

# **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

The Department of Economic and Social Affairs of the United Nations Secretariat is a vital interface between global policies in the economic, social and environmental spheres and national action. The Department works in three main interlinked areas: (i) it compiles, generates and analyses a wide range of economic, social and environmental data and information on which States Members of the United Nations draw to review common problems and take stock of policy options; (ii) it facilitates the negotiations of Member States in many intergovernmental bodies on joint courses of action to address ongoing or emerging global challenges; and (iii) it advises interested Governments on the ways and means of translating policy frameworks developed in United Nations conferences and summits into programmes at the country level and, through technical assistance, helps build national capacities.

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## 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 the United Nations system as well as in other intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations, to take stock of the first meeting of the Global Forum on Migration and Development (GFMD), which was held in Brussels, Belgium in July 2007 as well as to share information and ideas on how their entities might contribute to the second meeting of the Global Forum, held in Manila, the Philippines in October 2008. The Executive Directors of the first and the second meeting of the Global Forum attended the Coordination Meeting and briefed participants on the outcomes and lessons learned from the Brussels meeting as well as on the status of preparations for the Manila meeting, respectively.

The annual coordination meetings also provided a forum for participants to exchange information on current and planned activities in the area of international migration and development. As a special theme, the Sixth Coordination Meeting discussed the use of surveys in collecting data relevant for the study of international migration.

This volume presents a report of the deliberations of the Sixth Coordination Meeting on International Migration as well as a set of papers prepared by the different entities of the United Nations system and other intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations working on international migration which were present at the meeting. In addition to documenting current and future activities in the area of international migration, these contributions provided a useful basis for the input of the United Nations system to the report of the Secretary-General on possible actions for follow-up to the 2006 High-level Dialogue on International Migration and Development (A/63/265), which was considered by the General Assembly at its sixty-third session in 2008.

About eighty participants representing agencies, funds and programmes of the United Nations system, departments and offices of the United Nations Secretariat, the regional commissions, as well as other intergovernmental organizations and non-governmental institutions active in the field of international migration attended the Sixth Coordination Meeting. Several representatives of permanent missions to the United Nations attended the Coordination Meeting as observers. The high level of interest demonstrated the increasing involvement of the United Nations and other entities in international migration and validated the request of the General Assembly to the Population Division of UN/DESA to continue convening annual coordination meetings on international migration, as contained in resolution 58/208 of 13 February 2004.

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## CONTENTS

	<i>Page</i>
Preface .....	iii
Explanatory notes .....	viii
<b>PART ONE. REPORT OF THE MEETING AND INFORMATION PAPERS</b>	
REPORT OF THE MEETING .....	3
<b>INFORMATION PAPERS</b>	
AGENDA AND ORGANIZATION OF WORK .....	29
LIST OF PARTICIPANTS .....	31
LIST OF PAPERS .....	43
<b>PART TWO. COMMISSIONED PAPER</b>	
SURVEYS OF INTERNATIONAL MIGRATION: ISSUES AND TIPS <i>Richard Bilsborrow, Carolina Population Center.....</i>	47
<b>PART THREE. CONTRIBUTED PAPERS</b>	
CHALLENGES OF INCLUSIVE SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT IN THE CONTEXT OF INTERNATIONAL MIGRATION <i>Division for Social Policy and Development Department of Economic and Social Affairs, United Nations .....</i>	55
REGIONAL CONSULTATION ON MIGRATION, REMITTANCES AND DEVELOPMENT IN AFRICA <i>United Nations Office of the High Representative for the Least Developed Countries, Landlocked Developing Countries and Small Island Developing States.....</i>	59
ACTIVITIES OF UNITAR ON INTERNATIONAL MIGRATION AND DEVELOPMENT <i>United Nations Institute for Training and Research .....</i>	63
THE IMPACT OF INTERNATIONAL MIGRATION ON CHILDREN LEFT BEHIND <i>United Nations Children's Fund .....</i>	65
UPDATE ON THE ACTIVITIES OF UNDP <i>United Nations Development Programme .....</i>	71
POLICY AND PROGRAMME WORK OF UNFPA ON INTERNATIONAL MIGRATION <i>United Nations Population Fund.....</i>	73
ACTIVITIES OF ECA ON INTERNATIONAL MIGRATION AND DEVELOPMENT <i>Economic Commission for Africa, United Nations .....</i>	77

## CONTENTS (continued)

	<i>Page</i>
ACTIVITIES OF ECLAC IN THE AREA OF INTERNATIONAL MIGRATION, HUMAN RIGHTS AND DEVELOPMENT	
<i>Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean and the Latin American and Caribbean Demographic Centre, United Nations</i> .....	79
ACTIVITIES OF ESCAP IN THE AREA OF INTERNATIONAL MIGRATION	
<i>Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific, United Nations</i> .....	83
ACTIVITIES OF ESCWA ON INTERNATIONAL MIGRATION	
<i>Economic and Social Commission for Western Asia, United Nations</i> .....	85
FOLLOW-UP TO THE HIGH-LEVEL DIALOGUE AND THE GLOBAL FORUM ON MIGRATION AND DEVELOPMENT	
<i>International Labour Office</i> .....	87
UPDATE ON THE ACTIVITIES OF UNESCO IN THE FIELD OF MIGRATION	
<i>United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization</i> .....	89
THE INTERNATIONAL MIGRATION AGENDA AND THE WORLD BANK: MANAGING RISKS AND ENHANCING BENEFITS	
<i>The World Bank</i> .....	95
EU MIGRATION POLICY AND LABOUR FORCE SURVEY ACTIVITIES FOR POLICYMAKING	
<i>European Commission</i> .....	99
BRIEF ON ACTIVITIES AND PROGRAMMES ON MIGRATION, DEVELOPMENT AND REMITTANCES	
<i>Inter-American Development Bank</i> .....	105
IOM FOLLOW-UP ACTIVITIES TO THE FIRST AND PREPARATORY ACTIVITIES FOR THE SECOND GLOBAL FORUM ON MIGRATION AND DEVELOPMENT	
<i>International Organization for Migration</i> .....	111
MAIN ACTIVITIES ON INTERNATIONAL MIGRATION IN OECD	
<i>Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development</i> .....	115
ESTIMATING IRREGULAR MIGRATION IN A SURVEY: THE “TWO-CARD FOLLOW-UP” METHOD	
<i>United States Government Accountability Office</i> .....	121
CGD MIGRATION STATISTICS WORKING GROUP: CONCEPT NOTE	
<i>Center for Global Development</i> .....	127
ACTIVITIES ON INTERNATIONAL MIGRATION AND DEVELOPMENT	
<i>International Catholic Migration Commission</i> .....	129
THE MAIN ACTIVITIES OF IMEPO ON INTERNATIONAL MIGRATION	
<i>Hellenic Migration Policy Institute</i> .....	135
DEVELOPMENT ON THE MOVE: PROJECT OUTLINE	
<i>Institute for Public Policy Research</i> .....	139

## 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
CEDAW	Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination Against Women
CEENOM	Central and Eastern European Network on Migration Research
CELADE	Latin American and Caribbean Demographic Centre
CGD	Center for Global Development
CMS	Center for Migration Studies
DAW	United Nations Division for the Advancement of Women
DFID	Department for International Development
DSPD	Division for Social Policy and Development
EC	European Commission
ECA	Economic Commission for Africa
ECE	Economic Commission for Europe
ECLAC	Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean
ECOWAS	Economic Community of West African States
ESCAP	Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific
ESCWA	Economic and Social Commission for Western Asia
EU	European Union
Eurostat	Statistical Office of the European Communities
FAO	Food and Agriculture Organization
FDI	Foreign Direct Investment
GAO	United States Government Accountability Office
GATS	General Agreement on Trade in Services
GCC	Gulf Cooperation Council
GCIM	Global Commission on International Migration
GDN	Global Development Network
GFMD	Global Forum on Migration and Development
GMG	Global Migration Group
HDI	Human Development Index
HIV	Human Immunodeficiency Virus
ICMC	International Catholic Migration Commission
ICT	Information and Communication Technology
IDB	Inter-American Development Bank
IFAD	International Fund for Agricultural Development
ILO	International Labour Office
IMEPO	Hellenic Migration Policy Institute
INSTRAW	United Nations International Research and Training Institute for the Advancement of Women
IOM	International Organization for Migration
IPPR	Institute for Public Policy Research
LAS	League of Arab States
LDCs	Least Developed Countries

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
UNIFEM	United Nations Development Fund for Women
UNITAR	United Nations Institute for Training and Research
UNODC	United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime
UNRWA	United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East
UNU	United Nations University
WHO	World Health 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. The Coordination Meeting provided therefore a useful means of maintaining the United Nations system informed of the advances made by the intergovernmental process led by the Global Forum in addressing international migration issues.

## II. THE GLOBAL FORUM ON MIGRATION AND DEVELOPMENT

Ambassador De Clercq reported that the 2007 meeting of the Global Forum on Migration and Development had been successful on many accounts. She recalled that the Global Forum had been proposed as the logical follow-up to the High-level Dialogue on International Migration and Development conducted by the General Assembly in 2006. That Government of Belgium, convinced that setting up an informal, State-led process, open to all Member States of the United Nations, was an effective way of fostering international cooperation in regard to international migration and development, had decided to take the lead in launching the Forum. The first meeting of the Forum focused on achieving practical results. Ambassador De Clercq stressed that it was crucial to move the dialogue on international migration and development forward by focusing on the issues of major importance for the key stakeholders. To that end, in preparing the first meeting of the Global Forum, the Government of Belgium had conducted a survey to ascertain the thematic priorities of Member States. The themes and topics addressed by the first meeting of the Forum had thus been set on the basis of the survey results. In addition, on the way to the first meeting of the Global Forum, a number of open-ended meetings with Member States had been convened to inform Governments about the organizational aspects of the Forum and to seek their input. The Government of Belgium had also worked closely with a group of Governments particularly supportive of the Forum process, which constituted the Steering Group for the Forum.

Another innovative aspect of the Forum process was that Governments engaging in the Forum had been asked to appoint a National Focal Point that would be the main link between different government entities and the Forum process. By working through the National Focal Points, the Government of Belgium had both fostered efficiency in the organization of the first meeting of the Forum and promoted greater coherence within national Governments because, as many of them reported, each National Focal Point had become a rallying point for the various government entities involved in the management of international migration.

The informal deliberations of government representatives at the first meeting of the Global Forum had resulted in 57 concrete suggestions for follow-up action. Ambassador De Clercq invited all participants in the Coordination Meeting to review the outcomes of the first meeting of the Global Forum, which had been summarized and distributed by the Population Division/DESA, and to indicate how their organizations could assist in implementing them (Annex II of this document presents a compilation of the replies received). Ambassador De Clercq added that, although achieving concrete results was important, the main objective of the Global Forum was to allow an informal exchange of views and the identification of best practices among representatives of Member States.

Ambassador De Clercq also mentioned that, as a side-event to the first meeting of the Forum, DESA had organized a Marketplace on International Migration and Development Services whose objective was to bring together representatives of Governments requesting specific services with potential service providers. The service providers participating in the Marketplace included international organizations, such as the International Organization for Migration, the World Bank and the Office of the United Nations High-Commissioner for

Refugees, as well as Governments. Ambassador De Clercq reported that several Member States had found the Marketplace a valuable instrument to enhance cooperation between Member States and international organizations.

Under-Secretary Conejos briefed participants on the preparations for the second meeting of the Global Forum, which would be held in Manila, the Philippines, in October 2008. The second meeting would have two main objectives: (a) to review follow-up of the outcomes of the 2007 meeting of the Global Forum, and (b) to address a new theme and specific topics around that theme. Based on the results of the survey among Member States carried out by the Government of Belgium in preparation to the first meeting of the Global Forum, the Government of the Philippines had decided to propose “Protecting and empowering migrants for development” as the theme for its 2008 meeting. That theme had already been endorsed by the Forum’s Steering Group. A key topic under that theme would be the necessity of respecting and safeguarding the fundamental rights and freedoms of all international migrants to ensure that international migration was beneficial for all. That topic echoed the emphasis put by the 2006 High-level Dialogue on the respect for the fundamental rights and freedoms of all migrants as a precondition for reaping the full benefits of international migration. Under-Secretary Conejos remarked that the participation of international organizations in the Forum process was essential for a successful outcome of the forthcoming Manila meeting of the Global Forum.

During the discussion, participants thanked Ambassador De Clercq and Under-Secretary Conejos for their detailed presentations and expressed support for the theme of the Global Forum’s second meeting in Manila. The representative of UNIFEM noted that UNIFEM was working with the Government of the Philippines to organize a conference on the protection of female migrants in preparation for the second meeting of the Global Forum and expressed hope that some of the recommendations from that conference would be endorsed by the Global Forum. The representative of the World Bank suggested to include the economic empowerment of female migrants as a topic in the second meeting of the Global Forum and offered the World Bank’s support in that area. The representative of UNESCO informed participants that his organization was ready to contribute to the Forum process by addressing the issue of security and protection of international migrants. He also stressed the importance of social and cultural rights in the adaptation of migrants to the host society.

The representative of UNODC reported that UNODC was planning to hold the first meeting of the United Nations Global Initiative to Fight Human Trafficking (UNGIFT) in February 2008. The results of that meeting would be forwarded to the Government of the Philippines so that they could inform the discussions on human trafficking and smuggling at the second meeting of the Global Forum. The representative of UNAIDS noted that newly issued recommendations on HIV/AIDS and migrant populations were available and could be distributed at the second meeting of the Global Forum.

The representative of UNEP remarked that the interrelations between environmental degradation and migration did not seem to have received much attention from the Global Forum so far. He recommended considering the report prepared by UNEP on the linkages between migration and the environment. The representative of the Metropolis Project expressed concern about the difficulty of incorporating the issue of development under the theme of the second meeting of the Global Forum. While he recognized the importance of protecting the rights of migrants and combating human trafficking and smuggling, it was not clear to what extent discussion of those topics would address also the relevance of economic development for migration. The representative of the European Union (EU) informed participants that, following

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 Manila in supporting the preparations of the second meeting of the Forum. Participants pointed out that it was also necessary to develop closer cooperation and coordination among international organizations so as to determine the most effective way of contributing to the Global Forum process.

The representative of the International Catholic Migration Commission (ICMC) thanked the Government of Belgium for supporting the organization of the Civil Society Day in connection with the first meeting of the Global Forum and thus acknowledging the importance of linking civil society to the Global Forum process. He said that ICMC appreciated the interaction that had taken place in Brussels between civil society representatives and the Global Forum and asked how the role of civil society might be maintained or strengthened in the second meeting of the Global Forum. The representative of the Center for Migration Studies (CMS) noted that the Civil Society Day in Brussels had been too short to permit a meaningful dialogue among the large number of representatives of civil society participating in it. The representatives of ICMC and OECD recognized the potential of the Marketplace to promote the sharing of expertise in the field of international migration and wondered whether it would be organized again at the second meeting of the Global Forum.

Responding to the comments made, Ambassador De Clercq said that the Global Forum, being an informal, State-led process, was open to discuss any issue as long as it reflected the priorities of Member States. She emphasized that the informality of the process was very useful and had to be preserved. If the Global Forum were to become formal, political considerations would prevail, leading to stalemate and loss of flexibility. As a process, the Global Forum was a means of developing a common understanding among Governments regarding the future directions of international migration policy and its interrelations with development. The Global Forum offered a comprehensive, inclusive and constructive platform to discuss international migration issues. As such, she considered it important for the United Nations system and other organizations to support the process. Regarding the relation of the Global Forum to the United Nations system and to other international organizations, she indicated that over 20 such organizations had participated as observers in the first meeting of the Global Forum and that the Member States in charge of preparing roundtable sessions had obtained the support of several of those organizations in drafting background papers. However, in accordance with the State-led and informal nature of the Global Forum, it was left to individual Member States to decide which organizations to approach and how to do so.

Regarding the role of civil society, Ambassador De Clercq acknowledged that the first meeting of the Global Forum had set an important precedent by ensuring that a meeting of civil society was held just prior to the intergovernmental meeting of the Forum itself and by finding a mechanism to bring to the attention of the Global Forum the results of the deliberations of civil society. The organizers of the Civil Society Day had made an effort to ensure that representatives of all major stakeholders participated, including employers, migrants' associations, non-governmental organizations and academia. It was important to strike a balance between the role

of civil society and the State-led nature of the Global Forum. Although for some, the ideal involved full representation of civil society in the intergovernmental meeting, for others civil society had no role in an intergovernmental meeting. The formula used in Brussels had its strengths and she expected it would be improved in Manila.

Under-Secretary Conejos recalled that, in preparing the roundtable sessions for the intergovernmental meeting, the organizers had instructed the chairpersons of those sessions to spearhead discussion by using a question and answer format to engage participants. In addition, in discussing every topic, chairpersons and participants had been urged to consider how development was linked to that topic, including to the protection of human rights. He added that economic empowerment would be part of the topics considered by the second meeting of the Global Forum and thanked UNODC and UNIFEM for mentioning the meetings whose conclusions would be useful inputs for the deliberations of the Global Forum in Manila. He agreed that cultural issues were important for the adaptation of migrants and assured participants that the second meeting of the Forum would give due regard to social and cultural rights.

Under-Secretary Conejos noted with appreciation the offers of assistance made by international organizations and recognized that, although the Global Forum was an independent, State-led process, it could benefit from the support of the United Nations system, particularly in substantive matters. Thus, as Ambassador De Clercq had mentioned, many of the working papers for the first meeting of the Forum had been prepared with the assistance of United Nations entities. In organizing the second meeting of the Forum, Member States were being encouraged to contact the United Nations entities that could assist them in the technical preparation of sessions. For instance, Member States were looking forward to the publication of the handbook on how to mainstream international migration in development plans that was being prepared by IOM, UNDP, UNICEF and the World Bank. Furthermore, the expertise and financial assistance of the United Nations system would be sought in implementing the outcomes of the Global Forum.

Regarding the participation of civil society, Under-Secretary Conejos reported that, in Manila, a meeting of civil society would take place before the intergovernmental meeting and that it was being organized by the Ayala Foundation.<sup>1</sup> The Foundation had already been approached by many civil society organizations interested in participating in the meeting. Recognizing that holding the civil society meeting just before the meeting of the Global Forum left too little time to prepare summaries and conclusions, the possibility of holding the civil society meeting a month or two ahead of the meeting of the Global Forum was being considered. In Manila, the participation of a broad spectrum of civil society, including labour unions and the private sector, would be sought.

Regarding the comments on the Marketplace, Ms. Zlotnik said that the model underlying it was a place where those requesting services and service providers could meet. It was organized through an internet site where requests for services were posted and organizations and Governments were encouraged to respond to the requests posted. The site was still operational and could be used to organize a second edition of the Marketplace if the organizers of the second meeting of the Forum so decided. In Brussels, the face-to-face meetings between those requesting services and service providers had proved useful in setting the foundations for concrete projects. It was expected that an improved version of the Marketplace would be organized during the Manila Global Forum. To conclude, Ms. Zlotnik advised participants to consult the website of the Global Forum in order to keep up with the latest developments.<sup>2</sup>

### 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 any country had achieved policy coherence in regard to international migration and development. Mr. Dayton-Johnson remarked that, in order to have coherent policies in both areas, there needed to be mechanisms promoting the sharing of information and approaches between the main policy actors in the two areas. The adoption of coherent policies was sometimes prompted by external factors, including immigration crisis.

### C. The international migration of women

Mr. Andrew Morrison, Mr. Maurice Schiff and Ms. Mirja Sjöblom of the World Bank spoke about the results of the study entitled *The International Migration of Women* (World Bank, 2007b). Using econometric analysis based on data collected by household surveys, the study explored whether the determinants and consequences of international migration differed by sex of the migrants involved. The presentation focused on five main areas: (a) the determinants of migration; (b) the propensity to remit and the amounts involved; (c) the ways in which remittances were spent; (d) the patterns of labour force participation and performance, and (e) the impact of migration on families and businesses left behind. One salient conclusion of the study was that, because migration networks were different for men and women and by sector of work, women were less likely than men to migrate internationally except when they were highly-skilled.

Another finding was that household expenditure allocations were determined not only by the sex of the remitter but also by that of the head of the household receiving the remittances. Thus, when women were the heads of household, their expenditure patterns often resulted in better child development outcomes than when men were household heads.

Studies among migrant women in the United States of America found that being married and having children decreased their labour force participation, while knowing English and having a higher level of educational attainment had the opposite effect. Most differences in the wages earned by male and female migrants disappeared after controlling for the migrants' native language and level of education. In studying the psycho-social impact of migration on children left behind, the authors found a greater negative impact when mothers were absent. In this regard, the study recommended that families be informed about the potential negative consequences of the emigration of parents and that children be assisted in coping with the absence of any parent. The study could not reach definitive conclusions regarding the relationship of gender and the economic impact of migration, nor about migration and fertility. More research on those issues was recommended. It was also important to improve understanding of how children fared in migrant families and how migration affected girls and boys separately.

During the discussion, the representative of UNIFEM said that it would have been useful for the study to have considered also the socio-cultural and political processes that shaped the experiences of male and female migrants. She also inquired about the success of policies on the reintegration of returning female migrants. The representative of ICMC added that return migration was too often omitted from discussions on international migration and development, even though it played an important role in the process.

Professor Richard Bilsborrow of the Carolina Population Centre, University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill, highlighted the finding that increased education led to increased migration propensities for women but not for men and requested more information on its interpretation. He also remarked that the low elasticity of international migration associated with border control expenditures suggested that policies to increase border control were fruitless.

The representative of CMS noted that the results presented did not differentiate by age and marital status, two important characteristics that influenced the labour force participation of migrants. He also wondered whether it was possible to establish an optimal sex composition of migration flows to promote development.

Addressing the questions posed, Mr. Morrison noted that one way of considering the socio-cultural dimensions of the migration and development nexus was, as the study had done, by analyzing differences in the allocation of household expenditures by the sex of the migrants involved. Regarding return migration, he agreed that studies on the subject were sparse but added that one of them showed that return migration was more likely when economic conditions in the home country improved. The effect was strongest in richer OECD countries and weakest in developing countries. In addition, the percentage of highly educated persons among return migrants increased the greater the improvement in the economic conditions of the country of origin.

On the issue of the differential effect of education on the propensity to migrate by sex, Mr. Morrison cautioned that that result applied only to rural Mexico, where most men worked in agriculture while women, when they worked outside the home, were employed in occupations having higher returns to education. Regarding an optimal sex distribution of migration, he noted that, because of the prevailing occupational segregation, the distribution of migrant workers by

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 in the country of origin could the effects of migration be ascertained properly.

Since emigrants from one country would typically go to various countries of destination, to understand what factors led them to migrate to a particular destination, information was required

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 Union, implemented by the statistical office of the European Union (Eurostat) and the Netherlands Inter-disciplinary Demographic Institute (NIDI) in the late 1990s<sup>4</sup>, had based its analysis on surveys conducted in different countries according to the guidelines he had described.

