for International Student Assessment (PISA). The results of the most recent round of those surveys would be made public by the end of 2007 and included information on the place of birth of the students tested and that of their parents. OECD had several collaborative survey activities with UNESCO. In addition, OECD would release a new database on the characteristics of migrants in OECD countries in 2008. The data would be based on population censuses and population registers and would include information on foreign-born persons classified by age, sex, duration of stay, employment status, occupational group, field of education and country of birth.

The representative of the United States Government Accountability Office (GAO) remarked that GAO was not a statistical agency and did not conduct surveys. However, GAO was responsible for overseeing activities of the United States Census Bureau and the United States Department of Homeland Security. GAO was encouraging United States agencies to improve their statistical coverage of the foreign-born and had prepared a paper addressing the long-standing problem of United States federal agencies to collect data on the foreign-born. GAO had suggested a new method to collect migration data on the foreign-born population by migration status, including undocumented migrants. The method protected the confidentiality of persons concerned. GAO had requested the United States Census Bureau to incorporate the new methodology into their survey instruments, but the Census Bureau was reluctant to add questions to its surveys. The representative of GAO argued that without knowing the migration status of the persons enumerated or interviewed, it was not possible to evaluate policies properly, including those related to social service delivery. For more information, he referred participants to the paper submitted by GAO to the Sixth Coordination Meeting and to a CD-ROM that contained additional information on the proposed methodology.

The representative of the Institute for Public Policy Research (IPPR) described the project entitled “Development on the Move” which it was implementing jointly with the Global Development Network (GDN). The project started in September 2006 and was to be completed in May 2010. It had five key objectives: (a) developing better methodologies for assessing the economic and social impacts of international migration; (b) improving the evidence on international migration; (c) analysing policy impacts and options; (d) building research capacity, and (e) promoting multidisciplinary research. The project consisted of a methodological component, a survey component, country reports, a policy audit and project workshops. The methodological component aimed at developing methodologies to assess the impact of international migration on development. Household surveys would generate the data required to test the new methodologies being developed. A pilot survey in Jamaica has been completed and six other surveys in different countries were envisaged. Surveys would gather information on three types of migrants: (a) immigrants; (b) return migrants, and (c) emigrants still abroad, that is migrants who had left the household within the last 10 years and had lived abroad for more than three months but had not yet returned. The surveys would be nationally representative. The

V. CURRENT AND PLANNED ACTIVITIES IN THE AREA OF INTERNATIONAL MIGRATION AND DEVELOPMENT

During the final session of the meeting, representatives of United Nations offices, funds, programmes, as well as of other institutions, exchanged information regarding the activities they were conducting in the area of international migration.

A. United Nations Secretariat and other Entities

The representative of the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC) noted that many of the activities of UNODC related to migration were connected to the United Nations Global Initiative to Fight Human Trafficking (UNGIFT). She emphasized that human trafficking was closely related to international migration. UNODC, in partnership with ILO, IOM and OHCHR, was engaged in developing tools for the assessment of national situations and to build capacity within Member States to combat human trafficking. UNODC had conducted a study on human trafficking based on the responses to questionnaires sent to 192 Member States. The study provided data on the number of investigations, prosecutions and convictions. It described the support services available to victims of human trafficking and provided information on legislation and national action plans. UNODC had hired 10 consultants to quantify the level of human trafficking. A conference on human trafficking was scheduled to take place in Vienna from 13 to 18 February 2008. International organizations, the private sector and the media were invited to attend. With few organizations dealing with smuggling of migrants, it was more difficult to obtain data on smuggling than on human trafficking. UNODC was starting a project on migrant smuggling from Northern and Western Africa to Europe and was developing technical cooperation activities to support Member States.

The representative of the Office of the High Commissioner for Human Rights (OHCHR) reported that the Office provided secretariat support for the mechanisms established by the General Assembly to ensure the protection of migrants' rights. The meetings of the Committee on the Protection of the Rights of All Migrant Workers and Members of their Families had recently considered the country reports of Egypt, Mali and Mexico. At forthcoming meetings, the reports of Azerbaijan, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Ecuador, El Salvador, the Plurinational State of Bolivia, and the Syrian Arab Republic would be discussed. The reports addressed the legal status of migrants and the management of migration in the respective countries. In 2006, the Special Rapporteur on the Human Rights of Migrants had visited Indonesia, the Republic of Korea and the United States, focusing on topics relevant to each country. For example, in the Republic of Korea, the Special Rapporteur had focused on the conditions of migrant workers, while in the United States he had focused on border control. The Special Rapporteur also visited and reported on the human rights situation of international migrants in Guatemala and Mexico. OHCHR had designed a questionnaire sent to all Member States regarding legal changes and policies relevant to migration. Although only 30 out of 192 countries had responded, the reports from those that responded proved very useful. As a member of the Global Migration Group and the convener of the International Steering Committee of the Global Campaign for Ratification of the Convention on Rights of All Migrant Workers and Members of Their Families, OHCHR was active in providing information on and advocating ratification of that convention. OHCHR had entered into an agreement with the International Organization for French-speaking Countries (Organisation internationale pour la francophonie) to coordinate activities in Western Africa against human trafficking. OHCHR had also published papers on administrative detention, family reunification and migrant children.

The representative of the New York Office of the Regional Commissions reported on the important role that the regional commissions had in highlighting the regional dimensions of international migration. She reported that EC

Department for International Development (DFID), UNDP was conducting a project entitled “Mapping the global partnership for development: Country-level mappings of global issues, external policies and country contexts”. From the perspective of developing countries, the project focused, inter alia, on how policies affected migration. It was aimed at developing new tools and methodologies to measure the effect of policies on international migration.

The representative of the United Nations Child

supporting the 2010 round of censuses, improving reproductive health services for female migrants and sponsoring “safe houses”. Lastly, UNFPA had started a two-year project with IOM to study transit migration from sub-Saharan African countries to the Maghreb and beyond.

C. United Nations Specialized Agencies

The representative of the International Labour Organization (ILO) reported that different departments worked in the following aspects of international migration and development: (a)

field for highly-skilled migrants in the EU by issuing an “EU Blue Card” allowing highly skilled migrants to work in EU countries. In addition, the European Commission had developed “mobility partnership schemes” extending residence permits of limited duration, labour market

in Australia, Denmark, Germany and Sweden (OECD, 2007c). Future volumes would cover Belgium, France, Portugal, the Netherlands, Switzerland and the United Kingdom. Third, the OECD was conducting case studies on education management and migration policy. In particular, the OECD was concerned with the creation of a sustainable health workforce and was collaborating with the WHO in that regard. Fourth, the largest part of OECD migration activities focused on managing labour migration to support

Information about the Metropolis Conferences, the topics covered as well as the papers and reports produced, was available on the Metropolis website.³

VI. CLOSING OF THE MEETING

Mr. Hovy thanked participants for their presentations and active engagement in the discussions on data collection and survey activities. He noted that the Sixth Coordination Meeting on International Migration had provided participants an opportunity to interact with the organizers of the Global Forum on Migration and Development. The Meeting had also fulfilled its objective of fostering the sharing of information about activities on international migration. In order to ensure that all activities that could qualify as follow-up to the first meeting of the Global Forum were recorded, Mr. Hovy invited participants to complete a questionnaire on the issue. In addition, he asked those entities that had participated in the GFMD Marketplace to post their progress reports on the Marketplace website. He added that the papers prepared for the Meeting would be used as input in preparing the Secretary-General's report to the sixty-third session of the General Assembly. Mr. Hovy then proceeded to close the meeting.

NOTES

- ¹ See: <http://www.ayalafoundation.org>.
- ² See: <http://www.gfmd2008.org/welcome.html>.
- ³ See: <http://www.canada.metropolis.net/>.
- ⁴ See: <http://www.nidi.knaw.nl/web/html/pushpull/index.html>.

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INFORMATION PAPERS

AGENDA AND ORGANIZATION OF WORK

Monday, 26 November 2007

Morning Session: 9:30 – 13:00

- I. Opening of the meeting
- II. The Global Forum on Migration and Development

Afternoon Session: 15:00 – 18:00

- III. International migration and development: Emerging issues

Tuesday, 27 November 2007

Morning Session: 9:30 – 13:00

- IV. Collecting migration data through surveys

Afternoon Session: 15:00 – 18:00

- V. Exchange of information on activities relevant to international migration and development by participating agencies, funds, programmes and NGOs
- VI. Conclusion of the meeting

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LIST OF PAPERS

SURVEYS OF INTERNATIONAL MIGRATION: ISSUES AND TIPS

Richard Bilsborrow, Carolina Population Center

CHALLENGES OF INCLUSIVE SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT IN THE CONTEXT OF INTERNATIONAL MIGRATION

Division for Social Policy and Development

Department of Economic and Social Affairs, United Nations

REGIONAL CONSULTATION ON MIGRATION,

EU MIGRATION POLICY AND LABOUR FORCE SURVEY ACTIVITIES FOR POLICYMAKING
European Commission

PART TWO

COMMISSIONED PAPER

SURVEYS OF INTERNATIONAL MIGRATION: ISSUES AND TIPS

*Richard Bilborrow
Carolina Population Center*

A. INTRODUCTION: YSTm()Tj10.98 0 0 1092.34301.2 621.3 Tm0 Tc0 Tw(7)Tj/TT4 ODU8636.087458
systems, such as population censuses, continuous population registers, and border or admission statistics. These systems provide data on the number of international migrants, and occasionally on certain limited characteristics of the migrants, such as age and sex, and also country of birth or previous residence (if immigrant) or country of destination (if emigrant). However, none of these systems can collect the type of detailed data necessary for characterizing international migration in more depth or for studying either the determinants of international migration or its consequences for migrants and their households. Only a household survey can provide such data. In a household survey it is also possible to recruit and train highly qualified interviewers.

Apart from the lack of detail, existing national statistical systems also cannot collect information on the situation of migrants prior to migration, which is vital for investigating either the determinants or consequences of migration (Bilborrow et al., 1997). A population census, for example, enumerates the population living in households at the time of the census. Accordingly, censuses usually do not collect information about emigrants, since they are not present at the time of enumeration.

Because of the limitations of censuses and other national data collection systems for collecting data on international migrants, specialized surveys of international migration constitute an invaluable complement to those systems. Surveys can involve the use of questionnaires that are long enough to collect data to identify international migrants on the basis of place of birth, country of citizenship or previous place of residence if different from the place of residence at the time of the survey. They can also collect detailed data on the situation of the migrant and the migrant's household before and after migration, permitting the study of the determinants or consequences of international migration (op. cit.). It is also easier to include specific questions in surveys enquiring about emigrants from the household—those who have left to live in another country—as well as about former emigrants who have returned.

Since traditional national data collection systems gather data on the number of international migrants, and surveys can provide detail on their socio-economic characteristics, timing of move, reasons for migrating, etc., the two should be seen as important complements. Both are needed to properly understand the role of international migration in society.

B

. KEY CHALLENGES IN DESIGNING A HOUSEHOLD SURVEY ON INTERNATIONAL MIGRATION: WHERE ARE THEY AND HOW CAN THEY BE FOUND?

Unlike a census, which covers the entire population of a country, surveys need to have some way of selecting persons or households to interview the population. This selection is called the sample. To select a sample, some form of listing or arrangement of data must be drawn upon, called the sampling frame. An ideal sampling frame covers the entire population of interest and should not include persons who are not of interest. Thus for a survey on international migration, the first challenge is the preparation of a complete list of international migrants.

statistical offices; based on large sample sizes (50,000 to 100,000 households or more), and using questionnaires that already include useful information for studying migration, including demographic characteristics, marital status, employment and wages, etc. Thus adding questions to the labour force surveys to identify immigrants or emigrants can be done parsimoniously.

While labour force surveys can often provide some basic information about migrants, the migration-specific questions that can be added are limited, restricting what can be learned about the determinants or consequences of international migration. Moreover, in many countries there is no recent, large-scale labour force survey.

Alternatively, a specialized household international migration survey can be designed to efficiently collect data on a sample of migrants and appropriate non-migrants, using specialized sampling methods such as stratification, oversampling of areas with high proportions of migrants of interest, and two-phase sampling of households (Bilsborrow et al., 1997).

D. WHO SHOULD BE INCLUDED IN THE SURVEY? THE ISSUE OF APPROPRIATE COMPARISON GROUPS TO STUDY THE DETERMINANTS OF MIGRATION

Migration can be viewed as a social experiment, in which people, by moving in a particular fashion are subjected to a “treatment”. In order to study the effects of this “treatment” on them and their households, it is necessary to compare immigrants with an appropriate group of persons who are not subjected to the “treatment”.

