



Development Research Centre on
Migration, Globalisation and Poverty

ANNUAL REPORT

2005-06

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Director

University of Sussex

Partners

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Centre for Economic and Social Studies (CESS),
Tirana

BANGLADESH

Refugee and Migratory Movements Research Unit (RMMRU),
University of Dhaka, Dhaka

EGYPT

Forced Migration and Refugee Studies (FMRS),
American University at Cairo, Cairo

GHANA

Institute for Statistical, Social and Economic Research (ISSER)
Regional Institute for Population Studies (RIPS)
Both at the University of Ghana, Legon, Accra

UNITED KINGDOM

Sussex Centre for Migration Research (SCMR)
Institute of Development Studies (IDS)
Both at the University of Sussex, Brighton

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1. BACKGROUND INFORMATION

Title of DRC: Development Research Centre on Migration, Globalisation and Poverty

Reference Number: SSRU Contract R8229

Period Covered by Report: June 2005-May 2006

Name of Lead Institution: Sussex Centre for Migration Research, University of Sussex

Director: Prof Richard Black

Key Partners: Centre for Economic and Social Studies (CESS), Albania
Refugee and Migratory Movements Research Unit (RMMRU), Bangladesh
Forced Migration Research Studies (FMRS), Egypt
Institute for Social, Statistical and Economic Research (ISSER) and Regional
Institute for Population Studies (RIPS), Ghana
Institute of Development Studies (IDS), UK
School of Development Studies, University of East Anglia (DEV, UEA), UK

Countries Covered by Research: Albania, Bangladesh, India, Egypt, Sudan, Lebanon,
Ghana, Burkina Faso

2. SUMMARY

This last year has seen the completion of a significant body of research from the first two and a half years of the current life of the DRC, and great strides towards developing policy inputs. The recently concluded mid-term review of the Centre described our research as 'world-class' that is 'field changing' both in terms of new tools and new perspectives on the links between migration and poverty, and a large part of our efforts now are focused on ensuring that our findings are being delivered to the right audiences in the right format. Amongst the highlights 2005-06 have been:

- The production and launch of a robust 226*226 database of stock figures based on place of birth and citizenship for modelling the effects of migration. This Global Migrant Origin Database also shows recent flow estimates for a limited number of countries. The World Bank has already used it in 'Global Economic Prospects 2006', which describes this database as a 'remarkable piece of detective work'. The database, available on the Centre's newly revamped website, and currently being mapped on the Migration Information Source to give user-friendly access to a wider audience, has already spawned two further studies. The first examines the increase in the labour forces of New Zealand and Australia, funded by the Pacific Islands Forum Secretariat and Commonwealth Secretariat, and the second, commissioned by the World Bank, explores the causes and impact of international labour flows in Europe and Central Asia
- A foregrounding of some of the invisible migration streams that are nevertheless key livelihood strategies of the poor. While contemporary writing and debate on migration and development has largely focused on international migration, research at the DRC at macro and micro levels, has highlighted the role of internal migration, both as a livelihood strategy of the poor and in poverty reduction. This research has included: (a) analysis derived from the World Bank's Livings Standards Measurement Surveys, and surveys conducted by the Netherlands Interdisciplinary Demographics Institute, to establish causality between migration and poverty reduction in a much more rigorous way than has been done before; (b) in-depth qualitative case studies of migration strategies of the poor, and the different forms of social protection they tap into; and (c) in a major departure from conventional presentations of 'unaccompanied minors' as victims, the Centre has pioneered work on the autonomous migration of children, giving them a voice, and thereby providing a vivid sense of their decision-making capacity and resilience.
- The Centre's research on skilled migration has moved beyond a simplistic notion of 'brain drain' from developing countries to a much more nuanced view that takes into account what the real costs to the country of origin are, including where higher education and training is acquired, and at whose expense. This particular take on skilled migration makes possible policy-relevant distinctions between countries that export skilled labour from an existing large supply, and those that are losing high proportions of scarce and critical human resources, to identify the policies that need to be put in place to support human resource development rather than simply stanching flows.
- The Centre's work on the rights theme has addressed issues around refugees, IDPs and returnees. Two of the papers produced on non-Palestinian and Palestinian refugees in Lebanon under the forced migration and policy in the Middle East project were submitted as expert papers to the United Nations Development Programme in Lebanon, and are to constitute part of the UNDP national human rights strategy for Lebanon.

