

**FIFTH COORDINATION MEETING ON
INTERNATIONAL MIGRATION**

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**GLOBAL MIGRATION GROUPS:
POLICY RESEARCH, DATA-COLLECTION AND PUBLICATIONS**

Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees

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**Global Migration Group:
Policy research, data-collection and publications**

Introduction

This information note provides an overview of the activities of Global Migration Group (GMG) members in the fields of migration- and development-related policy research, data-collection and publications. The GMG is an inter-agency group bringing together heads of agencies which seeks to promote the wider application of all relevant international and regional instruments and norms relating to migration, and to encourage the adoption of more coherent, comprehensive and better coordinated approaches to the issue of international migration. The GMG is particularly concerned to improve the overall effectiveness of its members and other stakeholders in capitalizing upon the opportunities and responding to the challenges presented by international migration.

The GMG consists of 10 organizations that are actively involved in international migration and related issues:

International Labour Organization (ILO)

International Organization for Migration (IOM)

United Nations Conference on Trade and Development (UNCTAD)

United Nations Development Programme (UNDP)

United Nations Department of Economic and Social Affairs (UNDESA)

United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA)

Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights (OHCHR)

Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR)

United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC)

World Bank

International Labour Organization (ILO)

Given the multidisciplinary nature of migration, the ILO research and information programme on international labour migration is a collaborative effort drawing on the activities of all four ILO sectors – Standards, Employment, Social Protection and Social Dialogue.

The work of the mainstream ILO International Migration Programme (MIGRANT) is supplemented by the work carried out by other units on migration-related issues - particularly the International Labour Standards Department, the Bureau of Statistics, the International Programme on the Elimination of Child Labour (IPEC), the Programme for Promotion of the Declaration on Fundamental Principles and Rights at Work, the Social Security Department, the Employment Sector, the International Institute for Labour Studies, the Sectoral Activities Programme, the ILO-AIDS Programme, the Conditions of Work and Employment Programme, the Bureau for Workers' Activities, the Social Finance Programme, and ILO International Training Centre, Turin.

Research

The ILO has been carrying out a major research programme on international labour migration for several decades to support its technical assistance and advisory services. Only the main focus areas of research and expertise have been listed below.

- Globalization, demographic trends, and implications for international labour migration
- Review of migration policies, laws and practice in member states and areas for improvement
- Discrimination testing and integration of ethnic and migrant workers in host societies, especially in Europe and North America, and development of integration indicators
- Rights-based approaches to managing labour migration: The ILO Multilateral Framework is a comprehensive tool-kit which elaborates principles, guidelines and best practices aimed at assisting constituents in designing and improving their migration policies and practices
- Migration and development: Research in this area has focused on the relationships between cross border mobility and international labour markets, decent work and development; skilled labour migration, the impact of brain drain on source countries and policy responses to mitigate the negative impacts; the role of temporary labour migration programmes and policies and circulation of skills; research and action programme on the international migration of health-care workers; migrant remittances, social finance, productive investments and enterprise development; and labour mobility and free circulation in economic integration areas, especially in Africa.
- Irregular labour migration: Research in this area has focused on conceptual issues, patterns, causes, impact and policy responses, covering the Maghreb, Southern Europe, Africa and Asia.
- Protection of migrant workers, especially vulnerable workers – low skilled persons, workers with irregular status, women domestic workers, and trafficked persons. Social protection of migrant workers including research into the portability of social security entitlements and regulation of private recruitment agencies.
- Gender and migration, including the situation of female domestic migrant workers in receiving countries, and trafficked women.
- The interface between refugee populations, the labour market and migrant labour. This is based on continuing work with the UNHCR on Afghans.
- Labour migration statistics: research on methodologies and country practices.

Data collection and statistics

Collection of data and statistics on the international migration of workers forms part of a comprehensive body of labour and employment information compiled by the office. This makes it possible to relate migration information to broader employment and labour market issues facing countries. ILO's work is divided into several areas.

- Contribution to methodology and guidelines for developing migration statistics: The ILO has developed comprehensive manuals and guidelines for collecting migration statistics. The manual by Bilsborrow *et al.*, and the paper by Hoffmann and Lawrence are major contributions in this respect.¹ The ILO serves on inter-agency expert committees on improving migration and related statistics. It has developed a migration module to be attached to existing household surveys on the labour force, and is testing it in certain countries. Particular attention is paid to the measurement of migrant remittances. The goal is to create questions which effectively measure various dimensions of labour migration in both source countries and destination countries, and can be periodically added to household surveys. The module is currently being tested in both Armenia and Thailand.
- Global estimates on labour migration and trafficking: ILO made an estimate of the number of migrant workers globally and regionally based on UN estimates of migrant stocks for the year 2000. This will be updated. The ILO (Programme for Promotion of the Declaration) has made a minimum estimate of the incidence of forced labour at the global and regional levels, including those trafficked.²
- Databases on labour migration information and statistics: The online International Labour Migration Database, which has been operational since 1999, consists of statistics on labour migration for 86 member states, compiled in cooperation with EUROSTAT for Europe and through a questionnaire sent to other countries. The Internet address is:
<http://www.ilo.org/public/english/protection/migrant/ilmdb/index.htm>
- The ILO NATLEX database contains national laws on labour, migration and migrant workers, social security and related human rights. The Internet address is:
http://www.ilo.org/dyn/natlex/natlex_browse.home?p_lang=en
- Country profiles on migration law and practice: Legislative profiles have been compiled for 43 countries based on the ILO General Survey on Migration Law and Practice (2003). They provide a snapshot of the correspondence and the divergence between principles contained in ILO migrant worker conventions and the national legislation. They serve to identify the main obstacles to the implementation and ratification, and can thus be used as a promotional tool for international labour standards. The profiles will be posted on the Web shortly.

¹ Bilsborrow, R.E.; Hugo, Graeme; Oberai, A.S.; Zlotnik, Hania (1997). *International Migration Statistics, Guidelines for Improving Data Collection Systems*; International Labour office, Geneva, 1997; Hoffmann, Eivind; Lawrence, Sophia (1996). *Statistics on International Labour Migration, a Review of Sources and Methodological Issues*, Interdepartmental project on Migrant Workers, International Labour Office, Geneva.

² ILO Minimum estimate of forced labour in the world, International Labour Office, Geneva, 2005.

- Database on anti-discrimination profiles: The anti-discrimination action profiles, available on the Internet, are the output of the project *Promoting equality in diversity: Integration in Europe*, which is aimed at facilitating integration of and combating discrimination against migrants in EU member states. A total of 150 profiles covering 34 countries, including the EU and other European countries, are already on the web. The Internet address is:
<http://www.ilo.org/public/english/protection/migrant/discrimination/index.htm>
- Database on best practices on labour migration: Initially this formed part of the ILO Multilateral Framework on Labour Migration. The compilation is being expanded through new research. It will be posted on the web and updated regularly.
- Advisory services and training of constituents in collection and analysis of statistics on international labour migration: The ILO has organized inter-country consultations and training workshops in Asia, Central and Eastern Europe³, and West Africa aimed at identifying areas for harmonizing concepts and definitions, agreeing on modalities for exchanging information, and exchanging experiences on how improvements in statistics feed into better policy-making.
- Other information on international labour migration collected through ongoing research, operational programmes and technical cooperation activities: Technical cooperation projects, especially in Africa, have undertaken reviews of existing labour migration statistics and identified areas for improvement.