The appropriate comparison group for studying the determinants of migration is other persons and households that were “at risk” of migration but who did not (e)migrate. This group must have lived in the same area as the emigrants during the same time period whose emigration is being studied. This group is called the non-migrant comparison group population. Together with the emigrants, this group constitutes the population at risk of emigration from a country or area of a country, referred to as origin country, area of origin, or simply origin. For individual emigrants, the comparison population is similar individuals in place of origin; and for households that emigrate, the reference or comparison group is constituted by households that did not emigrate (during the time interval of interest, for example, during the five or ten years prior to the survey).

The ideal data set for studying the determinants of emigration by individuals or households then contains emigrants, or emigrant households, interviewed directly at the place of destination and equivalent individuals in the country of origin who did not emigrate in the time period. This implies conducting a survey in each country—to interview those who emigrated in their country of destination, where they are viewed as immigrants, in a destination country survey, and those who did not emigrate in a survey at the place of origin. Pooling the two groups provides a population for which the statistical factors determining why some persons emigrated and others did not can be readily estimated with multivariate analysis. The same approach is used to study the factors affecting the emigration of households, that is to say pooling data on emigrant households surveyed in the destination country with data on non-emigrant households remaining in the origin in a survey in the country of origin.

The above approach is ideal since it obtains data directly from the persons making the decision, to migrate or not to migrate. But it involves a higher data collection cost as a survey since it must be carried out in two countries. An alternative is to conduct a survey only in the country of origin, in which households with emigrants and households without emigrants are interviewed. In the former, a “proxy resp o

that can be asked about the emigrant is evidently less reliable than that the emigrant could provide directly if interviewed in a destination country survey.

The second problem with collecting data to study emigration from a country only in the place of origin is that when entire households emigrate, there is usually no one left to provide reliable information about them. Thus the more people emigrate from a country as entire households, the more a survey in the place of origin will fail to cover emigrants from that country, and the less useful the survey conducted only at the place of origin becomes.

In order to study the determinants of emigration, data are needed on the situation of the emigrant and his or her household at the time of migration and just before, since this defines the context—the individual's characteristics, the household's characteristics and indeed those of the community or region from which the person emigrates. In an origin country survey, these data are obtained from the proxy respondent. But what should the time reference be for collecting data on non-migrants? The answer is, at the mean time of emigration of emigrants, since this is, on average, the time at which they made the decision not to emigrate. For example, in a survey studying the determinants of emigration in the previous five or eight years, the mean time would be 2.5 or four years prior to the date of the survey.

Note that data referring to the situation of emigrants or non-emigrants at the time of the survey are not relevant for studying the determinants of migration, and instead reflect the situation at the time of interview, which may well have changed for emigrants and non-emigrants and their households as well.

E. W

This requires two surveys in two countries, one on immigrants in the destination country, and the other on non-migrants in the origin country. It should be stressed that the collection of data on non-migrants in the destination country is not useful for a proper evaluation of the consequences of migration. However, it is useful for studying integration, as indicated above.

The advantage of the two-country approach above for analyzing the consequences of migration is that data are collected directly from the relevant persons themselves and may hence be presumed to be of adequate quality. Thus, for example, the immigrant provides not only his or her current information but also retrospective information on his or her other situation in the country of origin prior to departing. The discussion here applies equally to the situation of immigrant households observed in destination countries and non-migrant households observed at the place of origin.

A less costly but less satisfactory data collection approach is to carry out a survey only in the origin country, in which a proxy respondent in households with an emigrant is asked about (i) and (ii), that is, about the situation of the emigrant in the origin country just prior to migration and the situation at the time of the survey in the country of destination. This is less satisfactory since the proxy respondent may not have accurate information on the current situation of the emigrant in the destination country. This is especially true the more years that have elapsed since the emigrant has been in the origin household—another reason for focusing on recent migration.

The above discussion is limited to only two countries, that is, specifying what countries should be used for studying the determinants of a particular migration flow from a single country of origin to a single country of destination. Evidently, such an approach is more useful if such a migration flow is a major outflow from the origin country and a major inflow in the country of destination. However, in many if not most situations, those emigrating from a country have several major countries of destination. Similarly, most immigrants to a country of destination usually come from several countries of origin. Therefore, the ideal approach would be to conduct linked surveys of migrants and non-migrants in both countries of origin and destination, in particular, those linked in a migration system (Kritz and Zlotnik, 1992).

F. EXAMPLES

There are very few examples of such origin-destination linked country surveys to investigate either the determinants or consequences of international migration, which collect data directly from the migrants and non-migrants themselves. Some studies exist that involve surveys in one country of origin and one of destination. The number of linked surveys is likely to increase in the near future, given the attention for international migration movements and their potential role in socio-economic development of low-income countries.

One interesting example of a multiple-country survey project linking countries of origin and destination is the push-pull project of the Netherlands Interdisciplinary Demographic Institute (NIDI) and Eurostat in 1997-1998, which examined the processes and determinants of migration flows from selected countries of Africa and the Middle East to the European Union (Schoorl et al., 2000). Surveys were carried out in Egypt, Ghana, Morocco, Senegal and Turkey, as countries of origin, and in Italy and Spain as countries of destination. Common methodologies were used, in terms of sample design and questionnaires, with sample sizes being generally between 1,000 to 2,000 households. Migrants were defined as persons leaving or arriving in the 10 years prior to the survey.

In origin countries, any household reporting an emigrant in the past ten years was considered a migrant household, regardless of destination. But only two immigrant flows were covered in the surveys in the two destination countries, those from Morocco and Senegal in Spain, and those from Egypt and

Ghana in Italy. Thus to study the determinants or consequences of migration from Morocco to Spain, data are available from the survey in Spain on immigrants from Morocco, which may be compared with (pooled together, for statistical analysis of determinants of consequences) non-immigrants interviewed in Morocco, the country of origin. The same is true for Senegalese immigrants in Spain, who may be compared with non-migrants in Senegal. And a similar situation exists for Italy, where migrants from Egypt and Ghana may be combined with non-migrants interviewed in those countries, respectively, for analysis.

G. CONCLUSION

The field of migration is still in its infancy, partly due to the lack of adequate data sets for investigating either the determinants or consequences of migration, especially international migration. Data collection in more than one country is strongly recommended but more expensive and complex to coordinate, so almost all research to date is based on less than satisfactory data sets from only one country. In addition, existing studies rarely focus on migrants who move as both individuals and households, and almost never collect data at the correct times, which involves additional challenges in collecting retrospective data.

Collecting adequate quality retrospective data in turn calls for studies to focus on *recent* migration, which can also further complicate the “rare elements” problem inherent in designing samples for migration surveys. However, these problems can be addressed (Bilsborrow et al., 1997), and have been occasionally addressed (Schoorl et al., 2000; Groenewold and Bilsborrow, In press). More experience is needed to improve the methodology and collect appropriate data sets for the analysis of international migration, which is attracting ever more interest.

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PART THREE
CONTRIBUTED PAPERS

CHALLENGES OF INCLUSIVE SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT IN THE CONTEXT OF INTERNATIONAL MIGRATION

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A. BACKGROUND

The World Summit for Social Development (Copenhagen, 1995) established a new consensus on placing people at the centre of development efforts. The Copenhagen Declaration on Social Development and Programme of Action of the World Summit for Social Development, a key outcome of the Summit, pledged to make the eradication of poverty, promoting full employment and fostering social integration as overriding objectives of development. The Declaration contains a specific commitment to advance social integration to create “a society for all” through fostering inclusive societies that are stable, safe, just and tolerant and that respect diversity, equality of opportunity, and participation of all people, including disadvantaged and vulnerable groups and persons.

The work of the Division for Social Policy and Development (DSPD) focuses on:

1. Addressing the needs and concerns of socially marginalized groups, including youth, older persons, persons with disabilities and indigenous peoples.
2. Advocating the needs for promoting social inclusion goals.
3. Investigating through research and analysis issues related to the social perspectives of development, especially those related to poverty and employment.
4. Providing advisory services and engaging in capacity-building activities to assist Governments and other stakeholders in the implementation of the goals contained in the Copenhagen Programme of Action, in particular, poverty eradication, full employment and social integration.

B. SOCIAL INCLUSION AS AN OVERALL GOAL

How to integrate diverse social groups into society is at the heart of the work of the Division for Social Policy and Development. In order for migrants to function effectively in destination societies, their gradual but smooth integration into host societies is critical. They need to be integrated into all aspects of the recipient societies in the same ways as the other members of the societies.

When they are well integrated into destination societies, migrants are likely to increase their contribution to the development of their communities. However, when they are left alone without any interventions, migrants do not automatically integrate into host societies, but often form their own sub-societies, where they retain their own social norms, ethics, languages, cultures and identities. This will further alienate them from the rest of the society, as

Youth are more likely to migrate than others. The World Bank estimates, for example, that the proportion of youth from developing countries who cross borders is about a third of the overall migration flow and about a quarter of the total number of immigrants worldwide (World Bank, 2007). Many move without adequate papers and they may pay smugglers to reach their destination. The journey is sometimes difficult and risky especially crossing oceans and seas. Youth migration is often voluntary, but can be forced. Youth, especially females, are frequently trafficked and exploited. In their new destinations, youth may have little knowledge of how to obtain legal and social protection. While on the move, young migrants become vulnerable to different types of abuses including sexual abuse, slavery, and forced recruitment to become child soldiers.

The migration of young people has far reaching impacts. It reduces the labour force in sending countries. For young people, migration also means losing the networks of family and friends that are important in giving young people support and a sense of belonging, identity and direction.

In a recently adopted resolution of a Supplement to the World Programme of Action for Youth², the General Assembly recognized the special challenges of youth migrants and urged Governments to foster the conditions that provide opportunities, jobs and social services for youth in their home countries. It

NOTES

¹ Priority areas are: education, employment, hunger and poverty, health, environment, drug abuse, juvenile delinquency, leisure-time activities, girls and young women, youth participation in decision-making, globalization, information and communication technology, HIV/AIDS, armed conflict, and intergenerational relations.

² See A/RES/62/126, February 5, 2008.

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REGIONAL CONSULTATION ON MIGRATION, REMITTANCES AND DEVELOPMENT IN AFRICA

United Nations Office of the High Representative for the Least Developed Countries, Landlocked Developing Countries and Small Island Developing States

The Regional Consultation on Migration, Remittances and Development in Africa was the second in the series of such consultations organized jointly by UNDP, UN-OHRLLS and the Government of Ghana and was held in Accra, from 4 to 5 September 2007.

The regional consultation was preceded by national consultations in a selected number of the sub-Saharan African countries, including six least developed countries.

A. OBJECTIVES

The objectives of the consultation were the following:

- (a) Create an intra-Africa dialogue, including e

C. FINDINGS

The consultation produced the following findings:

- Scarcity of data and applied research is constraining the analysis of the actual flow of remittances. In sub-Saharan Africa, two thirds of the countries do not report on remittance transfers.
- Most sub-Saharan African countries are both remittance receiving and sending countries, which further complicates a proper analysis of the migration-development paradigm, i.e., how the economies benefit from each other.
- It is estimated that about 50 per cent of remittance flows in Southern Africa is through informal channels¹. Reliance on transfers through non-formal sources is still viewed by the senders and the receivers as more reliable and cost-effective.
- Most remittances to African countries are transmitted through informal channels because of an inadequate financial infrastructure in many countries. This in turn leads to higher transaction costs as well as unreliable access to resources.
- There is little understanding among policymakers as well as the private sector about how to channel remittances for investment and development.
- No special consideration is provided to acknowledge migrants' rights. There is a lack of policies that encourage emigrants to participate in national development strategies and activities.
- The regulatory environment is restrictive and fails to promote user-friendly services and attractive financial incentives and instruments to both remittance senders and receivers.
- Lack of financial education is a major constraint in the use of formal banking channels.
- Although almost half of the migrants in sub-Saharan Africa are women², gender-specific data on the impact of remittances on women-headed households or on their investment choices is lacking.

Despite the growth of mobile technology in Africa, the potential for mobile banking has not been properly explored to provide better access of remittance senders and receivers to formal banking channels.

D. OUTCOMES AND RECOMMENDATIONS

Participants made the following recommendations on how to transform remittances into productive investments in countries of origin:

- Provide targeted assistance to the financial sector to ensure that remittances facilitate access to other financial services, both in the originating and receiving countries.
- Explore fiscal and other incentives to direct migrant worker remittances towards investment in employment generation, including by use of microfinance.