These achievements, together with the specific outputs they have generated by way of reports, working papers and policy briefings, and the use of these outputs to influence key stakeholders and policy makers, signal a great move forward in meeting the Centre's purpose of enhanced understanding, from a variety of angles, of the influence of migration on poverty reduction.

This year has also seen a realignment of key themes of the Centre's research, so that all research is now classified by type of migration and/or research theme. The website has been revamped to reflect these new typologies and groupings.

The DRC's management structures have worked satisfactorily, with the institution of the quarterly teleconferences allowing for all DRC partners to review progress, plan ahead, and ratify any changes. The departure of Fateh Azzam, director of FMRS, may lead to some short-term adjustments as a new Director is identified. For the moment, Ray Jureidini has been appointed Acting Director.

Looking ahead to the next two years, we will be strengthening our capacity building activities, focusing particularly on the policy-relevant aspects of our research, and engaging with grassroots organisations and activists. With research on a number of projects now completed, we will be looking to consolidate outputs, with both, targeted policy-relevant outputs, as well as edited volumes and publications in world-class research journals. We are also going to embark on some very exciting new research, including a project on issues around portability and access in social protection regimes for migrant workers.

Richard Black and Meera Warriar
June 2006

3. KEY THEMES

3.1: Management of Research

The Centre's management team consists of the Director, the Research Manager and three Theme Convenors based in Sussex, who have met on a regular basis to review progress, whilst referring important Centre-wide decisions to the Directors or agreed liaison persons in partner institutions. This process has been facilitated by the submission of summary quarterly reports by each partner, and by each research project leader, based on plans drawn up by researchers indicating timelines and outputs.

A series of quarterly teleconferences were instituted in 2005 to facilitate updates and review of activities with all partners. Items to be placed on the agenda are solicited from all partners, and an agenda, together with any other information, is circulated in advance. Three such meetings have been held so far with at least one representative from each partner organisation participating, and they will continue in the coming year.

3.1.1 Research Management

3.1.1.1 Defining and Prioritising Research Themes

While some research responds to well-established concerns of policy makers, such as the migration of health workers and other skilled personnel, or progress under GATS Mode 4, other research is breaking new ground in terms of alerting a range of organisations to the policy issues around less-known areas such as the autonomous migration of children or social protection by and for the poor.

This year has seen a realignment of the key themes of the Centre's research, in line with decisions taken at our July 2005 partnership meeting in Elmina, Ghana, and input from the Centre Advisory and Review Group (CARG). All DRC research is now classified by type of migration and/or research theme (see Table 1). A revamped website, reflecting the new typologies and groupings, with each research project (completed, ongoing or new) aligned to these new categories, was launched at the Cairo partnership meeting in April 2006.

New DRC Types and Themes

TYPES OF MIGRATION	THEMES
Internal Migration	Modelling Causes and Consequences
Global Labour Mobility	Links between Migrations
Child Migration	Rural Poverty and Livelihoods
Skilled Migration	Social Protection
Forced Migration	Gender and Generations
Return Migration	Health and Education
	Rights

A call for proposals for a new round of research activities for the April 2006-May 2008 phase also provided us an opportunity to identify thematic gaps and address these. Preliminary screening and short-listing of these proposals was undertaken at the Ghana partnership meeting in July 2005. A committee, including the management group, two members of partner institutions, and an external reviewer, were set the task of reviewing proposals, based on a set of criteria agreed by the partnership. The guidelines broadly sought to understand whether new projects would make a significant contribution to the knowledge or understanding of the relationship between migration, globalisation and poverty -- either by consolidating existing research,

extending research, or finding novel means of dissemination. New proposals were also judged based on their policy relevance, well-defined outputs and a clear dissemination strategy, collaboration between partners, and capacity building within partner institutions.

3.1.1.2 Reassessment of Risk

No key assumptions have changed to the degree that there has been a reassessment of risks. However, we continue to monitor the political situation in our partner countries, notably in Bangladesh, where strikes, terrorist activity, and forthcoming elections may affect the ability of policy makers to participate in dialogue and apply our insights. A change of government in Albania has led to short-term delays in engagement with policy-makers as government personnel have changed; however, the new government appears open to discussions about migration. In addition, the departure of Fateh Azzam as Director of FMRS in Cairo may lead to some short-term adjustments as a new Director is identified. In the short term, Ray Jureidini has been appointed Acting Director. The DRC already has links with Ray as he will be conducting research on a DRC project on domestic workers in Cairo, building on his earlier work in Beirut.