The information collected and research outputs are disseminated through special publications and reports, working papers (mainly the series on International Migration Papers and Perspectives in Labour Migration), presentations at various conferences/workshops, newsletters and the ILO Web. Most studies and publications can be accessed and freely downloaded from the MIGRANT website.⁴ The Office report for the General Discussion on Migrant Workers at the 92nd Session of the International labour conference – *A fair deal for migrant workers in a global economy*⁵ – summarises much of the ILO research. The work carried out by other ILO units on labour migration and migrant workers are also made available on the related ILO WebPages.

International Organization for Migration (IOM)

IOM conducts and supports research designed to guide and inform migration policy and practice. IOM research is conducted in order to enable the Organization to take more effective action to respond to migration challenges and to provide policy guidance to governments based on sound evidence.

³ ILO Informal Network on Foreign Labour in Central and Eastern Europe (2000). *Improving Methods of Collecting Migration Statistics in Central and Eastern Europe*; Report of the Regional Training Seminar on Migration Statistics in Warsaw 1999, International Labour Office, Geneva.

⁴ <http://www.ilo.org/public/english/protection/migrant/publ/index.htm>

⁵ ILO (2004). *A fair deal for migrant workers in the global economy*, Report VI, International Labour Conference 2004, 92nd Session. Geneva, International Labour Office
<http://www.ilo.org/public/english/standards/relm/ilc/ilc92/pdf/rep-vi.pdf>.

The Migration Policy, Research and Communications Department, based at IOM in Geneva, is responsible for developing and coordinating IOM's overall research and publishing policy, organizing training events and producing research tools and guidance for IOM missions. In addition, the International Migration Law and Legal Affairs Department conducts research on migration law to analyze and evaluate the various facets and interplay of international, regional and national migration laws and practices.

IOM's Migration Policy and Research Programme of work for 2007 is focused, in broad terms, on how migration – and labour migration in particular – can be a positive force for development in both countries of origin and in countries of destination. IOM is guided by this theme given the high level of interest generated in this subject by the 2006 United Nations High-Level Dialogue on International Migration and Development.

Research and data collection

The bulk of IOM research is conducted by its field missions. A detailed list of IOM research projects is contained in IOM's Research Compendium and provides information about over a 100 different recent research projects. The Research Compendium is being updated and a new version will be available in November 2007. These projects cover a broad range of themes, including research on labour migration, migration and health, migration and the environment, human trafficking, migration and development, and return migration. Several recent projects, in countries such as Albania, Colombia, Costa Rica, Guatemala and Moldova involve the collection of data on remittances from household surveys.

IOM routinely collects statistics relating to its operational programmes and projects. These cover a range of different migratory movements including repatriation and resettlement of refugees, and the returns of such migrant categories as highly qualified persons, victims of trafficking, stranded transit migrants, internally displaced persons, unsuccessful asylum seekers, and soldiers as part of demobilization programmes. All quantitative information regarding the movement of persons assisted by IOM is stored in a database, *Mosaic*. *Mosaic* contains statistics for IOM movements dating back to January 1992.

The IOM database on trafficking is unique compared to other international databases on trafficking, as it is the only one that is based on data collected directly from trafficked persons. The database collects information about victims of trafficking who have received assistance from IOM. The database, which was established in 1999, currently includes detailed information about 9,376 trafficked persons.

Publications

The 2006 Publications Catalogue lists over 300 reports prepared by IOM. Examples of key publications include the following.

The World Migration Report is IOM's flagship biennial publication. The 2007 report will be the fourth in IOM's series. The new report will focus primarily on the labour mobility of people in today's evolving global economy, providing policy findings and practical options with a view to making labour migration more effective and equitable and to maximize the benefits of labour migration for all stakeholders concerned.

The International Dialogue on Migration Series (IDM) documents the migration policy dialogue since 2001 from each IOM governing Council meeting and inter-sessional workshop. The collection includes, among others: *Mainstreaming Migration into Development Policy Agendas* (IDM 8), *Managing the Movement of People, what have we learnt from GATS MODE 4?* (IDM 7), and *Health and Migration, Bridging the Gap* (IDM 6).

The Migration Research Series (MRS) was launched in 2001, with the objective of rendering research findings more accessible to policymakers worldwide. Recent MRS reports include: *Domestic Migrant Remittances in China* (MRS 24), *Migration, Human Smuggling and Trafficking from Nigeria to Europe* (MRS 23), *Migration and Development: Opportunities and Challenges for Policy Makers* (MRS 22), *Migration and Development: the cases of Angola and Zambia* (MRS 21) and *The Millennium Development Goals and Migration* (MRS 20).

The International Migration Law Series (IML) gathers various research findings and the compilation of migration laws at the international, regional and national level including such titles as: *Migrations and the Protection of Human Rights*, *Biometrics and International Migration* and the *Glossary on Migration*, available in five languages.

International Migration is a peer-reviewed interdisciplinary journal, seeking broad geographic coverage of international migration throughout the world, with an emphasis on discussion and analysis of contemporary policies and practices by governments and elements of civil society that shape the determinants and consequences of international migration. The journal is published five times a year in cooperation with Blackwell Publishing and is edited by the Institute for the Study of International Migration (ISIM) at Georgetown University.

IOM also produces a number of *thematic publications*, based on reports from diverse events and research studies, the most recent publications being *Migration for Development: within and beyond borders*, *Migration and Religion*, the *Final Report on the Ministerial Conference of the Least Developed countries on enhancing the development impact of remittances* and *The Handbook on Establishing Effective Labour Migration Policies in Countries of Origin and Destination*. IOM has also recently prepared a report on behalf of the National Economic and Social Council of Ireland entitled *Managing Migration in Ireland: A Social and Economic Analysis*.

For further details of IOM's ongoing research projects and publications, please contact: res@iom.int or pub@iom.int

United Nations Conference on Trade and Development (UNCTAD)

UNCTAD is the United Nations' focal point for the integrated treatment of trade and development. It examines international migration and development through its three pillars of work, namely, research and policy analysis, technical assistance and consensus building at the international level. Reinforcing the 2000 Bangkok Plan of Action's (UNCTAD X) mandate for UNCTAD to work on services trade, the 2004 Sao Paulo Consensus (UNCTAD XI) called upon UNCTAD to "examine all issues related to liberalization of trade in services, including Mode 4, and apply the insights gained through its analytical work." UNCTAD's migration-related work also includes research on globalization, investment, technology, and enterprise development. By offering balanced and evidence-based analysis, UNCTAD assists policy makers in identifying pro-development policy choices related to migration.