- Improve the knowledge base to determine the role of remittances in development by focusing on:
 - Ø Tracking migration flows and examining remittance flows, patterns, corridors and channels;
 - Ø The effects of remittances on households in countries of origin regarding poverty, education, health, gender equity, as well as human trafficking;
 - Ø The costs of migration by targeting sectors that are impacted by the emigration of skilled labour;
 - Ø Remittance transfer agencies, including transfer costs, security, competition and exchange rate policies.
- Invest in capacity-building and training initiatives to promote financial education of migrant communities, their families and financial services sector professionals in recipient countries.
- Provide support to reforming the banking sector by addressing cost, convenience, competition, and confidence and trust issues.
- Engage expatriate communities in local development initiatives through multi-stakeholder meetings and engagement in national development issues.
- Develop legislative frameworks to promote linkage of money transfer products with new technologies such as “m-payments” and increase competition among service providers.
- Promote the development of financial products such as deposit and savings schemes, mortgages, consumer loans, expatriate community bonds and insurance products.
- Develop an information database on investment opportunities in Africa.
- Promote partnerships among Governments, banks, microfinance institutions and donor agencies to harness the development potential of collective remittances.
- Document and disseminate “good practices” from countries such as India, Indonesia, Mexico and the Philippines, to assess and identify options for sub-Saharan African countries.

E. FOLLOW-UP

The participants requested UNDP and UN-OHRLLS to disseminate the outcomes of the consultations among all relevant stakeholders. To this end, UNDP and UN-OHRLLS will prepare a CD-ROM comprising all the materials of the regional consultation. The documents will be put on a website and distributed among United Nations delegations, international and regional organizations and NGOs. UNDP will disseminate the materials of the meeting to the United Nations country offices with a request to assist the countries of the region in the implementation of the recommendations.

NOTES

¹ South African Migration Project (SAMP).

² IFAD, Paper on Remittances Regional Profile: Sub-Saharan Africa.

ACTIVITIES OF UNITAR ON INTERNATIONAL MIGRATION AND DEVELOPMENT

United Nations Institute for Training and Research

The work of the United Nations Institute for Training and Research (UNITAR) in the field of international migration is designed to support global processes of dialogue and sharing of ideas and practices initiated with the High-level Dialogue on International Migration and Development and now continued through the Global Forum on Migration and Development (GFMD). The Institute's migration-related training is an example of inter-agency cooperation on matters of critical relevance to Member States. It falls within the broader mandate of UNITAR to strengthen the United Nations system through appropriate training on social and economic development, and peace and security issues.

THE "MIGRATION AND DEVELOPMENT" SEMINAR SERIES OF UNITAR ORGANIZED IN COLLABORATION WITH IOM, UNFPA AND THE MACARTHUR FOUNDATION

In 2007, UNITAR, as the main training arm of the United Nations system, supported by IOM, UNFPA and the John D. and Catherine T. MacArthur Foundation launched the "Migration and development" seminar series for the biennium 2007-2008. The series continues the work of the "Key migration issues" series which was organized in collaboration with IOM and UNFPA in 2005-2006.

The series' role is to inform, educate and stimulate critical thinking on migration-related topics among New York's diplomatic community. It brings together various stakeholders involved in migration and development issues—Governments, the United Nations and other international organizations, the private sector and civil society, including migrant associations and other NGOs, academics, etc.—and provides them with an informal platform for dialogue and networking. Prior to the first GFMD meeting, delegates were regularly updated on the preparations by the Government of Belgium. They were also briefed on the work of the Global Migration Group (GMG).

Since March 2007, the series hosted four seminars on the following topics: building partnerships between migration and development actors; facilitating migrants' participation in society; migration and ageing, and transnational communities and development in conflict-affected countries. A course on international migration law, facilitated by IOM, complemented the series, examining all international and regional legislation pertaining to international migration, while providing an interactive, skills-based learning experience for delegates.

Along with its partner agencies, UNITAR is currently coordinating with the Government of the Philippines, GFMD host in 2008, to identify migration-related priorities on which to train the international community in 2008. These are likely to include: international migration and urbanization, migration and sustainable development (climate change), labour migration (with focus on female migrants), and its annual international migration law course (with a 2008 focus on human rights).

The main reflections and observations from the "Migration and development" series in 2007 can be summarized as follows:

Migration and development experts continue to

between international migration and development. A solid evidence base is required for advising Governments on the effects and implications of their policy choices. Issues to be considered under the umbrella of international migration and development include: the internal-international migration nexus; skills management; facilitation of remittances; the role of transnational communities, and the mainstreaming of migration into other policy areas.

Both donors and developing countries are starting to see migration as an integral part of development planning. Co-development policies and the mainstreaming of migration into national poverty reduction strategies are evidence of this trend. In many industrialized countries, migration is being discussed as a “remedy” to population ageing and resulting labour shortages. However, it has been stipulated time and again that immigration alone cannot reverse this trend.

The ability of migrants and transnational communities to contribute to the development of their countries of origin is largely a function of their situation and opportunities in the host country. New immigrants need assistance, including through investments in their skills and the recognition of foreign credentials. Civil society, especially migrant associations have a crucial role to play in this regard, as newcomers tend to turn to friends and family first. Local governments are important facilitators of migrant integration and often a reservoir of good practices, e.g. in the area of public private partnerships. They should be consulted in a systematic manner in the process of national policy formulation in order to allow for greater overall policy coherence.

International events, discourses and frameworks have an important impact on the integration of migrants and respective policies at the national and local levels, e.g. by framing perceptions of and responses to ethnic, cultural and religious diversity. It is widely recognized that integration is a two-way and long-term process of mutual adaptation between immigrants and the host society, which spans the whole range of societal spheres including the social, political, economic and cultural realms. There is, increasingly, a transnational dimension to the integration of migrants, including aspects such as the transferability of pensions and social security benefits, as well as outreach to expatriates by countries of origin, who invest in the maintenance of ties with the country of origin.

Home and host countries capitalize on the transnational affiliations of transnational communities, in particular regarding contributions to development in their countries of origin. Initiatives by donor countries and the international community to convene and engage people in transnational communities have been hampered, however, by a lack of follow-up and long-term commitment. Institutional mechanisms are needed to provide an entry point for transnational communities, including within the United Nations system. Countries of origin face challenges regarding their absorption capacity of investments and returnees, especially in the post-conflict situations. In this context, the potential of transnational communities in terms of social capital can be as important as material assistance.

THE IMPACT OF INTERNATIONAL MIGRATION ON CHILDREN LEFT BEHIND

United Nations Children's Fund

A. INTRODUCTION

International migration flows have increased substantially over the past decades. Today, about 3 per cent of the world population resides in a country other than where they were born (United Nations, 2002). Even though, proportionally speaking, this number is still small, international migration and its impact in receiving and sending societies is receiving unprecedented attention at the policy level. While much work has been done to ascertain the consequences of international migration on receiving societies, not enough attention has been paid to assessing its impact on sending countries and specifically on the left-behind.¹ The main reason for the lack of research in this area is the scarcity of reliable country-level data on the incidence and magnitude of international migration (of adults or children) with a focus on those left behind. There is a growing interest in quantifying the volume of international migration flows and assessing their economic and social implications, especially in countries of origin. More research and comparable global data on the effects of migration is needed in order to make children more visible in migration debates and policies.

In order to formulate policy recommendations that enhance children's welfare, there is a need for reliable data to assess the positive and negative effects

The migration module uses proxy respondents to gather general information regarding the household members living abroad (individually). Namely, the migration module collects information on:

1. Place of residence.
2. How and when the migrants left the country of origin for the first time (who paid for the trip, who helped them to leave, how long it took to get to the place of residence, what kind of transportation was used, if the migrants were with or without documents, if the migrants moved with the help of a Government-sponsored programme).
3. Main occupation or type of job carried out before and after migrating.
4. Inventory of household goods before migration.
5. Communication patterns between migrants and those left behind.

The international remittances module focuses on collecting information on:

1. How long after leaving did the migrants first send money?
2. When was the last time that the migrants sent money, how often did the migrants send money, what methods did the migrants use to send money, and on average how much the migrants send each time?

At the household level, this module gathers information on:

1. The purposes of remittances.
2. If receiving the money has allowed the household to do specific activities?

There are various sampling strategies to estimate the prevalence of international migration and characteristics of interest. For the purpose of this study, the two-phase sampling strategy devised by the researchers at the Statistical Office of the European Communities (Eurostat) and the Netherlands Interdisciplinary Demographic Institute (NIDI) was adopted (Groenewold and Bilsborrow, 2004; Schoorl et al., 2000). This strategy constructs regions following predetermined criteria (low vs. high economic level and low vs. high migration prevalence), classifying their areas and creating strata according to the estimated prevalence of households with international migration experience. The strata with higher expected prevalence of migrant households are over-sampled, and households within the selected areas

The Albanian Government is very supportive of this pilot initiative, and institutional partners are participating in the process of implementing the survey pilot. The results of this experience will be utilized to prepare for a national survey, which, in addition to looking at the topics mentioned in the past section, will address education, child labour, child discipline, and household characteristics.

E. CONCLUDING REMARKS

At the research level, the main objective of this research programme is to design a cross-national, cross-cultural instrument that agrees on a common methodology, which can be supplemented with country-specific components. At the policy level, this survey programme will facilitate the policy dialogue on root causes of migration and its effects providing interested stakeholders with precise information to develop coherent strategies at national and local levels to address the plight of children left behind.

This work in progress responds to the need of policymakers and planners by providing them with ways of gauging what are some of the main constraints for families and children left behind in areas where migration tends to be predominant. In the long run, it is the goal to stimulate the dialogue among agencies, academics, and stakeholders in order to improve research methodologies and their implementation.

NOTE

¹ Some exceptions are the work by Battistella and Conaco (1998), Cortés (2007), Yeoh and Lam (2006) and the work sponsored by the Episcopal Commission for the Pastoral Care of Migrants as well as UNICEF's Innocenti Research Centre.

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UPDATE ON THE ACTIVITIES OF UNDP

United Nations Development Programme

The United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), the global development network concerned with the well-being of people works on migration because migration impacts poor people and poor countries in many ways. For UNDP, migration is a reality, and if properly managed, can contribute to the development and to the achievement of the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs). The approach of UNDP is to work with countries to integrate migration into their development plans and to consider public policy that maximizes the potential of development to contribute to the achievement of the MDGs. If countries request assistance, UNDP helps them place pro-poor, pro-development, rights-based migration policies at the heart of their national development strategies—prioritizing skills retention, capacity-building, remittances and further research. Fo

the GATS mode 4 negotiations and other agreements?”. The study examines the operational, institutional, financial, welfare and human development features of several arrangements to derive their positive and negative features for migration. The study suggests how positive features can be incorporated in the context of GATS mode 4 commitments and offers.

- UNDP, with the Financing for Development Office of DESA, is preparing a publication on “Realizing the potential of expatriate communities to reduce poverty and enhance entrepreneurship”. This publication to be issued in 2008, will focus on entrepreneurship, financial products and services, including remittances, and public policy to strengthen the potential contribution of expatriate communities.
- UNDP continues to facilitate regional consultations on remittances and development. The most recent of these was held in Accra, Ghana, in September 2007, with the support of UN-OHRLLS. UNDP is also working with the United Nations International Research and Training Institute for the Advancement of Women (INSTRAW) on a multi-country project on gender and remittances including Albania, Dominican Republic, Lesotho, Morocco, Philippines and Senegal and with UNICEF, on the impacts of migration on children and those left behind and the use of remittances in migrant households at the country level.
- UNDP, in partnership with the United Kingdom Department for International Development (DFID) and the Overseas Development Institute of the United Kingdom, is initiating a project “Mapping the global partnership for development: Country-level mappings of global issues, external policies and country contexts”. This project will analyse how global and regional policies on aid, debt, trade, migration and th

POLICY AND PROGRAMME WORK OF UNFPA ON INTERNATIONAL MIGRATION

United Nations Population Fund

The High-level Dialogue on Intern

UNFPA also continues its collaboration with UNITAR and IOM offering seminars on key migration issues for Government delegates at the permanent missions to the United Nations in New York. The seminars are intended to provide Government officials with a better understanding of the relationship between migration and development and a forum for discussion of important issues of concern to all countries. Seminars convened in 2007 included: building partnerships; facilitating migrants' participation

describe the situation of the migrants; analyse the economic, social and political impact of the phenomenon; describe the policy and legislative responses to transit migration, and provide policy recommendations to address the challenges posed by the increasing numbers of transit migrants in the region.