3.1.1.3 Multiplier Funding Obtained

The Migration DRC partners have continued to proactively identify new initiatives and attract funding in all three of our priority areas of research, training and capacity building. Below is a listing of new research, capacity building or dissemination activities that have secured external or complementary funding in 2005-06.

Albania

- Research on remittances funded by IOM-Tirana (completed, but with follow on work under discussion)
- New scoping work for UNDP-Tirana on 'brain drain', which is to lead to a major programme of work to link with Albanian professionals abroad
- Patterns of migration and human resource development issues for the European Training Foundation (Turin)

Bangladesh

- Coordination of the South Asian Migration Research Network (SAMReN) and organisation of residential workshop, Migration, Globalisation, Security and Development, with co-funding from DFID
- Publication of report commissioned by ILO ('Information Campaign on Safe Migration and Pre-Departure Training')

Ghana

- Set up of a new Migration Research Centre at the University of Ghana, Legon, bringing together ISSER with other centres and departments on the Legon campus, with initial funding from the Dutch Embassy in Accra

Sussex

- Study on increase in the labour forces of New Zealand and Australia funded by Pacific Islands Forum Secretariat and Commonwealth Secretariat
- Exploring the causes and impact of international labour flows in Europe and Central Asia for the World Bank
- Launch event for the Global Commission on International Migration report (with COMPAS, Oxford)
- The Voices of Child Migrants study for DFID
- Social Protection and Migration in Sub-Saharan Africa: Case Studies on Access, Portability and Inclusion for World Bank (with a component of the study funded by the Migration DRC)
- Migration in Central Asia, Moldova and West Balkans for DFID

3.1.2 Quality of Partnerships

Contributions of partners to programme management may be subsumed under three headings -- research direction, general management and financial management -- each of which are discussed below.

Research Direction: The breadth of the Centre's research agenda reflects our efforts to accommodate to researchers' and partner institutes' own strengths and interests, rather than setting a top-down agenda and direction for the research. Right from the conceptualisation of the DRC, partners have helped define the nature of the initial themes. The identification of theme convenors was also a consensus decision. The subsequent revision of the themes to reflect types of migration, key thematic areas and regional focus were discussed at length, and agreed, at the Elmina partnership meeting in July 2005, and new texts for the revised website were written in consultation with the partners.

For the second round of research (April 2006-May 2008), the bases for approving research proposals were discussed and minuted at the partnership meeting in Ghana in July 2005, and a document setting out priority areas and templates was circulated. Partners were invited to sit on the panel set up to review proposals, and our partners in FMRS and RMMRU agreed to act as reviewers.

The issue of when and how to further devolve research leadership (theme convening) functions from the centre were discussed at the Centre Advisory and Review Group (CARG) meeting in Cairo in July 2006. It was agreed that the process should take full effect if and when DFID issue a new contract for a second term of the DRC, rather than during the remaining two-year lifespan of the DRC. However, some devolution of roles is already envisaged, as C R Abrar (RMMRU) has agreed to coordinate work in Bangladesh and in other partner institutions on welfare services for migrants in receiving countries, whilst a partner researcher will be sought to take leadership on the 'rights' theme.

General Management: The institution of quarterly teleconferences from May 2005 was a deliberate attempt to increase space for strategic discussions, and will be used in the next year to involve partners further in the general management of the Centre. While the partnership meeting and the teleconferences are the only fora at which the entire partnership get together, there are several other occasions when two or more partners meet, either in Sussex or at a partner location, or sometimes at conferences or other events.

Financial Management: In the first round (Apr 2004-Mar 2006), non-UK partners were offered an initial £20k and asked to subsume their initial research proposals and administrative costs within this sum. Training, dissemination and travel costs, however, could be levered separately from the centre. Over time, non-UK partners have been encouraged to bid for funds to support additional research. For the second phase, where partners have sought more funds for particular activities, these have been provided (e.g. FMRS request for funds towards a short course; RMMRU request for extra funds for the country report and to prepare a model code of conduct for recruiting agencies). Indeed, all partner proposals for the second phase of the DRC (April 2006-May 2008) were accepted for funding, while three Sussex-IDS proposals were turned down, and other UK-based project budgets cut.