UNCTAD has undertaken in-depth work on migration and development, including on:

- Globalization and the correction of asymmetries between international markets for labour and capital
- Role of services in development
- Employment-creation and the movement of people to supply services
- Trade in labour-intensive services, particularly through highly-skilled labour migration
- Migration policies, frameworks and laws
- Multilateral and regional trade agreements facilitating the movement of service providers
- Impact of brain drain and brain circulation
- The use of remittances as a pro-development tool

At the time of the drafting of the WTO General Agreement on Trade in Services (GATS), UNCTAD assisted developing countries to ensure that Mode 4 (temporary migration) was included in the agreement as one of the four modes of trading services internationally. Today, UNCTAD continues its work on ensuring and maximizing development gains from temporary migration, and on the contribution of migration to poverty reduction, gender empowerment and the achievement of other MDGs. UNCTAD does so by analyzing and monitoring the negotiations at the WTO and providing policy and negotiating advice to developing countries and countries with economies in transition. To strengthen the ability of countries to identify and promote their national interests and capabilities, UNCTAD conducts training at the national and regional levels.

Along these lines, examples of UNCTAD's more recent work include the following:

Expert meetings on themes of relevance to migration, where experts are asked to share specific experiences, including constraints and challenges and best-practices, in order to contribute to maximizing developing countries' gains from migration. Experts also present results from studies conducted, providing data, statistics and analysis of their research. The expert meetings serve as a venue for experts (including from academia), policy-makers, stakeholders (including business groups, consumers, representatives of the civil society), and negotiators to exchange views on matters relating to services and development. Some examples of expert meetings which UNCTAD has organized since 2003 include the following

- *Market Access Issues in Mode 4 (Movement of Natural Persons to Supply Services) and Effective Implementation of Article IV on Increasing Participation of Developing Countries*, held from 29 to 31 July 2003. For this meeting, the UNCTAD secretariat prepared a background

note entitled *Increasing the participation of developing countries through liberalization of market access in GATS Mode 4 for movement of natural persons supplying services*.¹

- *Trade and Development Aspects of Professional Services and Regulatory Frameworks*, held from 17 to 19 January 2005. This expert meeting focused on how governments of developed and developing countries can play an active role in promoting trade in professional services. In this context, the UNCTAD secretariat prepared a background note on *Trade and Development Aspects of Professional Services and Regulatory Frameworks*.²
- *New and Dynamic Sectors of World Trade*, held from 7 to 9 February 2005. The focus was on, *inter alia*, IT-enabled outsourcing of services. Again, UNCTAD not only convened the meeting, but also made available a series of papers, prepared by UNCTAD and experts (e.g. *Outsourcing and Development*).

Other expert meetings on issues such as logistics, insurance, distribution, construction, audiovisual, energy or tourism services, addressed Mode 4/temporary movement as one of the key cross-cutting issues of trade in services.

The annual UNCTAD *Commission on Trade in Goods and Services, and Commodities*, meeting under the agenda item, *Trade in Services and Development* includes a section on Mode 4/temporary migration related issues. The discussions and analysis undertaken contribute to a better understanding of temporary movement of natural persons/Mode 4 and how to maximize its contribution to development.

UNCTAD contributes its expertise through *writing scholarly research and analysis* on issues related to migration and development in most of its publications. Chapter III of the *Trade and Development Report 2006*, for example, contains a section on migrant's remittances, highlighting that developing countries should aim at integrating migration and migrants' remittances into a broad development strategy. Chapter 4 of the *UNCTAD Least Developed Countries' Report 2006*, entitled Labour Supply and the Lack of Productive Employment, reveals the fact that the labour force in most LDCs is growing

¹Contributions by experts as well as other papers which were made available for this meeting and subsequently included: *the UNCTAD Background note* TD/B/COM.1/EM.22/2 and *report of the meeting* TD/B/COM.1/EM.22/3; *country experiences* (e.g., Uganda, the Islamic Republic of Iran, Trinidad and Tobago, or the UK); *specific UNCTAD country case studies* (e.g., Sri Lanka or Vietnam); *regional experiences* (e.g., MERCOSUR); *negotiating documents* (e.g., those focussing on suggestions for Mode 4 liberalization); and *specific data sources* (e.g., UNCTAD's Statistical Tables on Remittances).

²Contributions by experts as well as other papers which were made available for this meeting and subsequently included: *the UNCTAD Background note* TD/B/COM.1/EM.25/2 and *report of the meeting* TD/B/COM.1/EM.25/3; *country experiences* (e.g., Kenya, India, Mauritius, Rwanda, Colombia, Bangladesh, Madagascar, Bhutan); *regional experiences* (e.g., APEC, NAFTA, MERCOSUR, ANDEAN Community, CARICOM, East Africa); *specific sectoral contributions* (e.g., by the International Council of Nurses); background papers and documents focussing on *particular issues related to Mode 4/professional services* (e.g., on Qualification Requirements and Procedures or on MRAs (e.g. *Moving Professionals beyond National Borders: Mutual Recognition Agreements and the GATS: Contribution by the UNCTAD Secretariat*, UNCTAD/DITC/TNCD/2005/2)) and documents providing information on *international standards* (e.g., UIA Accord on Recommended International Standards of Professionalism in Architectural Practice).

outside agriculture but that this excess is not being productively employed. The key question posed is whether current policies can rectify this trend and, if not, what is the alternative? UNCTAD's 2004 publication on Trade and Gender gives useful insights on the prominent role of women in the services sector of developing countries, particularly in retail and distribution services, hospitality, health, education, professional, business and social services. Among its recommendations include the liberalization of commitments in the GATS, including on Mode 4 as a way of providing equal opportunities for women both in terms of employment and improving their earning power. UNCTAD has also contributed Chapter V on Temporary Migration and its Relation to Trade in Services of the *2004 World Economic and Social Survey on International Migration* where it presented, among others, a global picture of migration and its benefits/costs and provided an analysis of how the negotiations at the WTO on Mode 4 may further developing country interests.

Upon request, UNCTAD provides *individual or group assistance to developing countries* in relation to the Mode 4/temporary movement of natural persons negotiations under the GATS in the WTO. This includes assistance to developing and least developed countries in formulating specific communications and possible options for liberalization of Mode 4 trade; for issues relating to domestic regulation (*inter alia*, impact of any discipline adopted on Mode 4 trade); and recognition of qualifications and licensing requirements.

UNCTAD *assists developing countries with their assessments of services trade* at the national or regional levels by identifying and collecting relevant data on barriers to and regulations on Mode 4 trade, analyzing interlinkages among different modes of supply (cross-border, consumption abroad, commercial presence, presence of natural persons) and proposing policy frameworks aimed at enhancing the benefits of temporary migration. UNCTAD monitors and analyzes the *development impact of GATS and regional integration initiatives* in respect of the movement of services suppliers, including South-South migration. Assistance in this context addresses domestic regulatory frameworks, cooperative mechanism for human resource development and the upgrading of skills or the recognition of qualifications.

As a member of the Task Force on Statistics on Trade in Services, UNCTAD provided inputs into the *development of a Manual for Statistics for International Trade in Services* and continues to help ensure that issues related to temporary migration are adequately reflected in individual countries' efforts to collect data. UNCTAD is a member of the Electronic Discussion Group on Mode 4, a group tasked to *discuss further issues relating to the measurement of Mode 4*. Discussions in this group will feed into the revision of the manual on measuring trade in services.