UNFPA looks forward to working with its GMG members, Member States, United Nations agencies, and other international organizations on the important challenges of international migration in the context of the second meeting of the Global Forum to be held in Manila in October 2008.

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ACTIVITIES OF ECA ON INTERNATIONAL MIGRATION AND DEVELOPMENT

*Economic Commission for Africa
United Nations*

International migration is a priority area for the Economic Commission for Africa (ECA). The ECA reform and repositioning exercise emphasized regional integration in which international migration is an important factor and resulted in tasking the Human and Social Development Section and the African Centre for Gender and Social Development to provide a programmatic focus on the subject within the Commission. This focus resulted in placing greater emphasis on international migration as an important area for harnessing human and financial resources in the support of the countries and the region.

ECA research defines international migration in the framework of regional integration, which calls for alleviation of the obstacles to trade liberalization, markets, and the free movement of people between countries. With international migration and labour mobility being highly constrained in Africa, the reports on “Assessing regional integration in Africa” (Economic Commission for Africa, 2004, 2006a) called for harmonization of labour laws and labour markets to encourage labour mobility across countries. The countries will need to relax visa requirements for people through adopting common travel documents and labour standards. Moreover, they will need to ratify and implement the relevant protocols of the Regional Economic Communities (RECs).

ECA prepared a regional report entitled “International migration and development: Implications for Africa” (Economic Commission for Africa, 2006b). Published on the occasion of the High-level Dialogue, this report shows that international migration flows within Africa are larger than the movements of people to destinations outside the continent. The report underlines the role of international migration in regional integration and development, which depends on the following factors: (a) the rights of international migrants and their families; (b) cohesion and tolerance; (c) contribution to development; (d) constructive engagement of Member States; (e) coherence and harmonization of policies, and (f) human and institutional capacity-building.

The countries in the ECA region need to constructively engage in a regional dialogue on international migration and development in order to integrate this issue closer in regional economic integration and international development cooperation. Constructive cooperation between countries and regions will lead to harmonization of national policies and regional frameworks. Also, the countries will need to initiate programmes on human capital development, especially health and education, in addition to partnerships in the areas of trade and financial systems. Such initiatives can enhance the development impact of migration. For instance, reduction of transfer costs of remittances can be done through the development of agreements and an integrated payment infrastructure. Developments of human and institutional capacities are essential for regional integration and development in Africa. Building such capacities requires long-term investment and the implementation of regional mechanisms and frameworks embodied in the New Partnership for Africa’s Development (NEPAD) initiatives.

Development in Africa requires peace and stability, of which cohesion and tolerance are important ingredients. International migration involves people of different cultures; therefore, the countries will need to formulate programmes to nurture respect for human rights, including the rights of international migrants and their families, multiculturalism, tolerance and social integration. This is important for achieving social harmony, peace and stability at the sub-regional and regional levels. Therefore, African countries are in need of: (a) new approaches for harnessing migration resources and potentials for

development; (b) developing migration policies and fostering partnerships on migration that are sensitive to the regional development needs; (c) building institutions and human capacity to manage migration through proper record-keeping, harnessing research activities and feeding research results into decision-making processes, and monitoring and upholding the rights of migrants and their families, and (d) developing mechanisms to build synergies between migration policies and national development planning.

Follow-up activities to the High-level Dialogue include a memorandum of understanding between the ECA and IOM. The memorandum lays out modalities for collaboration between the ECA and IOM in the area of international migration and development in Africa. The ECA has prepared a project proposal that aims to strengthen and promote understanding of the nexus between international migration and development in Africa. More specifically, the project will focus on three important and interrelated activity areas: (a) remittances' role in development; (b) capacity-building for better management of migration flows, and (c) migration and regional integration.

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**ACTIVITIES OF ECLAC IN THE AREA OF INTERNATIONAL MIGRATION,
HUMAN RIGHTS AND DEVELOPMENT**

*Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean and
Latin American and Caribbean Demographic Centre
United Nations*

A. B

The resolution also called for the creation of an inter-agency group on migration, coordinated by ECLAC. In 2007, preparations began for the implementation of this mandate. This initiative will establish a platform to align the work of international and intergovernmental organizations, with the collaboration of expert networks, civil society organizations and intergovernmental forums.

ECLAC initiated two studies on census information in 2007. One constitutes an exhaustive analysis of census information based on microdata from the new questions included by some countries in the 2000 round, with view to making proposals concerning the 2010 round. The second study is a comparative analysis of census information in the Caribbean countries, the aim of which is to consider setting up a database.

In 2007, the project “Migration and development: The case of Latin America”, financed by the Inter-

conclusions of the meeting was that countries of origin, transit and destination of migratory flows of the

C. PROJECT FOR THE DEVELOPMENT ACCOUNT

In the 2008-2009 biennium, ECLAC through CELADE intends to implement the project “Strengthening national capacities to deal with international migration: Maximizing development benefits and minimizing negative impact” in the context of the United Nations Development Account. The project will involve all five regional commissions (Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean (ECLAC), Economic Commission for Africa (ECA), Economic and Social Commission for Western Asia (ESCWA), Economic Commission for Europe (ECE), Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific (ESCAP) and the United Nations Department of Economic and Social Affairs (DESA) as implementing agencies. In its capacity as lead agency for the project, ECLAC submitted the project for approval by the Programme Manager of the Development Account in late 2007. The Fifth Committee of the General Assembly will consider the fascicle on the Development Account in the context of the review of the proposed programme budget.

The general objective of this project is to strengthen national capacities to incorporate international migration issues into national development strategies in order to maximize the development benefits of international migration and minimize its negative impacts. Specific objectives of the project include improving data quality and availability on international migration, highlighting female migration, increasing institutional and human capacities in designing and implementing policies and programmes, and promoting cooperation on international migration through an effective intra- and inter-regional network for the exchange of information, studies, policies, experiences and best practices among countries and regions.

The project is expected to deliver three specific outcomes: creation of an effective interregional network of national and regional centres, institutions and experts aimed at increasing knowledge and exchange of best practices on policy responses to migration and development challenges in the five regions; increased availability of information on international migration and its development impacts, and development of national skills and capacities to design and implement policies and programmes taking into account the particular challenges of international migration.

The coordinated action of the five regional commissions and DESA, as well as the collaboration of other partners such as intergovernmental organizations, regional development entities, and research centres, will help build a critical mass of existing knowledge on international migration and its impact on development. The beneficiaries of the project will be Governments, international and intergovernmental organizations, research centres, academia, non-governmental organizations and civil society organizations related to migration issues.

NOTE

¹ See LC/L.2706.

ACTIVITIES OF ESCAP IN THE AREA OF INTERNATIONAL MIGRATION

*Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific
United Nations*

The topic of international migration continued to receive high priority in the work of the United Nations Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific (ESCAP). In recognition of the complex linkages between migration and development, particularly the contribution of international migration towards poverty alleviation and overall socio-economic development, ESCAP continues to promote better understanding of the phenomenon and further cooperation in migration management at the regional level.

A. ACTIVITIES RELATING TO THE 2006 HIGH-LEVEL DIALOGUE ON INTERNATIONAL MIGRATION AND DEVELOPMENT AND THE 2007 GLOBAL FORUM ON INTERNATIONAL MIGRATION AND DEVELOPMENT

ESCAP, at its third session of the Committee of Emerging Social Issues held in Bangkok from 12 to 14 December 2006, considered regional challenges in managing migration for development as one of the agenda items, and examined key issues of international migration in the ESCAP region. The Committee reviewed the activities undertaken by ESCAP in advance of the High-level Dialogue as well as the outcome of the Dialogue. The Committee was also informed of the establishment of the Global Forum on Migration and Development. The Committee recognized international migration as an emerging cross-border issue in the Asian and Pacific region and requested ESCAP to coordinate regional follow-up actions to the outcomes of the High-level Dialogue. It urged ESCAP to provide a forum for regional dialogue and to facilitate discussions on the multidimen

B. RESEARCH AND TRAINING

The social dimension of international migration, despite its importance, often receives marginal focus in the migration debate. Hence, ESCAP will be publishing a study entitled “Social implications of international migration in Asia”, as an issue of the Asia-Pacific Population and Social Studies series. The study will explore the impacts of international migration on family and children, gender roles and health. It will also discuss the growing trend of international marriages. The forthcoming ESCAP Economic and Social Survey 2008 will devote a chapter to the social dimensions of international migration.

ESCAP is also taking the lead in a situation analysis, being undertaken by the Regional Thematic Working Group on International Migration, incl

ACTIVITIES OF ESCWA ON INTERNATIONAL MIGRATION

International migration features in the 2008-2009 work programme of ESCWA. A number of activities have been planned in order to increase the capacity of member countries to develop and operationalize intersectoral social development plans and programmes with a focus on vulnerable groups, including migrants. These activities will include a policy brief on international migrants and a joint project with ECLAC on “International migration in the Middle East: Comparative analyses and proposals for the creation of a network for exchanging common strategies.”

FOLLOW-UP TO THE HIGH-LEVEL DIALOGUE AND THE GLOBAL FORUM ON MIGRATION AND DEVELOPMENT

International Labour Office

The High-level Dialogue (HLD) on International Migration and Development in its deliberations reiterated and endorsed the initiatives of the various actors—Member States, United Nations organizations, non-governmental organizations, civil society and the private sector—in examining the relationship and synergies between international migration and development. It underlined the need for embarking on a comprehensive and coherent approach in the overall institutional response to international migration and development and in this regard welcomed the establishment of the Global Migration Group (GMG) and the initiative of the first meeting of the Global Forum on Migration and Development (GFMD), which was held in Brussels in July 2007.

The GFMD elaborated on the issues under discussion and emphasized many aspects of the migration and development nexus requiring priority attention. Many concerns on promotion of legal migration, longer term vision on realizing the benefits of migration, improving the remittance environment for migrants, sharing of responsibilities between countries and identifying and developing good practices within a prescribed framework were advanced.

These recommendations have, in many ways, affirmed the Plan of Action of the International Labour Office (ILO) to maximize benefits and minimize negative impacts of international labour migration. This is an operational mandate endorsed by the ministers of labour of the ILO Member States and the executives of the workers' and employers' organizations.

At the GFMD, ILO contributed to the round tables through the preparation of information notes that emphasized the ILO approach. These notes addressed the following topics: (a) rights, labour migration and development; (b) integrating gender in the Global Forum on Migration and Development, and (c) international labour migration and development: the ILO perspective.

Recently, ILO has assisted in the preparation of a GMG proposal on an international partnership on migration and development, which was submitted to the Chair-in-Office of the second meeting of the Global Forum on Migration and Development. The proposal brings together partners at the operational level but does not intend to be all encompassing in that it includes all the agencies of the GMG. However, it is wide-ranging and goes beyond addressing the implementation of the GFMD outcomes only.

A. ILO ACTIVITIES ON MIGRATION AND DEVELOPMENT

There is a realization that well-managed migration and development policies should protect vulnerable countries, almost all of which are located in sub-Saharan Africa, from migration-inflicted development constraints. Therefore, there is a need to develop a comprehensive and integrated approach to migration and development policies, which ha

- The development potential of remittances, developing policies for their productive use in the source economies, seeking initiatives in employing remittances as contributed funds for social security support, particularly health insurance, and improving the remittance transfer environment for the benefit of migrants and their households.
- The impact of the emigration of highly-skilled workers and circular migrants, ethical recruitment practices and working towards the creation of a “brain trust” by involving expatriate communities.
- The social protection and protection of rights of migrant workers.
- The promotion of legal migration, in particular by emphasizing regimes of temporary migration.
- The integration of migration and development policies into the immigration and integration policies of host countries and into national development strategies of source countries.

B. ROLE OF SURVEYS AND INFORMATION TOOLS

Statistics on international migration can assist policymakers to develop and implement relevant policies by supplying useful information on issues such as number, origin, sex, reason and duration of stay of international migrants. However, statistical information on international migration is poorly developed in most developing countries and basic data and indicators are often lacking. In addition, countries have not yet developed sufficient experience and capacity to use data on international migration to translate statistical evidence into research and analysis for policy formulation and monitoring.

The ILO has developed a statistical module to be used as a supplement to the Labour Force Survey (LFS). The module is limited to emigration concerns and focuses on households. So far, the module has been tested with a high degree of success in three countries: Armenia, Ecuador and Egypt. A pilot version was also tested in Thailand.