During the discussion, the representative of the OECD agreed that in studying the determinants of migration, it was important to consider the employment situation and living conditions in countries of origin. He also noted that there was generally more information on migrants in receiving countries than appropriate information on comparison groups in countries of origin. The representative of CMS added that formulation of effective policies required appropriate data and urged that data on non-migrants be collected in all migration surveys. The representative of Cornell University supported this suggestion saying that the analysis of migrant integration was also important for policy-makers.

The representative of UNESCO suggested creating a comprehensive electronic repository of data sets on international migration. He drew attention to differences between data-rich countries, primarily developed countries, and data-poor countries, which were primarily developing countries. The representative of the Metropolis Project noted that surveys could produce very rich data sets that could provide useful insights on the migration process. For instance, a survey on international migration between Hong Kong Special Administrative Region (SAR) of China and Canada had allowed an in-depth understanding of the return migration flows from Canada to Hong Kong SAR of China. Such information had enabled the Government to formulate better policies. The representative of Cornell University added that return and circular migration deserved more attention.

The representative of UNHCR remarked that that UNHCR continuously collected data on refugees and had undertaken many valuable studies on forced migration. The representative of the United States General Accountability Office (GAO) raised the issue of obtaining information from undocumented migrants, arguing that they might not be well reflected in sampling frames and might be reluctant to respond to surveys. The representative of ICMC requested information on the definition of an international migrant used in surveys and suggested that standards be established on how to define migrants. The representative of the John D. and Catherine T. MacArthur Foundation asked about the status of the latest United Nations census recommendations regarding international migration.

Professor Bilsborrow acknowledged that survey data could be collected to answer other questions than those he had highlighted but underscored that researchers had to assess the appropriateness of the data at hand for addressing specific questions and noted that, all too often, such assessment was not made. He agreed with the suggestion of developing an “electronic warehouse” for data sets relevant for the analysis of international migration, including the

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 worldwide education statistics survey. According to the new concept, international mobile students would be defined as students who studied in a country where they were not permanent residents. This approach differed from the previous one, where mobile students were identified on the basis of citizenship. Second, UNESCO was developing a tool to study the careers of foreign-born doctorate holders. The tool contained seven modules, one of which concerned international mobility and included reasons for departure and return. It allowed distinguishing between temporary and permanent migrants. One question addressed the links between doctorate holders and the country of origin. Argentina had completed the first study using this tool and plans were in place to use it in 20 European countries. India, Japan and the Republic of Korea were also considering using this tool. The resulting reports would shed light on the emigration of highly-skilled professionals as well as the short-term movements of highly-

skilled persons. Third, UNESCO was engaged in carrying out regional surveys from Montevideo, Uruguay; Bishkek, Kyrgyzstan, and Dakar, Senegal.

The representative of UNICEF informed participants about a series of surveys it was conducting which focused on children in the country of origin when one or two of their parents had migrated. The survey included questions on education, health, quality of life, family roles and remittances. Pilot surveys had been carried out in Albania and Ecuador. The survey would be carried out in several countries and was closely linked to the Multiple Indicator Cluster Surveys (MICS) implemented by UNICEF. The survey covered 300 households per country, 150 households with international migrants and 150 households without migrants. In order to conduct the survey successfully, UNICEF had established partnerships with non-governmental organizations, national statistical offices and academic institutions. Intense interviewer training was also undertaken. The data yielded by the pilot surveys was being analysed. The results would be shared with experts and the MICS teams would be consulted regarding lessons learned in conducting the pilot surveys.

The representative of UNFPA reported that the Fund was embarking on a two-year project with IOM to study transit migration from sub-Saharan African countries to the Maghreb and beyond. The project aimed at collecting information on the characteristics of transit migrants and intended to document the implications and challenges of transit migration from sub-Saharan Africa at both the micro and macro levels. At the conclusion of the project, policy recommendations to address the challenges posed by transit migration would be formulated. The study would focus on the following countries: Algeria, Mali, Mauritania, Morocco, Niger, Senegal and Tunisia. A situation analysis of transit migration in each country was being prepared using both qualitative and quantitative data collection methods. Each situation analysis would describe the magnitude of transit migration and the laws and policies on international migration of the country under consideration. It would also characterize the existing knowledge base and the institutional capacity in the country. A review of the existing literature and a compilation of all available information on the scope and characteristics of transit migration in the region was in progress. Three countries, Mauritania, Morocco and Niger, had been selected for further study, including in-depth interviews. A questionnaire was being developed to obtain information on the socio-economic characteristics of transit migrants, a description of the situation in the country of origin, the decision to migrate and the migration journey, the situation in the country of destination, including labour market participation, sending of remittances, the social situation and living conditions, health status and access to health and social services, and attitudes towards and treatment of migrants in the host country. Country case studies and a final report would document the trends and determinants of transit migration in each of the countries considered and in the entire region. They would describe the situation of the migrants, analyse the economic responses to transit migration; and provide policy recommendations to address the challenges posed by the increasing number of transit migrants in the region. A handbook would summarize the methodologies used in the country studies.

The representative of the World Bank informed participants about the ongoing survey projects being undertaken by the World Bank. The work included support to country teams in designing surveys (for instance, the living standard measurement surveys) and census questionnaires. He noted, in particular, efforts to collect better data in Peru, Tajikistan, Thailand, Ukraine and Viet Nam. In addition, pilot projects using new survey designs were under way. For instance, the World Bank had tested three different methods to survey the population of Japanese descent in Brazil: (a) a census-based approach to identify areas with a concentration of migrants; (b) the use of snowball sampling to survey Japanese communities, and (c) an intercept method to survey migrants in specific locales, such as shops or markets. The World Bank was also

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-American Development Bank (IDB) informed the participants that the Bank was conducting surveys as part of its work programme on statistics and research. The survey work of IDB took place in four areas. First, IDB provided direct financial support for conducting national censuses with special focus on improving the inclusion of questions on race and ethnicity in the countries of Latin America and the Caribbean. Second, the IDB programme for the improvement of surveys and the measurement of living conditions in Latin America and the Caribbean (MECOVI) provided support for both national censuses and surveys, including labour force surveys and household surveys. Third, IDB provided support for specialized surveys, particularly surveys focusing on remittances and migrant communities. Fourth, IDB maintained the Information System on Equity and Social Indicators (EQxIS) and Sociómetro, two databases that contained population and employment data for countries in the region and could be accessed on the IDB website. Together with UNICEF and the Organization of American States (OAS), IDB was supporting the improvement of civil registration systems by providing loans and grants to Governments. IDB had also collaborated with IFAD to produce a worldwide map of remittances, which could be accessed on the websites of IDB and IFAD. In collaboration with the private sector, IDB was seeking to reduce the transfer costs of remittances and providing recipients of remittances access to financial institutions.

The representative of IOM reported that IOM had been collecting migration data since 1992. In particular, it had collected data on return migrants, including both stranded migrants and qualified migrants. Because control groups were not included in the data, the dataset on return

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

results from the surveys would be presented in country reports. Workshops would be conducted over the course of the project to promote the exchange of information and build research capacity.

The representative of the International Catholic Migration Commission (ICMC) informed participants that the Commission was conducting survey work in 130 countries. At the global level, ICMC was primarily concerned with human trafficking, while at the regional level it was focusing on mapping migratory flows, particularly in Africa. ICMC was collaborating with the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights and with the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees to address the health and well-being of international migrants fleeing across dangerous borders. ICMC was also working on international migration and development and was planning to continue its participation in the civil society events organized in the context of the Global Forum on Migration and Development. ICMC was developing a new website.

Professor Bilsborrow commended participants for their contributions and noted that a number of innovative approaches to surveying migrants were being tried. Commenting on some of those approaches, he noted that snowball sampling did not always yield enough migrants. Thus, use of snowball sampling in Ecuador to study Colombian migrants proved futile because the few migrants identified either did not know other migrants or did not want to report on them. In the case of the World Bank study of migrants of Japanese descent in São Paulo, Brazil, the results obtained using snowball sampling were different from those yielded by other methods. Even when using large scale nationally representative surveys, the number of migrants covered might be too small to produce meaningful results. In Thailand, for instance, a large labour force survey had included only 50 households with migrants, mostly from Cambodia and Myanmar. Therefore, the inclusion of a migration module in that survey had not been very successful. To prevent such outcomes in the future, inclusion of migrant modules should be done only after a careful analysis was carried out of the particular circumstances of a country and using the appropriate sampling techniques, including oversampling of migrants.

It was useful to use the information gathered by censuses, which had universal coverage of the population, as the basis for selecting survey samples. In Peru, for instance, the results of the 2007 census, which identified migrants abroad, were the basis of a follow-up survey of households with migrants abroad that would focus especially on remittances.

Lastly, Professor Bilsborrow remarked that new methods of data collection regarding international migrants were often tested in developed countries or were managed by scholars, researchers or international organizations based in developed countries. He stressed the need to build the capacity of developing countries to use those novel methods in order to collect the migration data they sorely needed.

The country representative of UNICEF in Ecuador supported the call for building survey capacity in developing countries but stressed that it was important to understand the purpose for which survey data were being collected and to enable local researchers to analyse the data obtained. She also underscored the need to ensure the sustainability of survey programmes, which demanded better collaboration among different entities.

In closing, Mr. Hovy emphasized the importance of capacity-building, as stressed by several presenters. He highlighted, in particular, the country teams established to conduct the IPPR surveys and the handbook on migration data being prepared by the United Nations Statistics Division.

## 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 ECLAC maintained a database on the foreign-born population enumerated by the censuses of countries in Latin America and the Caribbean and provided internet access to it. ESCAP had conducted a study on the impact of international migration on families and ESCWA had published a report on regional labour migration and a wall chart on international migration and development. The governing body of ESCAP had requested that it compile and analyse information on international migration and that it convene a high-level meeting on international migration in 2008. The regional commissions were planning to conduct studies on the disruption of families due to international migration, on transnational communities and on international migration in the context of ageing populations. ECLAC had partnered with IDB and ESCAP with IOM to establish interagency task forces on migrants. The regional commissions were also working to integrate international migration in strategies to achieve the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs). Reports addressing those issues were available on their respective websites.

The representative of the United Nations Institute for Training and Research (UNITAR) informed participants that UNITAR, supported by IOM, the MacArthur Foundation and UNFPA, had launched the Migration and Development Seminar Series for the biennium 2007-2008. The objective of the series was to provide information and up-to-date knowledge on international migration issues to delegates working at the permanent missions to the United Nations in New York. The Series continued the work of the “Key migration issues” Series that had been organized in collaboration with IOM and UNFPA during 2005-2006. Since 2005, UNITAR had distributed 11 reports from its Seminar Series among the permanent missions in New York. UNITAR had consulted with the Government of the Philippines, the organizer of the second meeting of the Global Forum, to identify the topics that would be given priority in the Seminar Series. UNITAR also offered a course on international migration law, which focused on the protection of migrants’ rights.

## B. United Nations Programmes and Funds

The representative of the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) presented the current activities of his organization, both at headquarters and at the field level. He informed participants that UNDP together with IOM, UNICEF and the World Bank was working on a handbook on mainstreaming migration issues in national development and poverty reduction strategies. The handbook was supposed to be completed before the second meeting of the Global Forum on Migration and Development (GFMD) in October 2008. UNDP was collaborating with DESA on the preparation of a book exploring ways for transnational communities to contribute to the reduction of poverty and promotion of entrepreneurship in countries of origin. Together with ILO, IOM, UNHCR and UNFPA, UNDP was managing the Joint Migration and Development Initiative (JMDI), whose budget was 15 million euros. The Initiative would gather and make accessible experience and best practices regarding international migration and development. UNDP was also managing the MDG Achievement Fund, financed by 528 million euros provided by the Government of Spain over four years. Projects on youth employment and migration networks were financed through that fund. UNDP was planning to issue a study entitled “Low-skilled workers and bilateral, regional and unilateral circular migration initiatives: Lessons for the GATS mode 4 negotiations and other agreements?” In the field of remittances, the activities of UNDP included (a) regional consultations in Accra, Ghana, that had brought together private sector stakeholders and representatives of transnational communities; and (b) a project on gender and remittances, managed with INSTRAW. In collaboration with the United Kingdom’s

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 Children’s Fund (UNICEF) reported that UNICEF worked on the following key issues: (a) migrants’ rights and development; (b) poverty reduction, with a focus on children; (c) gender issues, especially with respect to the girl child, and (d) adolescents and children left behind. UNICEF was encouraging dialogue on those topics among different countries, including Ecuador and Morocco. UNICEF was also contributing to build capacity on statistics. It had issued a paper on child protection and human trafficking, which could be accessed on its website. Lastly, the Innocenti Research Centre of UNICEF, based in Florence, Italy, was carrying out research on children in migrant families and children migrating alone.

The representative of the United Nations Development Fund for Women (UNIFEM) informed participants that the Asia-Pacific and Arab States Regional Programme that had been launched in 2001 focused on female migrant workers, particularly those engaged in domestic service in nine countries. The Programme assisted female migrants in claiming their rights and entitlements. At the global level, UNIFEM worked with the Division for the Advancement of Women (DAW) of DESA to raise awareness about the rights of female migrant workers, ensure they were respected and ensure that female migrants were included in the application of the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women (CEDAW). UNIFEM collaborated in building the capacity of Governments and civil society organizations to make use of the CEDAW process. At the regional level, UNIFEM promoted multi-stakeholder dialogue and consensus building. UNIFEM was working with the Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN) to promote the ASEAN Declaration on the Protection and Promotion of the Rights of Migrant Workers. In Thailand, the Government had recently amended contracts for migrant workers offering greater protection of their rights. UNIFEM had organized a meeting of Arab States in Amman, Jordan, in March 2007 where ministers of labour had adopted a standard contract for migrant workers. At the national level, UNIFEM was promoting the rights of female migrant workers in Indonesia and Nepal. UNIFEM had participated in a panel in Jakarta, Indonesia, held in preparation for the 2006 High-level Dialogue, to discuss the migration of women. In Nepal, a ban on the emigration of female migrant workers was partially lifted by permitting women to work in the formal sector abroad. In Jordan, the Ministry of Labour had implemented a contract for migrant workers that upheld their rights. UNIFEM was also working with national recruitment agencies to develop a code of conduct. In addition to protecting women who wanted to migrate, UNIFEM also intended to work on the macro-level effects of the emigration of women.

The representative of the United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA) noted that the nexus between international migration and development had significant implications for the policy and programmatic work of UNFPA. The Fund had organized several expert group meetings to discuss how properly managed migration could contribute to the achievement of the MDGs and to address the particular challenges faced by female migrants. In 2006, UNFPA’s *State of the World Population* had focused on women and migration. UNFPA was encouraging country offices to address the relation between human trafficking, migration and the spread of diseases, especially HIV/AIDS; to focus on social services for migrants and the role of migration in social and economic development, and to work for the protection of migrants’ rights. Together with other agencies, UNFPA was engaged in building capacity by conducting regional seminars,

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) developing programmes for the temporary migration of workers, particularly within the Euro-Mediterranean region; (b) providing support to the global employment agenda of ILO, particularly in regard to the migration of young people, employment, skills development and the recognition of qualifications, and (c) enhancing the institutional capacity of ministries of labour. Those activities contributed to develop a multilateral legal framework for labour migration.

The representative of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO) informed the meeting that its work on migration policy was guided by a migration without borders approach. UNESCO promoted regional agreements on freedom of movement, such as those adopted by the Economic Community of West African States (ECOWAS) and the Southern Common Market (MERCOSUR). He noted that those agreements were inspired by the success of the free movement policies in the European Union. UNESCO had established an observatory in Dakar, Senegal, to study the emigration of highly-skilled people and was planning to create a network of experts to evaluate policies and best practices with respect to the emigration of highly-skilled persons, the brain gain and short-term visits by highly-skilled expatriates, in relation to the education systems in both sending and receiving countries. UNESCO would issue a monograph on the International Convention on the Protection of the Rights of All Migrant Workers and Members of Their Families. It commemorated the International Migrants’ Day on 18 December by producing radio programmes. In Asia, UNESCO had produced radio soap operas to warn against the dangers of human trafficking. The representative invited other organizations to collaborate with UNESCO on the analysis of migration and climate change.

### D. Other intergovernmental organizations

The representative of the European Commission pointed out that the European Union approach to international migration focusing on control and security issues had been broadened to include development and employment issues. A global approach was needed to formulate comprehensive and coherent policies and to increase dialogue and cooperation on migration between the EU and all regions of the world, especially Africa. At a conference held in Tripoli in November 2006, a roadmap for cooperation between the African Union and the European Union had been developed. The roadmap would be reaffirmed by the EU-Africa Summit in December 2007. Ministers of EU Member States had also met with their counterparts in countries of Northern, Central and Western Africa at the EU-Africa Conference on Migration and Development, held in Rabat, Morocco, in July 2006. That Conference had brought together for the first time representatives of countries of origin, transit and destination in Europe and Africa to discuss migration issues of common interest. A follow-up ministerial conference would be held in Paris, France, in October 2008. In March 2008, the EU would organize a seminar of experts on migration in Latin America and the Caribbean in Brussels, Belgium, in preparation for the Latin America and Caribbean-EU Summit, which would be held in Lima, Peru, in May 2008. The European Commission had recently put forward a legislative proposal to create a level playing

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 access and circular migration opportunities to partner countries in return for cooperation in fighting irregular migration and admitting returning migrants. The EU had entered into discussions on circular migration with Mauritius and would hold a seminar on circular migration in February 2008. A migration information centre would be opened in Mali to improve the management of the supply and demand for migrant labour and to provide pre-departure training for migrants. A second centre might be established in Senegal. “Migration profiles” were being prepared for several countries in Africa, the Caribbean and Oceania to help pool information on migration for use by policy-makers. A network of regional observatories on migration in the Mediterranean region and sub-Saharan Africa would be established to promote the collection, processing and dissemination of information on migration flows. In the area of human resources, the EU was working on a code of conduct to promote ethical recruitment policies for health workers from outside the EU. The EU had provided 15 million euro to fund the Joint Migration and Development Initiative being implemented by UNDP and other agencies. Under the Initiative, funding is provided for joint projects connecting local actors in countries of origin, transit and destination.

The representative of the IDB informed participants that the Bank was working on the quantification of remittances in countries of Latin American and the Caribbean. As a first step, IDB had mapped regional remittance flows. IDB had partnered with the International Fund for Agricultural Development (IFAD) to create a worldwide map of remittance flows, which was available on the IDB and IFAD websites. IDB also had a programme working to reduce the cost of remittance transfers. While transfer costs had decreased by half in recent years, the IDB was collaborating with the private sector to reduce the costs by another half by 2010. The IDB also supported programmes linking remittances to development, such as the “Tres por Uno” programme in Mexico. IDB made grants to promote access to financial institutions by families receiving remittances. IDB also worked on the development of human capital in migrant communities, as described in a paper available on its website.

The representative of the International Organization for Migration (IOM) reported that IOM was engaged in research projects across all continents. IOM conducted the Migration for Development in Africa (MIDA) Programme and the Migration Dialogue for Southern Africa (MIDSA) Programme. IOM supported the preparations for the meetings of the Global Forum on Migration and Development. In preparation for the meeting in Manila, IOM was planning consultations among the secretariats and chairs of major regional consultative processes (RCPs) in order to facilitate a two-way flow of information between those processes and the Global Forum. IOM was working to set up an International Partnership on Migration and Development (IPMD) to implement follow-up activities to the annual meetings of the Global Forum.

The representative of the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD) highlighted the four main activities of the OECD on international migration. First, the organization was working on improving migration statistics. Since 2006, the publication entitled *International Migration Outlook* presented statistics on long-term migration flows that had been standardized across countries, in addition to data on stocks of international migrants. The OECD intended to present a comprehensive overview of international migration flows, including both short-term and long-term movements. Second, the OECD was involved in activities aimed at integrating migrants into the labour market by facilitating the recognition of foreign qualifications. The OECD had conducted a series of case studies on the experience of migrants in the labour market and had published a first volume entitled *Jobs for immigrants: Labour market integration*

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 economic growth. The 2008 edition of the *International Migration Outlook* would contain a chapter on low-skilled migration. A seminar would take place in the Netherlands in June 2008 to consider the management of the migration of highly skilled personnel and would devote particular attention to the recognition of foreign qualifications. The OECD was also working on the estimation of return migration and would hold a conference on this issue in Italy early in 2008. A chapter on return migration would be part of the 2008 edition of the *International Migration Outlook*.

#### E. Non-governmental organizations

The representative of the Center for Migration Studies (CMS) reported on the notable increase in the number of articles submitted to its journal, *International Migration Review* (IMR), over the past year. Most submissions were by authors based in developed countries and few were from authors based in Africa, South America, South Asia or Western Asia. Reviewers were overburdened by the increase in submissions, making it difficult to evaluate the submitted articles expeditiously. The Center, together with IOM, would convene a conference in January 2008 to review the implications of the latest General Assembly resolution on international migration and development (A/61/208) and the outcomes of Global Forum on Migration and Development, among other issues. A report on the meeting would be available before the deliberations on international migration and development began at the sixty-third session of the United Nations General Assembly.

The representative of the International Catholic Migration Commission (ICMC) said that the Commission was working to increase the engagement of civil society in the field of international migration and development. In preparation for the Global Forum in Manila, the Commission would conduct regional consultations among civil society in Asia in July 2008. ICMC was planning to develop a new website to assist in the mobilization of civil society. During the civil society day of the Global Forum in Brussels, ICMC had organized a side event. The event had attracted representatives of more than 200 non-governmental organizations and labour unions. ICMC intended to continue these efforts for the second meeting of the Global Forum.

The representative of the Metropolis Project informed participants that the secretariat of the project was located in Ottawa and that it had opened a branch at the University of Amsterdam. The project had recently received five years of additional funding. The Project's research focused on the integration of migrants into Canadian society, using a combination of quantitative and qualitative approaches. In collaboration with the Foundation for Migration, Population and Environment (PME) based in Zurich, Switzerland, the Project had put out a call for proposals for a study on the "Impact of skilled worker migration and return migration" to stimulate cross-national comparative research. The annual Metropolis Conferences had covered a range of migration issues, including social cohesion and open borders. The thirteenth International Metropolis Conference, to be held in Bonn, Germany, in October 2008, would focus on migration, immigrant integration and development. Major themes of the upcoming Conference included the integration of migrants, environmentally motivated migration, gender and migration, and the impacts of labour migration on countries of destination and origin. The Metropolis Project published the peer-reviewed Journal entitled *International Migration and Integration*.