UNCTAD *maintains statistical database on socio-economic data*, including on remittances, compensation of employees and migrants transfers, as well as net number of migrants and net migration rate. It has developed and maintains a database called *MAST* (Measures Affecting Trade in Services), which contains cross-sector and cross-country comparisons on regulatory measures affecting trade in services.

United Nations Development Programme (UNDP)

UNDP's activities in the area of migration and development relate to three main areas: national policies for managing migration; interventions to encourage temporary return

migration; and use of remitted funds for development financing. The following is an indicative summary of specific UNDP country programmes and projects on migration and development, together with general activities. UNDP is in the process of reviewing its migration-related activities with its regional bureaus to identify additional activities. The summary includes recent, ongoing and upcoming activities, which will assist in identifying where research and data collection would have taken place.

Managing migration

UNDP is formulating a project in Ghana focusing on management of migration, return migration interventions, and optimal use of remittances for development financing. In El Salvador, a Human Development and Migration Programme is being planned aimed at strengthening the national capabilities to promote an integrated response to migration in the country. The programme also aims to increase the understanding of and ability among key institutions to analyze the flows and impacts of international migration by incorporating migration in research projects and university curriculum. In Moldova, UNDP is working with UNICEF to examine household and community level impacts of migration with the context of 'brain drain'.

Return migration

In Albania, UNDP is engaging the Albanian diaspora to develop and implement a comprehensive programme to facilitate a contribution to Albania's socio-economic development and, specifically, to achieving nationally determined MDGs. Activities include providing support to Government on a building a database and website. In El Salvador, UNDP is in the process of establishing internship opportunities for young members of the diaspora (born or raised outside the country), which will place young people in immersion experiences or internships, and be linked with UNDP programmatic areas (specifically migration, human development, HIV/AIDS prevention, local development, environmental issues, gender, and violence). The initiative will particularly target students at high schools and universities in the US. UNDP's global mechanism for tapping expatriate nationals who have migrated to other countries and achieved professional success abroad -- TOKTEN (Transfer of Knowledge Through Expatriate Nationals) – has been used to mobilize them to undertake short-term consultancies under the aegis of the UN in their countries of origin, such as in Lebanon, Pakistan, Rwanda, Sudan, Syria, the Philippines and Palestine.

Remittances

UNDP prepared a Report on Remittances in Albania in 2003. In El Salvador, UNDP has launched an initiative on developing tools for local development that offer opportunities for the participation of Salvadorians abroad, but benefit not only those families with migrants abroad. In Somalia, UNDP assisted in establishing the Somalia Financial Services Association, in order to channel remittances and create a stronger financial system. A research project with IOM is being conducted in Tajikistan to assess the scope of remittances and formulate development strategies to channel them. More generally, UNDP is working with INSTRAW to explore the linkages between gender and remittances. UNDP's Capacity Development Group is developing a strategy on remittances and MDGs. It also published *Human Development Viewpoint 2004*.

Remittances have also been the subject of meetings. A meeting in Santo Domingo on migration, remittances and development for the Latin American and Caribbean region was facilitated in July 2006. In the run up to the 2006 High-Level Dialogue on International Migration and Development, UNDP organised a meeting on remittances with private sector stakeholders.

General

Albania's National Human Development Report 2000 provides an analysis of migration issues within the national context. El Salvador's National Human Development Report 2005, assesses the dynamics of migration from El Salvador, its impact on various dimensions (economic, social, political and cultural) of the lives of those who emigrate and those who remain in the country, and sets out policy recommendations.

United Nations Secretariat - Department of Economic and Social Affairs (UNDESA)

Population Division

The Population Division monitors global international migration trends and policies. It carries out research and publishes reports on international migration and development, and maintains various databases. In the context of preparing the estimates and projections of the world population, it produces estimates of net migration flows.

International migration data

The Population Division compiles and disseminates estimates and other data on international migration. The compilations currently available include:

International migrant stock: This database contains estimates of the number of international migrants by sex in each country or area of the world as of 1 July 1960, 1965, 1970, 1975, 1980, 1985, 1990, 1995, 2000 and 2005. The estimates are derived mostly from data on the number of foreign-born persons enumerated by censuses. Estimates of the number of female migrants and refugees are also included. The latest version in *Trends in Total Migrant Stock: The 2005 Revision*.

International migration flows: Statistics on the annual inflows and, where available, the annual outflows, of international migrants as recorded by Australia, Belgium, Canada, Denmark, Finland, France, Germany, Italy, the Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Spain, Sweden, the United Kingdom and the United States by country of origin, generally covering the period 1960-2004. This information is published under the title: *International Migration Flows to and from Selected Countries: The 2005 Revision*.

Data on migration for economies in transition: This compilation contains statistics on flows and stocks of international migrants from countries with economies in transition, covering the period from 1980 to 2000. It has been issued under the title: *International Migration from Countries with Economies in Transition: 1980-2000*.

Census data on foreign-born or foreign persons by origin: This is a compilation of census data on the number of foreign-born or foreign persons by sex and age group for the countries of Africa, Asia and Latin America and was last updated in 1996.

Net migration estimates: Estimates and projections of net international migration for each country of the world and for each five-year period from 1950 to 2050 are available as part of the set of population estimates and projections released under biennial revisions of *World Population Prospects*. The most recent is the *2004 Revision*.

Reports on international migration

The Population Division issues reports on various aspects of international migration and development. It publishes the *International Migration Report* on a periodic basis. The report presents relevant data on international migration trends and policies for each country of the world.

The Population Division monitors Governments' views and policies on international migration as part of its overall monitoring of population policies. It maintains a *Population Policy Data Bank* which contains: (a) official responses to the United Nations Inquiry among Governments on Population and Development, which has been carried out nine times between 1963 and 2003; (b) publications, documents, speeches and other materials issued by Governments, including development plans, laws, regulations and proclamations, reflecting the official positions taken by Governments on different aspects of population; (c) materials issued by international organizations, such as the regional commissions, funds, programmes and agencies of the United Nations system, as well as other regional intergovernmental organizations; and (d) articles from the world press, academic journals, proceedings of conferences and seminars, reports and studies prepared by research centres and non-governmental organizations, as well as correspondence and personal communications with experts.

The Population Division issues biennially a report on *World Population Policies* providing an overview of Governments' views and policies on population, including those relative to international migration. The 2005 edition is the most recent one. It covers the period 1976 to 2005. It can be accessed at:

<http://www.un.org/esa/population/publications/WPP2005/wpp2005.htm>

The Population Division carries out research on the various aspects of international migration, including its demographic implications. The report entitled *Replacement Migration*, for instance, explored the potential impact of international migration in countering population ageing.

Statistics Division

The United Nations Statistics Division collects and disseminates statistics on stocks and flows of international migrants.