The module approaches the complex task of improving the understanding and management of international labour migration in an innovative way, which promises a high degree of efficiency and sustainability. It is targeted at statistical offices of countries and its objectives are to improve the availability, quality and comparability of statistical data on international migration through a better understanding of international standards on international migration statistics and a better use of existing statistical and administrative sources. Ultimately, it is intended to strengthen evidence-based policymaking and research in the field of international migration through the involvement of key users of statistics on international migration and the promotion of empirical research, including analytical studies by regional teams and the organization of policy-relevant research dialogues.

The ILO is also embarking on field surveys to assist in information gathering in destination countries by addressing the concerns of individual migrants. Surveys providing information on, *inter alia*, conditions of work, social protection, wages and benefits, protection in employment (i.e. security from arbitrary dismissals, retrenchment benefits, severance pay, etc.), skill development and representation will be launched in countries of the Gulf Cooperation Council (GCC) in 2008.

UPDATE ON THE ACTIVITIES OF UNESCO IN THE FIELD OF MIGRATION

United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization

A. INTRODUCTION

In 2006, UNESCO put forth its global migration strategy entitled “Promoting the human face of migration”. This paper discusses the importance of migration for the work of UNESCO and outlines the contribution of UNESCO to the work of the United Nations in this field, including:

- The migration education nexus: brain circulation, student mobility and the international recognition of qualifications.
- The migration development nexus, with a particular emphasis on the development of knowledge among transnational communities through the use of information and communication technology.
- The impact of environmental trends on migration and the emerging category of “environmental refugees”.
- The integration of migrants in multi-cultural societies, with particular attention to the balance between social cohesion and the respect for cultural diversity.
- The research policy nexus and the creation of innovative platforms enabling exchanges between researchers and policymakers.

The mandate of UNESCO in these different fields puts the Organization in an appropriate position to contribute to United Nations system-wide efforts to address the challenges of international migration in a coherent and coordinated way.

B. SPECIFIC PROJECTS

3. Student mobility

UNESCO addresses the internationalisation of tert

8. Human trafficking

The project of UNESCO to fight human trafficki

(2) UNESCO /OECD/Eurostat (UOE) survey, and (3) World Education Indicators (WEI) survey. Since the UIS is collecting enrollment data, the reference period is defined as the academic year. Then, assuming the academic year is ending in the calendar year X, the time frame of the surveys is as follows:

- UIS survey: deadline for countries is April of year X+1. First set of publishable data is published

India, Italy, Japan, the Republic of Korea, Malaysia, Norway, Portugal, the Russian Federation, Spain, Switzerland, Ukraine, Uganda and the United States.

The expert group was organized in task forces that took responsibility for different components of the project, including: (i) production of output tabulations, and development of common definitions, led by OECD and Canada; (ii) drafting of methodological guidelines, led by Eurostat and Portugal, and (iii) development of a model survey with a supporting methodology, led by UIS.

The CDH core model questionnaire and the corresponding instruction manual were designed by UIS as a tool for countries to obtain the necessary information for the completion of the output tabulations. The questions in the questionnaire were organized in modules and the order of the questions maximizes user-friendliness and minimizes burden on the respondent. The questionnaire consists of seven modules which concern doctoral education (EDU), recent graduates (REC), post-doctoral employment (POS), employment situation (EMP), international mobility (MOB), career-related experience and scientific productivity (CAR), and personal characteristics (PER). In particular, the modules can be described as follows:

- The module on doctoral education is designed to collect information on the educational history of doctorate holders, such as the institution in which the doctorate was earned, the field of science, duration of stay, sources of financial support, as well as the countries in which previous degrees were obtained.
- The module on recent graduates is only applied to doctorate holders having received their degree in the last two years. It collects their complete educational history, including names and locations of secondary and post secondary institutions, dates of attendance, field of study and date of degrees. In order to obtain information about the transition from education to work, it enquires about the time elapsed before obtaining the first career-path employment.
- The module on postdoctoral employment requests a description of the title, field, and duration of the postdoc, the activities involved (research, teaching, other) and the main source of financial support. The module further enquires about the reasons the doctorate holder had for taking this postdoc.
- The module dealing with the employment situation of the doctorate holder enquires about employment status, working hours, principal employer, sector and type of employment (postdoctoral temporary or permanent employment, part-time or full-time job), annual earnings, as well as retrospective career history within the past 10 years. It also asks about the level of job satisfaction and the degree of relationship with the content of the doctorate degree.
- One of the core modules of the questionnaire deals with international mobility, including the measurement of inflows² and returning outflows.³ Through the information to be collected, it will be possible to distinguish temporary from permanent mobility, as well as to understand better the reasons for departure and return. This module also provides data on intentions to move out of the country within the next year, including the planned destination and enquires about linkages with country of origin for foreign-born doctorate holders.
- In order to understand better the position of the doctorate holder in her or his career, a specific module deals with career-related experience and scientific productivity. This includes data on scientific technological output, as well as on teaching. It studies in particular those doctorate holders having pursued a career as researchers, and enquires about the reasons behind such decision. Linked to the international mobility module, international cooperation activities are surveyed in this module.

- A module on personal characteristics will permit to cross the different variables surveyed with the most significant demographic variables, such as family characteristics, age, place of birth and citizenship and type of residential status. It also provides contact information for future surveys.

The CDH toolkit has been adopted by UNESCO, OECD and Eurostat and is expected to be implemented in a large number of countries in the near future. This will enable policymakers, researchers and practitioners throughout the world to establish and evaluate the trends in the career of doctorate holders and the “brain drain”, with a view to facilitating the implementation of evidence-based policies in the fields of human resources development for science and technology, as well as for tertiary education.

The results of the initial methodological development of the CDH project are being widely applied since 2007. UIS is promoting the methodology and encouraging developing countries to conduct CDH-type surveys to produce internationally comparable statistics on careers of doctorate holders.

Several countries have already launched surveys based on the core model questionnaire. Argentina

THE INTERNATIONAL MIGRATION AGENDA AND THE WORLD BANK: MANAGING RISKS AND ENHANCING BENEFITS

The World Bank

International migration is intrinsically linked to development, presenting significant benefits and risks for migrants, their families and the countries involved. The World Bank contributes to the current and future policy dialogue in this field by continuously improving the knowledge base and offering country-specific, policy-relevant analysis on migration and development.

This paper has the following goals. First, it summarizes recent research and analytical and operational activities within the Bank, while referencing some of the extensive external material on migration and development which has informed this work. Second, it explores the policy implications of these findings. Third, it outlines areas of future research, to be conducted both within the Bank and in cooperation with a number of international organizations and bilateral donors. Lastly, it describes recent work by the World Bank developing methodological and analytical tools to include migration questions into survey and census activities.

A. MIGRATION AND DEVELOPMENT: WHAT WE KNOW

World Bank research and analysis to date has been devoted to three main areas: analyzing the trends and composition of migration and remittance flows; assessing the impact of migration on household welfare, and calculating the macroeconomic and aggregate effects of migration on development.

Although it is difficult to calculate precisely the number of migrants worldwide, recent estimates suggest that nearly 200 million people live outside their country of birth (United Nations Department of Economic and Social Affairs, Population Division, 2006). There is little indication that this trend will abate in the future: indeed, projections of demographic and economic imbalances between the North and South suggest a persistent pressure for migration.

Remittances are also large and growing. Total remittance flows (both recorded and unrecorded) to developing countries are estimated to be larger than Foreign Direct Investments (FDI) and more than double Official Development Assistance (ODA). Recorded remittance flow

There is also evidence to suggest that migration can entail costs for migrants and their families in certain cases. The migration process itself can increase vulnerability to exploitation. Migration provides case-specific incentives which will result in case-specific outcomes: for instance, while migration appears to encourage education in a number of communities, the opposite effect is found among teenagers in rural Mexico, as the prospect of unskilled employment abroad creates lower expected returns to education (McKenzie and Rapoport, 2005).

Regional, country and area studies demonstrate that the impact of migration on growth and economic development cannot be determined *a priori*. Recent research for Latin America and the Caribbean suggests that remittances have a positive and significant impact on growth, probably through increased domestic investment. However, the same report has found that the substantial inflow of remittances in a number of Latin American countries puts pressure on exchange rates, damaging external competitiveness. The report also suggests that the potential effects of remittances on financial development have been largely unrealized due to a poor financial infrastructure and weak property rights (World Bank, 2007).

While only 5 per cent of the developing country population lives in countries that have a higher than 30 per cent skilled emigration rate, “brain drain” represents a major problem for some small countries.

C. LOOKING FORWARD: FUTURE WORK AND EXTERNAL PARTNERSHIPS

The Bank will continue its work on the trends and composition of migration and remittances. Extensions of the current analytical agenda include better data gathering and analysis, more research on South-South migration, further analysis of temporary migration (GATS mode 4), and a deeper understanding of the links between migration and trade and migration and gender.

The work on migration and development by the World Bank benefits from collaboration with other international organizations and bilateral donors. The Bank was recently invited to join the Global Migration Group, whose members include the International Labour Organization (ILO) and the International Organization for Migration (IOM), as well as a number of United Nations agencies. Among the current and future collaborative efforts, IOM is partnering with the Bank on a research programme on migration policies in developing countries, and the OECD is participating in a joint study on the portability of social security benefits. Bilateral donors are collaborating on research programs and seminars concerning household surveys on migration and the impact of remittances. These partnerships underscore a growing consensus that international migration represents a major issue for development, meriting further research and continued policy dialogue.

D. INCORPORATING MIGRATION INTO SURVEY AND CENSUS ACTIVITIES

Since the role of migration in poverty reduction and other social outcomes has become more apparent, the World Bank has also developed methodological and analytical tools to assess the role of migration in development. One of these tools is the refinement of statistical instruments to accurately describe the levels, trends, and composition of migratory flows.

1. Direct support to country teams

In coordination with donors and interested countries, the Bank is supporting existing survey initiatives to incorporate detailed migration modules that respond to country specificities while allowing for cross-country comparisons. The technical support to survey design teams relies on the Migration Operational Note on migration measurement by Carletto and de Brauw (2007). This note follows the guidelines originally discussed in Bilsborrow, Oberai and Standing (1984), a series of United Nations directives, and adds country experience from Bank staff in the field.

Teams working on improving information on migration in national surveys and censuses are located in Brazil, Morocco, Peru, Tajikistan, Thailand and Ukraine. Teams were also in a number of African countries where regional projects on migration and remittances are being conducted.

2. Design and testing innovative designs

In addition to standard migration modules in surveys and censuses, Bank teams are also exploring the accuracy of different design strategies. The most illustrative case study is a recent comparison of census-based, snowball and intercept point strategies applied to migrant families of Japanese ancestry in Brazil. This exercise captures migrant households using alternative methods following: (a) high migration incidence census tracts; (b) social references based on migrant organizations, or (c) random intercept interviews in areas of high migrant transit. The analytical results can be found in McKenzie and Mistiaen (2007).

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At the bilateral level, the EU is continuing to organize migration missions. In 2007, such missions,

be seen as “living” documents which should be regular

The Commission is also seeking to address the pull factors of irregular migration. The recent Commission proposal for a directive to harmonize national rules on sanctions against the employers of irregular immigrants should be seen in this light.

However, migration pressure, especially from Africa and Asia, is expected to remain high. Increased involvement of third countries in efforts to control irregular immigration to the EU is vital.

As regards financial and technical assistance to third countries, the Commission not only intervenes in the areas of migration and asylum on the basis of its geographic instruments, but it has also put in place a thematic programme for cooperation with third countries in the areas of migration and asylum in 2007. This programme has been endowed with an overall budget of 384 million euros for the period 2007-2013. Its general objective is to support third countries in ensuring better management of migratory flows in all their dimensions. Thematically speaking, it covers all the essential facets of the migratory phenomenon, including migration and development, labour migration, undocumented immigration and human trafficking, migrant's rights, asylum and international protection. Geographically speaking, all developing third countries are eligible. The subject of the thematic programme is primarily, although not exclusively, migration to the European Union. In this connection, the regions of emigration and transit towards the European Union are considered in the first place. The thematic programme is particularly adapted to capacity-building and to encourage cooperation initiatives in which partners of countries of origin, transit and destination will develop and share experience and practices on the various aspects of migration.

C. EU LABOUR FORCE SURVEY

- To analyse the factors affecting migrant integration in and adaptation to the labour market.