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

## 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.

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## NOTES

- <sup>1</sup> See: <http://www.ayalafoundation.org>.
- <sup>2</sup> See: <http://www.gfmd2008.org/welcome.html>.
- <sup>3</sup> See: <http://www.canada.metropolis.net/>.
- <sup>4</sup> 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, 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*

### ACTIVITIES OF UNITAR ON INTERNATIONAL MIGRATION AND DEVELOPMENT

*United Nations Institute for Training and Research*

### THE IMPACT OF INTERNATIONAL MIGRATION ON CHILDREN LEFT BEHIND

*United Nations Children's Fund*

### UPDATE ON THE ACTIVITIES OF UNDP

*United Nations Development Programme*

### POLICY AND PROGRAMME WORK OF UNFPA ON INTERNATIONAL MIGRATION

*United Nations Population Fund*

### ACTIVITIES OF ECA ON INTERNATIONAL MIGRATION AND DEVELOPMENT

*Economic Commission for Africa, United Nations*

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

*Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean and the*

*Latin American and Caribbean Demographic Centre, United Nations*

### ACTIVITIES OF ESCAP IN THE AREA OF INTERNATIONAL MIGRATION

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

### ACTIVITIES OF ESCWA ON INTERNATIONAL MIGRATION

*Economic and Social Commission for Western Asia, United Nations*

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

*International Labour Office*

### UPDATE ON THE ACTIVITIES OF UNESCO IN THE FIELD OF MIGRATION

*United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization*

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

*The World Bank*

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

BRIEF ON ACTIVITIES AND PROGRAMMES ON MIGRATION, DEVELOPMENT AND REMITTANCES  
*Inter-American Development Bank*

IOM FOLLOW-UP ACTIVITIES TO THE FIRST AND PREPARATORY ACTIVITIES FOR THE SECOND GLOBAL  
FORUM ON MIGRATION AND DEVELOPMENT  
*International Organization for Migration*

MAIN ACTIVITIES ON INTERNATIONAL MIGRATION IN OECD  
*Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development*

CGD MIGRATION STATISTICS WORKING GROUP: CONCEPT NOTE  
*Center for Global Development*

ACTIVITIES ON INTERNATIONAL MIGRATION AND DEVELOPMENT  
*International Catholic Migration Commission*

THE MAIN ACTIVITIES OF IMEPO ON INTERNATIONAL MIGRATION  
*Hellenic Migration Policy Institute*

DEVELOPMENT ON THE MOVE: PROJECT OUTLINE  
*Institute for Public Policy Research*

INITIATIVE ON GLOBAL MIGRATION AND HUMAN MOBILITY  
*The John D. and Catherine T. MacArthur Foundation*

ESTIMATING IRREGULAR MIGRATION IN A SURVEY: THE “TWO-CARD FOLLOW-UP” METHOD  
*United States Government Accountability Office*

## **PART TWO**

### **COMMISSIONED PAPER**



## **SURVEYS OF INTERNATIONAL MIGRATION: ISSUES AND TIPS**

*Richard Bilborrow  
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### **A. INTRODUCTION: WHY USE SURVEYS**

Most countries collect information on international migration using traditional data collection 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.

For migration surveys, the most commonly used sampling frame is a population census, although continuous population registers can be excellent sources in those countries which have comprehensive registers, mainly in Europe, as can registers of foreigners in the few countries with complete data. The above are sources of data on stocks of international migrants. The usual sources of data on international migration flows are border or admission statistics which are often incomplete or population censuses when they include questions on the date of arrival.

In a census, the most common way of identifying immigrant stocks is the “place of birth” question asked for everyone living in the household. Respondents pointing out that they were born in a different country from that of enumeration then constitute the foreign-born population. Census enumerations are also the most common source of data used by the United Nations in preparing estimates of the stock of international migrants for all countries in the world.

Unfortunately, data on the foreign-born population generally do not identify when the migrants arrived, and also measure only the survivors of immigrants. Therefore, it is very useful to include an additional question on the date, that is month and year, when the foreign-born person arrived in the country. An alternative is to include a question on the country of residence of all persons five years prior to the census, which identifies all persons migrating to the country in the previous five years.

It is rare for any of the data collection approaches described above to collect data on emigration: the stock and flow data usually available only cover immigrants and not net international migration. However, with the increasing interest in migration, some countries are including questions in their censuses to ask about household members who have emigrated in a recent time period, such as in the five years prior to the census.

Because censuses are so common among the countries of the world and because of their universal coverage of the population, population censuses are the most common source of data for creating a sampling frame for a survey of international migrants. A census allows determining the proportion of migrants in the population for all areas of the country, whether based on the proportion of migrants who arrived from another country in the previous five years or just the proportion of the foreign-born. This makes it possible to form strata based on these proportions, and to over-sample areas with high proportions of international migrants. Field work in the survey can then be concentrated in such areas, making for an efficient allocation of interviewer time, while maintaining a nationally representative sample of areas.

The second challenge posed by migration surveys is finding migrants, since they are usually rare elements in the population of most countries. Thus there are few countries where the foreign-born constitute more than 10 per cent or 20 per cent of the population. Moreover these persons are lifetime migrants, who may have arrived at any time in the past up to their current age, whereas most Governments are interested in recent migrants, especially, say, those arriving or departing in the past five years. For example, if migrants constitute 10 per cent of the population, but recent migrants are three per cent, then a moderate-sized household survey of 10,000 households (of four persons on average) will yield only around 600 recent adult migrants—too small for most types of analyses of interest.

### C. WHAT KIND OF SURVEY IS NEEDED?

The least expensive option is to use, when possible, data from an existing household survey. While most surveys in most countries are too small to provide data on an adequate number of recent migrants, there are exceptions, the most common being labour force surveys. They have the advantages of usually being carried out more or less regularly, even in many developing countries; implemented by national

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 respondent” is asked to provide data about the emigrant from the household. This person is the household head, spouse of head, or some other adult knowledgeable about the emigrant. Even so, the information

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. WHAT ARE THE APPROPRIATE COMPARISON GROUPS FOR STUDYING THE CONSEQUENCES OF EMIGRATION?

For studying the consequences of emigration, the usual approach in migration research is to conduct a single survey in a destination country, to collect data on immigrants and on non-immigrants ("natives"), then compare them, and conclude that the consequences are favourable or not for the immigrants depending on how their situations are similar to those of natives or inferior to those of natives (Bilsborrow et al., 1997). In fact, such data, albeit convenient to collect since they involve only a survey in the destination country, provide no evidence at all on the consequences of migration for the migrants or their households. Instead, they indicate the degree to which the immigrants are successfully integrating or assimilating in the host country.

The problem with the above approach is that it does not collect data for the appropriate comparison group for the immigrants, which is the other persons "at risk" for migration, specifically those who did not receive the "treatment", namely non-migrants remaining at the place of origin. To study the consequences, it is necessary to conduct a second survey in the country of origin to collect data on the status of non-migrants (a) at the mean time of emigration of the immigrants for whom data are collected in the destination country survey, and (b) at the time of the survey. The difference in their situation at time (a) and time (b) shows the extent to which they improved their situation (or not) by remaining in the origin country.

For the migrants, viewed as immigrants in the destination country or emigrants in the origin country, the change in their situation following migration is, similarly, the difference between their situation (i) at the time of emigration, in the origin country, and (ii) their situation at the time of the survey, when they are interviewed in the destination country. Then the proper assessment of the extent to which migrants benefited from international migration is to compare the difference between (ii) and (i) and that between (b) and (a). If the former, say, positive change is greater than the latter, it can be said that the migrants benefited from migration.

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 or 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.

In all these areas of work, international migration is of great significance. The increase in international migration flows in recent years has contributed globally to challenges in meeting the goals of the World Summit for Social Development. Although the Division does not have a specific sub-programme that focuses on migrants, it is clear that migration presents added challenges to the mandates of the Division, and has been addressed as a cross-cutting issue.

This note addresses the manner in which international migration has shaped selected aspects of the Division’s work and highlights a few directions for future work on migration that can contribute to a better understanding of the increasing social development challenges that are undoubtedly associated with international migration. The note focuses on two areas of the Division’s work—Social Integration and the Programme on Youth.

## 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 they are perceived as not willing to participate in or contribute to local communities. Misunderstanding or confrontations stemming from cultural, ethnic, religious and other differences sometimes give rise to irrational fears, prejudices, and encourage the development of ideologies such as racism and practices of discrimination geared at excluding “others”, in this case, migrants. This situation will eventually create social tensions not only between sub-societies and the mainstream society, but also, potentially among different sub-societies.

Those living in, or recovering from situations of violent conflict are often forced to migrate temporarily or permanently to escape death and torture. In addition, it is most likely that people feel forced to move when they cannot find any other choices, when they face structural and continuous lack of economic opportunities, lack of freedom, persecution, insecurity, violence, human rights violation, destruction of economic and social infrastructure due to conflict. In these cases, people migrate, not because of their choice but because of their survival. This category of involuntary migration is increasing in volume and importance.

The Social Integration Branch of the Division has had to respond to new challenges in a world that has seen the highest rates of international migration in recent years. Risks of social exclusion are magnified when various social groups are part of migrant streams. In order to promote understanding of the challenges of social integration, DSPD, in collaboration with UNESCO and UN-Habitat, organized an Expert Group Meeting on “Creating an inclusive society: Practical strategies to promote social integration” at UNESCO headquarters in Paris, France, from 10 to 13 September 2007.

Within the broad objective of developing practical strategies to promote social integration through an inclusive and participatory process, the meeting explored essential elements necessary to create an inclusive society, clarifying methodology of analysis of social inclusion, and exploring possible approaches to measure the cohesiveness of societies. Case studies, existing methodologies and indicators to assess the impact of interventions to promote social inclusion at the local and community level, were discussed. Ways to address urban violence and insecurity, marginalization of certain groups and conflict prevention and peacebuilding efforts were also reviewed. DSPD is working on a publication, which will contain a chapter on “A concept and methodologies for measuring social inclusion”, to be published in 2008.

## C. THE PROGRAMME ON YOUTH

The World Programme of Action for Youth which provides the mandate for the work of the United Nations Programme on Youth has identified 15 priority areas of action<sup>1</sup>—none of which is migration, but all of which have major implications for the propensity of youth to migrate. By and large, success or failure in achieving the goals in the 15 priority areas determines whether youth migrate or not in search of better opportunities.

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 Youth<sup>2</sup>, 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 recommended that where youth migrate, “efforts should be made to guarantee that young migrants enjoy full respect for their human rights, including fair and equal treatment with others and the protection of law against, inter alia, violence, exploitation and discrimination such as racism, ethnocentrism, xenophobia and cultural intolerance, and access to economic opportunities and social services, as appropriate”.

The World Youth Report 2007 (United Nations, 2007) has drawn attention to the challenges associated with youth migration for both sending and receiving countries. The report suggested that migrant youth faced a particular predicament; they were at the bottom of the scale when it came to social and economic inequalities in the developed countries to which most young migrants were migrating. Youth, the report argued, migrated as a response to economic and social difficulties in their own communities.

A major obstacle relating to understanding youth migration and ameliorating its negative impacts on youth and society at large is the severe lack of age-specific data on migration. Youth have the greatest propensity to migrate. Unfortunately, however, many policy recommendations to address the consequences of migration are often age-blind. This weakness reflects the fact that although demography has made considerable progress in refining its approaches to analyzing the other two components of population change—fertility and mortality—progress in age-disaggregating data on migration has been more limited.

#### D. FURTHER RESEARCH AND DATA NEEDS

Data on flows, stocks and distribution of migrants are essential in enhancing these and other areas of work of the Division and in working towards promoting social inclusion and building social cohesion in the context of increasing international migration.

With regard to youth, it is clear that there is no blanket, age-blind solution to the challenges that migration presents. An effective global response to the challenges of migration requires that the dominance of this age group in migration streams is acknowledged and addressed.

## NOTES

<sup>1</sup> 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.

<sup>2</sup> 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-OHRLS 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 expatriate communities, to explore strategic options to maximize the developmental impact of remittances.
- (b) Provide recommendations for actions, including through public private partnerships, by the various stakeholders within the framework of the outcome of the Secretary-General's High-level Dialogue on International Migration and Development.
- (c) Assist UNDP in sharpening its focus on the work in this area at the country level, including through South-South cooperation, with due attention to the special needs of the Least Developed Countries (LDCs) and war-affected countries.

### **B. STRUCTURE AND FORMAT**

The two-day regional consultation brought together Government representatives, private sector, expatriate communities and community leaders from 10 African countries (Benin, Botswana, Burkina Faso, Gambia, Ghana, Kenya, Nigeria, Somalia, Tanzania and Uganda), selected on the criteria of the size of their remittances inflows and ongoing innovative work on remittances.

The regional consultation was organized in the form of five plenary sessions, namely: (a) general discussion on migration and remittances in Africa; (b) capacities, institutions and policies on migration and remittances; (c) country experiences; (d) the role of the United Nations, and (e) the way forward. Two simultaneous panels discussed the private sector, public private partnerships and the role of expatriate communities.

### 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 channels<sup>1</sup>. 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 women<sup>2</sup>, 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:
  - Tracking migration flows and examining remittance flows, patterns, corridors and channels;
  - The effects of remittances on households in countries of origin regarding poverty, education, health, gender equity, as well as human trafficking;
  - The costs of migration by targeting sectors that are impacted by the emigration of skilled labour;
  - 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.

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#### NOTES

<sup>1</sup> South African Migration Project (SAMP).

<sup>2</sup> 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 view the so-called "migration-development nexus" through the different lenses of their respective mandates and policy agendas. For the development community, a "balance sheet approach" captures the positive, the ambiguous and the negative linkages

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.<sup>1</sup> 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 of migration. UNICEF, in collaboration with the Special Unit for South-South Cooperation of UNDP, ILO, and UN/DESA has initiated policy research and operational pilot survey work on the impact of migration on the left-behind in two countries, namely Albania and Ecuador.

This briefing note is organized as follows: first, it presents an overview of the instrument; second, it addresses main areas of discussion concerning the sampling strategy recommended for the implementation of the pilot survey in two countries; third, it presents an overview of the progress made in the field so far; lastly, initial lessons learned and proposed next steps are presented.

## B. OVERVIEW OF THE SURVEY

The survey focuses on gauging the impact migration may have on the household, paying special attention to children left behind. The instrument is built upon the Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey (MICS) of the methodological scaffolding with an emphasis on international migration's material and immaterial impact on the left-behind, seeking to complement traditional MICS modules, which already focus on other important aspects such as education, household characteristics, child discipline, and child labour among others. The instrument modules focus on health (non-disease-specific items to emphasize health-related quality of life), life satisfaction, parental migratory information and remittances. The versatility of MICS allows researchers to implement a wide combination of modules that adapts best to their research agenda.

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?
3. If family members get instructions on how to spend the money?
4. Who administers the money that household members send from abroad?
5. If the migrants send money for collective purposes and to whom?
6. If the person living abroad pays any expenses of those left behind?

### C. METHODOLOGY

In order to study the impact of international migration on a population that is inherently small in size, difficult to identify, and widely dispersed geographically and in the target population, it is necessary to utilize specific methods to estimate the prevalence of migration and the quantities of interest (Lohr, 1999). In order to gauge the impact of international migration on the left-behind, it is necessary to design a sampling frame that contains households where one or more household members have an international migration experience and households without such members.

A migrant household is defined as a household with children (0-17 years of age) in which at least one person who belongs to or is still considered a member of that household has moved to live in a foreign country. A non-migrant household is one with children (0-17 years of age) in which no members have ever moved away from the household.

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 are pre-screened in order to identify migrant and non-migrant households, which, in turn, are classified in strata, and migrant households are over-sampled.

In order to compensate for the disproportionately high selection probability of migrant households, it is necessary to create sample design weights defined as the ratio between the probability proportional to estimated size (PPES) selection divided by the actual selection probability (Groenewold and Bilsborrow, 2004; Schoorl et al., 2000).

In each country, a pilot survey of 300 interviews (150 migrant households and 150 non-migrant households) will be implemented by the end of 2007. The data will be circulated among a panel of experts, research partners and stakeholders to evaluate the results of the pilot survey and future steps.

#### D. FIELD PROGRESS AND INSTITUTIONAL PARTNERS

After establishing institutional partnerships with the census offices in Ecuador (INEC), Albania (INSTAT) and interested stakeholders, preliminary work has been started at the country level. The Ecuador country team jointly with the Observatorio de los Derechos de la Niñez y Adolescencia, a model NGO that monitors children's rights in that country, conducted preliminary tests in rural and urban communities where migration is prevalent, as well as in communities where migration is rare. As a result of this work in the field, some questions and response-scales were modified in order to increase their comprehension. Questions on remittances were discussed with local stakeholders and adjusted accordingly to reflect the Ecuadorian migratory experience. Moreover, the team revised the sampling recommendations and made adjustments to some technical definitions. The adjustments were made taking into consideration target population issues to increase the variability of cases included in the sample and to maximize the incidence of responses in the pilot survey under way.

The country team of UNICEF in Ecuador and partners conducted four focus groups in order to pre-test some modules to verify their validity and to improve, where necessary, the user-friendly format of the questionnaire. In addition, the country team investigated other issues related to migration and children left behind. The preliminary results of the focus groups confirmed that questions were understood and did not pose any risks to the target population in terms of infringing on their human rights.

The country team of UNICEF in Albania has evaluated the feasibility of adapting the Ecuadorian experience in Tirana, Albania, and adjusting it to local conditions. Some field visits have been carried out to verify that technical specifications and conditions were in place to begin the implementation of the pilot survey in Albania. The instrument has been revised and translated into Albanian. The country team has evaluated the sampling recommendations and made adjustments to the sampling frame to reflect local conditions and stakeholders' participation. In addition, it has conducted two focus groups, similar to those conducted in Ecuador, in order to make the necessary adjustments to the measurement instrument.

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.

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#### NOTE

<sup>1</sup> 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. For this purpose, UNDP is organizing and facilitating meetings of key stakeholders by tapping into experiences from countries through the global network of practitioners.

This note serves as an update on some of the main migration-related activities that UNDP has been engaged in since the 2006 High-level Dialogue on International Migration and Development and the inaugural Global Forum on Migration and Development in 2007.

The activities described below are in addition to the work of many UNDP country offices that deal with different aspects of migration directly in their country programmes.

- UNDP participated in the Global Forum on Migration and Development in Brussels in 2007. Meetings were held with several Governments through the Marketplace initiative coordinated by UN/DESA. Although all of these meetings led to concrete support activities, UNDP helped the Government of Rwanda in developing funding sources for their Transfer of Knowledge Through Expatriate Nationals Programme (TOKTEN). The Government of Jamaica assisted by UNDP and other agencies developed a migration strategy as a part of its overall development strategy.
- UNDP is working with IOM, the World Bank and UNICEF on a Handbook for Governments that wish to consider migration issues more extensively in their national development or poverty reduction strategies. This handbook will be developed in time for the second Global Forum on Migration and Development in Manila in October 2008.
- UNDP, together with ILO, IOM, UNFPA and UNHCR, will be jointly managing a 15 million euros programme on migration and development on behalf of the European Commission starting in 2008. This programme is intended to support knowledge sharing between small non-state actors engaged in migration. This programme is tentatively entitled the Joint Migration and Development Initiative.
- UNDP is coordinating the four-year 528 million euros MDG Achievement Fund with the financial support provided by the Government of Spain. The themes that will be addressed by the Fund—and to which United Nations country teams can make proposals—are youth, employment and migration.
- Linked to its ongoing work on trade, UNDP is currently completing a study entitled: “Low-skilled workers and bilateral, regional and unilateral circular migration initiatives: Lessons for

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 the environment impact the ability of individual countries to sustain progress on human development. Four pilot studies will be completed in 2008.
- Lastly, UNDP continues to coordinate its activities on migration with other agencies within the Global Migration Group.

## POLICY AND PROGRAMME WORK OF UNFPA ON INTERNATIONAL MIGRATION

### *United Nations Population Fund*

The High-level Dialogue on International Migration and Development held in New York in 2006 and the Global Forum on Migration and Development held in Brussels in 2007 recognized the developmental benefits of international migration. Both gatherings offered an opportunity for the international community to identify ways to maximize the benefits of migration and to reduce its negative impacts. There was general agreement that international migration could be a positive force for development in both countries of origin and countries of destination, provided that it was supported by the right set of policies.

The increasing link between international migration and development has significant implications for the policy and programmatic work of UNFPA. Taking an active part in the preparations for both the High-level Dialogue and the Global Forum, UNFPA organized a number of expert group meetings to discuss how properly managed migration can contribute to the achievement of the Millennium Development Goals and to address the particular challenges of female migration.

The 2006 edition of the “State of the world population” published by UNFPA focused on women and international migration and showed how women can both benefit from migration and be subject to discrimination and abuse when migrating. The report examined the impact of female labour migration on source and destination countries and addressed, *inter alia*, issues of empowerment and risks, including human trafficking; and the social and economic implications of women’s migration, including disruption of families on the one hand and benefits of remittances on the other.

UNFPA participated in both the High-level Dialogue and the Global Forum and co-convened, with the International Organization for Migration (IOM) and other governmental and United Nations partners a round table on “Regional migration consultation processes and development: Advancing cooperation” at the Global Forum.

UNFPA continues to be an active member of the Global Migration Group (GMG). The GMG can play an important role in facilitating the work of the Global Forum and can encourage the adoption of more coherent, comprehensive and better coordinated approaches to the issue of international migration. It can be instrumental in providing direction and leadership in a system-wide context; contributing to greater consistency in policy formulation and programme implementation; identifying critical issues, challenges, gaps and best practices, and promoting interest and dialogue on migration-related issues.

UNFPA continues to be engaged in a number of activities in the context of the first meeting of the Global Forum and its follow-up. The Fund’s approach towards policy and programmatic interventions in this area is rights-based and culture- and gender-sensitive. Among issues of particular concern are challenges of female migration, including trafficking of women and girls; migration and the spread of diseases such as HIV/AIDS; the provision of basic social services, including reproductive health services in areas of destination; the role of migration in socio-economic development; and the protection of the human rights of migrants.

UNFPA participates actively in the United Nations Inter-Agency Project on Human Trafficking (UNIAP). The Fund undertakes many activities to help prevent trafficking of women and girls and to assist victims. For example, the Reproductive Health Initiative for Youth in Asia (RHIYA), a partnership of the European Union and UNFPA, works in collaboration with NGOs in a number of high-risk impoverished areas in Nepal to keep girls safe from trafficking.

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 in society; migration and ageing, and expatriate communities and development in conflict-affected countries.

Other on-going activities include supporting capacity-building for data collection, especially preparations for the 2010 census round, providing assistance to meet the reproductive health needs of women in emergency and refugee situations, preventing HIV/AIDS among refugee and migrant communities, and sponsoring "safe houses" where trafficking victims can receive counseling and health care.

Both the High-level Dialogue and the Global Forum pointed out that age and sex disaggregated migration data are essential for evidence-based policy dialogue, development planning and programme formulation. Research is essential in order to enhance understanding of the migration process, including in such areas as: the root causes of migration; the relationship between migration and development; the impact of remittances; the impact of migration on gender equality and women's empowerment; labour migration in a globalized economy; the role of the expatriate communities, and the impact of migration on the environment.