Migrant stock: The Statistics Division uses the Population Census Questionnaire to compile census data on the number and characteristics of foreign-born and foreign persons enumerated by censuses. The data collected are disseminated via the *Demographic Yearbook*. As of early October 2006, 71 countries had reported data on the native and foreign-born population by age, sex and urban/rural residence for censuses taking place from 1985 to 1994 and 62 countries had done so for censuses carried out from 1995 to 2004. The population by country of citizenship and sex had been reported by 71 countries for censuses occurring from 1985 to 1994 and by 53 countries for censuses whose dates ranged from 1995 to 2004. The foreign-born population by country of

birth, age and sex had been reported by 61 countries with censuses taking place during 1985-1994 and by 47 countries with censuses occurring during 1995-2004. The foreign-born population enumerated in a country who had lived abroad five years before the census, classified by country of birth, age and sex was reported by 17 countries each for the periods 1985-1994 and 1995-2004. The economically active foreign-born population by occupation, age, sex and urban/rural residence was reported by 29 countries with censuses dating from 1985 to 1994 and by 24 censuses dating from 1995 to 2004.

Migration flows: The United Nations Statistics Division used to compile data on flows of international migrants and travelers from administrative records, border-crossings or other recording systems established by Governments using a questionnaire based on the *1976 Recommendations on International Migration Statistics*. With the issuance of a new *Revision* of those Recommendations in 1996, the questionnaire had to be revised. The Division is in the process of testing the revised questionnaire and improving reporting compliance by countries.

United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA)

UNFPA seeks to facilitate policy dialogue, cooperation and collaboration among Governments, the UN system, NGOs and civil society to increase understanding of migration issues and to promote policies that address the challenges of migration, including for women migrants. The Fund supports institutional capacity building for formulating, implementing and monitoring gender-sensitive migration policies and programmes, and for integrating migration issues into national development plans, including poverty reduction strategies.

UNFPA supports collection, analysis and dissemination of good quality and timely age and sex-disaggregated migration data for evidence-based decision-making and policy formulation. UNFPA supports operational research that fosters increased understanding of the migration process and addresses the needs of migrants, especially female migrants.

UNFPA seeks to increase awareness of the gender dimensions of migration because the migration experience is very different for men and women and requires appropriate action to address the different needs of male and female migrants.

UNFPA advocates for the human rights of migrants and their families and for combating of trafficking in human beings, especially women and children. UNFPA advocates for a comprehensive approach to anti-trafficking which is based on a human rights framework and consists of both repressive strategies targeting the perpetrators as well as empowerment strategies helping the victims.

UNFPA is engaged in a number of migration-related activities at global, regional and country levels. The Fund plays a major role in providing assistance to meet the reproductive health needs of women in emergency and refugee situations through the UNFPA Emergency Relief Operations. UNFPA supports initiatives to, *inter alia*, help prevent trafficking in girls and young women and to help trafficked victims; partners with other organizations to reach out to young migrants with messages about HIV prevention; supports maternal and child health and family planning services, reproductive health

information, counselling and services, and works to prevent HIV/AIDS among refugee and migrant communities.

Expert meetings and round tables

- UNFPA co-organized with its UN sister agencies a Round Table on *The Challenge of Globalization – Labour Migration* as part of the Informal Preparatory Meeting on the Theme of the 2006 High-Level Segment of ECOSOC. (April 2006)
- UNFPA convened an Expert Group Meeting on *International Migration and the Millennium Development Goals* to explore migration as both a facilitating and constraining factor in the achievement of the MDGs, including the goals pertaining to poverty reduction; gender equality and the empowerment of women; improving maternal health; combating HIV/AIDS, malaria and other diseases; ensuring environmental sustainability; and developing a global partnership for development. (May 2005)
- UNFPA convened an Expert Group Meeting, *Female Migrants: Bridging the Gaps throughout the Life Cycle* which identified the challenges women migrants face from the time they decide to move, while in the process of migrating, living in the host country, and upon returning to the country of origin. (May 2006)
- UNFPA organized a session entitled *Policy Framework and Health Services: Issues of Female Migrants* at the International Symposium on International Migration and Development convened by the United Nations DESA within the framework for the preparations for the 2006 High Level Dialogue on International Migration and Development. (July 2006)
- UNFPA collaborates with the United Nations Institute for Training and Research (UNITAR) and the International Organization for Migration (IOM) on a series of workshops on key migration issues for UN Missions on such topics as trafficking, labour migration, diaspora contributions, HIV/AIDS and migration, migration and human rights, and irregular migration.

Publications

- UNFPA prepared the *Report of the Secretary-General on Monitoring of Population Programmes, Focusing on International Migration and Development*, submitted to the 39th session of the Commission on Population and Development.
- UNFPA updated its *Policy Guidance Note on International Migration* to position the organization for maximum impact and greatest value-added in helping countries address issues related to international migration. With its country presence, UNFPA can make a significant contribution to enhancing awareness of the challenges of migration in order to enhance the benefits and minimize the negative consequences of migration to countries of origin, transit and destination and to the migrants themselves.
- State of World Population Report, *A Passage to Hope: Women and International Migration*, UNFPA, September 2006

- *Female Migrants: Bridging the Gaps throughout the Life Cycle: Selected Papers of the UNFPA-IOM Expert Group Meeting*, New York, 2-3 May 2006. UNFPA, IOM (2006)
- *Women on the Move*, UNFPA, IOM (2006)
- *State of World Population 2006: A Passage to Hope: Women and International Migration*, UNFPA (2006). Brief country profiles on migration in Western European countries were prepared by Joline Koller and Patrycja Zawierucha for the report.
- *State of World Population Youth Supplement, Moving Young*, UNFPA (2006).
- *International Migration and the Millennium Development Goals: Selected Papers of the UNFPA Expert Group Meeting*, Marrakech, Morocco, 11-12 May 2005, UNFPA (2005).
- *Meeting the Challenges of Migration, Progress since the ICPD*, UNFPA, International Migration Policy Programme (2004)
- *International Migration and Development, a Round Table Presentation*, United Nations Headquarters, 12 October 2004, UNFPA (2005).
- *Panel on International Migration and the Millennium Development Goals*, 27 September 2005, UNFPA (forthcoming).

Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights (OHCHR)

OHCHR supports the work of human rights treaty bodies and special procedures in the field of migration and human rights. OHCHR also has specific programmes and projects dealing with migration related-issues and their human rights dimension. OHCHR in general promotes a human rights-based approach to migration⁶ in both its research, training and operational activities.

Research

OHCHR supports the research activities of the relevant special procedures and treaty bodies. In 2003, Mr. David Weissbrodt, an expert of the Sub-Commission on the Promotion and Protection of Human Rights, presented his final study on the rights of non-citizens (E/CN.4/Sub.2/2003/23).

“Special procedures” is the general name given to the mechanisms established by the Commission on Human Rights – and assumed by the Human Rights Council – to address either specific country situations or thematic issues in all parts of the world. OHCHR provides these mechanisms with personnel and logistical assistance to aid them in the discharge of their mandates. Various activities can be undertaken by special

⁶ See the paper prepared by OHCHR for the High Level Dialogue on International Migration and Development, Migration and Development, a Human Rights Approach, <http://www.ohchr.org/english/bodies/cmw/docs/HLMigration/MigrationDevelopmentHC%27spaper.pdf>

procedures, including responding to individual complaints, conducting studies, providing advice on technical cooperation, and engaging in general promotional activities. The Special Rapporteur on migrants, the Special Rapporteur on trafficking in persons, the Special Rapporteur on the sale of children, the Special Rapporteur on violence against women, just to mention a few, have given close attention in their research activities to migration-related issues and their human rights dimension. More generally, migration is a cross-cutting theme addressed by all special procedures mandate-holders, be they dealing with civil and political rights or with economic, social and cultural rights.