Information will be collected on each respondent concerning the main social, economic and demographic variables in the main LFS survey. This will be combined with the following additional

the provision of basic citizenship rights throughout the region. In research, the 2008 Report on Economic and Social Progress in Latin America of IDB highlights social exclusion, a key feature for migrant populations both inside and outside the region (Inter-American Development Bank, 2007). Through the Program for the improvement of surveys and the measurement of living conditions in Latin America and the Caribbean (MECOVI) and the support of IDB to national census operations, IDB provides extensive direct support to national institutions in the region.

B. MULTILATERAL I

ANNEX

Country	Project Name	Project Number	<i>Amount (in US\$)</i>
Argentina	<u>Expansión y Fortalecimiento de una Institución Financiera FIE</u>	TC0305019	2,590,640
Bolivia	<u>Desarrollo de Servicios para Mejorar el Acceso y Manejo de Remesas</u>	BO-M1006	291,610
Brazil	<u>Remesas y Capacitación para Emigrantes Brasileños y sus Beneficiarios</u>	BR-M1032	470,000
Brazil	<u>Fondo de Inversión - REIF</u>	TC0004002	4,374,000
Colombia	<u>Canalizando remesas colectivas</u>	CO-M1023	
Dominican Republic	<u>Remesas y Desarrollo Rural en República Dominicana</u>	DR-M1006	321,500
Dominican Republic	<u>Servicios Financieros para Receptores de Remesas</u>	TC0304042	840,000
Dominican Republic	<u>Canales de Distribución de Remesas</u>	DR-M0158	2,500,000

Country	Project Name	Project Number	<i>Amount (in US\$)</i>
Paraguay	<u>Bancarización de Clientes Receptores de Remesas en Paraguay</u>	PR-M1003	222,000
Peru	<u>Aumento Aporte al Desarrollo con Remesas Peruanos desde JP</u>	PE-M1010	7,200,000
Peru	<u>Apoyo a los Empresarios que Retornan al País</u>	PE-M1006	500,000
Regional	<u>Apoyo a Iniciativas Productivas a través de la Diáspora y Entidades Locales</u>	RG-M1069	3,285,000
Regional	<u>Corredores de Remesas de Inmigrantes</u>	RG-M1075	150,000
Regional	<u>Aplicación de los Principios Generales para Mercados de Remesas</u>	RG-M1083	1,759,300
Regional	<u>Mejora de la Información y Procedimientos de Bancos Centrales en Área de Remesas</u>	RG-M1059	1,306,884
Regional	<u>Movilización de Remesas a través de Entidades Microfinancieras</u>	RG-M1003	824,770
Regional	Línea Actividad Asociación FO		

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Inter-American Development Bank (2007). *Outsiders? The Changing Patterns of Exclusion in Latin America and the Caribbean, 2008 Report*. Cambridge, MA: Harvard University Press.

dialogue among cultures, communities and individuals, thus echoing many migrant issues that were singled out among the cross-cutting themes in Brussels.

Coming to the specific issues related to the follow-up to Brussels and the preparation for Manila, IOM would like to highlight the following:

- IOM is pleased with the themes that have been proposed by the Government of the Philippines for the agenda of the next meeting of the GFMD. Pending the approval of the GFMD governing bodies concerning the final programme, IOM has offered its full support and cooperation to the host country both as member of and in conjunction with the GMG, and in its individual capacity to facilitate concrete follow-up to the outcomes of the GFMD meetings and help prepare the Manila meeting.

Concerning the substantive areas of work that have been prioritized by IOM in conjunction with the follow-up to the Brussels round tables and with the Manila agenda, IOM would like to underline the following:

- In relation with the theme on the “Policy and institutional coherence and partnerships” (round table 3), IOM has developed a Migration and Development Handbook project, whose principal objective is to assist states, particularly developing countries, in their efforts to develop new policy approaches and solutions for better management of migration for development. Although the question of mainstreaming migration into Poverty Reduction Strategy Papers and other development agendas has been raised regularly, it appears that the tools which would assist Governments implementing this approach have not been fully developed. The Handbook is composed of two volumes:
 - ∅ The first volume will provide practical tools for policymakers and practitioners to integrate migration in their national development planning and poverty reduction strategies. This volume will start from a development perspective and explain the interrelationships between poverty, migration, and poverty reduction and development strategies. This exercise is being carried out in cooperation with GMG partners, more specifically with UNDP, UNICEF and the World Bank.
 - ∅ The second volume will focus on development-friendly migration policies and practices drawing upon innovative examples from selected origin and destination countries.

The combined set is intended to support the goals of round table 3 on promoting better policy coherence between migration and development.

- In addition, as specific follow-up to round table 3.4 on the contribution of Regional Consultative Processes (RCPs) to migration and

MAIN ACTIVITIES ON INTERNATIONAL MIGRATION IN OECD

new one. Immigrants at all times and places have had to adapt to the host country and vice versa. The nature of the integration process has differed from country to country and over time, depending on the migration history of the country, the circumstances of arrival, the existing programmes in place to assist immigrants upon arrival and the general social and economic conditions in the country. The issue seems pressing now because of the large number of immigrants that have entered OECD countries during the past 15 years, because integration results do not seem to be as favourable in a number of countries in recent years as they were in the past and because many countries expect that a recourse to further immigration may be necessary in the near future.

In 2007 the OECD released the volume “Jobs for immigrants: Labour market integration in Australia, Denmark, Germany and Sweden”, which contained an overview of the labour market integration of immigrants in these countries. This volum

The key objective of this joint OECD and WHO project is to present a comprehensive and relevant picture of immigrants in the health sector in OECD countries in order to better inform the policy dialogue at national and international levels. It also aims at better understanding the interaction between migration policies and policies on education, recruitment and retention of health workers.

A special chapter in the 2007 edition of the International Migration Outlook focused on migrant health workers in OECD countries by place of birth using population censuses and population registers. The chapter also explored recent trends and policies including procedures for recognition of foreign qualifications. In addition to this publication, a number of in-depth case studies have been carried out focusing on France, Italy, New Zealand, the United Kingdom and the United States of America (another one should be soon completed on Canada), and the results from these studies have been summarized in a document entitled “How can OECD countries achieve a sustainable health workforce? The role of education, international migration and health workforce management policies” (OECD Working Paper forthcoming 2008).

E. HORIZONTAL PROJECT ON MANAGING LABOUR MIGRATION TO SUPPORT ECONOMIC GROWTH:
CHALLENGES FOR OECD MIGRATION, EDUCATION, SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY

The next meeting of the OECD Working Party on Migration (19-20 June 2008) will be held in the Netherlands following a seminar on managing labour migration of the highly-skilled co-organized by the OECD and the Dutch authorities from 18 to 19 June 2008.

F. ANNUAL TOKYO WORKSHOP ON MIGRATION AND LABOUR MARKETS IN ASIA

The thirteenth edition of the workshop on International migration and labour markets, held in Tokyo under the auspices of the Japan Institute of Labour Policy and Training (JILPT) on 16 March 2007, continued the discussions of the 2004 workshop where the focus had not been solely on Asia but included migration and labour markets beyond that continent. While the 2004 workshop had also included economies in Northern America and Australasia, the 2007 workshop focused on Europe, with the objective of examining if and how Asian economies could learn from the current experience of Europe. Discussions underlined that no single pattern of managing migration in Europe existed, but that there were some converging trends, such as more skilled migration and development of procedures to attract and retain highly-skilled workers. In the case of Asia, the importance of ethnic migration, irregular movements and movements of trainees was mentioned. Focusing on the Republic of Korea and Taiwan, Province of China, the role of international markets for brides in establishing more permanent migration channels was also discussed.

NOTES

- ¹ See: <http://www.oecd.org>.
- ² See: Lemaître George, Thomas Liebig, Cécile Thoreau and Pauline Fron (2007). *Standardized statistics on immigrant inflows results, sources and methods* for further details see www.oecd.org/dataoecd/39/29/38832099.pdf.
- ³ See: http://www.oecd.org/document/14/0,3343,en_2649_37415_38865678_1_1_1_37415,00.html.

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**ESTIMATING IRREGULAR MIGRATION IN A SURVEY:
THE “TWO-CARD FOLLOW-UP” METHOD**

United States Government Accountability Office¹

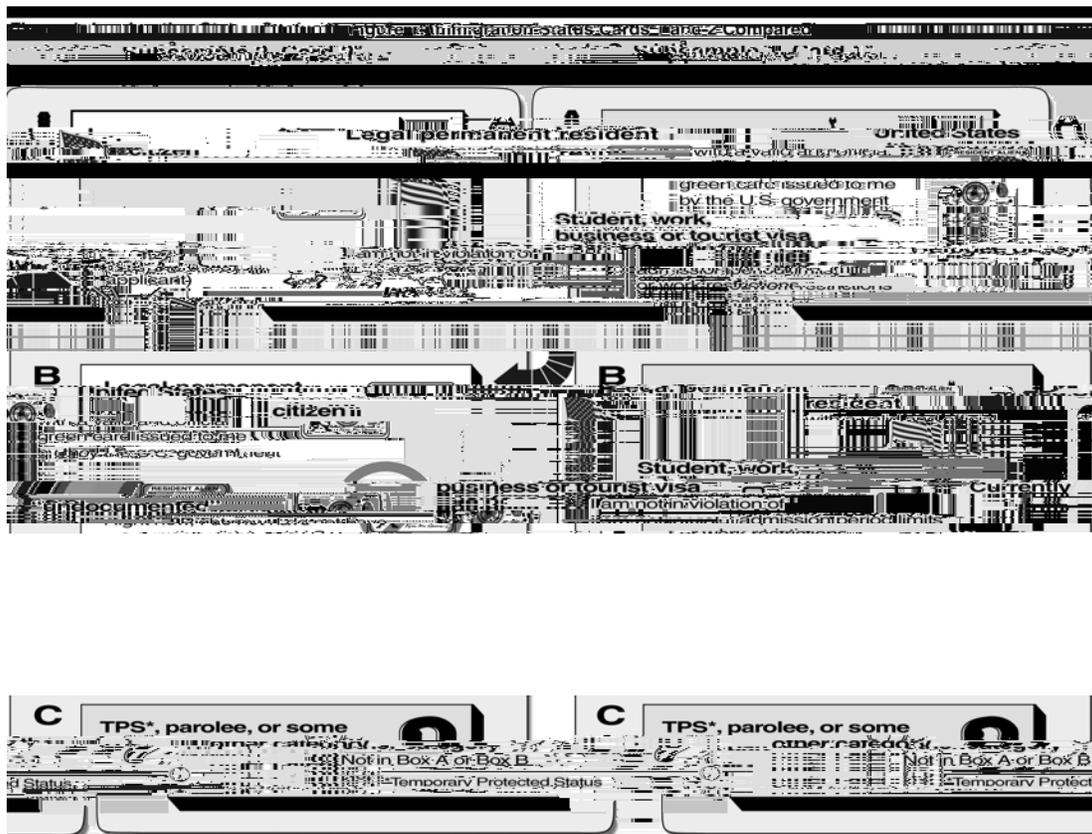
Concerns about the increase in irregular migration and the exploitation and abuse of migrants in an irregular situation, articulated in the summary of the High-level Dialogue on International Migration and Development, held in September 2006, may be properly interpreted as arising from concerns published more than 20 years ago in a special issue of the Inte

The following points will be discussed in detail:

1. The categories must be mutually exclusive and exhaustive. Mutually exclusive and exhaustive means every respondent will be able to pick a box that applies to him or her, and that he or she can only be counted in one category.
2. No respondent is ever asked whether he, she, or anyone else is in a specific sensitive category (for example, undocumented immigrant or “irregular migrant”); in this example, currently “undocumented”. Unlike questions that ask respondents to choose among specific answer categories, the “Two-Card Follow-Up” method combines answer categories in sets or boxes as shown in figure 1. Box B includes the sensitive answer category—currently “undocumented”—along with other categories that are non-sensitive. (The term currently “undocumented” refers to the same group that is sometimes called irregular.)

Each respondent is asked to pick the Box—Box A, Box B, or Box C—that contains the specific answer category that applies to him or her. Respondents are told, in effect: If the specific category that applies is in Box B, there is no need to enquire further because at the moment, the focus will be on Box A categories. By using the boxes, the interviewer avoids zeroing in on the sensitive answer. The specific categories shown in the boxes in figure 1 are grouped so that:

- One would expect many respondents who are in the United States of America legally, as well as those who are undocumented, to choose Box B, and
- There is virtually no possibility of anyone deducing which specific category within Box B applies to any individual respondent.



^a An essential feature of the “Two-Card Follow-Up” method is that follow-up questions must be asked of respondents who choose Box A or Box C, to ensure they have chosen the correct Box.