3.2: Research Outputs

3.2.1 Generation of New Knowledge

3.2.1.1 Key Programme Outputs

Outputs*	OVis*	Progress**	Recommendations/Comments***
1. Improved knowledge on how the positive impacts of migration can be enhanced and costs and risks of migration to the poor reduced	<p>High quality, well-focused research outputs, which add substantially to knowledge on these impacts produced in a timely way.</p> <p>Research outputs stimulate quality policy analysis on migration and poverty reduction by UK government and partners.</p>	<p>First phase (Jan 04-Mar 06) research completed. Research outputs in the form of reports and working papers completed or in process, including five more working papers completed in the last year; one being reworked in light of comments; and twelve working papers under review</p> <p>Research workshops, open to DRC and external researchers held, including panel on child migration at Childhoods 2005 in Oslo (Jun-Jul 05); workshop on skilled migration in Ghana (Jul 05), workshop on forced migration, FMRS, Cairo (Oct 2005); 'Trade in Services' workshop sponsored by ESRC, and managed by Migration DRC (Sussex, Dec 05); panel on temporary mobility schemes at AAG, Chicago (Mar 06)</p>	<p>Eight working papers were to have been completed by May 2006. While five have been published, a higher than expected volume of papers are in the pipeline, with a bulk of papers coming for review in the last couple of months. Delays in publication have largely been on account of delays in the review process. The DRC requires that at least two partners review the papers before publication, and time constraints of researchers means this often takes more time than anticipated.</p> <p>While some of these workshops have targeted the research community, others have involved local participation from development practitioners, academicians and policy makers. An example was the workshop on skilled migrants in Ghana, with sessions looking at the impact of mobility on training, on the labour market, and more broadly on poverty and well-being, and policies of retention, recruitment and return.</p>
2. Enhanced capacity of DRC	DRC partners, research institutions and other target	<p><i>Internal Capacity Building</i></p> <p>a. Target of two Visiting Fellowships</p>	a. The VF and internships programmes have been very successful. At

<p>partners and a range of institutions and other target audiences to analyse the significance of migration in poverty reduction.</p>	<p>audiences (e.g. UK and other governments, NGOs and multilateral institutions) able to use information and knowledge about migration to influence policy and other debates</p>	<p>(VFs) met by Sussex. Additionally one in UEA. Target of four student Internships exceeded with a total of six: three in RMMRU, two at ISSER and one in Sussex</p> <p>b. Website overhauled to make it more user-friendly, and kept updated regularly to support activities of DRC partners and external researchers. Developing web presence for partners under way for RMMRU, who have been provided core funding to do this.</p> <p>c. Partnership and CARG meetings were held in July 2005 in Elmina, Ghana, and in April 2006 in Cairo, Egypt</p> <p><i>External Capacity Building</i></p> <p>d. A ten-day residential training workshop on migration, globalisation, security and development was held in Rajendrapur, Bangladesh, with training</p>	<p>the Cairo partnership meeting, it was decided that a core funding of £5000 per year would be made available to facilitate south-south internships since most internships so far have been north-south.</p> <p>b. The website overhaul was to have been undertaken by August 2005. But given the ambitious nature of this task, while all attempts were made to meet this deadline, it was found to be beyond the capacity of internal web managers, and had to be outsourced to the consultants who had initially designed the website. The rewriting of content to reflect the current stage of research and the large number of emerging outputs also took more time than anticipated. The new website was launched at the partnership meeting in Cairo (April 2006). CESS (Albania) is the only DRC partner without a website, and though a web designer has been identified, setting one up has been delayed on account of infrastructural issues there, including long power break-downs</p> <p>c. The timing of the 2005 partnership had to be set back to July last year to ensure the availability of all researchers and all CARG members. In 2006, the meetings were in Cairo in April. The next one is scheduled for April 2007 in Tirana.</p> <p>d. While the two-week training programme that Sussex had proposed for October 2005 (with IMA International) generated a lot of interest, it had to be abandoned as interested candidates were not able to find sufficient funds to pay the course fee. The training modules prepared for this event will, however, be used in future training sessions.</p>
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		<p>sessions led by RMMRU, ISSER, CESS and Sussex partners (Nov 05).</p> <p>e. Pilot of the safe migration checklist is on hold for now. Meanwhile, RMMRU have launched a Safe Migration Forum, the processes for which might now be emulated in other partner countries.</p>	<p>DRC researchers have also contributed extensively to externally-organised training programmes</p> <p>e. To date it has not been possible to identify an individual willing to take the 'safe migration checklist' forward. This is a priority for the coming year.</p>
<p>3. Improved pro-poor policies aimed at migrants or that take migration into account</p>	<p>High quality, well-focused policy briefings and training events that respond to concerns of policy-makers about migration.</p> <p>Policy outputs stimulate quality policy analysis on migration and poverty reduction by UK government and partners.</p>	<p>a. Four new policy briefings have been completed and several more are in the pipeline, including briefings on migration and inequality, and forced migration and policy in the Middle East</p> <p>b. Four lunchtime seminars on migration were held at DFID.</p> <p>c. A showcase event for policy makers involved the UK launch of the GCIM report, co-hosted with COMPAS, Oxford</p> <p>d. The target of three further media articles by end March 2006 has been met and exceeded, with local papers in Ghana and Bangladesh providing coverage of Migration DRC events and</p>	<p>a. The outcome has been just short of achieving the target of five further policy briefings by end March 2006. However, work on several policy briefings is ongoing. Policy briefings on forced migration and policy in the Middle East are to be translated into Arabic. RMMRU are doing their own policy briefings based on their projects, which will initially be in English but may be translated into Bengali</p> <p>b. Besides, the lunchtime seminar series, the DRC has also participated in training programmes targetting external policy makers</p> <p>c. The showcase event brought together an academic and policy audience to discuss the ramifications of the GCIM report on international migration. The event also attracted extensive media coverage, both in the UK and abroad</p>