Specific examples of research activities undertaken by special procedures include the following:

The report of the Special Rapporteur on the Sale of Children, Child Prostitution and Child Pornography on his visit to Greece (E/CN.4/2006/67/Add.3) addresses at length the question of unaccompanied children. His 2006 annual report (E/CN.4/2006/67) focuses on the demand factor in the commercial sexual exploitation of children. The 2006 report of the Special Rapporteur on Trafficking (E/CN.4/2006/62) also focuses on the demand factor in the commercial sexual exploitation of children, while in her report on her mission to Lebanon (E/CN.4/2006/62/Add.3), the Special Rapporteur further addresses the issue of trafficking in the context of migration, and in particular the situation of migrant domestic workers. The 2007 report of the Special Rapporteur on Trafficking will be looking at the issue of trafficking in the context of forced marriages.

The human rights treaty bodies are committees of independent experts that monitor implementation of the *core international human rights treaties*. They are created in accordance with the provisions of the treaty that they monitor. There are seven human rights treaty bodies: The *Human Rights Committee (CCPR)* (International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights of 1966 and its optional protocols), the *Committee on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights (CESCR)* (International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights of 1966), *Committee on the Elimination of Racial Discrimination (CERD)* (International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination of 1965), *Committee on the Elimination of Discrimination Against Women (CEDAW)* (Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women of 1979), *Committee Against Torture (CAT)* (Convention against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment), *Committee on the Rights of the Child (CRC)* (Convention on the Rights of the Child of 1989 and its optional protocols), and *Committee on Migrant Workers (CMW)* (International Convention on the Protection of the Rights of All Migrant Workers and Members of Their Families of 1990). OHCHR provides secretariat support to all treaty bodies except CEDAW, which is supported by the Division for the Advancement of Women (DAW).

Migration is a cross-cutting issue for all human rights treaty bodies, and its human rights concerns are not limited to the CMW. During the examination of reports from States parties, members of treaty monitoring bodies regularly raise concerns about issues related to migrant workers that fall within the framework of their specific treaty. The treaty bodies have raised the issue of migrant workers also in their general comments on thematic issues. Of particular relevance is general comment No. 15 of the Human Rights Committee (*The position of aliens under the Covenant*), adopted in April 1986, in which the Committee makes clear that there shall be no discrimination between aliens and citizens in the application of the human rights contained in the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights. In August 2004, the CERD adopted its general recommendation

No. 30 (*Discrimination against non-citizens*), in which it makes specific recommendations to States parties in order to eliminate discrimination against non-citizens. And in 2005, the CRC adopted a general comment on the treatment of unaccompanied and separated children outside their country of origin (CRC/GC/2005/6).

OHCHR also undertakes independent research on migration-related issues. An inter-branch task force on migration has assisted in the preparation of the High Commissioner's contribution to the 2006 High Level Dialogue on International Migration and Development. The task force is producing discussion papers on policy guidelines for a human rights approach to migration.⁷ Such papers address issues such as the human rights of migrants in administrative detention, family reunification, migrant domestic workers, expulsions, etc.

Concerning trafficking, the OHCHR has issued *Recommended Principles and Guidelines on Human Rights and Human Trafficking*⁸ in order to provide practical, rights-based policy guidance on the prevention of trafficking and the protection of victims of trafficking. Their purpose is to promote and facilitate the integration of a human rights perspective into national, regional and international anti-trafficking laws, policies and interventions. OHCHR has also undertaken a project on human rights analysis of anti-trafficking interventions in Europe and Asia. Methodologies for research and assessment of impact, as well as practical tools to integrate human rights into human anti-trafficking, are being developed and fine-tuned, partly in cooperation with UNICEF. Analyses are being developed on linkages between trafficking, migration, gender, age from the rights perspective.

In the field, OHCHR is also involved in a number of research and other activities aimed at promoting a human rights-based approach to migration. Through the field office in Bosnia and Herzegovina, a two-phased ten-country study on trafficking in Eastern Europe was published, in cooperation with UNICEF and OSCE/ODIHR. The National Institutions Unit of OHCHR organizes round tables and panels in cooperation with national human rights institutions, such as the Conference of National Human Rights Institutions on the role of NHRIs in relation to issues of migration in Bolivia from 24 to 26 October 2006. Examples of other activities are: dissemination of the Migrant Workers Convention through publications and leaflets; human rights training of immigration officers; assessment of the compliance of migration laws with international and human rights standards; and participation in UN Trafficking Working Groups at country level. Other OHCHR programmes and activities have dealt with the human rights dimension of migration such as the Durban Follow-up Programme and the Human Rights and Counter-Terrorism Programme.

Statistical and data collection

OHCHR is not engaged in comprehensive statistical/data collection activities. However, the quantitative and qualitative analysis of trends in communications on allegations of human rights violations sent by special procedures⁹, in particular the special rapporteurs

⁷ See <http://www.ohchr.org/english/issues/migration/taskforce/index.htm>

⁸ See <http://www.ohchr.org/english/about/publications/papers.htm>

⁹ Communications sent to governments and responses thereto are contained in annual reports issued by thematic mandate-holders. As a way of example, please see the last reports on communications by: the Special Rapporteur on the human rights of migrants (E/CN.4/2006/73/Add.1); the Special Rapporteur

on migrants, trafficking, sale of children, discrimination and others, provides information that can serve as indicators on migration and human rights. OHCHR provides qualitative analysis on communications in 3 areas: country-based, thematic, and on positive outcomes documented as follow up to communications. States also report to the supervisory bodies of treaties to which they are a party and often provide statistical data. For instance, the reporting guidelines adopted by the Committee on Migrant Workers request States parties to provide “quantitative and qualitative information, as disaggregated as possible, on the characteristics and nature of the migration flows” in which the State party is involved.

Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR)

UNHCR is the UN agency with a mandate to provide international protection to refugees and find durable solutions for their situation. Beyond refugees, UNHCR also works with other “persons of concern”, including asylum-seekers, returnees, internally displaced persons and stateless persons. This chapter provides a selective overview of UNHCR’s activities in the areas of research, data collection and statistics, and publications.

Research

In its efforts to stimulate a critical debate on refugee-related issues and to develop a better understanding of its operational environment, UNHCR actively engages with the academic, research and policy communities.

Examples include empirical research done in cooperation with IOM on examining broader population movements and the factors behind them, for example, on *Population Movements and Border Management between Afghanistan and Pakistan: A Cross-Border Survey* (2005). As part of UNHCR-ILO’s *Cooperation toward Comprehensive Solutions for Afghan Displacement* project, launched in May 2004, UNHCR has just published a study of *Afghan Households in Iran: Profile and Impact* (October 2006) which provides greater insights into the dynamics of the Afghan population and their impact in Iran, especially in the local labour market. A similar study is being completed on the Afghan population in Pakistan. In association with ILO, UNHCR also commissioned an empirical study on *Integration of Refugees in the Afghan Labour Market* (October 2006).