To help fill this void in data and research, UNFPA has recently embarked on a two-year project with IOM to study the phenomenon of transit migration from sub-Saharan African countries to the Maghreb and beyond. The project aims to take stock of available information on the scope and characteristics of transit migration in the region and to document the micro- and macro-implications and challenges of transit migration from sub-Saharan Africa. It will provide policy recommendations to address the challenges of transit migration in order to maximize the positive and minimize the negative consequences of migration for sending, transit and receiving countries as well as for the migrants themselves. The study focuses on the following seven countries: Algeria, Mali, Mauritania, Morocco, Niger, Senegal and Tunisia.

The project seeks to establish a dialogue between migration experts and policymakers in order to build capacity of countries to address issues related to transit migration. A situation analysis of transit migration in each country is being prepared using both qualitative and quantitative data collection methods. Each situation analysis will describe the magnitude of the transit migration phenomenon, determine the availability of information on migration flows, describe the laws and policies on international migration, and identify the existing knowledge base and institutional capacity in the country. A concurrent activity is a review of existing literature and a compilation of all available information on the scope and characteristics of transit migration in the region.

Three countries—Mauritania, Morocco and Niger—were identified for further study including conducting interviews of transit migrants in order to capture and better understand transit migration trends and determinants. An interview questionnaire was developed to obtain information on the socio-economic characteristics of transit migrants, the situation in the country of origin, the decision to migrate and the migration journey; the situation in the country of destination, including labour market participation, sending of remittances, social situation and living conditions, health status and access to health and social services, and attitudes and treatment of migrants by the host country.

Country case studies and monographs are planned which will focus on specific issues of transit migration in order to place this type of migration in the socio-economic and political context of the countries in the study. The final report will document the trends and determinants of transit migration in the region;

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. BACKGROUND

ECLAC, mainly through its Population Division—the Latin American and Caribbean Demographic Centre (CELADE)—carries out various activities concerning international migration, human rights and development as part of its regular programme of work and with the support of the regional project of the United Nations Population Fund.

In the year of the fiftieth anniversary of CELADE, the activities in 2007 focused on research, publications and technical assistance to countries, as well as the active participation in intergovernmental conferences, seminars and forums and preparations for a worldwide project involving the five regional commissions and headed by ECLAC.

### B. PLANNED ACTIVITIES AND THOSE ALREADY UNDER WAY

#### *1. Research, publications and technical assistance*

Following the presentation of the document “International migration, human rights and development: Summary and conclusions” to the ad hoc Committee on Population and Development at the thirty-first session of the Commission held in Montevideo, Uruguay, in March 2006, CELADE presented a small book at a seminar to celebrate the fiftieth anniversary of the Division in October 2007<sup>1</sup>. An expanded version of those texts was being completed for publication in the series *Libros de la CEPAL* in 2008.

The above-mentioned documents, which have been widely disseminated and which were associated with the session of the Commission, study the trends and issues of international migration and put forward proposals to help the region’s Governments to tackle the most significant challenges and opportunities for development offered by migration, with a cross-cutting approach based on the human rights of migrants and their families. The main message that ECLAC wishes to convey to countries is the need to recognize that international migration is a matter of development and rights, which calls for comprehensive actions that are conducive to the governance of international migration from a Latin American and Caribbean perspective, and that help to free up mobility, boost positive externalities and protect the human rights of all migrants.

Following the preparation of the document on international migration, human rights and development, the Commission at its thirty-first session adopted a resolution, which is available from the website of the Committee on Population and Development. Among other matters, the resolution called for the ratification of international instruments on migration and welcomed the initiative to organize an Ibero-American meeting on migration, organized by the Ibero-American Secretariat, with the support of ECLAC and the International Organization for Migration (IOM). This meeting was held in Madrid, Spain, in June 2006.

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-American Development Bank (IDB) was completed. The international migration component of the project was implemented by the ECLAC Economic Development Division. An international seminar held in August 2007 summarized the content of the project, which included a summary of the conceptual approach and a presentation of the main empirical results regarding the role of country differences in per capita income, business cycles, functioning of the labour market and determinants of economic policy in selected countries of origin and destination. These results will be published at a later date.

ECLAC, through CELADE, has also been actively involved in meetings on international migration organized jointly by Governments, research centres and universities, as well as by United Nations agencies and the IOM. Thus, CELADE participated in the commemoration of the thirtieth anniversary of the Centre for Demographic Studies of the University of Havana, Cuba, in seminars organized by the IOM in Chile and Ecuador and in two regional consultative forums on migration, namely the Regional Conference on Migration and the South American Conference on Migration, which included a workshop on migration and gender. A series of national seminars organized by research associations and networks provided an opportunity to disseminate the work of CELADE and to provide technical assistance, including the ninth Argentine Symposium on Population Studies. Furthermore, CELADE presented its work at various European seminars, including the “Conference on migration between Latin America and Europe”, organized by the Institute of Development Studies of the Catholic University of Louvain, in Brussels, Belgium in November 2006, and the “Seminar on Latin American immigration in Spain: The state of research”, organized by the Centre for International Relations and Development Studies (CIDOB Foundation) in Barcelona, Spain in November 2007.

## *2. Collaboration with the Ibero-American Community*

ECLAC, through CELADE, has been actively involved in the Ibero-American Summit of Heads of State and Government, held in Salamanca, Spain (2005), Montevideo, Uruguay (2006) and Santiago de Chile, Chile (2007). At these summits, delegates recognized the increased importance of international migration within the Ibero-American Community. The Declaration of Salamanca not only highlighted migration as a high-priority issue, but also established the principle that migration is a common good, with enormous potential for the development and social cohesion of countries. Dialogue, cooperation and convergence were essential in order to move forward the governance of migration within the framework of the principles of international human rights law.

In follow-up to the mandates arising from the Summit of Salamanca, the Ibero-American Secretariat (SEGIB), with the cooperation of the Carolina Foundation of Spain, ECLAC/CELADE and the IOM, organized the Ibero-American meeting on international migration and development, which was held in Madrid in July 2006. At the meeting, which was attended by about 700 participants, various aspects of migration were discussed by government authorities, academics, experts from civil society networks, representatives of subnational consultative processes and experts from international agencies. One of the

conclusions of the meeting was that countries of origin, transit and destination of migratory flows of the Ibero-American Community should cooperate more closely to ensure the full respect of the human rights of migrants and the recognition of the positive contribution of international migration to national development. The meeting also called for the identification and dissemination of best practices in governing migration to the benefit of the countries of the Ibero-American Conference and of migrants themselves.

The contributions presented at the Ibero-American meeting on international migration and development and the conclusions of the debate were published in the report “Unidos por las migraciones” published by the Ibero-American Secretariat (SEGIB). This report served as input for the sixteenth Ibero-American Summit held in Montevideo in 2006, which had as its main theme the linkages between migration and development. The resulting Montevideo Commitment on Migration and Development, signed by Heads of State and Government of the Ibero-American Community, stated that the history of Ibero-America had been strongly influenced by migration flows, that migration continued to mark the Community’s present and that migration would continue to play a major role in the future. The Commitment also stated that Ibero-American peoples had benefited from the cultural, scientific, academic, economic, political and social contribution of migrants, and that there was a common obligation and responsibility to continue ensuring the positive impact of migration.

The Montevideo Commitment identified a wide range of matters that needed to be dealt with jointly by Ibero-American countries. With a view to effectively applying the guidelines contained in the Declaration of Salamanca and the Montevideo Commitment, the Heads of State and Government of the Ibero-American Community decided to establish and organize an Inter-American Forum on Migration and Development to exchange good practices, develop consensus and coordinate joint actions by Ibero-American States. The first meeting of the Inter-American Forum on Migration and Development is scheduled to take place in Cuenca, Ecuador, from 10 to 11 April 2008. Preparations for the meeting include defining the contents, making contact with relevant national and local authorities for planning and monitoring purposes, identifying speakers and commentators and producing the two studies mentioned in the Montevideo Commitment. The Ibero-American Secretariat has requested the participation of ECLAC in these tasks.

The Montevideo Commitment also outlined the main content of the meeting of the Inter-American Forum on Migration and Development. It requested the Ibero-American Secretariat to carry out a study on migration and development, with contributions from, *inter alia*, ECLAC, IOM, the MERCOSUR Specialized Forum on Migration, the South American Conference on Migration and the Regional Conference on Migration (“Puebla Process”), and to formulate proposals for the Forum in consultation with Member States. The Montevideo Commitment instructed the Ibero-American Secretariat to coordinate, in collaboration with ECLAC, a study on the social and economic impact of the integration of migrants in countries of destination, which started in late 2007.

At the seventeenth Ibero-American Summit in 2007, Heads of State and Government adopted the Declaration of Santiago, reiterating the Montevideo Commitment and the multidimensional attention to migration as an essential element for ensuring social cohesion. They emphasized the need for a multidisciplinary approach in keeping with the principle of shared responsibility among countries of origin, transit and destination, as part of international cooperation for development. Leaders agreed to fully guarantee the human rights of migrants in the framework of each State’s legal system, independent of their migratory status. As part of the Declaration, member countries committed themselves to adopt the Ibero-American Multilateral Convention for Social Security and to promote its rapid entry into force. The Programme of Action adopted at the seventeenth Ibero-American Summit, requested the Cuenca Forum to develop an action programme on migration that, in keeping with the Montevideo Commitment on Migration and Development, would promote the protection of human rights of migrants. ECLAC was requested to continue to support the Ibero-American Secretariat in the implementation of the Programme of Action.

### 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.

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#### NOTE

<sup>1</sup> 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 multidimensional aspects of international migration and its linkages with development. To this end, the Committee called for the establishment of a regional consultative process on international migration and development.

As a follow-up activity to the High-level Dialogue, the ESCAP Commission, at its sixty-third session held in Almaty, Kazakhstan, from 17 to 23 May 2007, considered the challenges and opportunities of international migration and development, with particular emphasis on the situation in the least developed countries, landlocked developing countries and small island developing states. The topic was vigorously discussed among the delegations of ESCAP members and associate members. The Commission adopted a resolution on international migration and development which re-emphasized the mandate of ESCAP in this area and called on the Secretariat to compile and analyse information on international migration, to continue to provide a forum for dialogue among members and associate members and to convene a high-level meeting on international migration and development, preferably in 2008.<sup>1</sup>

In preparation for the first Global Forum on Migration and Development, held in Belgium in July 2007, the Asia-Pacific Conference on International Migration and Development took place in Seoul, the Republic of Korea, from 25 to 26 June 2007. The meeting was organized by the Ministry of Justice of the Republic of Korea in collaboration with ESCAP and the International Organization for Migration (IOM). Bringing together representatives of 26 countries in the ESCAP region, the conference saw vigorous exchange of views, concerns and experiences in migration management. The discussion centred on the topics of the Global Forum, namely: (a) interlinkages between international migration and socio-economic development; (b) remittances and resources of expatriate communities as tools for development, and (c) promotion of partnerships and policy coherence. The outcome of the conference, in the form of a Chairman's Summary, was forwarded to the Global Forum, ensuring the expression of perspectives and concerns from the Asia-Pacific region.

## 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, including Human Trafficking. The Group has conducted research on the situation of international migration in Eastern and South-eastern Asia and plans to publish it as a report to provide policymakers and practitioners with comprehensive reference materials and policy recommendations. The publication will present an overview of the multidimensional aspects of international migration, thereby indicating the scope and status of knowledge on the issue. It will also provide a regional perspective on migration, including comparative information and statistics, and covering cross-cutting thematic topics such as gender, health and regional cooperation.

Using the information gathered for the above-mentioned publication, ESCAP organized a “Policy dialogue on international migration and development in Eastern and South-eastern Asia”, from 8 to 9 November 2007. Resource persons delivered lectures on a wide range of migration issues, in addition to country overviews presented by participants. Attended by senior Government officials of 12 countries in the region, the meeting provided an effective venue to enhance understanding of migration issues, promote constructive dialogue and exchange of good practices.

## C. COLLABORATION WITH OTHER INTERNATIONAL AND INTERGOVERNMENTAL PARTNERS

ESCAP continued to coordinate its activities on international migration with relevant United Nations agencies and bodies, in order to avoid duplication of efforts and promote cooperation at the regional level. Since 2005, ESCAP co-chairs with IOM the Regional Thematic Working Group on International Migration, including Human Trafficking, whose members consist of 15 United Nations agencies and intergovernmental organizations. The group met four times in 2007 and shared information on recent activities undertaken by the respective organization. The group is currently preparing a situation report on international migration in Eastern and South-eastern Asia, drawing upon the expertise of member organizations in the area of international migration.

On 20 June 2007, ESCAP formalized its long-standing collaboration with IOM by signing a memorandum of understanding. The agreement established a general framework for cooperation and coordination on international migration issues. It also enables ESCAP and IOM to develop joint initiatives as well as harmonize their respective activities.

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### NOTE

<sup>1</sup> ESCAP resolution 63/7, 23 May, 2007.

## ACTIVITIES OF ESCWA ON INTERNATIONAL MIGRATION

*Economic and Social Commission for Western Asia  
United Nations*

The interest of the Economic and Social Commission for Western Asia (ESCWA) in international migration has kept pace with the growing importance of this issue at both the regional and international levels. A number of activities have taken place prior to and after the High-level Dialogue on International Migration and Development in an effort to mainstream the development aspects of international migration in the regular programme of work of ESCWA. In these activities, the nexus between international migration and development was acknowledged by demonstrating the intrinsic relation between population mobility and the overall process of socio-economic development.

Against this background, ESCWA, in collaboration with the Population Division of DESA, organized an Expert Group Meeting on “International migration and development in the Arab region: Challenges and opportunities” in Beirut, Lebanon, from 15 to 17 May 2006. The meeting provided a forum for substantive examinations of key issues faced by Governments, international organizations and civil society in addressing the challenges and opportunities of international migration and development in the Arab region. In addition, ESCWA organized a round table on labour migration in the Arab countries at the International Symposium on International Migration and Development, which was held in Turin, Italy from 28 to 30 June 2006. At this meeting, the development impact of international migration in the region was discussed and the role of remittances and transnational communities in fostering development in sending countries was examined. ESCWA also participated in the High-level Dialogue on International Migration and Development and delivered a presentation on the regional dimensions of international migration and development during side events on 13 and 15 September 2006.

As part of the documentation for the sixth session of the Committee on Social Development, which was held in Amman, Jordan, from 5 to 6 March 2007, ESCWA prepared a fact sheet on international migration in Arab countries together with a situation analysis report on labour migration in the Arab region. The report aimed at constructing a regional profile of international labour migration in the Arab region within the context of globalization and the evolving demographic and socio-economic situation.

ESCWA recently published a wall chart on international migration and development in the Arab region to reiterate the importance of understanding the linkages between migration and development in order to capture more effectively its economic, social and cultural benefits and better manage its negative costs. The wall chart presents a situation analysis of international migration in the Arab countries, and addresses key issues relating to the potential benefits and challenges of migration experienced by both sending and receiving countries. Among those issues are remittances, female migration, labour migration and youth unemployment, the potential trade-off between the demographic bonus and the pressure to emigrate, and the emigration of skilled workers.

ESCWA is completing the third issue of the Population and Development Report on “International migration and development in the Arab region: Challenges and opportunities”. The report is a recurrent publication that was recently prepared in the context of the High-level Dialogue on International Migration and Development. The report is a policy-oriented output, which analyses the nexus between international migration and development, in relation to the socio-economic and socio-demographic changes in the Arab region.

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 have the potential to create win-win situations.

The ILO has conducted and is planning to undertake operational work on various priority issues, including:

- The developmental potential of international migration to achieve relief from poverty and sustain economic development in source countries.

- 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

#### *1. Migration and human rights*

UNESCO has been active in research concerning the obstacles for States to ratify the United Nations International Convention on the Protection of the Rights of All Migrant Workers and Members of Their Families in close collaboration with the International Steering Committee for the Campaign for Ratification of the Migrants Rights Convention. In 2006 and 2007, several reports were published focusing on Canada, Europe, Southern Africa and West Africa. A book compiling the results of this research will be published in 2008.

#### *2. Migration museums*

A network of migration museums and similar institutions has been established by UNESCO in cooperation with the Rome office of the International Organization for Migration (IOM), to promote cooperation and information exchange on initiatives that aim at highlighting migrant cultures and migrant histories. In 2007, the network was started with *some* 20 members representing migration museums in Argentina, Australia, Brazil, Canada, France, Germany, Italy, Morocco, the Netherlands, Portugal, South Africa, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, the United Kingdom and the United States of America.

### *3. Student mobility*

UNESCO addresses the internationalisation of tertiary education in several ways. The UNESCO Institute for Statistics (UIS) has been making efforts to collect data from countries that send or receive tertiary students with the purpose of providing a more comprehensive view of the internationalization, globalisation and commercialisation of tertiary education. As part of these efforts, the concept of the “internationally mobile student” was introduced referring to those who study in countries where they are not permanent residents. This new definition marks a departure from the traditional understanding of foreign students which is generally based on citizenship. In addition, the UIS, in cooperation with OECD and Eurostat, and with the support of the National Science Foundation of the United States, has undertaken the Careers of Doctorate Holders (CDH) project in 2005 and 2006 in order to meet the growing user and policy demands on this issue. This project provides countries with an internationally comparable tool for tracking the careers of doctorate holders and other highly qualified people, designed to furnish internationally comparable and timely statistics of high quality on the mobility, career paths and employment destinations of highly qualified people.

### *4. Regional migration agreements*

In 2006-2007, UNESCO coordinated a project entitled “Migration without borders”, which explored the implications of a regime of liberalized migration policies. In line with this project, UNESCO will investigate the policy relevance of regional agreements on the movement of people. As the example of the European Union makes clear, regional organizations may be successful in establishing freedom of movement among their Member States. Several other regional entities are currently concerned with the governance of intraregional flows of people, which also raises the issue of the relationship between free trade and free movement. UNESCO will produce research and policy papers and will favour the exchanges of good practices between regions. Initial contacts have been established with several regional organizations to develop the project in the six year period 2008-2013.

### *5. Capacity-building*

UNESCO is engaged in the establishment and fostering of migration research networks in different regions in order to achieve greater coherence and efficiency in migration research at regional and international levels. In 2008-2009, field offices of UNESCO will establish or revitalize research networks in Africa, Asia Pacific (APMRN), Central Asia, Central and Eastern Europe (CEENOM) and Latin America.

### *6. African migration*

In 2007, the Executive Board of UNESCO requested the Organization to address the challenges of African migration with the specific goals to create an African research network on migration, exchange information between researchers and policymakers, engage in capacity-building and information gathering and implement pilot projects in 2008 and 2009.

### *7. Transnational communities and development*

A UNESCO Chair and a university twinning and networking scheme (UNITWIN) are being created with support of the University of Marne-la-Vallée (France) and universities in India, Senegal, the United Kingdom and Uruguay, to coordinate research on how to promote an active role of migrant communities to foster development in the home countries. A particular emphasis of the network will be on the use of information and communication technologies (ICT) by scientific migrant communities for cooperation.

## *8. Human trafficking*

The project of UNESCO to fight human trafficking in Africa aims to inspire more effective and culturally appropriate policymaking to fight the trafficking of women and children in Southern and Western Africa. It carries out policy-oriented research on factors related to human trafficking in pilot countries, collects best practices in fighting human trafficking at its roots, and organizes training workshops for policymakers, non-governmental organizations, community leaders and the media. The project focuses on Eastern Africa (Mozambique), Southern Africa (Lesotho and South Africa) and Western Africa (Benin, Nigeria and Togo).

## *9. Brain drain*

In 2006, UNESCO and Hewlett-Packard launched a joint project to help reduce emigration of highly-skilled people in Africa by providing cutting-edge grid computing technology to universities in Algeria, Ghana, Nigeria, Senegal and Zimbabwe. This project was developed in response to requests by Member States of UNESCO. Over the past decades, African countries have suffered greatly from the emigration of skilled professionals, scientists, academics and researchers who are estimated to be leaving the continent at the rate of 20,000 persons a year. After its first two-year implementation phase, the project may be extended to other countries. The project builds upon earlier successful experiences of UNESCO and Hewlett-Packard in addressing “brain drain” in Eastern Europe.

### C. UNESCO SURVEY ACTIVITIES CONCERNING MIGRATION

#### *1. Internationally mobile students*

Over the past decade, the internationalization of tertiary education has been the focus of growing attention. This phenomenon is related to the rising number of mobile students found mainly in more developed countries such as Australia, France, the United Kingdom and the United States of America.

However, student mobility should not be examined solely from the perspective of host countries. Indeed, a very different picture emerges by studying the home countries of these students.

The UNESCO Institute for Statistics (UIS) has been collecting data from countries that send or receive tertiary students with the purpose of providing a more comprehensive view of the internationalization, globalization and commercialization of tertiary education.

As part of these efforts, the concept of the “internationally mobile student” was introduced, which refers to those who study in countries where they are not permanent residents. This new definition marks a departure from the traditional understanding of foreign students which is generally based on the criterion of citizenship. For the UIS, the definition based on citizenship is problematic for several reasons. In Western European countries, for example, many people have lived and studied in a given country nearly their entire lives but are not recognized as citizens. The opposite is true in other parts of the world, such as Northern America, where people can become citizens relatively quickly although they have lived in the country only for a brief period. Through the concept of mobile students, the UIS focuses specifically on the educational factors which can “push” or “pull” a student abroad. The aim is to distinguish these student flows from other migration patterns.

UIS collects data worldwide on internationally mobile students in collaboration with the country-specific ministries of education and national statistical offices through three different surveys: (1) UNESCO (UIS) survey on education, questionnaire on statistics of tertiary education;

(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 between October and mid-December of year X+1.
- UOE survey: UIS receive the data from OECD on February of year X+2 and first set of publishable data is produced by April of year X+2.
- WEI survey: deadline for countries is August of year X+1. First set of publishable data are produced by mid-December of year X+1.

For most of the cases, data are based on administrative records or on national surveys that aim to cover 100 per cent of the educational institutions. In general, the surveys are not designed to study migration flows or any specific group of migrants, but through some tables, data are collected on internationally mobile students in tertiary education. The surveys cover people enrolled in educational institutions at all levels of their education with data on mobile students only collected at the tertiary level. The educational institutions usually provide the number of people enrolled in a tertiary educational programme in a country of which the students are not permanent residents. Results from the surveys are disseminated through the UIS Global Education Digest and the UIS Data Centre.<sup>1</sup>

## *2. Careers of Doctorate Holders (CDH) project*

The UIS, in cooperation with OECD and Eurostat, and with the support of the National Science Foundation of the United States, has undertaken the Careers of Doctorate Holders (CDH) project in 2005 and 2006 in order to meet the growing user and policy demands on this issue. Each organization took responsibility for issues appropriate to their mandate and interest. Expertise and resources have been shared across the three partners.