3. Follow-up questions are asked of respondents. A respondent picking a box that does not include the sensitive answer—for example, a respondent picking Box A or Box C in figure 1—is asked follow-up questions that identify the specific answer category that applies to him or her. Thus, direct information is obtained on all legal immigration statuses. Importantly, these follow-up questions provide a check on the validity of the respondent’s choice of Box A and Box C. As a result, some respondents’ answers may change; for example, they may realize they belong in Box B. The data on some of the legal categories can be compared to administrative data to check whether responses are reasonable. Additionally, these data provide estimates of legal statuses, which are useful when, for example, policymakers review legislation on the numbers of foreign-born persons who may be admitted under specific legal status programs.

4. Two pieces of information are provided separately by two sub-samples of respondents (completely different people—no one is shown both immigration status cards). Respondents are divided into two sub-samples, based on randomization procedures or rotation (alternation) procedures conducted outside the interview process. (For example, a rotation procedure might specify that within an interviewing area, every other household will be designated as sub-sample 1 or sub-sample 2). This “split-sample” procedure has been used routinely for many surveys. As applied to the “Two-Card Follow-Up” method, the two sub-samples are shown alternative flash cards. Immigration Status Card 1, described above, represents one way to group immigration statuses in three boxes. A second immigration status card (Immigration Status Card 2, shown in figure 1) groups the same statuses differently. The alternative immigration status cards can be thought of as “mirror images” in that:

- The two non-sensitive immigration statuses in Box A of Card 1 appear in Box B of Card 2; and
- The two non-sensitive immigration statuses in Box B of Card 1 appear in Box A of Card 2. However, the undocumented status always appears in Box B.

Interviewers ask survey respondents in sub-sample 1 about immigration status with respect to Card 1. They ask survey respondents in sub-sample 2 (completely different persons) about immigration status with respect to Card 2. Each respondent is shown one and only one immigration status flash card.

Because the two sub-samples of respondents are drawn randomly or by rotation, each sub-sample represents the foreign-born population and, if sufficiently large, can provide reasonably precise estimates of the percentages of the foreign-born population in the boxes on one of the alternative cards.

Using two slightly different pieces of information provided by the two different sub-samples allows indirect estimation of the size of the currently “undocumented” population—by simple subtraction.

The only difference between Box B of Card 1 and Box A of Card 2 is the inclusion of the currently “undocumented” category in Box B of Card 1, as shown in figure 1. Thus, the percentage of the foreign-born population who are currently “undoc

Alternatively, a “mirror-image” estimate could be calculated, using Box B of Card 2 and Box A of Card 1 (the result of the subtraction would be the same, either way—assuming that the same percentage of sub-sample 1 and sub-sample 2 chose Box C).

5. Taking the two pieces of information together—like two pieces of a puzzle—allows indirect estimation of the undocumented population, but no individual respondent (and no data on an individual respondent) is ever categorized as undocumented. In order to estimate the size of the currently “undocumented” population, a “Two-Card Follow-Up” method estimate of the percentage of the foreign-born who are undocumented would be combined with a census figure. For example, the 2000 census of the United States counted 31 million foreign-born, and the United States Bureau of the Census issued an updated estimate of 35.7 million foreign-born for 2005. The procedure would be simply to multiply the per cent undocumented (based on the “Two-Card Follow-Up” method data and the subtraction procedure) by a census count or an updated estimate for the year in question. These procedures ensure that no respondents—and no data on any specific respondent—are ever separated out or categorized as currently “undocumented”, not even during the analytic process of making indirect, group-level estimates.

The United States Bureau of the Census contra

**CGD MIGRATION STATISTICS WORKING GROUP:
CONCEPT NOTE**

Center for Global Development

One cannot properly understand the complex relationship between international migration and economic development without empirical research. That requires sound, systematic and quantitative measures of how people move between low- and high-income countries. Those numbers, when they are collected at all, are not compiled in any single accessible place where researchers can use them. Anyone who wants to know how many Christmas tree ornaments were exported from Malaysia to the United States of America in April 1992 can find this number on a readily-available CD-ROM. But anyone who wants to know how many doctors moved from Angola to Portugal in 2003, or how many engineers moved from the United States to India in 1995, has nowhere to look. It is insufficient to compile existing numbers; they are a thicket of ignorance (very poor data on departures) and incoherence (conflicting definitions of temporary and permanent migrants).

The Center for Global Development (CGD) will convene a small blue-ribbon group of experts to discuss what might be done, in the short and long terms, to improve this situation. While other groups have discussed these issues in the past, the CGD Migration Statistics Working Group will distinguish itself through innovation and independence: It will propose creative but expedient short-term actions to improve statistics in a way that will be readily useful to rigorous researchers, and will independently and forthrightly assess the political barriers to long-term improvements in the global migration statistics apparatus.

While migration statistics have resisted many attempts at reform, there are good reasons to hope for improved statistics in the future. One is that statistics on international flows of goods, services, and capital 60 years ago were roughly as poor as migration statistics are now, but over the subsequent couple of decades they improved dramatically. They improved in response to the recovery of world trade and investment flows after 1945, and it is reasonable to believe that analogous forces will raise the demand for better migration statistics as the number of international migrants will continue to increase. Another

tracking refugee flows. Priority areas for long-term improvement are the international standardization of definitions for different types of migrants, improved tracking on the occupations and destinations of emigrants, and the creation of an enforceable legal framework for data collection comparable to successful international treaties now governing data collection on refugee movements. The United Nations and others are already working on these issues and have been for some time, but with constrained progress. The working group will issue recommendations to improve existing data collection on migration flows.

2. For the short term, prepare practical recommendations for collection and compilation of migration data by developed and developing countries and by the United Nations, the World Bank and other groups on emigrants and emigrant behaviour.

ACTIVITIES ON INTERNATIONAL MIGRATION AND DEVELOPMENT

- Refugee processing for resettlement in third countries, including pre-departure cultural orientation for integration purposes.

By design, most of these programmes involve capacity-building of local community or governmental institutions. Taken together with other partners and ICMC members, this activity represents a front-line network of migration and development.

B. FOLLOW-UP ACTIVITIES TO THE HIGH-LEVEL DIALOGUE AND FIRST GLOBAL FORUM

1. Parallel event at the Global Forum in Brussels

In tandem with the formal Global Forum process in 2007, ICMC, together with three other NGOs from Asia, Europe and Northern America, co-organized the “Global community forum on migration, development and human rights”, which was held in Brussels parallel to the State-led sessions of the Global Forum. About 200 people and NGOs attended this parallel event, even though there was minimal funding. Participants included a number of NGOs, faith-based and labour groups that had not been selected to be part of the official Civil Society Day, not only from Brussels and Europe, but from other regions of the world as well. Participants attending the first of the two parallel events and gave

5. Publications and conferences related to migration and development

As a contribution to the migration and development debate and to broader activities relating to migrants, ICMC published in 2006 a book entitled “Strengthening the rights of migrant workers and their families with international human rights treaties”. A do-it-yourself toolkit, the book examines all seven core international human rights treaties related to migrant workers. The publication of this reference book responds to two needs often expressed by states, international organizations and civil society in the migration and development debate: the need to consider migrant rights in core United Nations treaties beyond the International Convention on the Protection of the Rights of All Migrant Workers and Members of Their Families, which is the newest and least ratified of the seven, and the need to give more attention to those rights in the migration and development debate. The toolkit also offers a closer look at the Convention on Migrant Workers, which, although widely misunderstood and even misrepresented, summarizes all universal rights that apply specifically to migrant workers and members of their families.

In addition to the processes of the High-level Dialogue and the first Global Forum, ICMC participated in a number of conferences in Asia, Africa, Europe and Northern America—including several involving representatives of states and the European Union—discussing perspectives on international migration, demographics and other drivers of a new paradigm, and emerging issues and gaps in labour migration, global governance and development. In 2007, ICMC published the following papers, which are available at www.icmc.net:

- To leave or not to leave: The right to not migrate and what the church is doing to help people to stay at home.
- Getting practical in migration and development: Integration and NGOs as keys in practical programming and policy making.
- Bringing experience and practice to the migration and development table: Observations and

- To reduce human trafficking—one of the worst forms of migration—and its effects, ICMC worked successfully over several years with the Government of Indonesia on a new anti-trafficking law that was enacted in 2007.
- To promote orderly migration, ICMC and its members have long worked with a number of Governments providing cultural orientation and security processing pre-departure, and reception, employment and integration programmes post-arrival to refugees and other migrants. Such programmes—tested, refined and proven effective over the years in helping hundreds of thousands of people to move legally all over the world—can be implemented elsewhere to organize labour migration in an orderly way.

1. Services and standards for migrants injured or traumatized while crossing borders

Over the course of regular consultations at conferences and with ICMC members in Africa, Australia, Europe, Mexico and the United States of America, ICMC was urged to broaden the ongoing debate on mixed migration flows to address the suffering of all migrants injured in such flows—that is, not just the refugees or asylum-seekers, but migrants regardless of their status. These migrants have long and wrongly been dismissed simply as “economic migrants” unworthy of international protection. In June 2006, ICMC presented to the UNHCR Standing Committee a statement in the name of all NGOs calling for better humanitarian services to respond to all victims of violence and trauma crossing borders, e.g., through physical and psychosocial care. Such services and standards would: (a) include identification and processing of victims of violence and trauma

market existed: one market with stable and well-paid jobs and, in parallel, another one with temporary and badly-paid jobs. For this survey, the sample of 601 migrants described above was used. It is unlikely that the sample contained a representative percentage of undocumented migrants, since this group of migrants usually avoids public places.

- The survey “The psycho-social profile of migrants in Greece” was carried out by the Panteion University of Social Sciences and Run Communications SA. The study aimed at defining the psycho-social profile of migrants and at understanding the way migrants themselves, on the one hand, and the native-born population, on the other hand, view the concept of integration. For the collection of data, migrants’ focus groups were assembled from among the five largest groups of migrants in Greece. At the same time, a sample of 250 Greek students was interviewed on the basis of closed questions. The study was completed in March 2007 and the results of the survey were announced at a national conference organized by IMEPO in Athens, Greece, in November 2007. The results are also accessible to the academic community for further analysis.

B. EUROPEAN PROJECTS AND PROGRAMMES

As mentioned above, IMEPO also participates in European projects that aim to integrate migrants in the labour market, to combat human trafficking and to assist the return of migrants to their countries of origin. Specifically, IMEPO participates in the following programmes:

- IMEPO participates in the project ASPIDDA: Combating exploitation—creating perspective¹, carried out by the International g14 0 T Internat CoIOM)with

supporting long-term reintegration of human trafficking victims in Moldova through the development of small enterprises; (c) promoting the vocational training of victims of human trafficking, and (d) examining human trafficking in Moldova and describing the profile of potential victims of human trafficking.

- For the project INTI 2006: One-Stop-Shop, a cooperation among the following entities has been established: Alto Comissariado para a Imigração e as Minorias Étnicas (ACIME) of Portugal, Dirección General de Integración de los Inmigrantes of Spain, IMEPO, the Immigrant Council of Ireland, Direzione Generale dell' Immigrazione of Italy, Netzwerk Migration in Europe of Germany, IOM office in Portugal, and the Institute for Migration and Ethnic Studies of the Netherlands. The project aims to confront the challenges of host societies in their interaction with migrant communities and to propose concrete measures. Upon completion of the project, the following outcomes are expected: (a) assessment of the application of the One-Stop-Shop (OSS) as a centralized model to migrants' integration in Member States and the involvement of sociocultural mediators from civil society institutions; (b) definition of a local network of institutions according to the OSS model in each country involved in the project;

policy; (b) the immigration metropolis: how cities address the challenge of integration, and (c) the role of civil society in integrating immigrants.

- IMEPO cooperated with the Migration Policy Institute and the Bertelsmann Stiftung in organizing the first meeting of the Transatlantic Task Force on Immigration and Integration in Greece in June 2007. The subject of this meeting was circular migration. Among the participants were Mr. Antonio Vittorino, the former European Commissioner for Justice and Home Affairs and Ms. Ana Palacio Vallelersundi, Senior Vice President and Group General Counsel of the World Bank.
- A conference on “Migration and development: A Euro-Mediterranean perspective” was organized by IMEPO in cooperation with the Development Centre of the OECD in Rhodes, Greece, in April 2007 to analyse results of the OECD project “Gaining from migration” that aimed at better understanding the new mobility system, identifying policies to improve mobility management, enabling integration of migrants and expanding options for engaging sending countries.
- IMEPO organized a scientific conference on “Migration in Greece: Experiences, policies, perspectives”, which attracted hundreds of academics and experts active in the field of migration. The objective of this conference was to present and discuss migration flows towards Greece, migrants in Greece

DEVELOPMENT ON THE MOVE: PROJECT OUTLINE

Institute for Public Policy Research

This paper describes the work of the Institute for Public Policy Research (IPPR) in the field of

country's economic, social and political development. This project aims to develop nuanced and robust ways of capturing those impacts.