Research has also been done on the living conditions of refugees, asylum-seekers and internally displaced persons, viewed from the perspective of attainment of the MDGs. A report prepared in 2006, which is still in draft form, analyses the living conditions of these populations in Armenia, Ecuador, Pakistan and Sri Lanka. These country studies were undertaken by the Netherlands Interdisciplinary Demographic Institute (NIDI).

Data collection and statistics

UNHCR seeks to contribute to informed decision-making and public debate by providing accurate, relevant and up-to-date statistics on populations “of concern”,

on Trafficking in persons (E/CN.4/2006/Add.1) and the Special Rapporteur on the Sale of Children (E/CN.4/2006/67/Add.1). For more information on special procedures’ communications see: <http://www.ohchr.org/english/bodies/chr/special/complaints.htm>

meaning refugees, asylum-seekers, returnees, internally displaced persons and other groups, such as stateless persons. Data is available on more than 150 countries. This information is made available in a number of periodic or annual publications.

The UNHCR *Statistical Yearbook*, published annually, contains data and analysis on, for example, population levels and trends; demographic characteristics and locations of populations of concern; asylum and refugee status determination; and durable solutions and new displacement.

On the occasion of the World Refugee Day in June, UNHCR publishes its *Global Refugee Trends*, which summarizes recent statistical data and trends, and provides a comprehensive overview of populations of refugees, asylum-seekers, internally displaced persons, stateless persons, and other persons of concern. The Office also publishes *Quarterly Trends* analyzing asylum applications lodged and refugee status determination (RSD) trends in some 36 industrialized countries (Europe, North America, and Australia/Oceania).

In 2005, Camp Indicator Reports (CIR) were replaced by the *Standards and Indicators Report* (SIR), in order to further the implementation of results-based management and facilitate multi-year planning based on measurable indicators that illustrate the wellbeing of populations of concern. Furthermore, UNHCR has completed a new publication called *Measuring Protection by Numbers*. While acknowledging that protection is a multifaceted concept, one which is not always easily measurable by numbers, the document, nevertheless, succeeds in illustrating its quantitative aspects.

The *Registration Handbook* provides guidance on registration, documentation and population data management in various operational contexts. It defines new standards and processes for refugee registration, which is an important tool for the legal and physical protection of refugees and others of concern. One of the key standards is individual registration and UNHCR has created *proGres* database as a case management and registration tool.

The location and movements of the population of concern are analyzed and mapped through the development of geographic information systems (GIS) by the Field Information and Coordination Support Section. GIS also help to better understand the relationships between these populations and their natural and socio-economic environments. This spatial or geographic perspective is important to UNHCR's own operational planning and is also important to governments, other humanitarian agencies and for briefings with donors and the media. Camp mapping is being developed as a tool in support of camp management and the protection of populations living in camps and other temporary settlements.

Publications

The organization's publications include an occasional paper series, *New Issues in Refugee Research*, and a journal, *Refugee Survey Quarterly*, published in association with Oxford University Press. UNHCR's flagship publication, *The State of the World's Refugees*, draws upon research and policy analysis activities undertaken within and outside the organization. UNHCR also publishes, co-sponsors and contributes to occasional studies or publications on issues of concern to the organization, such as a 2006 survey entitled *The Path of Somali Refugees into Exile: A Comparative Analysis of Secondary Movements and Policy*

*Responses*¹⁰, a volume of essays on the linkages between international migration, poverty and asylum, and a study of refugee education in developing countries.

To address the phenomenon of “mixed movements” of migrants and refugees, UNHCR published a *10-Point Plan of Action to Address Mixed Migratory Movements*, which was presented by the High Commissioner during the July 2006 Euro-African Ministerial Conference on Migration and Development held in Rabat. The *10-Point Plan* shows how UNHCR’s mandate, competencies and resources might be used to assist States in their efforts to address mixed movements in a manner that is effective, equitable and sensitive to the protection needs of asylum-seekers and refugees.

With the aim of encouraging states and development partners to include refugee-hosting areas as part of national development priorities, UNHCR has published a *Handbook for Planning and Implementing - Development Assistance for Refugees (DAR) Programmes*. UNHCR has also published a *Handbook for Self-Reliance*, which is an invaluable operational tool for formulating and implementing self-reliance strategies.

All of the above information can easily be accessed on UNHCR website at: <http://www.unhcr.org>.

United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC)

Trafficking Database

In 2002, UNODC/GPAT (Global Programme Against Trafficking in Persons) established a Trafficking Database on flows of trafficking in human beings. The objective of this Trafficking Database is to systematically collect and collate open-source information on trafficking in persons in order to publicize reported information that identifies international human trafficking routes, origin, transit and destination countries, and to shed light on the demographics of trafficked victims and offenders. The database is an attempt to establish a comparative analysis of global human trafficking patterns based upon the systematic collection and coding of human trafficking activities as reported by selected source institutions during the period from 1996 to 2003.

The Trafficking Database includes publicly available information on human trafficking from 113 different individual source institutions, involving 161 countries and special administrative territories. These source institutions, with international, regional and national affiliations, have produced reports, books, journal articles and newspaper reports on trafficking cases and patterns, detailing thousands of episodes of human trafficking worldwide. From the open source information a total of 4,950 accounts of trafficking in persons were entered into the Trafficking Database. Most of the information collected was reported by international organizations (32%) and governmental institutions (27%). Eighteen per cent (18%) of the information was reported by non-governmental organizations, and eighteen per cent (18%) by research institutes. Five per cent (5%) of the information can be classified as coming from periodicals, newspaper articles and, more generally, media.

In order to establish global data collection, an effort was made to ensure a broad geographical coverage from the sources used. In terms of geographical distribution of

¹⁰ Carried out by the Swiss Forum for Migration and Population Studies, SFM studies 46.

source institutions, almost a quarter, 22 per cent, of the institutions providing information inserted in the Trafficking Database are international; 29 per cent are affiliated with Western European countries; 18 per cent with North America; and 11 per cent are affiliated with Asian countries. The methodology applied during the data collection phase was content analysis, an unobtrusive method frequently used for research in social sciences. Content analysis involves the systematic study, analysis and selective classification of the content of open source publications.

The data entry phase consisted of a continuous screening of the principal sources, globally, that provide information on human trafficking cases. This phase began in March 2002 and continued until February 2004, with researchers recording open-source data from 1996 to 2003. The categories selected, in terms of fields to be filled by the researcher, included: the route of the human trafficking (in terms of countries or areas or regions involved); the number of stages of each route; the country, area or region of origin, of transit and of destination of the victims; the type of exploitation, (whether sexual exploitation or forced labour); the profile of the victims, (whether men, women, boys, girls or children); and the profile of the offenders, as regards their nationality and gender.