The objectives of the CDH project are to:

- Design an internationally comparable tool for tracking the careers of doctorate holders and highly qualified people in different countries.
- Conduct pilot tests of the instruments developed under the project.
- Collect and exchange information on the career paths of doctorate holders from existing data sources and the new survey tool.

The outcome of this project, the “CDH toolkit”, provides countries with an internationally comparable tool for tracking the careers of doctorate holders and highly qualified people, designed to furnish internationally comparable and timely statistics of high quality on their mobility, career paths and employment destinations.

The CDH toolkit comprises an output tabulation programme, detailed definitions of the variables used in the tabulations, methodological guidelines, a core model questionnaire, and a manual for the questionnaire, as well as a detailed description of national data compilation methodologies currently applied by countries. The CDH toolkit has been developed by an expert group from more than 20 countries including Argentina, Australia, Belgium, Canada, China, Denmark, France, Germany, Greece,

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 model 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 inflows<sup>2</sup> and returning outflows.<sup>3</sup> 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 and 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 has conducted a complete CDH survey, including a survey of doctorates abroad. Eurostat has launched a grant programme to encourage EU countries to conduct CDH surveys. In this framework, more than 20 countries have committed themselves to conducting surveys. The first data are due to be submitted in early 2008. Both Japan and the Republic of Korea will survey foreign doctorate holders in their countries. India is planning to adapt its next survey of doctorates holders to make it compatible with the CDH methodology. In Northern America, both Canada and the United States conduct such surveys regularly.

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#### NOTES

<sup>1</sup> See: <http://stats.uis.unesco.org>.

<sup>2</sup> Foreigners who have graduated abroad, resident in country being surveyed.

<sup>3</sup> Nationals who have graduated abroad, resident in country being surveyed.

## **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 flows doubled over the past five years, and unrecorded flows may be half or more of recorded flows. However, high and regressive fees inhibit the impact of remittances on development by reducing the amount of money which migrants and their families send and receive.

Many of the benefits of migration to households run through the remittance channel. Remittances may have reduced the share of poor people in the population by 11 per cent in Uganda, 6 per cent in Bangladesh and 5 per cent in Ghana (Adams, 2006; World Bank, 2006). Remittance income is also associated with higher school attendance in the Philippines (Yang, 2005), improved health outcomes in Guatemala (World Bank, 2007) and increased investment in micro enterprises in Mexico (Woodruff and Zenteno, 2001). Migration can also bring benefits to households in developing countries beyond the effects of remittances: the prospect of better employment opportunities can improve incentives for education, and knowledge transferred by transnational communities may result in improved health practices and improved labour productivity. The impact of migration is not equal across countries, however, and depends in part on how the institutional environment shapes incentives. For instance, high costs of doing business will act as a disincentive for the investment of remittance income.

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. For instance, over 40 per cent of people from the Caribbean with university education live outside of their country of origin. In countries which already suffer from human capital shortages, skilled migration can reduce the capacity to deliver key services. In Malawi only 10 per cent of physician positions are filled. But skilled migration can also improve learning opportunities: half of the highly skilled Caribbean migrants actually acquired their tertiary education in destination countries. Expatriate networks can also disseminate learning and increase trade and FDI.

## B. POLICY IMPLICATIONS

Much of the research to date suggests the importance of strong institutions and good policies for enhancing the benefits of migration for development and household welfare. A stable business climate encourages the investment of income from remittances. Sound macroeconomic policies and openness to trade will also help to manage the risks associated with high inflows of remittances in small economies. Improvements to the financial infrastructure and property rights may be a prerequisite for realizing the financial potential of remittances. The creation of more and better jobs can increase incentives for skilled migrants to stay or return home.

In order to enhance the development impact of migration, measures should also be taken to increase competition of and access to remittance service providers (RSPs) by easing market entry by other financial operators, avoiding overregulation, and expanding the coverage of financial services among the poor. Non-exclusive partnerships between RSPs, post office networks and microfinance institutions often offer the most effective means of reaching poor clients and remote areas. While constant vigilance is necessary to strike the correct balance between enabling market entry of RSPs and ensuring international security, these two goals are not mutually exclusive: an increase in access to competitive formal services will reduce dependence on less transparent informal options.

Recent research suggests that bilateral agreements can play a key role in enhancing the benefits of migration, particularly for the temporary movement of unskilled labour. These agreements may reduce the incentives for irregular migration and can help ensure that migration is of equal benefit to both sending and receiving countries. Bilateral agreements are also thought to be the most effective means of securing the portability of social security benefits. However, the effectiveness of these schemes still needs to be fully evaluated.

### 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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## **EU MIGRATION POLICY AND LABOUR FORCE SURVEY ACTIVITIES FOR POLICYMAKING**

*European Commission*

Over the past few years, the European Union (EU) has been moving from an approach on migration focused mainly on control and security issues to one which fully incorporates the development and employment dimensions. In that context, the external dimension of the migration and asylum policies has developed very much and migration-related concerns have been integrated in the external relations policies and programmes as well as in the development agenda. This is particularly the case in the context of the relations with neighbouring countries. The European Union has created an institutional framework within which political dialogue and cooperation with neighbouring countries on migration and related areas are being strengthened.

In 2006-2007, the European Union developed the Global Approach to Migration, which aims to formulate comprehensive and coherent policies that address a broad range of migration-related issues, bringing together justice and home affairs, development and external relations in an effort to enhance dialogue and cooperation on migration in partnership, solidarity and shared responsibility with third countries.

### **A. GEOGRAPHIC PERSPECTIVE**

Speaking from a geographic point of view, the Global Approach gave the opportunity to enhance dialogue and cooperation between the EU and all regions in the world. Especially in Africa, substantial progress has been made.

The regional conference on “Migration and Development” held in Tripoli, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, in November 2006 marked a turning point. It was the first time that the EU and Africa agreed to work together on migration and development. Since then, a roadmap has been developed with the African Union identifying the roles and responsibilities in implementing the Tripoli conclusions in the coming months and years. In December 2007, this discussion was taken to a higher level at the EU-Africa Summit in Lisbon, Portugal, which resulted in the adoption of an EU-Africa Partnership on Migration, Mobility and Employment. This Partnership is part of a wider joint EU-Africa strategy, and reflects an agreed understanding and commitment to address migration and mobility issues in the framework of labour market disparities both within and between the two continents. The partnership will underpin concrete activities to better manage these labour markets, including through circular migration mechanisms.

Ministers from EU Member States and the European Commission met their counterparts from Central Africa, Northern Africa and Western Africa at an EU-Africa conference on migration and development held in Rabat, Morocco, in July 2006. For the first time, this summit brought together some 60 source, transit and destination countries to discuss migration issues of common interest and concern. A follow-up ministerial conference will be organized in France in October 2008, with the aim to reinforce dialogue and cooperation between source, transit and destination countries along the West-African migratory route. In preparation for this conference, three technical meetings will be organized during the first semester of 2008, dedicated to legal migration, migration and development, and irregular immigration. Migration is also a regular feature in the dialogue between the EU and the Economic Community of West African States (ECOWAS).

At the bilateral level, the EU is continuing to organize migration missions. In 2007, such missions, co-presided by the Presidency of the European Union and the European Commission visited Cape Verde, Ethiopia, Ghana, Mauritania and Senegal. Further missions are likely to take place in 2008. These missions provide an opportunity to explain the Global Approach of the EU and to discuss the concerns of partners with a view to develop a joint action.

In May 2007, the Global Approach was extended to the Eastern and South-Eastern regions neighbouring the EU. This dialogue is already well established and it is quite different from that with sub-Saharan Africa. The real challenge with these regions is to reconcile the security concerns of the EU with the neighbours' expectations and the EU needs for increased mobility.

The Global Approach to the East also covers Asia where the main issue is that of irregular immigration. Efforts are under way to broaden the dialogue with these countries, covering issues such as migration and development, the movement of highly skilled workers and circular migration. The second Global Forum on Migration and Development, which will take place in Manila in October 2008, will represent an opportunity for the EU to deepen its dialogue and cooperation with Asian countries on migration-related issues.

As far as countries in Latin America and the Caribbean are concerned, migration will be addressed in the context of the preparation of the EU and Latin American and Caribbean summits, with the objective of developing more structured and regular dialogue and cooperation. In preparation for the next EU and Latin American and Caribbean summit in Lima, Peru, in May 2008, a third EU and Latin American and Caribbean seminar of experts on migration will be organized in Brussels, Belgium, in March 2008 to discuss the substance of the summit in Peru.

In December 2006, the Commission produced a working paper providing an overview of the implementation of the Global Approach in Africa and the Eastern and South-Eastern regions neighbouring the EU (European Commission, 2007).

## B. THEMATIC PERSPECTIVE

Speaking from a thematic point of view, the European Commission has started the implementation of its policy plan on legal migration, putting forward realistic proposals for a common policy in this field, covering rules on the admission of certain categories of immigrants, accompanying measures such as information and integration programmes and plans to facilitate circular migration and to create vocational and language training in countries of origin.

On 23 October 2007, the Commission put forward the first two legislative proposals: a directive on the basic socio-economic rights of all third-country workers and a directive on the admission of highly qualified immigrants. Proposals for directives on seasonal workers, remunerated trainees and intra-corporate transferees will follow in 2008.

The aim of the proposal for a directive on the admission of highly skilled migrants is to create a European-level playing field. Given that labour market needs differ, the common system will combine both a degree of harmonization and flexibility by:

1. Establishing a fast-track procedure for the admission of highly qualified third-country workers based on common criteria and labour market demands.

2. Issuing workers admitted under this scheme an “EU Blue Card”, a special residence and work permit.
3. Entitling workers to favourable residence conditions, including family reunification and the rights to move to another EU Member State to work under certain conditions after two or three years of legal residence in the EU.

The second proposal, a general framework directive on the basic socio-economic rights of all third-country workers, will simplify procedures for the admission of third-country workers by issuing a combined residence and work permit and by granting a common set of socio-economic rights to all third-country workers already admitted and legally working in a Member State.

In addition to these legislative steps, the Commission put forward two new policy concepts, namely mobility partnerships and circular migration. These concepts were developed in order to organize the various forms of legal movement between the EU and third countries and to structure ways and means to facilitate temporary migration.

The basic idea of “mobility partnerships” is that progress in the area of international migration can be made by putting together specific “packages” that include items of relevance for both the EU and interested third countries. EU offers could include short-stay visa facilitation, facilitated access to the labour markets of Member States willing to participate in the scheme and circular migration schemes, as well as the provision of capacity-building. In return, partner countries could pledge cooperation on fighting irregular migration, on return and on readmission. The concept of “mobility partnerships” will be tested on a pilot basis with a limited number of third countries in 2008.

Circular migration is the second concept. In-depth discussions are presently under way with Member States and other stakeholders in order to discuss concrete solutions for ensuring the smooth management of circular migration schemes, their relevance to the labour market needs in the EU or other policy objectives, and their contribution to the development of migrants’ countries of origin. Following the first Global Forum on Migration and Development held in Brussels in July 2007, the Commission is leading—together with the Republic of Mauritius—a discussion on circular migration and is encouraging EU Member States to engage in pilot circular migration schemes with partner countries to test the feasibility of the concept.

The facilitation of legal migration includes action to better match supply and demand, which is one of the aims of the project the European Commission is developing with the Government of Mali to establish a Migration Information and Management Centre. The Centre, which should be operational in the first half of 2008, will provide concrete information to potential migrants on legal migration opportunities within Africa and between Africa and Europe, as well as on the risks of irregular migration. The Centre will also provide pre-departure training and assistance to migrants who want to return to their home countries. A similar initiative had already been launched by the European Commission in Morocco, with the Agence Nationale de Promotion de l’Emploi et des Compétences (ANAPEC), in 2005, which has produced very positive results. Moreover, the Commission is currently examining whether a similar centre could be established in Senegal.

In addition to the opportunities for well-managed legal migration mentioned above, the European Commission is developing a number of other initiatives aiming at making migration work for development. For instance, the European Commission is promoting the development of “Migration profiles”, designed as a tool to help pool all the information required to develop policy in the field of migration and development and to monitor the impact of the policies implemented. Such profiles now exist for almost all ACP countries and will be attached to country strategy papers. These profiles should

be seen as “living” documents which should be regularly updated and further developed and enriched as a basis for more precise programming and evaluation in the migration area, in particular with a view to monitoring labour and skills gaps and surpluses in developing countries.

Another example is setting up networks of regional observatories on migration. Such a network has already been put in place in the Mediterranean area, which promotes the collection, processing and dissemination of information on migration movements. Efforts are now deployed to proceed similarly in sub-Saharan Africa, so that a basis can be built for evidence based migration policies in Africa. The first observatories in sub-Saharan Africa are expected to be operational by mid-2008.

One important area of current and future work is the promotion of the transfer of skills and remittances from expatriate communities. While remittances are private resources, much can be done to reform the banking and financial sector, promote innovative solutions for transferring money (e.g. mobile phones), and to promote new investment schemes in countries of origin.

Similarly, the negative effects of migration on developing countries, such as the emigration of highly skilled professionals should be reduced. The Commission has been very active in the area of human resources for health and is currently developing a Programme for Action. A questionnaire was sent to Member States to review the implementation of this commitment. Based on the answers received to the questionnaire and a review of best practices, a code of conduct for ethical recruitment of health workers is being developed.

In order to coordinate the implementation of these activities, cooperation platforms on migration will be developed, bringing together migration and development stakeholders in a given country or region, including representatives of the host country, EU Member States, the European Commission and international organizations such as the World Bank, United Nations agencies, the International Organization for Migration and the International Labour Organization. Ethiopia and Senegal are likely to be the first test-cases for the launching of such platforms.

In 2008, the European Commission will collaborate with UNDP on a 15 million euros initiative on migration and development, aiming at connecting local actors in countries of origin, transit and destination to create joint migration and development projects.

The European Commission is of the opinion that an effective migration policy cannot be limited to instruments for the admission and integration of international migrants or to migration and development. In order to combat unauthorized migration more effectively and with greater resolve, the European Commission is promoting various initiatives aimed at increasing operational cooperation among EU Member States and between EU Member States and third countries. EU Member States have launched joint operations in the Mediterranean Sea, the Atlantic Ocean and the Baltic Sea under the coordination of the FRONTEX agency<sup>1</sup>. One example is the joint operation Hera in the Canary Islands and along the West African coast that has proved effective in curbing undocumented migration and preventing humanitarian tragedies. The first results of this enhanced cooperation between Member States, FRONTEX and third countries, including some countries in Western Africa, were reflected in the decrease in the number of irregular migrants that reached the southern shores of the EU in 2007. Other recent measures to increase operational cooperation between Member States, under the aegis of FRONTEX, include the establishment of border intervention teams, which will allow for the rapid deployment of experts from Member States in urgent situations, a centralized register of technical equipment that Member States agree to put at the disposal of other Member States and the launching of a European Patrol Network for coordination of border patrolling schedules between neighbouring Member States.

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 – 2008 AD HOC MODULE ON THE LABOUR MARKET SITUATION OF MIGRANTS AND THEIR IMMEDIATE DESCENDANTS

The European Labour Force Survey (LFS) has two aims:

- To provide comparable statistics on the level and trend of employment and unemployment in the EU Member States and regions according to ILO concepts, and
- To describe the structure of labour participation at the level of individuals and households taking into account individual characteristics, job characteristics and household characteristics.

The LFS provides quarterly and annual results on the basis of a fixed list of core variables.

EU Member States are obliged under European law to undertake the survey based on a standard set of questions and topics, complying with harmonized quality standards and methodologies. The data collected are used widely at the national level, and are also supplied to Eurostat.

Additional variables may be added to the LFS as ad hoc modules to give more detailed information about the employment situation and to respond to new user demands and policy interests. In 2008, an ad hoc module will be added on the labour market situation of migrants and their immediate descendants.

The particular aims of the 2008 ad hoc migration module are:

- To provide a comprehensive assessment of the population of migrants and their immediate descendants.
- To provide comparable data on the labour market situation of migrants and their immediate descendants to allow for comparison of labour market outcomes with other groups, and on the integration and adaptation of migrants to the labour market.

- 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 questions from the migration module:

- Acquisition of citizenship, including year of acquisition.
- Country of birth of father.
- Country of birth of mother.
- Total number of years of residence in the host country.
- Main reason for migration (last migration).
- Duration of the current residence permit/visa/certificate.
- Restrictions to legal access to the labour market.
- The establishment of migrant qualifications in relation to the host country system.
- The role of language skills in obtaining employment, which is commensurate with the migrant qualifications and skills set.
- Assistance received in the host country in finding employment or setting up a business.
- Use of services for labour market integration in the two years following the migrant's arrival.

For reasons of reliability and data quality, some of the variables are optional for Member States with a small sample size for migrants.

An amendment to the core LFS variables is also planned in order to increase the relevance of the analysis of the labour market situation of migrants by obtaining more detailed information on the year of arrival in the host country.

The data will help promote policy initiatives for more effective management of migration in EU Member States. The results will provide necessary information for policymaking and to monitor progress towards the common objectives of the European Community's Employment Strategy. The employment guidelines (2005-2008) adopted by the Council of the EU in July 2005 state that particular attention should be paid to significantly reducing the employment gaps for people at a disadvantage as well as between non-EU and EU citizens. The strategy explicitly states that combating discrimination and integrating immigrants and minorities are essential.

The deadline for data transmission to Eurostat resulting from the LFS is March 2009. Provisional data after validation by Member States will likely be available in the second half of 2009.

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#### NOTE

<sup>1</sup> See: <http://www.frontex.europa.eu>.

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## **BRIEF ON ACTIVITIES AND PROGRAMMES ON MIGRATION, DEVELOPMENT AND REMITTANCES**

### *Inter-American Development Bank*

This note summarizes the principal activities of the Inter-American Development Bank (IDB) with respect to migration, development and remittances, in light of the 2006 High-level Dialogue on International Migration and Development and the 2007 Global Forum on Migration and Development.

The Inter-American Development Bank has a strong mandate to support development and poverty reduction throughout the Latin American and Caribbean region. Under this mandate, the IDB supports member countries in social, labour and development programmes as well as provides a range of research and technical activities related to migration, remittances and development. In particular, under the Multilateral Investment Fund (MIF), a private sector grant facility, the IDB has launched an extensive programme to bring awareness to the economic and development role of remittances and led a major effort to reduce the cost of remittance transactions. This paper summarizes these activities in the areas of labour and economic development and remittances and provides a list of currently approved projects, both loan and grant or technical cooperation agreements.

### **A. OVERVIEW, SOCIAL AND LABOUR MARKET DEVELOPMENT**

While almost every region in the world both sends and receives migrants, Latin America and the Caribbean has one of the highest outmigration rates in the world. On average, 1 out of every 1,000 persons left their country of origin in the region in 2000, compared to half that rate in Northern Africa and one tenth that rate in South Asia. While it is true that the United States of America continues to be the preferred destination for Latin America's migrants, there is increasing diversity in the region's migration patterns to other developed countries and regions (e.g. Japan, Southern Europe) and within Latin America itself—Peruvians to Chile, Colombians to Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of), Nicaraguans to Costa Rica.

As part of its poverty and development mandate, the IDB deals with a range of social, labour and economic and policy initiatives and activities, most prominent being in documenting and addressing the role of remittances and migration in regional development (see section B). The activities of IDB include: loan and grant operations, research, support to national surveys and censuses, and awareness-raising efforts (e.g. seminars, national campaigns). The accompanying annex lists the most directly relevant loan and technical cooperation (grant) agreements, which are currently being executed. For example, the IDB has provided loan support to the “Tres por Uno” programme by Mexico, which multiplies investments of migrants in their local communities by a multiple of three with matching federal, state and local contributions (ME-L1012, US\$21 million).

As featured in the 2006 High-level Dialogue and 2007 Global Forum, the IDB has given attention to particular social needs affecting migrating populations. This includes initiatives to combat human trafficking and raise public awareness of cross-border trafficking; pilot programmes to address the worst forms of child labour; regional development and poverty-targeting that include areas of high migrant outflows, and improving access to education and health services to the poor. New initiatives in labour training are incorporating internal migrants as a target population. Under the Opportunities for the Majority Initiative announced in March of 2007, the IDB has given special attention to increase civil registration, including birth and adult registration, to improve the access of the poor to services and ensure

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 INVESTMENT FUND: REMITTANCES AND DEVELOPMENT

Cross-border remittances sent by migrant workers have been part of the migration phenomenon across the globe. The contribution these flows made to recipient families, communities and countries, however, went unnoticed due to the fact that migrant workers existed largely outside the societal mainstream. In 1999, the Multilateral Investment Fund (MIF) of the Inter-American Development Bank pioneered the mapping of remittance flows to Latin America, exposing the central role migrant workers play in poverty alleviation and their potential impact on economic development. Since then, the MIF has played an important role in advocating the reduction of the price of remittance services. Over the past decade, these costs have decreased from 15 per cent to a current average of about 5 per cent, keeping a much larger share of hard-earned income in the hands of those who need it most.

The MIF continues to showcase these initiatives as it aims to leverage the development impact of remittances through innovative projects that address four main concerns: (a) reduction of costs of remitting; (b) ease and accessibility of remittance transmission; (c) mobilization of savings through formal financial institutions, and (d) productive investment.

Working together with the private sector, governmental agencies and non-governmental organizations, the MIF identifies novel approaches and new business concepts that can be replicated and scaled-up to enhance the effect of remittance flows. Through these initiatives, remittances go beyond simply lifting recipients out of poverty to granting the un- and underserved access to the tools to invest in their future (see Annex).