2. Improving the evidence base on migration. There is a clear need to build a more robust evidence base on migration issues. This project will commission six country studies focusing on the impacts of migration in selected cases, including through collecting new data via household surveys (see below). By using similar research questions and methods in each study, the six studies will be an important resource for capturing the similarities and differences in the economic and social impacts of migration across countries. The studies will also provide a valuable learning opportunity for refining the methodology.
3. Analyzing policy impacts and options. In order to ensure that the project has a clear focus on policy, IPPR has proposed conducting simultaneous analyses of the impact of current migration

these various impacts in order to understand the overall impact of migration on a country's development.

Institute plans to examine the extent to which relationships between migration and development are constant—or vary—across countries, and under which circumstances.

Having explored a number of possible comparative methodologies, it was concluded that qualitative comparative analysis (QCA) would be the most useful in the case of Development on the Move. QCA allows for the systematic comparison of case studies, using the researcher's knowledge of the selected case studies to actively refine the analysis. This approach has proven most suitable for research based on small and medium samples. Given that Development on the Move involves commissioning six country case studies, a better understanding about the specificities of the countries will be generated. GDN has commissioned work examining the potential for QCA to contribute to its current projects (Rihoux, 2007). Early indications demonstrate its usefulness to Development on the Move. The Institute therefore intends to use QCA to examine six case studies together and to explore the extent of commonalities and conclusions that can be generalized.

c. Migration indicator

The third aspect of methodological development is the development of a migration indicator. There is a compelling need for an instrument which can powerfully communicate the importance of migration and development issues to policymakers, the media and the general public in a simple and yet effective way. The need and usefulness of such a tool would draw on lessons learnt from tools such as the Human Development Index (HDI) which has successfully elevated the concept of human development from the realm of academic research and very specific policy fields, to the awareness of the wider policy community and the general public.

One such potentially useful form is the migration diamond. This form is based on the development diamond concept, which depicts multiple indicators of development on the points of the diamond, producing striking visual comparisons between countries. However, in this case the variables charted would describe the extent and nature of migration characterizing a country. A migration indicator of this form would comprise an easy reference tool to compare the migration circumstances of a particular country with the average country in the world, or in that geographical region, or at that level of development, for example. This would allow the public, the media and policymakers to compare their country's migration circumstances with those of other countries, contextualizing it. It would also demonstrate the different facets of migration to these audiences, increasing understanding of the heterogeneity of migration flows. A migration indicator of this form would provide a powerful, simple and effective communication instrument to improve understanding of the real nature and complexity of migratory flows in a developmental context.

d. Q squared approach

The final aspect of methodological development is utilizing a Q squared approach—i.e. drawing upon a combination of quantitative and qualitative methodologies. As discussed earlier, the potential of

2. Country reports

3. Policy analysis and evaluation

This project will provide an invaluable opportunity to build on recent work of IPPR on policy development in this area (Sriskandarajah, 2005, forthcoming; Farrant, MacDonald and Sriskandarajah, 2006). Country teams, visiting researchers and IPPR staff will map existing policies and policy frameworks relating to migration and development, conduct in-depth interviews with policymakers in more developed regions and developing countries, as well as multilateral institutions, in order to explore what policies are in place at present and what impacts they are having, apply regulatory impact assessments to key interventions currently in place to ascertain their effectiveness, explore the parameters and possible impacts of proposed or nascent policy initiatives, such as temporary movement of natural persons under Mode 4, and explore the scope for new policy interventions at the international and national levels, in both sending and receiving countries, which optimize the developmental benefits of migration.

Country-level policy analysis is to be incorporated into the country reports by the local teams, but policy analysis spanning the six countries and also incorporating developed country and multilateral policies will also be undertaken by IPPR staff, who will then draft the final policy report.

Workshops, and the project as a whole, will benefit from the participation of the project steering committee—a range of international experts in either migration or development who will guide the project, and be present at the workshops to shape discussions and interact with the country study authors. The steering committee includes:

- Dr. Manolo Abella, Chief Technical Adviser, ILO Asian Regional Programme on Governance of Labour Migration, International Labour Organization.
- Prof. Richard Black, Director of Development Research Centre on Migration, Globalization and Poverty, University of Sussex.
- Dr. Ahmed Galal, Managing Director, Economic Research Forum, Egypt.
- Prof. Carolina Hernandez, President, Institute for Strategic and Development Studies, Philippines and GDN Board member.
- Dr. Frank Laczko, Director of Research, IOM.
- Prof. Michael Landesmann, Director of Research, Vienna Institute for International Economic Studies.
- Prof. Robert E. B. Lucas, Professor of Economics, Boston University.
-

The Institute is currently in the process of selecti

- Ø Absent migrant: Someone who left the household within the last ten years and directly went to live in another country for more than three months and who has not yet returned.

The survey gathers data on remittances and their use. The section in the survey on remittances includes the following subjects: (a) place of residence of remitter; (b) who within the household is the recipient; (c) relationship between remitter and recipient; (d) gender of the remitter; (e) quantities of money received over the past 12 months; (f) frequency of remittances; (g) methods used to send cash remittances; (h) use of remittances, the household questionnaire includes a general section on expenditures; (i) value of goods received over the past 12 months; (j) methods used to send goods remittances; (k) whether remittances are a gift or a loan, and (l) the existence and size of reverse remittances.

The results will be disseminated first in a series of country studies to be produced by the country's research teams. A comparative analysis of the country reports will follow. Once the project reports are completed, the survey data will be made available in digital form. Project templates, such as the questionnaire, will also be made available so that others can learn from the experiences, and use the templates for their own survey work.

NOTE

- ¹ See: <http://www.livelihoods.org>.

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INITIATIVE ON GLOBAL MIGRATION AND HUMAN MOBILITY

The John D. and Catherine T. MacArthur Foundation

While migration is an age-old phenomenon, its current scale and particular characteristics make it an issue of rising global concern at the outset of the twenty-first century. Immigration into the United States of America and Western Europe is part of a global system of population movement. Worldwide, some 200 million people are now living outside their country of origin. Today's migrants use contemporary transportation and communication technologies to maintain strong home country ties; these same technologies encourage the back-and-forth movements of "circular migration". Migration is spurred by economic opportunity, political turmoil, family reunification, war and environmental crisis. Flows of migrants have profound economic, security, social and cultural effects in countries of origin, transit and destination. While globalization has led to lowered barriers to the international movement of goods and capital, the movement of people is still officially subject to tight controls.

A. PURPOSE

The Foundation is currently (2006-2007) in the initial phase of grantmaking under a new Initiative on Global Migration and Human Mobility. During this period, the Foundation will support a small number of institutions and projects, with the aim of advancing three main objectives: (1) to develop improved understandings of global migration through support of policy-relevant empirical research and improved sources of data on migrant flows; (2) to encourage better governance of migration at global, regional, and national levels; and (3) to stimulate new thinking on broader issues of global human mobility.

B. STRATEGIES

Ma4 TD.00T.0cbe providing a limited number of grants in the following areas:

- Governance of global migration.
- Migration and development.
- Re-conceptualizing global human mobility.

C. GOVERNANCE OF GLOBAL MIGRATION

The Foundation will seek to contribute to an improvement in the norms and institutions for governance of international migration at the global, regional and national levels. Ma4 TD.00funding will concentrate on four sub-themes: (1) principles, norms and standards; (2) institutions; (3) data, and (4) national policy. Grantmaking in this areaOT.0cbe aimed at raising the profile of global migration issues on national and international agendas, helping to develop norms and standards for the effective governance of migration, facilitating the inclusion of civil society voices in policy deliberations at the national and international levels, and disseminating migration research to policymakers at various levels of government.

University of Michigan (Ann Arbor, Michigan, United States of America)
\$590,000 in support of research to test the impact of a variety of novel financial products on the productive use of remittances for development (over two years). (2007).

OTHERS

Grantmakers Concerned with Immigrants and Refugees (Sebastopol, California, United States of America)
\$20,000 in support of general operations (over two years). (2006).

World Policy Institute, New School University (New York, New York, United States of America)
\$15,000 in support of a conference on immigration and security. (2006).

PART FOUR

ANNEXES

the important nexus between international migration and development and the need to deal with the challenges and opportunities that migration presents to countries of origin, transit and destination, and recognizing that migration brings benefits as well as challenges to the global community,

the important contribution provided by migrants and migration to development, as well as the complex interrelationship between migration and development,

the resolve expressed by Heads of State and Government to take measures to ensure respect for and protection of the human rights of migrants, migrant workers and members of their families,⁸

the efforts of Member States, relevant United Nations bodies, organizations, funds and programmes and international and intergovernmental organizations, including the International Organization for Migration, in respect of convening events at the national, regional and international levels with a view to advancing the dialogue on the issue of international migration and development,

the offer of the Government of Belgium to convene a state-led initiative, the Global Forum on Migration and Development, in 2007,

1. *I* of the report of the Secretary-General;⁹
2. the convening of the High-level Dialogue on International Migration and Development in New York on 14 and 15 September 2006, and the high level and broad participation that provided an opportunity to discuss the multidimensional aspects of international migration and development;
3. *I* of the summary of the High-level Dialogue by the President of the General Assembly;¹⁰
4. the heightened awareness achieved by the High-level Dialogue on the issue, and decides to consider, at its sixty-third session, possible options for appropriate follow-up to the High-level Dialogue;
5. the ongoing efforts of Governments in the area of regional and interregional cooperation and regional consultative processes, where they exist, on migration, and encourages consideration of development dimensions in such processes, towards facilitating the dialogue and the exchange of information and experiences, fostering coordination at the regional and national levels, building common understanding, promoting cooperation, contributing to capacity-building and strengthening partnerships among countries of origin, transit and destination;
6. *I* of the establishment of the Global Migration Group;
7. all relevant bodies, agencies, funds and programmes of the United Nations system and other relevant intergovernmental, regional and subregional organizations, within their respective mandates, to continue to address the issue of international migration and development, with a view to integrating migration issues, including a gender perspective and cultural diversity, in a more coherent way within the broader context of the implementation of internationally

⁸ See resolutions 55/2 and 60/1.

⁹ A/60/871.

¹⁰ A/61/515.

The image displays a musical score for a string quartet, consisting of four staves. The notation includes various note values, rests, and dynamic markings. The first staff begins with a forte (*f*) dynamic. The second staff includes a *w* marking, likely indicating a breath mark for a woodwind instrument. The third staff features a *D d* marking, possibly indicating a specific performance instruction or dynamic. The score is presented in a standard musical notation style with a treble clef on the first staff.

GLOBAL FORUM ON MIGRATION AND DEVELOPMENT – IMPLEMENTATION MATRIX

(Continued)

RECOMMENDATIONS	UN/DESA Population Division	Regional Commissions	ILO	UNDP	UNESCO	UNFPA	UNICEF	UNIFEM	UNITAR	UNODC	The World Bank	EC	IDB	IOM	OECD	CGD	Gallup	ICMC	IMEPO	IPPR	MacArthur Foundation	NGO Committee on Migration	
D. Diaspora		x											x										
14. Map and support diaspora organizations and capacity					x						x		x	x								x	
15. Establish relationships between countries of origin, destination and diaspora organizations					x									x								x	
16. Enhance links between diaspora organizations and countries of origin					x								x	x								x	
17. Create enabling environment for diaspora activity					x				x				x	x				x					
18. Consult and coordinate diaspora inputs for development plans														x					x				
19. Support research on the role of diaspora in development of origin countries		x		x	x	x					x		x	x						x	x	x	

I

GLOBAL FORUM ON MIGRATION AND DEVELOPMENT – IMPLEMENTATION MATRIX

GLOBAL FORUM ON MIGRATION AND DEVELOPMENT – IMPLEMENTATION MATRIX

(Continued)

RECOMMENDATIONS

UN/DESA
Population
Division

Regional
Commissions

ILO

UNDP

UNESCO

UNFPA

UNICEF

UNIFEM

UNITAR

UNODC

The World
Bank

EC

IDB

IOM

OECD

CGD

Gallup

ICMC

IMEPO

IPPR