Report on Global Trafficking Patterns

Based upon the analysis of this data, UNODC published in April 2006 a Report on *Trafficking in Persons: Global Patterns*. Mapping out the flows of human trafficking, the report identifies the main reported patterns of the trafficking in persons at the national, regional and global levels, including the relationship between origin, transit and destination countries, sub-regions and regions. The report shows that human trafficking occurs to some extent in most countries, and, in some cases, to a very significant degree. The methodology and findings of the Trafficking Database used to generate this Report are neither comprehensive nor conclusive on any aspect of human trafficking. The limitations of the Trafficking Database and thus the report must be acknowledged.

The clear purpose of the Report, however, is straight-forward: to highlight the need for improved data collection on human trafficking, not by international organizations, but by all those States that seek to fully address this phenomenon. The Report neither seeks to create information nor to estimate the scale of human trafficking to and from countries. From collecting information that is currently available publicly, it seeks reflect what is actually being reported.

Furthermore, there are a number of limitations with respect to the data contained in the Trafficking Database and reflected in the Report. First and foremost, the Trafficking Database is limited to source institutions and publications that could be found or were brought to the attention of UNODC's GPAT. The quality and the scope of the data entered into the Trafficking Database and subsequently reflected in this Report, are, however, limited by the detail contained in the original source reports. The impact of the political emphasis and priority placed on the reporting of human trafficking cannot be underestimated. The extent of official recognition, institutional organization and resourcing all affect what information is collected and reported, and, therefore, is able to be analyzed by organizations like UNODC. At an institutional level, official numbers of victims are greatly determined by the availability and quality of national structures for victim identification, referral, assistance and repatriation.

As with many other types of crime, more data is generally available in developed countries than in developing nations. Organizations with a focus on North America and Western Europe comprise 40 per cent of the source institutions in the Trafficking Database. Furthermore, this Report depicts the situation of trafficking in persons based on data from 1996 to 2003. Routes or human trafficking patterns that have changed since are therefore not reflected.

World Bank

The World Bank is developing its research and statistical activities with a focus on enhancing the quality of the policy debate on migration and development. These efforts include activities on data collection, processing and reporting on migration and remittances. The analytical work is exploring in detail issues related to gender, sub-regional migration, poverty, social security, and trade, among other topics. These activities are systematically shared through publications and events.

Research

Gender: exploring the development linkages of gender dimensions of international migration. The composition of international migration flows, and the gendered determinants and impacts of migration, are an important element of the Bank's research agenda. Overall migration flows have become increasingly female over time, and research will attempt to determine whether this is due to family reunification or the increasing participation of women in labour markets. Work will also examine how the process of labour market insertion differs for male and female migrants, and the consequences this has for the formulation of public policy. Motivations to remit and the use to which remittances are put are strongly gendered. Research will examine the impact of these gender differences for household expenditure patterns and other household-level outcomes.

South-South Migration: providing a worldwide snapshot of South-South migration flows and summary of impacts. More than half of the international migrants from the South may be in the South, and nearly one third of the remittances received by the developing countries originate in other developing countries. However, the lack of data, as well as perhaps the diverse issues involved, has limited systematic research on South-South migration. This activity will provide a snapshot of South-South migration by building on existing efforts to construct bilateral data on migration stocks and remittances, and analyze the determinants, prospects, and economic impact of South-South migration, based on a review of the literature and results from a CGE model simulation.

Sub-regional flows: examining labour migration in the Greater Mekong Sub-region. A recently published report on the socio-economic impact of migration on both sending and receiving countries in the region (Thailand, Cambodia, Laos, and Myanmar) will be followed by a more detailed analysis on the impact of migration on local labour markets. The research and analytical side of the project will be followed by strategies to raise awareness of policy makers and improve governments' capacity to implement a regional system to facilitate and regulate labour migration.

Trade: examining the links between migration, trade, FDI and productivity. A first project will explore migration incentives in the context of regional trade/FDI agreements, especially between rich and poor countries. The project will examine the implications of restricting

labour movements while allowing free movement of goods and capital. The impact on relative wages, and hence on incentives for illegal migration, will also be highlighted as part of this exercise. A second project will explore the impact of restrictions on services on migration.

Mode 4 (GATS): analyzing the impact of Mode 4 of the General Agreement on Trade and Services that deals with the temporary movement of persons for the delivery of services. While this mechanism has been used mostly for business visits, developing countries are interested in greater openness for independent professional and less-skilled workers. The Bank is beginning to examine different institutions for labour mobility, such as “manpower agencies”, and their role in national development strategies.

Poverty: examining the linkages between migration and poverty by researching the heterogeneity of migrants and their destinations. Migrants from the same country are not alike, and their household and socioeconomic backgrounds have important effects on the choice of migration destinations and the impact on the sending household. Detailed case studies, including Nicaragua, Haiti, Peru and Colombia, will examine the impact of the heterogeneity of migrants on household wellbeing. Using household survey and census data the project will: identify the different types of migration according to migrant characteristics (including gender, skills, occupation, and migration destination); examine how different types of migration impact household welfare; and assess programs and regularization strategies addressing this heterogeneous picture of migration.

Data collection and statistics

Household surveys: improving the quality and coverage of data on migration. As part of its research program the Bank is piloting different instruments for collection of information on migrants and their behaviour. These include:

- separate migration modules in household surveys, such as those already implemented in Morocco, Guatemala and Ghana; and
- sampling design for migrants’ survey, exploring alternative field experiments to capture the migrant population, and is usually carried out in coordination between country of origin and destination (Brazil-Japan, Albania-Italy).

Brain Drain: supporting the development of an expanded and more detailed database. The database was recently expanded to include information on the age of migrants and the location of their education. A specific focus on the health sector includes data on the bilateral migration of medical personnel between developing countries and OECD countries. Specific country analysis is also being conducted on the links between the spread of HIV and the migration of doctors. Additional information on the different brain drain datasets can be found at: <http://econ.worldbank.org/programs/migration/>

Remittances: supporting the development of accounting and payment systems to identify and monitor remittances flows. Alongside the Bank for International Settlements’ Committee on Payment and Settlement Systems, the World Bank co-chairs a Task Force to improve international coordination for remittance payment systems. The Task Force has recently

released a consultation document on *General Principles for International Remittance Services* which is designed to assist countries in improving the market for remittances services.¹¹

Publications and events

The World Bank and the UK Department for International Development are jointly organizing the *Second International Conference on Migrant Remittances: Remittances and Access to Finance* (November 2006). The conference aims to enable participants (who include policy-makers and representatives of financial institutions) to analyze key trends and developments in the remittances market and apply the recently developed *General Principles for International Remittance Services* to reform efforts.

A new book *International Migration Policy and Economic Development: Studies across the Globe*, will address, among other topics: the quantification of international migration; the impact of remittances on poverty and inequality in Latin America; the potential demographic benefits of migration; the effects of host country policies; and incentives for, and impacts, of return migration.

For more information on past and ongoing research and analysis please visit the website www.worldbank.org/migration

¹¹ Bank for International Settlements and The World Bank (2006) *General principles for international remittance services. Consultative report*. March 2006. Document prepared by the Committee on Payment and Settlement Systems.
<http://siteresources.worldbank.org/FINANCIALSECTOR/Resources/060313CPSSWBfinal.pdf>