ANNEX

Country	Project Name	Project Number	Amount (in US\$)
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
Ecuador	<u>Apoyo a la Concesión de Hipotecas Transnacionales a Emigrantes Ecuatorianos</u>	EC-M1030	5,360,000
Ecuador	<u>Canal de Distribución de Remesas para Pequeños Intermediarios Financieros</u>	EC-M1022	725,500
Ecuador	<u>Financiamiento de Microempresas Ecuatorianas para una Línea de Crédito</u>	TC0105029	200,000
El Salvador	<u>Remesas y Desarrollo Rural en El Salvador</u>	ES-M1002	366,000
El Salvador	<u>Fortalecimiento de Servicios Financieros y Remesas</u>	TC0202014	2,300,000
Guatemala	<u>"Más que Remesas"</u>	GU-M1004	198,000
Guatemala	<u>Aumento del Aporte al Desarrollo Generado por las Remesas de los Trabajadores</u>	GU-M1003	5,200,000
Haiti	Remesas colectivas e Inversión en la Provisión de Servicios	HA-T1059	141,000
Honduras	<u>Fortalecimiento Institucional de Cooperativas de Ahorro y Crédito</u>	TC0206015	1,425,000
Mexico	Proyecto Piloto 3x1 para Migrantes	ME-L1012	21,000,000
Mexico	<u>Remesas y Desarrollo Rural</u>	ME-M1015	209,000
Mexico	<u>Migración Internacional, Remesas e Impacto en Comunidades Rurales de Zacatecas</u>	ME-M1014	55,000
Mexico	<u>Inversión de Remesas</u>	TC0108017	460,000
Mexico	<u>Fortalecimiento del Sistema de Ahorro y Crédito Popular</u>	TC0109002	3,500,000
Mexico	<u>Capitalización de Remesas para Desarrollar la Economía Local</u>	TC0106003	1,115,000
Nicaragua	<u>Inversión en Financiera Nicaragüense de Desarrollo (FINDE S.A.)</u>	TC0203015	1,750,000

Country	Project Name	Project Number	Amount (in US\$)
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	<u>Línea Actividad Asociación FOMIN-FIDA para Sector Privado Rural</u>	RG-M1019	300,000
Regional	<u>Abriendo el mercado de remesas regionales a las instituciones de microfinanzas</u>	RG-M-1110	460,000
<b>Total</b>		<b>34 projects</b>	<b>71,400,204</b>

## REFERENCE

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## **IOM FOLLOW-UP ACTIVITIES TO THE FIRST AND PREPARATORY ACTIVITIES FOR THE SECOND GLOBAL FORUM ON MIGRATION AND DEVELOPMENT**

### *International Organization for Migration*

Last year in addressing the Fifth Coordination Meeting on International Migration, the International Organization for Migration (IOM) had underlined the need to implement the outcomes of the High-level Dialogue on International Migration and Development (HLD). In that context and in the Second Committee debate, IOM emphasized that while the High-level Dialogue had represented a landmark in building international consensus on the links between migration and development, the time had come to develop mechanisms to consider how migration policies could be more closely related to national development planning processes, including when appropriate, to poverty reduction strategies, and how the tools of the development cooperation could be better utilized in this regard.

IOM had called for “Stepped up measures to make migration work for development”, believing that among the many different innovative ways to implement concrete measures to make migration work for development, two were most prominent: first, mainstreaming migration into development planning agendas and second, building capacities to deal more effectively with the global labour market.

This approach has found its way into the Global Forum on Migration and Development (GFMD), an important platform which has helped the development of practical, evidence-based migration initiatives. The GFMD and related activities such as the Marketplace for International Migration and Development Services have offered a new framework and an additional venue for bilateral and multilateral cooperation, facilitating the continuing evolution of the migration and development discourse, and the practical development of new ideas and concepts.

The GFMD has thus become one of the main drivers stimulating a global and a more coherent cooperation on migration and development. It is important to also recall other forums and mechanisms that have been contributing to this effort in 2007 and have been directly or indirectly complementing the GFMD. These could include:

- The Global Migration Group (GMG), which is in a process of expanding its membership and of developing more interactive modalities of cooperating with the GFMD. During the IOM chairmanship of the GMG in 2007, IOM organized a briefing for Member States in New York on the GMG work plan, including cooperation with the GFMD. It would be helpful if United Nations Member States continue to acknowledge the work of the GMG and encourage its further strengthening. IOM remains convinced that this coordination mechanism can play a crucial role in enhancing policy coherence and optimizing programming complementarities to support the beneficial aspects of migration.
- The Spanish-supported Millennium Development Goal Achievement Fund (MDG-F), particularly its thematic window on “youth, employment and migration” has offered an important opportunity to many agencies of concerned United Nations country teams to work together on migration and development programming in a coherent and integrated inter-agency manner.
- Lastly, another important political initiative was the Alliance of Civilizations (AoC), which highlighted the relevance of “education, youth, migration and the media” as key and interconnected priorities facilitating integration, reducing tensions, and promoting tolerance and

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 development, organized at the first Global Forum, IOM is in the process of organizing a two-day consultation among the Secretariats and chairing Governments of major RCPs to share experiences and practices on migration and development, and to promote policy coherence and capacity-building. The goals of this initiative would be to establish a network of RCP focal points to help facilitate a two-way flow of information between RCPs and the Global Forum, and to promote the various recommendations made in Brussels.
- IOM has been working with the concerned Governments that had been partners in the Marketplace initiative in Brussels.

- All of the above require funding, resources and a work plan. IOM recognizes that there is currently a gap in the implementation of the outcomes of the GFMD, although many participants have stressed that the GFMD is not an operational entity. The need for a follow-up mechanism has been discussed within the GMG, and a proposal has been conveyed to the host country of the GFMD for further deliberations by the Steering Group of the GFMD. To this end, GMG has proposed an International Partnership on Migration and Development (IPMD) to serve as a mechanism for concrete follow-up and funding for the action outcomes of GFMD meetings. The main goal of the IPMD is to support follow-up to the recommendations of the GFMD so as to ensure continuity at the operational level. A multi-donor trust fund is proposed to serve as a funding and coordination mechanism for key institutions working in the migration and development area.
- At the request of the Government of the Philippines, IOM has seconded a senior migration expert to the task force established by the host country, continuing an arrangement initiated by the previous Belgian host.
- IOM and the Center for Migration Studies organized a Conference on International Migration and Development in January 2008 for academics, practitioners and Government representatives to review the outcomes, implications and achievements of recent events, including the GFMD.

The above is not an exhaustive list, but gives an idea of the broad range of initiatives in which IOM has been engaged in conjunction with the GFMD. Some initiatives are well on their way; others are at the level of a proposal waiting for validation and feedback of other stakeholders. All these follow-up activities to the first and preparatory activities for the second GFMD represent only some of the work on international migration conducted by IOM.



## MAIN ACTIVITIES ON INTERNATIONAL MIGRATION IN OECD

### *Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development*

#### A. INTERNATIONAL MIGRATION OUTLOOK

For more than thirty years, the Continuous Reporting System on Migration (known by its French acronym SOPEMI) of the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD) has been producing an annual report. In 1992, the report first appeared as a flagship publication of the OECD under the title “Trends in International Migration”. In 2006, the thirtieth edition of the annual report had a much broader analytical scope and was given a new title, International Migration Outlook, to reflect the growing importance of international migration in a context of accelerating economic globalization and population ageing.

The 2007 edition of the International Migration Outlook includes two special chapters on the education of immigrants (Matching educational background and employment: A challenge for immigrants in host countries) and on the international mobility of health professionals (Immigrant health workers in OECD countries in the broader context of highly skilled migration). The first part of the report provides a broad overview of trends in international migration movements, including a historical overview of migration over the last half century and a look at potential movements in response to future declines in the working age population. Net migration to OECD countries has tripled since the early 1970s, with movements often driven by historical events such as the fall of the Berlin Wall. Asylum seeking is at a historical low level since the early 1990s, while the accession of the new members of the European Union in 2004 has resulted in a substantial increase in movements within Europe. Significant labour migration into Southern Europe continues, most of it from outside OECD countries. The integration of immigrants and their children continues to be of concern in many countries. For the first time the report provides a comparative analysis of labour force outcomes for children of immigrants in 10 OECD countries. The report also contains an overview of recent developments in migration policies, which includes a review of changes in migration restrictions with regard to European Union enlargement countries, new measures to facilitate the migration of the highly-skilled and the growing importance of migration issues in international relations.

#### B. OECD ACTIVITIES ON MIGRATION STATISTICS

In recent years, the OECD Secretariat has devoted intense efforts to improve the international availability and comparability of migration statistics regarding of immigrant stocks and immigration flows. More recently, the OECD Secretariat has been also working on statistics on return migration.

##### *1. Population census and register data*

A few years ago, the OECD using census data from national statistical offices launched a data collection effort focusing on the number of foreign-born and native-born. The objective of the project was to better measure and characterize foreign-born populations and especially to obtain, by aggregating across OECD receiving countries, data on expatriates by country of origin.

The first phase of the data collection involved gathering internationally comparable data by detailed place of birth and education level, which then allowed estimating emigration rates to OECD countries by

level of qualification and country of origin for approximately 100 countries. This analysis provided a broad view of the movements of the highly-educated for both OECD and developing countries, confronting the conventional wisdom on the emigration of skilled professionals with actual data. The results have been widely disseminated and shared in many international forums and the data have been made available to the international community through the OECD website<sup>1</sup>.

As initially agreed between participating countries and the Secretariat, a second phase of data collection was launched aimed at gathering additional information on demographic (age, gender, duration of stay) and labour market characteristics (labour market status, occupation, sector of activity) by detailed place of birth and educational level (including fields of study). Collecting data at this level of detail for about 30 countries is a lengthy process which has necessitated interaction between the Secretariat and participating countries. The second phase of the project was only recently completed and the Secretariat is currently preparing a publication that summarises this information (forthcoming early 2008) (Dumont, Martin and Speilvogel, 2007).

## *2. Immigration flows to OECD countries<sup>2</sup>*

The 2006 edition of the International Migration Outlook includes, for the first time, statistics on long-term immigration flows that have been standardized across countries. In so doing, the OECD Secretariat has had to deviate for many countries from the usual statistics on international migration that are used nationally either published by the OECD or other organizations, for the following reasons. First, it is still currently difficult to harmonize statistics of international migration flows according to the United Nations Recommendations on Statistics of International Migration (United Nations, 1998) using the standard national sources, for reasons which have been documented in Lemaître (2005). Second, these sources also do not generally include information on the nature of migration flows, that is, whether they are for work, family, humanitarian or other reasons (Lemaître, 2005). Although most long-term immigrants can enter the labour market once they have been admitted to the receiving country, empirical results have shown that labour market outcomes vary by migration category. In fact, differences in migration categories might in part explain differences in migrant economic and social outcomes across countries. Third, many of the standard national sources tend to group some short-term movements with long-term flows making it difficult to distinguish them, although this issue is of interest for policy.

Three objectives have guided most of the choices discussed above: (a) international comparability; (b) the need for statistics on long-term migration, and (c) the possibility of disaggregating data by category of migration. Taken together, these three objectives have determined why data by place of residence are often used in studies focusing on international migration. If the aim had been to develop measures of immigration flows compatible with population totals for use in demographic accounting, one might have made different choices, and indeed there is a strong argument to be made for continuing the current efforts in that direction, despite the difficulties.

The aim of the OECD international migration data initiative is, ultimately, to obtain as full an accounting as possible of international migration flows, including both short- and long-term movements. In the first instance, attention is directed at inflows of foreign nationals, which tend to be movements of most interest for policy.

## C. INTEGRATION OF IMMIGRANTS INTO THE LABOUR MARKET

The OECD project on the integration of immigrants into the labour market reviews current integration policies in the OECD countries. The topic of the integration of immigrants, however, is not a

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 volume was the first in a series of reviews that will also cover Belgium, France, Portugal, the Netherlands, Switzerland and the United Kingdom. Each review will include a preliminary diagnosis of the labour market integration of immigrants and in some cases, of children of immigrants, in the country, as well as particular national features that affect the integration process. A history of recent immigration and integration policies is also presented along with an overview of the framework for integration policy, the national stakeholders and the particular measures and initiatives addressed to immigrants or, in some cases, targeted at broader groups but where immigrants are overrepresented. Indeed, it is generally the case that, aside from special programmes addressed to recently-arrived immigrants, labour market difficulties experienced by immigrants are normally dealt with through mainstream labour market programmes.

The preliminary diagnosis in each review will be extended with a look at the evolution of immigrant outcomes over the recent past, with attention to the nature of migration flows, the effect of policy initiatives and in particular of introduction programmes, the recognition of foreign qualifications and experience, the labour market and discrimination. The reviews end with an overall summary with recommendations. A seminar was held in Lisbon, Portugal, on 15 June 2007 to discuss first results of this project<sup>3</sup>.

#### D. INTERNATIONAL MOBILITY OF HEALTH PROFESSIONALS

In recent years, concerns about growing shortages of health professionals, in particular doctors and nurses have emerged in OECD countries. These shortages are projected to increase over the next 20 years, unless countermeasures are taken. Population ageing and changing technologies are likely to contribute to an increase in the demand for health workers, while workforce ageing will decrease the supply as the baby boom generation of health workers reaches retirement age. One way to partially meeting such shortages is via international migration of health workers, a way which is already being utilized in OECD countries.

In this context, there is increasing competition between OECD countries to attract and retain highly-skilled workers in general, and health professionals in particular. This raises concerns in both sending and receiving countries. In the case of developing countries, these concerns were set out in the World Health Report 2006–Working Together for Health of WHO. Recently, several international initiatives have been set up to formulate policy recommendations to overcome the global health workforce crisis, including through the elaboration of codes of conduct governing the international recruitment of health workers. However, evidence on the international mobility of health professionals remains scarce and limited, if not anecdotal. This lack of evidence has given rise to much misunderstanding of a complex phenomenon and has hindered the development of effective policy responses. Hence, it is vital to develop reliable and comparable data to evaluate the role of international mobility in shaping the health workforce in OECD countries and its impact on origin countries.

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  
AND DEVELOPMENT POLICIES

At the request of the Secretary-General of the OECD, the Directorate for Employment, Labour and Social Affairs is developing a two-year horizontal project on Managing Labour Migration to Support Economic Growth. This project focuses on how to recruit both lower and higher skilled workers and how to organize their inflow in order to satisfy domestic labour market requirements while making the best use of immigrant skills. The purpose is to ensure that returns of those who have been admitted as temporary workers are actually realized to redirect irregular movements into legal channels and to minimize the potential adverse impacts of long-term, low-skilled migration on receiving countries as well as the departure of higher skilled migrants on origin countries.

In connection with this project, the issue of how destination countries can best make use of the skills of immigrants which they accept for settlement, in particular more highly educated immigrants is being considered. This proposed research will take place in the context of “overqualification” among a certain percentage of immigrants in many countries, that is, of immigrants occupying posts for which they appear to be formally overqualified.

Another area of work concerns return migration of international migrants. Currently, there is little empirical information in this area, both regarding the extent of these movements and the characteristics of persons who eventually leave the country to which they have migrated. Some return to their country of origin and some, it is believed, move on to a different destination. Still others return because they have difficulty in finding jobs in host countries or because they have left their families behind. But there is little cross-country information on how many people who have immigrated eventually return to their origin countries and why they do so. Because it is expected that some future migration movements will be temporary, some information is necessary if effective policies are to be developed to foster such movements. Information about return movements is also necessary in order to design appropriate policies for highly qualified immigrants who will not negatively impact development possibilities in origin countries. Several case studies have been commissioned focusing on selected origin countries. A conference on return migration is scheduled for early 2008.

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.

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#### NOTES

- <sup>1</sup> See: <http://www.oecd.org>.
- <sup>2</sup> 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](http://www.oecd.org/dataoecd/39/29/38832099.pdf).
- <sup>3</sup> See: [http://www.oecd.org/document/14/0,3343,en\\_2649\\_37415\\_38865678\\_1\\_1\\_1\\_37415,00.html](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 Office<sup>1</sup>*

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 *International Migration Review* (1984, p. 406) which stated:

Conflict around the globe seems increasingly to involve, both as cause and effect, migrants in irregular status whose problematical or illegitimate presence itself is at issue . . . Irregular migration always risks controversy and conflict as control over the entry and sojourn of aliens is seen as a key prerogative of sovereignty. Hence, irregular migration unavoidably involves political issues just as it is inherently a humanitarian question . . . Irregular migrations arise from a myriad of labour market, institutional and sociopolitical forces, often thereby creating ambivalence. Increasingly, distinguishing the political and economic dimensions of this transnational phenomenon is as hazardous as separating its domestic and foreign policy aspects. Irregular migrations are also dynamic, undergoing constant change.

The United States Government Accountability Office (GAO) designed a grouped answers’ approach in a survey to estimate irregular migration in the United States of America. The approach can be applied to estimate such migration in other countries (GAO, 1998, 1999, 2006). The GAO method directly estimates the number of persons in various “regular” or legal immigration status groups, indirectly estimates the number in sensitive irregular groups, while providing privacy protection. GAO created this methodology because of lack of data; without information on immigration status, “policy researchers cannot track trends in employment or other important outcomes (such as subsequent educational attainment, income/poverty status, or family formation experience) for legal immigrants, illegal aliens, or persons of other immigration statuses” (Droitcour and Larson, 2002, p. 6).

Survey questions about sensitive topics carry a threat for some respondents, because they fear that a truthful answer could result in negative consequences (at a minimum, social disapproval). The grouped answers’ approach is designed to reduce this threat when asking about immigration status. The most recent method, the “Two-Card Follow-Up” method, is based on this approach because two different cards list different groups of immigration statuses and follow-up questions. Five key points of the method are:

1. The categories must be mutually exclusive and exhaustive.
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”.
3. Follow-up questions are asked of respondents.
4. Two pieces of information are separately provided by two sub-samples of respondents (completely different people—no one is shown both immigration status cards).
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 piece of data on an individual respondent) is ever categorized as “undocumented”.

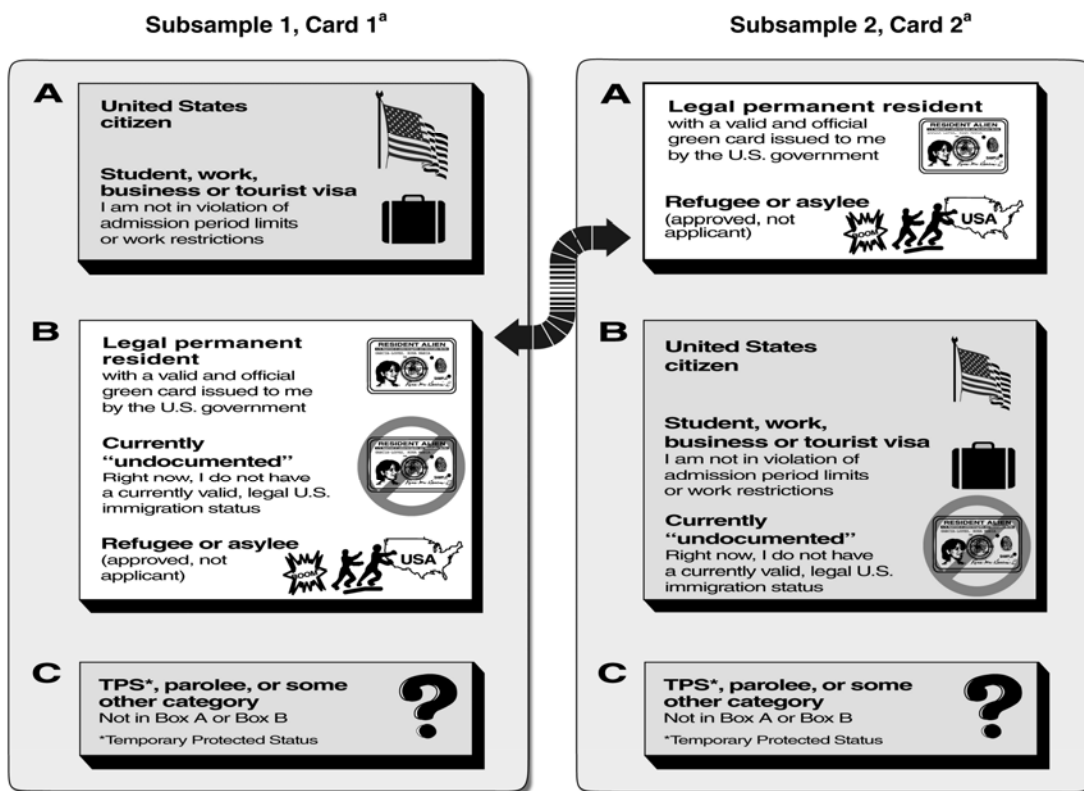
The following points will be discussed in detail:

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.

Figure 1: Immigration Status Cards 1 and 2 Compared



Sources: GAO; Corel Draw (flag and suitcase); DHS (resident alien cards). (The actual size of each card is 8-1/2" by 11.")

<sup>a</sup> 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 “undocumented” can be estimated as follows:

- Start with the percentage of sub-sample 1 respondents who report that they are in Box B of Card 1 (hypothetical figure: 62 per cent of sub-sample 1).
- Subtract from this the percentage of sub-sample 2 who say they are in Box A on Card 1 (hypothetical figure: 33 per cent of sub-sample 2).
- Observe the difference (29 per cent, based on the hypothetical figures); this represents an estimate of the percentage of the foreign-born population who are currently “undocumented”.

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 contracted with the National Opinion Research Centre, University of Chicago, to field test one Immigration Status Card in the 2004 General Social Survey (GSS), among the 237 foreign-born respondents in the GSS sample. The Census Bureau “found that nine out of ten foreign-born respondents to the migration status question gave format-appropriate answers (Box A, B, or C), eight out of ten appear to understand the [question] format . . . and nine out of ten did not raise an objection, remain silent, or hesitate to answer when asked the immigration status question” (GAO, 2006, p. 80).

The “Two-Card Follow-Up” method of the GAO has potential application for estimating irregular migration in many countries, and may be tailored to local circumstances and interests, such as tracking remittances. For example, the method could also be extended to yield separate estimates of subcategories of irregular migrants, such as: (1) those who entered surreptitiously, (2) overstayers, and (3) those with pending applications. In order to estimate the number of overstayers would require a separate question on whether the respondent had entered the country on a temporary visa (Droitcour, Larson and Scheuren, 2001). In order to estimate irregular migrants with pending applications would require a separate question concerning pending applications for any form of legal status (including, for example, applications for citizenship as well as for a legal permanent resident or landed immigrant status, and other legal statuses (GAO, 2006, p. 67)). While human trafficking is of obvious concern, it does not represent the majority of irregular migration, which may be mostly labour-market based. Nevertheless, the method has been cited as being of interest in “the sensitive case (irregular migrants or trafficked victims) . . . by including it in other categories within the same Card”, and that the method “also produces an estimate of the variance of the estimate using standard definitions and adjusting it by using the ‘technique effect’” (Kutnick, Belser, and Danailova-Trainor, 2007, pp. 21-22).

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#### NOTES

The United States Government Accountability Office (GAO) regularly audits and evaluates immigrant and immigration policies of the United States, as well as other policies and programs across the Federal Government. Previously called the United States General Accounting Office, the Congress changed GAO’s name in Public Law 108-271, which President George W. Bush signed into law on July 7, 2004. All the GAO reports listed above may be accessed on the Internet at [www.gao.gov](http://www.gao.gov).

<sup>1</sup> The views and opinions expressed in this document are those of the author and not necessarily those of the United States Government Accountability Office.

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## **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 reason for hope is that the long tradition of superb statistics on refugee flows demonstrates that better numbers on people movements are feasible. A third reason is that many sources of data already exist that could be compiled in ways of interest to migration researchers with nominal expense and little political difficulty.

CGD will convene the group of experts for two or three meetings in 2008. Its policy impact will be assessed by evidence that either the OECD or other national and international statistical agencies have taken initial steps to improve the quality of data on international migration, ideally steps toward instituting routine collection of information on entries and exits that would permit adding up the flows of people across countries (as is the case for trade in goods and services), including standardized definitions of temporary versus permanent migrants, as well as of major skill and labour categories. Basic measures of this type are an essential starting point for rigorous empirical research on the development effects of migration. CGD has carried out numerous consultations with the World Bank, the OECD International Migration Division, the United Nations Population Division, the Migration Policy Institute and academia with the result to create a working group to address two objectives:

1. For the long term, sow the seeds for changes in the international system of data collection on migration flows, analogous to changes in the system of data collection on trade and investment flows that evolved from the 1940s to the 1970s, and inspired by current successes in accurately

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. Possible short-term improvements include: Annual compilation of existing national labour force surveys into a worldwide harmonized database, adding new questions to existing and recurring migration surveys such as SOPEMI, and intensive migrant-tracking surveys styled on the Mexican Migration Project and the Netherlands Interdisciplinary Demographic Institute (NIDI) surveys but for important new country pairs such as Philippines-United States or Morocco-Spain.

CGD has consulted with possible chairs and several possible invitees from the International Organization for Migration (IOM), the OECD, the United Nations and the World Bank academia and foundations. Other potential invitees may include a representative of a statistics bureau from a major sending country such as Morocco or the Philippines, and a representative of the Australian Bureau of Statistics to demonstrate best-practice on tracking migrant outflows.

## ACTIVITIES ON INTERNATIONAL MIGRATION AND DEVELOPMENT

### *International Catholic Migration Commission*

#### A. BACKGROUND

##### *1. A note on ICMC*

The International Catholic Migration Commission (ICMC), an organization of 172 members in nearly every country of the world, and with its own operations and staff on the ground in some 40 countries, serves and protects refugees, migrants, especially vulnerable migrant workers, victims of human trafficking, fragile families and unaccompanied minors, and internally displaced persons, regardless of their faith, race, ethnicity or national origin.

Active both in operations and advocacy, ICMC works directly and through its members on concrete programmes and policy development related to migration, often as it intersects with development. This report highlights the activities that ICMC performs and manages directly. It notes, but does not present the work done by ICMC members worldwide.

##### *2. ICMC engagement on international migration and development*

At the policy level, ICMC signaled its commitment to the current migration and development debate when it served as an adviser to the Global Commission on International Migration. In July 2006, the members of ICMC approved a new strategic plan explicitly targeting migration and development as one of the top priorities of ICMC for the coming years.

ICMC participated in the High-level Dialogue on International Migration and Development, first as a member of the Steering Committee for the civil society component, second as one of the speakers at the informal interactive hearings with NGOs, civil society and the private sector in July 2006, and later as one of only five NGOs invited to speak at the High-level Dialogue itself, contributing to the round table on “Measures to ensure respect for and protection of the human rights of all migrants, and to prevent and combat smuggling of migrants and trafficking in persons”. ICMC was 1 of 12 organizations selected to prepare and present the report on civil society at the first day of the Intergovernmental Global Forum on Migration and Development in 2007. In addition, ICMC actively participated in online consultations in the editing of the background papers prepared for the official Civil Society Day with a principal role regarding the paper entitled “The migration–development nexus: Migration out of choice vs. migration out of necessity”, and as rapporteur for the final and forward-looking session “Looking ahead: Strategies and partnerships for the future”.

With respect to operations, a number of ICMC programmes throughout the world address important aspects of the intersection between migration and development, including:

- Peacebuilding, community-building and voluntary return programmes for displaced minorities, small villages, individuals and families in both post-conflict and post-disaster situations.
- Counter-trafficking, rescue, legal services and the return of victims of human trafficking and exploited domestic workers.
- Counselling, livelihoods training and microcredit programming.

- 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.

With the expressed goal of generating concrete proposals and projects, ICMC ran a two-part workshop featuring officials from three offices of the European Commission. With 47 NGOs and labour participants attending, the workshop was the most popular of the 10 offered at the parallel event and gave funding officials the opportunity to discuss funding streams with NGOs. Similarly, NGOs were given the chance to discuss with EC officials actual programming already under way in the area of migration and development. Among the major development actors participating were Cordaid and Oxfam.

ICMC reported on the Civil Society Day of the Global Forum and on the informal parallel event, at a round table organized by the Transatlantic Institute, the Brussels affiliate of the American Jewish Committee.

### *2. Creation of a civil society International Platform for Migration, Development and Human Rights*

One of the outcomes of the parallel event was the unanimous approval of an ICMC proposal to establish a permanent, global civil society platform on migration and development to ensure better collaboration, clarity and consistency of engagement of civil society in this global debate, particularly among the NGOs and labour movements. It was agreed that the first task of the new platform would be to create communication capacities so that like-minded NGOs, labour and other groups could communicate regularly. The second task would be to develop a funding strategy. Key work would include supporting regional and national strategies on migration and development, both within and outside the process of the Global Forum.

### *3. Creation of a new civil society website on migration and development*

Acting on the conviction that the migration and development debate cannot be held without the active participation of civil society, and especially without those organizations that have already set important trends in the field of migration and of development activities, ICMC has taken steps to create a new website on migration and development.

Although the Global Forum and IOM websites host considerable libraries of official documentation, quality research and other materials on migration and development, the new website will provide added value by approaching the issue from a civil society perspective—one centred on the human being in the context of migration and development and the need to highlight practical, rights-based solutions that already exist as well as possibilities for the future. Complementing existing websites, the new site will:

- Search for, identify and make accessible quality writings and other materials on migration and development that are not adequately presented on other websites or in other forums, giving particular priority to those of NGOs, faith-based and labour organizations.
- Promote the sharing of concrete research and data, including experience, evaluations, lessons learned and best practices, with an emphasis on programming that serves poor and vulnerable people in the area of migration and development.
- Increase awareness and preparation regarding international processes such as the Global Forum and other migration and development events and processes at bilateral, regional and international levels.

#### *4. Asia Conference on Migration and Development*

As the Global Forum on Migration and Development moves to the Philippines in 2008, there is an opportunity, indeed an urgency, to contribute voices, values and perspectives that are distinctly Asian. Working directly with the National Catholic Commission for Migration (NCCM) of Thailand, ICMC is organizing a two-day regional conference in Bangkok in mid-2008, to facilitate such a contribution both within the process of the Global Forum and in other international and regional discussions of migration and development. This conference will leverage the broad network, special role, and experience of catholic organizations long engaged throughout the region either in migration or development, or both.

The Asia conference will bring significant added value to the current global discussion of migration and development, by:

- Bringing together major operational stakeholders engaged in migration and development in Asia, including civil society organizations, Government officials, and representatives of leading regional and international institutions.
- Promoting a regional approach to problems, perspectives and solutions, with analyses and recommendations that will be brought to the Global Forum in the Philippines.
- Encouraging a focus on human dignity and well-being, and
- Initiating a process of national consultations in preparation for the conference and the 2008 Global Forum.

By convening leading Asian stakeholders, particularly in civil society, this conference will offer an important complement to regional processes on migration and development at the intergovernmental level, such as the Colombo Process. Moreover, the conference's focus on human dignity and well-being will provide some balance to what has been to date in the global debate an almost exclusive focus on the strictly economic aspects of migration and development.

## *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](http://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 questions for reflection.
- Meeting needs, filling gaps in international migration: How the church and other international institutions respond to migrants in the age of mobility.
- Mobile, global and hard at work: Revaluing migrant options, risks and dignity in the age of globalization.
- Rights, migration and development: Bridging the gap.

### **C. OTHER ACTIVITIES THAT ADDRESS KEY ASPECTS OF THE MIGRATION AND DEVELOPMENT NEXUS**

ICMC programmes operate at the nexus of the migration and development debate. States, international organizations and civil society have supported the Global Forum agreeing that migration should be a choice and not a necessity, a growing convergence that evokes the core message of ICMC to reduce forced migration. Two activities in particular come to mind, each contributing to the migration and development debate in a theoretical and practical way:

- 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, trafficked persons, and children—especially unaccompanied minors; (b) go beyond rescue at sea to post-rescue obligations for care; (c) be implemented not only along sea borders, but along land borders as well, and (d) offer responses that are obligatory and resourced, rather than ad hoc and voluntary, as is presently the case.

## **D. ROLE OF SURVEYS IN PROVIDING EVIDENCE TO FORMULATE EFFECTIVE POLICIES AND PROGRAMMES TO SUPPORT THESE ACTIVITIES**

ICMC is currently conducting three surveys to support its development of policies and programming:

- A survey of ICMC members worldwide on activities regarding human trafficking.
- A survey of ICMC members in Africa on current migration experience and activities.
- A survey of the world’s most dangerous borders, to inform the debate on standards and services for migrants who have been injured or traumatized crossing borders.

## **E. ENGAGEMENT OF ICMC MEMBERS**

In all of these activities, it is important to recognize the involvement of ICMC members worldwide. While a number of ICMC members are operational partners in programming and advocacy, all are regularly consulted for their input on these issues and processes. Working in partnership with states, international and civil society organizations around the world, the ICMC network is committed to better understanding and collaboration on international migration and development.



## THE MAIN ACTIVITIES OF IMEPO ON INTERNATIONAL MIGRATION

### *Hellenic Migration Policy Institute*

The Hellenic Migration Policy Institute (IMEPO) is charged with the task of advising the Greek Government on issues related to Greek migration policy. It was founded in 2002 and is supervised by the Minister of Interior Affairs. The aim of IMEPO is to study international migration, identify the mechanisms affecting its evolution, and acquire the necessary know-how so that Greece can meet the challenges of a migrant-receiving country on the basis of respect for human rights and fundamental freedoms. To this effect, IMEPO conducts research and surveys and participates in international programmes aiming at developing and implementing innovative actions on migration issues. In addition, it organizes international and national conferences promoting the exchange of views and experience in the field of migration. Lastly, IMEPO has developed a cooperation network with international organizations, institutes and governmental bodies of Canada, European Union countries and the United States of America.

What follows is a synopsis of the main activities of IMEPO that took place from 2004 to 2007, namely surveys, programmes and conferences that addressed key aspects of the international migration and development nexus.

#### A. SURVEYS

Migrant surveys play an important role in the work plan of IMEPO. The following paragraphs summarize the most important surveys in which IMEPO was involved:

- The survey “Migrants in Greece: Acculturation and psychosocial adaptation” was implemented by the University of Athens within the framework of the circular migration pilot project of the World Bank. The aim of the survey was to study the social and educational background and the past and present professional experience of migrants living in Greece, to investigate their strategies in order to deal with the challenges of intercultural contact, to record their social relations—both with Greeks and fellow countrymen—and their views on the level and quality of their integration in Greece. The survey began in the spring of 2006 and was concluded in September 2007. The sample consisted of 601 individual migrants selected according to the following criteria. First, they had to be born in a country other than Greece. Therefore, second and third generation migrants born in Greece to foreign-born parents could not participate. Individuals with refugee status were also excluded from the sample. Second, the participants should be over the age of 18 years. The results of the survey were announced at a national conference organized by IMEPO in Athens in November 2006. They are accessible to the academic community for further analysis.
- Within the framework of the circular migration pilot project of the World Bank, the Athens University of Economics and Business conducted the survey “Migrants in Greece: Remuneration, remittances, entrepreneurship”, which was concluded in June 2007. The survey examined the financial situation of migrants, including their employment, business activities and remittances. With regard to remittances, two new factors were introduced: employment stability and the relative financial position of the migrant’s family in the country of origin. In addition, the salary levels were analysed on the basis of Jacob Mincer’s theory on human capital and remuneration of work. Furthermore, an econometric module examined the possibility that a dual migrant labour

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 perspective<sup>1</sup>, carried out by the International Organization for Migration (IOM) within the framework of the community initiative EQUAL. The specific objectives of this project include combating racism, xenophobia and discrimination in the labour market against victims of human trafficking, the protection of migrants’ fundamental rights and the creation of all necessary conditions for the smooth integration of migrants into the society and the labour market. Additionally, the project focuses on sensitizing and informing society, in order to change attitudes and create a climate of solidarity towards victims of human trafficking. The implementation of the actions is still in progress.
- Under the programme for financial and technical assistance to third countries in the field of migration and asylum (AENEAS), a programme to build mechanisms to effectively and sustainably implement readmission agreements between Albania, countries of the European Union and third countries was developed. Most of the actions foreseen in this two-year programme would take place in Albania and would aim at supporting the Albanian authorities to implement the readmission agreement between the European Union and Albania. The entities participating in this programme are the Greek Ministry of Interior Affairs, IMEPO, the Government of Albania, and the IOM office in Tirana. For the implementation of the programme, the following actions were undertaken: (a) capacity-building and training of the agencies dealing with return and readmission to Albania; (b) information exchange among the agencies involved in the implementation of the readmission agreements, and (c) creation of mechanisms for the return of migrants to Albania.
- IMEPO in cooperation with the IOM office in Moldova has carried out the programme: “ITHACA - Prevention of trafficking in human beings in Moldova”. It aimed at combating human trafficking in and smuggling of Moldovan women and girls for sexual exploitation. Within the framework of the programme, the following actions were undertaken: (a) sensitizing the society and supporting potential human trafficking victims through printed material; (b)

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; (c) writing and disseminating a Handbook on how to implement the "One-stop-shop" model for the integration of immigrants in Member States, and (d) encouraging Member States to apply to OSS model recognizing the needed adaptations to each context at national, regional and local levels.

### C. CONFERENCES AND MEETINGS

In order to disseminate the results of the studies already conducted, as well as to promote international dialogue on migration management and the challenge of integrating migrants in host societies, IMEPO organizes international conferences in cooperation with foreign research institutes also active in the field of migration such as the German Bertelsmann Stiftung, IOM, the Migration Policy Institute (MPI) and OECD:

- The first joint conference of IMEPO and MPI titled "Migration management: The Greek, European and international contexts" took place in 2004. The basic thematic sessions of the conference were: (a) relations with third countries; (b) immigrant integration, and (c) racism and xenophobia.
- In the meeting "Capturing the benefits of migration in South-eastern Europe", held in 2005, panels addressed the following subjects: (a) the contribution of cities, regions and NGOs to integration; (b) circular migration as a development tool for sending and receiving countries; (c) the role of circular migration in creating an integrated regional labour market in South-eastern Europe; (d) the economic benefits of migration, and (e) the role employers and unions play in integrating immigrants.
- The main topics of the conference "The global Hellenic migration retreat", held in 2006 were: (a) the history and current state of immigration in Greece; (b) the challenges of integration in Greece and around the world, and (c) European and global perspectives on immigration.
- The basic thematic sessions of the conference "The migration policy puzzle: How to share responsibilities for managing immigration and integration", held in 2007 were: (a) levels of governance: the role of supranational, national and regional organizations in making migration

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, the impact of migrants’ presence, as well as the factors and policies that affect flows of migrants and their integration into the Greek society and economy.

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NOTE

<sup>1</sup> The Project entitled ASPIDDA: Combating exploitation—creating perspective is implemented by the Developmental Partnership ASPIDDA (Developmental Partnership to Promote Equal Rights for Trafficked Persons) and aims at combating discriminations suffered by victims of trafficking—in their majority migrant women—protecting and claiming for their fundamental rights and creating appropriate conditions for their social and labour integration. (<http://www.aspidda.org/English/Default.aspx>).

## **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 migration and development. In particular it discusses the work undertaken by IPPR in collaboration with the Global Development Network (GDN) on the research project: Development on the Move: Measuring and optimising the economic and social impacts of migration.

#### **A. ABOUT IPPR**

The Institute for Public Policy Research is the largest and most influential think tank in the United Kingdom. The Institute works on different policy-relevant issues in the United Kingdom and the international field, with the aim of helping to build a more socially just, democratic and environmentally sustainable world. The Institute has a reputation for conducting studies that impact policymaking and its media profile is high, with more than 3,500 worldwide media hits in 2006.

The Institute has over a decade's experience in migration research, and has become a key centre for the study on migration, asylum, integration citizenship and development.

#### **B. MIGRATION AND DEVELOPMENT AT IPPR**

IPPR has a long history focusing on the topic of migration and development, much of it linked to United Nations initiatives in this area. The head of the team, Dr. Dhananjayan Sriskandarajah, was the expert author of the Global Commission on International Migration (GCIM) report on migration and development. IPPR contributed to both the civil society and intergovernmental days at the recent Global Forum on Migration and Development (GFMD), in particular to the session examining the measurement of migration and development impacts, and to the session on strategies and partnerships for working on migration and development issues.

The current work plan of IPPR on migration and development involves a number of projects, all of which address the questions raised by the GFMD. A study currently undertaken for the OECD, in partnership with the Overseas Development Institute (ODI), one of the leading development think tanks in United Kingdom, examines how migration policymaking in OECD countries can better incorporate impacts on developing countries. The main project of IPPR, however, is a more broadly defined project undertaken in collaboration with the Global Development Network (GDN), called "Development on the Move: Measuring and optimizing the economic and social impacts of migration".

#### **C. DEVELOPMENT ON THE MOVE: MAIN AIMS**

The following paragraphs summarize the main objectives of the Development on the Move project:

1. Developing better methodologies for assessing the economic and social impacts of migration. The multidimensional nature of migration requires a multifaceted framework for understanding how migratory flows—both emigration and immigration, between all destinations (not just particular corridors or from the South to the North), and resulting from different motivations—impact a

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 policies to see which interventions are working. This approach would involve assessing policies in developed and developing countries, as well as multilateral institutions. The analysis will also explore new and workable policy ideas to harness the developmental benefits of migration and minimize its costs.
4. Research capacity-building. In keeping with the objectives of the GDN, an important focus of this project will be to build research capacity in developing countries. This will be done primarily through the commissioning of six country studies led by country teams, and supported by specially selected mentors, as well as by core staff and expert advisers. These efforts will be particularly valuable because migration issues have often not been a focus of research interest in the developing world. Much is to be gained from building research capacity in this area.
5. Promoting multidisciplinary analysis. The existing literature on migration concentrates on examining particular topics using particular analytical frameworks. This project aims at promoting a more holistic approach by formally adopting a multidisciplinary framework. Drawing on analyses commissioned by GDN, IPPR believes that carefully combined and sequenced qualitative and quantitative methodologies ('Q squared' research methods) have the potential to substantially contribute to the study of migration and development. For the six country studies, the multidisciplinary analysis will be conducted by multidisciplinary research teams supported by a multidisciplinary group of expert advisers.

#### D. DEVELOPMENT ON THE MOVE: METHODOLOGY

The project has four key dimensions: (1) developing methodologies to assess the impacts of migration on development; (2) compiling country reports; (3) undertaking policy analysis, and (4) organizing collaborative workshops.

##### *1. Methodological development*

Developing better methodologies for assessing the impacts of migration on development is a key component of this project and involves four areas of work.

##### *a. Mapping key issues to assess the impact of migration*

While many recent studies have looked at particular ways in which migration can affect aspects of life in developing countries (the effects of remittances and the emigration of the highly-skilled being perhaps the most prominent), there have been few attempts, not even analytical ones that draw together

these various impacts in order to understand the overall impact of migration on a country's development. IPPR has a strong interest in this type of research. Such a holistic view would allow research findings and policy recommendations about a particular migratory impact to be put into the context of what that impact means for development overall—a vital methodological advance.

This type of research requires both defining what development entails, and then mapping the different potential impacts that migration could have on development. In the paper by Chappell and Sriskandarajah (2007), the authors draw on the capabilities and sustainable livelihoods approaches (e.g. see Sen (2001), and see Livelihoods Connect website<sup>1</sup>) to provide guidance as to how to define development in this project. In short, development is the process of expanding the substantive freedoms that allow people to live their lives in the way that has value for them. The migratory impacts that IPPR wishes to examine, therefore, are those which could affect the substantive freedoms that people enjoy. While the same types of impacts are investigated in all countries, attention is also paid to those impacts which are specific in each case.

Building on the insights of the sustainable livelihoods approach, IPPR will examine both the impacts of migration at the individual level on people's assets, as well as the impacts on macro structures and processes which can shape people's access to assets and their potential for generating livelihood outcomes.

This framework should help to understand some of the more contentious impacts of migration by providing criteria by which to assess them—i.e. whether the impact expands or restricts substantive freedoms. Where contentious impacts may have positive short-run effects which do not contribute to sustainable outcomes in the long-run, the framework of IPPR recognizes the tension, while emphasizing the importance of sustainability.

Drawing on a comprehensive review of the migration-development literature, as well as discussions with expert advisers, IPPR has put together an impact map, which sets out the ways in which migration might impact development. The Institute defined 38 separate impacts, grouped under eight headings:

Economic impacts	Wider social impacts
Educational impacts	Governance impacts
Health impacts	Impacts on environmental sustainability
Gender impacts	Impacts on the provision of disaster relief

Some of these impacts were found to be relatively direct, at a conceptual level at least—for example the impact of migration on the educational level of a migrant household. Others, however, are more complex—for example the impact of migration in fuelling dependency. While researchers and policymakers have frequently hypothesized about this relationship, it is still far from clear how migration might impact dependency. It appears that there is a number of different channels by which this effect could occur—by altering labour force participation, the investment-consumption split or Government's economic policies, for example. The mapping exercise also involved investigating the different channels by which dependency occurs.

#### *b. Cross-country analysis*

The second component of Development on the Move's methodological development is to conduct a cross-country analysis. This is a vital aspect of the project as comparative work on migration and development is fairly limited, with much analysis focusing on specific countries, regions or villages. The

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 multidisciplinary approaches has been under-explored in the area of migration and development research. The Institute therefore intends to use a variety of instruments in its research in a sequenced, complementary fashion in order to draw upon the strengths of both forms of analysis. GDN has also commissioned work exploring the potential of Q squared research methods for Development on the Move (Hulme, 2007), and found that they have strong potential to contribute significantly to the project findings. The discussion of how precisely IPPR intends to combine quantitative and qualitative tools is detailed in section 2 below.

## *2. Country reports*

The country studies are the key evidence-building aspect of the project, but they will also play a major role in methodological development. There will be six studies commissioned in six different developing countries from across the globe (initially, more may follow later in a second round), each conducted from a uniform template to ensure comparability. Each will involve two distinct components, namely a large, nationally representative household survey, and an analytical country report, of approximately 50 to 100 pages, describing and analyzing the impacts of migration on development in that country, and how it is being and could be addressed through policy.

These components will overlap to the extent that the household survey results will be provided to the team compiling the country report, but they will also be used more widely, with a Development on the Move's core team compiling the results from all six household surveys and performing comparative analysis. Similarly, whilst each country report will draw on the results of the household survey in that country, it will also utilize a number of other research methods (discussed below) in order to gather complementary data.

The six countries to be studied will be chosen through a competitive process currently under way. As in previous Global Research Projects, GDN has invited interested individuals and institutions based in developing countries to submit expressions of interest to participate in this project, and the successful teams will be selected in late 2007.

Providing support to the country study teams will be crucial to ensure both quality outputs and successful capacity-building. As well as regular interaction with and visits from the core project team, the country study teams will allocate mentors—experts from the field of migration and development—who will assist them in the research process. The Institute has also been offered in-country research support from the country offices of institutions such as the International Organization for Migration and the World Bank.

### *a. Household survey*

For further details on the survey see the following sub-section on Development on the Move: The survey.

### *b. Other research tools*

The country report will draw on the household survey results, but also draws from existing data on the impacts of migration on development available at the country level, e.g. data from universities on the destination of their students after graduation, where it is available. The country report will also include information regarding the respective country's policies on migration and their effects, and the results of semi-structured interviews with policymakers, business representatives, etc., regarding their opinions on the impacts of migration in their home country, and on how policy might improve migration's developmental impacts.

In order to ensure comparability, detailed guidance will be given to the country teams regarding the type of information to be collected. For example this will include suggestions of particular data sources, as well as an interview guide for use with policymakers. They will also be provided with an outline of the final report. A briefing paper is available with further details on what the country report will examine and how it will be commissioned and conducted.

### *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 (Srisakandaram, 2005, forthcoming; Farrant, MacDonald and Srisakandaram, 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.

While academics will be a key audience for the work, the aim is to provide a useful and usable tool to policymakers for understanding migration and for better optimizing its benefits. As such, a key part of the research and dissemination strategy will be to involve policymakers. This will include working with country teams to ensure that they build relationships with local policymakers by holding workshops to launch and disseminate information and reports in each of the six countries. IPPR and GDN staff, the country report team and key policy actors, amongst others, will all be involved in order to build ownership for the research amongst the policy community, and ensure that the results it produces reach a wide policy audience. The policy impact of the country studies will also be enhanced by interaction of IPPR and GDN staff with policy actors, as well as the media, ensuring that the project has the sustainable impact.

### *4. Project workshops*

Project workshops throughout the life of the project will play a critical role in helping to promote intellectual exchange, capacity-building and quality assurance. By holding workshops in conjunction with annual conferences of GDN, there will be opportunities to showcase research in progress to several hundred key development experts who will be attending.

The first workshop for the project was held in September 2006, and involved the project team and some of the project's expert advisers spending two days examining the project's objectives and methodology. A second workshop was held in January 2007 alongside GDN's eighth annual conference in Beijing, which again brought project staff and expert advisers together, but also included a broader audience of development experts from around the globe. This meeting discussed the progress made with regard to methodological development, reviewed the research strategies for the different components of the project, and examined complementary research in the field, in order to learn from current best practices.

It is envisaged that three further workshops will be held as part of the project. The third workshop will be held in February 2008 to coincide with the ninth annual conference of GDN in Brisbane in order to gather the country teams together to plan research strategies, discuss lessons learnt from the pilot phase and to strategize in detail about the policy audit. An interim workshop will be held in conjunction with the tenth annual conference of GDN in 2009 to discuss research progress and interim findings. The final workshop will be held in January 2010, again in conjunction with the annual global conference of GDN when the project's research outputs will be presented.

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.
- Prof. William Lyakurwa, Executive Director of the African Economic Research Consortium, Kenya.
- Dr. John Page, Chief Economist, Africa Region, the World Bank.
- Prof. Lant. Pritchett, Professor of the Practice of Economic Development, Kennedy School of Government, Harvard University, and
- Prof. Alan Winters, Professor of Economics, University of Sussex.

#### E. DEVELOPMENT ON THE MOVE: THE SURVEY

Given the focus of this meeting on migration data, the key dimensions of the Development on the Move survey will be laid out in more detail. The following discussion refers both to how IPPR has piloted the survey in Jamaica, and the possible alterations that may be made to the survey before the six main case studies will be launched in 2008.

The full title of the survey programme is “Development on the Move: Measuring and optimizing the economic and social impacts of migration”, and the programme is intended to generate new comparable data on the prevalence and impact of migration on households in developing countries. It is a broadly defined survey that was specifically designed to study international migration, especially the economic and social impacts of migration on households in developing countries.

The Development on the Move survey was piloted in Jamaica in 2007. The data will be provided to IPPR and GDN as well as to the Jamaican research team commissioned to write a country report, in the first half of December 2008. IPPR will also commission surveys in six additional developing countries.

The Institute is currently in the process of selecting countries through a competitive process, but intends to select at least four of the countries from the Middle East, the Pacific, South Asia and sub-Saharan Africa. The Jamaican survey will be completed by November 2007. The six additional surveys will be completed in 2008, but may be extended into 2009. At present, there is no plan to repeat the surveys to collect panel data. However, the instruments will be made available to others if they wish to do so in the future.

In Jamaica, IPPR collaborated very closely with the Statistical Institute of Jamaica (STATIN) and with a team of their experts on issues such as sampling, fieldworker training, data entry, etc. STATIN directly hired experienced fieldworkers as interviewers on a contractual basis. The survey has also benefited from inputs of the research team that has been hired to prepare the country report. This report will draw on the results of the survey, as well as existing literature and the results of stakeholder interviews. The research team is comprised of researchers from the University of the West Indies, as well as Government officials. The team has reviewed successive drafts of the questionnaire and provided useful feedback.

The Development on the Move project intends to use nationally representative probability samples. The Institute plans a multi-stage process, including a screening operation at the ultimate area units in order to create a probabilistic sample within a reasonable budget. In Jamaica, a quota system was implemented at the final stage, with each fieldworker given a set number of migrant and non-migrant households to interview. This was done to simplify the process and in order to minimize costs. This approach may be applied in the main phase of the project.

While the survey addressed both households and individuals, households are the primary unit of analysis. Most questions regarding the circumstances of the household as a whole are directly put to the household reference person. In the main, the individual questions address views of the respondents on living conditions, including their migration experience. The survey questionnaire has two shorter additional sections—the first pertaining to the experiences of the returned migrant which should be answered by the returned migrant while the second pertains to any absent migrant, to be answered by a proxy respondent.

In Jamaica, information was collected about households without migrants and households with migrants. Information was also collected from returned migrants and from proxy respondents about migrants abroad. In the main phase of the project, information may be collected from immigrants. The project will not attempt to trace migrants in countries of destination, or conduct other forms of complementary analysis, such as corridor analysis in those countries.

This survey explicitly addressed different types of migration flows—both emigration and immigration, between all destinations, not just particular corridors or from the South to the North, and resulting from various motivations (forced movement, travel for study, travel for work, etc.) with no particular sub-group being the primary focus.

The following definitions were applied to identify each of the migrant groups:

- Immigrant: Someone who lives in the country under consideration but who was born in another country.
- Return migrant: Someone who was born in a specific country, who has previously lived in another country for more than three months, and who has now returned.

- 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.

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#### NOTE

- <sup>1</sup> 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

MacArthur will be 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. MacArthur funding will concentrate on four sub-themes: (1) principles, norms and standards; (2) institutions; (3) data, and (4) national policy. Grantmaking in this area will be 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.

#### D. MIGRATION AND DEVELOPMENT

The Foundation will seek to foster better understanding and policy-relevant analyses of the relationship between the movement of people and economic development in sending and receiving countries. Under the broad topic of migration and development, the Foundation will concentrate primarily on three main channels through which the global movement of people affects the economies of sending countries and receiving countries: (1) worker remittances; (2) labour mobility and concomitant “brain drain” (and “brain gain”), and (3) expatriate community networks. In addition to examining migration from an international perspective, synergies are sought in the focus of MacArthur on India, Mexico, Nigeria, and Russian Federation.

#### E. RE-CONCEPTUALIZING GLOBAL HUMAN MOBILITY

The Foundation will also support a limited number of projects aimed at re-examining current ways of thinking about global human mobility. This includes work that re-evaluates the distinction between migration and other forms of population movement, and that offers new ways of conceptualizing the social, cultural, economic, political and security dimensions of global human mobility.

#### F. FUNDING

To pursue the goals of the Initiative on Global Migration and Human Mobility, the Foundation provides support to nonprofit organizations, including research institutes and universities. Grants are awarded for research and policy studies, dissemination and related activities in the strategy areas listed above. The Foundation is particularly interested in supporting projects that reflect diverse national, institutional, professional and cultural perspectives on global migration.

#### G. GRANTMAKING

Below is a list of grants (in US\$) provided by the Migration Initiative of the MacArthur Foundation through September 2007.

The John D. and Catherine T. MacArthur Foundation  
Initiative on Global Migration and Human Mobility  
Grants made as of September 2007

#### LEADING INSTITUTIONS

Center for Global Development (Washington, DC, United States of America)  
\$1,200,000 for general support to advance research and policy development on the impacts of migration on development and on helping poor countries attain the benefits of globalization (over three years). (2006).

Migration Policy Institute (Washington, DC, United States of America)  
\$960,000 in support of research and translation efforts for policymakers on the impacts of migration on development and on international governance of migration (over three years). (2006).

Georgetown University, Institute for the Study of International Migration (Washington, DC, United States of America)

\$750,000 for general operating support that will advance work on the governance of international migration and on the relationship between migration and development (over three years). (2006).

Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (Paris, France)

\$900,000 in support of policy relevant research and policy dialogue to build effective partnerships on migration governance and development (over three years). (2007).

University of Oxford, International Migration Institute (Oxford, United Kingdom)

\$900,000 in support of a programme of research and capacity-building on African migration (over three years). (2007).

#### PROJECT GRANTS – GOVERNANCE

Center for Ethnopolitical and Regional Studies (Moscow, Russian Federation)

\$240,000 in support of a project on the social integration of migrants in Russia (over two years). (2006).

Federal Public Service for Foreign Affairs (Brussels, Belgium)

\$50,000 in support of preparations for the Global Forum on International Migration and Development. (2007).

George Mason University, Center for Global Studies (Fairfax, Virginia, United States of America)

\$200,000 in support of research on global migration and transnational politics (over two years). (2007).

Harvard University Center for Middle East Studies (Cambridge, Massachusetts, United States of America)

\$195,000 in support of a study on the civil and political participation of Muslims in the Greater Boston area (over two years). (2007).

International Organization for Migration (Geneva, Switzerland)

\$100,000 in support of the World Migration Report 2007. (2006).

King Baudouin Foundation (Brussels, Belgium)

\$152,000 in support of civil society participation at the Global Forum on International Migration and Development. (2007).

Migration Policy Institute (Washington, DC, United States of America)

\$240,000 in support of a series of educational seminars on migration for policymakers from Mexico and the United States. (2007).

Regional Public Organization: Migration Research Center (Moscow, Russian Federation)

\$210,000 in support of research and policy analysis on managing migration under conditions of demographic crisis in Russia (over three years). (2007).

Sin Fronteras (Mexico City, Mexico)

\$250,000 to educate Government participants and develop policy recommendations regarding the regional governance of migration in Mexico and Central America (over three years). (2006).

United Nations Executive Office of the Secretary-General (New York, New York, United States of America)  
\$239,000 in support of activities to be carried out by the Special Representative for Migration in preparation for the inaugural meeting of the first Global Forum on International Migration and Development. (2006).

United Nations Institute for Training and Research (New York, New York, United States of America)  
\$172,000 in support of a workshop series and three-day training program on key migration issues (over two years). (2006).

Woodrow Wilson Center, Latin American Programme (Washington, DC, United States of America)  
\$300,000 in support of a project on civic and political participation by Latin American migrants (over two years). (2006).

#### PROJECT GRANTS – DEVELOPMENT

Academy Health (Washington, DC, United States of America)  
\$350,000 in support of research to assess the dynamics of the “brain drain” of healthcare professionals from developing countries and to develop standards for ethical recruitment (over two years). (2006).

Aspen Institute, Realizing Rights: The Ethical Globalization Initiative (Washington, DC, United States of America)  
\$200,000 in support of the Ethical Globalization Initiative to develop policies and bilateral agreements to address the movement of health workers from the developing world to the United States of America, United Kingdom and other receiving nations (over two years). (2006).

El Colegio De La Frontera Norte, Centro de Estudios Fronterizos del Norte de Mexico (Tijuana, Mexico)  
\$120,000 in support of a survey of households in Oaxaca on the economic and social causes and consequences of migration. (2006).

Migration Dialogue (Davis, California, United States of America)  
\$250,000 in support of research on circular migration and the impacts of free trade agreements on migration (over two years). (2007).

Princeton University (Princeton, New Jersey, United States of America)  
\$120,000 in support of a longitudinal survey of Mexican migrants in the United States (over one year). (2007).

Red Internacional de Migración y Desarrollo (Zacatecas, Mexico)  
\$200,000 for support of the Network and its collaborative research efforts on migration and development (over three years). (2006).

Social Science Research Council (New York, New York, United States of America)  
\$350,000 in support of an effort to assess the state of research on migration and development in order to strengthen future research and its links to policy (over 15 months). (2006).

University of California, Department of Economics (Davis, California, United States of America)  
\$166,000 in support of research on the economic gains from migration in countries of destination in North America and Europe (over two years). (2007).

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**





# General Assembly

Distr.: General  
6 March 2007

Sixty-first session  
Agenda item 55 (b)

## Resolution adopted by the General Assembly

[on the report of the Second Committee (A/61/424/Add.2)]

### 61/208. International migration and development

*The General Assembly,*

*Recalling* its resolutions 49/127 of 19 December 1994, 50/123 of 20 December 1995, 52/189 of 18 December 1997, 54/212 of 22 December 1999, 56/203 of 21 December 2001, 58/208 of 23 December 2003, 59/241 of 22 December 2004 and 60/227 of 23 December 2005 on international migration and development, and 60/206 of 22 December 2005 on the facilitation and reduction of the cost of transfer of migrant remittances,

*Recalling also* the 2005 World Summit Outcome,<sup>1</sup>

*Recalling further* its resolution 57/270 B of 23 June 2003 on the integrated and coordinated implementation of and follow-up to the outcomes of the major United Nations conferences and summits in the economic and social fields,

*Recalling* its resolution 60/265 of 30 June 2006 on the follow-up to the development outcome of the 2005 World Summit, including the Millennium Development Goals and the other internationally agreed development goals,

*Reaffirming* the Universal Declaration of Human Rights,<sup>2</sup> and recalling the International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination,<sup>3</sup> the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women<sup>4</sup> and the Convention on the Rights of the Child,<sup>5</sup>

*Recalling* the International Convention on the Protection of the Rights of All Migrant Workers and Members of Their Families,<sup>6</sup>

*Recalling also* Commission on Population and Development resolution 2006/2 of 10 May 2006,<sup>7</sup>

<sup>1</sup> See resolution 60/1.

<sup>2</sup> Resolution 217 A (III).

<sup>3</sup> United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 660, No. 9464.

<sup>4</sup> *Ibid.*, vol. 1249, No. 20378.

<sup>5</sup> *Ibid.*, vol. 1577, No. 27531.

<sup>6</sup> *Ibid.*, vol. 2220, No. 39481.

<sup>7</sup> See *Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, 2006, Supplement No. 5 (E/2006/25)*, chap. I, sect. B.

*Acknowledging* 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,

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

*Reaffirming* 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,<sup>8</sup>

*Noting* 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,

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

1. *Takes note* of the report of the Secretary-General;<sup>9</sup>
2. *Welcomes* 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. *Takes note* of the summary of the High-level Dialogue by the President of the General Assembly;<sup>10</sup>
4. *Welcomes* 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. *Also welcomes* 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. *Takes note with interest* of the establishment of the Global Migration Group;
7. *Calls upon* 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

<sup>8</sup> See resolutions 55/2 and 60/1.

<sup>9</sup> A/60/871.

<sup>10</sup> A/61/515.

agreed development goals, including the Millennium Development Goals and respect for human rights;

8. *Recalls* its resolution 55/93 of 4 December 2000, by which it proclaimed 18 December International Day of the Migrant, and invites Member States and intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations to include in the observance of International Day of the Migrant the developmental dimension of international migration, as highlighted by the High-level Dialogue on International Migration and Development held in New York, by sharing experiences and best practices on, inter alia, how to maximize the benefits of international migration and reduce its negative impacts;

9. *Requests* the Secretary-General to submit a report to the General Assembly at its sixty-third session on the implementation of the present resolution;

10. *Decides* to include in the provisional agenda of its sixty-third session the sub-item entitled "International migration and development".

*83rd plenary meeting  
20 December 2006*



# GLOBAL FORUM ON MIGRATION AND DEVELOPMENT – IMPLEMENTATION MATRIX

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
<b>I. ROUNDTABLE 1. HUMAN CAPITAL DEVELOPMENT AND LABOUR MOBILITY</b>																						
<b>A. Skilled migration</b>													x									
1. Document good policies and practices to train, retain and recover health workers				x							x		x	x							x	
2. Develop codes on ethical recruitment in the health sector												x		x							x	
<b>B. Temporary labour migration</b>													x									
3. Document good policies and practices on bilateral temporary labour arrangements			x					x	x		x		x								x	
4. Undertake feasibility study of financial intermediation services											x										x	
5. Organize workshop on labour recruitment and employment practices								x			x								x		x	
6. Establish Migrant Resource Centers			x									x										
7. Develop pilot projects based on Canada-Guatemalan seasonal worker model																						
<b>C. Circular migration</b>		x											x									
8. Organize workshop on circular migration		x	x						x		x	x	x	x					x			
9. Assess skills circulation models (TOKTEN, MIDA, etc.) independently			x																			
<b>II. ROUNDTABLE 2. REMITTANCES AND OTHER DIASPORA RESOURCES</b>																						
<b>A. Reduction of transfer costs</b>				x									x									
1. Enhance competition											x		x									
2. Facilitate transfers									x		x	x	x									
3. Implement financial literacy programmes											x		x									
4. Promote public/private partnerships to disseminate new technologies									x		x		x								x	
5. Support research on remittance sending behaviour								x			x		x	x			x			x	x	
<b>B. Enhancing the micro economic impact</b>		x		x									x									
6. Enable a diversified supply of financial services											x		x									
7. Create intermediary structures in countries of origin																						
8. Implement financial literacy programmes			x								x		x									
9. Support research on tools and investments needed		x										x	x						x	x	x	
<b>C. Enhancing the macro economic impact</b>		x											x									
10. Improve remittance statistics		x	x	x			x				x		x				x					
11. Support securitization of remittance flows								x			x											
12. Promote the issue of diaspora bonds											x								x			
13. Address possible negative impacts of remittance flows		x					x				x		x									

# 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
<b>D. Diaspora</b>		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	
<b>III. ROUNDTABLE 3. ENHANCING POLICY AND INSTITUTIONAL COHERENCE AND PARTNERSHIPS</b>																						
<b>A. Mutual benefits of migration and development policies</b>		x											x									
1. Include migration in national development planning processes, including PRSPs			x	x		x	x	x			x	x		x					x			
2. Establish formal and informal mechanisms within Governments by:											x								x			
(a) Maintaining and reinforcing GFMD focal points						x	x	x										x	x			
(b) Creating a working group to look at good practices in promoting policy coherence								x						x					x			
3. Strengthening capacity building in developing countries		x	x	x		x	x	x			x	x	x	x						x		
<b>B. Collect policy relevant migration data</b>		x	x										x									
4. Develop more effective systems to monitor migration flows in/from developing countries by:	x	x				x					x		x						x			
(a) Creating an expert working group to establish priorities and coordinate research											x				x	x			x		x	
(b) Preparing an overview of key policy lessons based on existing research		x					x				x				x	x			x	x	x	
(c) Creating a working group of relevant institutions on better data collection and sharing		x					x				x				x	x			x		x	
<b>C. Integrating development in regional consultative processes</b>		x				x							x									
5. Promote greater sharing of information collected by RCPs by:		x												x								
(a) Organizing regular meetings between RCPs																						
(b) Establishing a common database on good practices, including a website													x									
(c) Issuing RCP newsletters		x																				
6. Evaluate RCP achievements and impacts in migration and development						x								x							x	
7. Involve development ministries of developed and developing countries in RCPs		x						x						x								
8. Reinforce donor support in migration and development activities of RCPs								x														
9. Promote more formal links between RCPs and other regional forums												x										
10. Create communication and interaction between RCPs and GFMD														x				x				

# 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
<b>IV. HORIZONTAL ISSUES</b>																						
<b>A. Root causes</b>													x									
1. Create environment to ensure that migration occurs out of choice by:																		x				
(a) Targeting development policies to regions subjected to high migration outflows			x				x	x					x	x					x			
(b) Providing information to prospective migrants on the costs, conditions and prospects for migration								x				x		x					x		x	
(c) Enhancing good governance and generate employment opportunities in countries of origin			x										x									
2. Optimize the contribution of migrants to development by:																						
(a) Integrating migrant contributions in national development strategies			x	x		x		x			x			x					x			
(b) Fostering links between diaspora, countries of origin and host countries			x	x	x						x	x	x	x					x		x	
(c) Creating an enabling environment for diaspora activities			x								x		x	x					x			
<b>B. Human rights</b>		x											x					x				
3. Fight racism and xenophobia and promote migrant integration			x		x			x				x	x	x				x	x			x
4. Respect and implement relevant international instruments			x		x	x	x	x	x				x	x				x	x			x
5. Adopt legislation and procedures to ensure protection and non-discrimination of migrants by:			x															x	x			
(a) Establishing mechanisms to negotiate decent, equitable wages and working conditions			x					x				x	x									
(b) Undertaking action against employers who do not respect the labour rights of migrant workers			x																			
(c) Standardizing systems for recruitment, licensing and regulating recruiters and ethical recruitment codes			x					x				x										
6. Empower migrant workers by:									x				x									
(a) Informing migrants on obligations and rights in countries of origin and destination			x					x						x					x		x	
(b) Establishing support structures in countries of destination			x					x				x										
(c) Recognizing qualifications acquired abroad			x		x																	
(d) Providing options for re-entering the host country			x									x	x									
(e) Facilitating access of migrants to banking services and financial instruments			x								x		x									
7. Combat human trafficking; address mismatch between legal and actual migration flows		x	x		x	x	x	x		x		x	x	x					x			
8. Monitor impact of initiatives taken to protect the rights of migrants in relation to development		x	x				x	x											x			

# 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
<b>C. Gender</b>																						
9. Promote legislation, policies and practices for gender based development and gender equity by:		x	x			x	x		x				x						x			
(a) Training and skills upgrading for women		x	x					x					x						x			
(b) Providing information to female migrants' opportunities, risks, integration and return options		x	x			x		x						x					x		x	
(c) Facilitating access of migrant women to financial services and livelihood opportunities			x					x			x		x									
(d) Strengthening female engagement in diaspora development activities			x					x						x								
10. Protect migrant workers in general and female migrant workers in particular by:			x		x	x	x						x									
(a) Adopting gender sensitive labour migration policies and practices ensuring decent working conditions			x				x	x	x				x									
(b) Establish gender sensitive support structures in destination countries			x					x			x											
11. Improve gender related data collection and analysis of the impact of migration on families	x	x	x			x	x	x			x		x	x						x		x
<b>V. MARKETPLACE FOR INTERNATIONAL MIGRATION AND DEVELOPMENT SERVICES</b>																						
1. Continue the Marketplace for International Migration and Development Services	x						x			x				x				x				