		<p>research results, and UK-coverage of the launch of the GCIM report</p> <p>e. Contribution to appropriate external fora: A draft code of conduct for recruiting agencies has been proposed as a RMMRU project, to be undertaken in the 2006-08 phase</p>	<p>e. The DRC partners have also contributed to a range of external fora through conferences, workshops, policy dialogue and public debates.</p>
<p>4. Effective management and implementation of DRC programme.</p>	<p>DRC projects and other activities (Outputs 1-3, above and their activities) implemented to time and budget.</p> <p>Relationships with partner organisations managed effectively.</p>	<p>a. Target setting: The quarterly project templates against which principal investigators of each project must report action and inputs, and deviation from plan, has helped monitor progress on projects. Project outlines and budgets for the next phase (2006-08) were finalised in late 2005, and addenda to partner subcontracts issued and new appointments made</p> <p>b. Quarterly reporting against targets by partners, with provision for discussion of management and other issues either individually through email or phone call, and jointly through teleconferencing</p> <p>c. Mid-term review facilitation</p>	<p>a. The Migration DRC is on target with a quarterly evaluation of progress facilitated by the quarterly reporting requirement for partners as a whole, and for each individual project. Addenda to subcontracts for partners have been issued. Personnel changes include an extension of the policy officer position to the end of the current life of the DRC (May 2008); and the appointment of a researcher with considerable quantitative skills for a year (July 2006-Jun 2007) with a view to supporting projects requiring statistical or quantitative inputs</p> <p>b. Quarterly teleconferences have worked very well through the past year, and will be continued through the rest of the life of the DRC (see 3.1 above). Quarterly reporting has revealed some delays in India, Bangladesh and Albania, which are dealt with in 3.2.1.3.</p> <p>c. The mid-term review process got under way in January this year. The reviewers attended the partnership and CARG meetings in Cairo, and a draft report was submitted. A final report is now awaited.</p>

*Listed from programme logframe

** A judgement statement on progress so far with evidence to support this

***Any recommendations for key changes to ensure better achievement of output and/or comments that help to explain progress. These can then be discussed with CRD staff to agree actions.

3.2.1.2 Progress in Terms of Purpose

Purpose*	OVIs*	Progress**	Recommendations/comments***
<p>Enhanced understanding by the UK government and selected DFID partners on the influence of migration on poverty reduction</p>	<p>UK government and partners' policy debates and policies demonstrate enhanced understanding of the influence of migration on poverty reduction by EOP</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Migration DRC has been working closely with the DFID migration team, and the publication of a migration policy paper this year is indicative of the influence the Migration DRC has had, both directly and indirectly, in influencing the thinking in DFID on migration -- directly, our work has been referenced in several places in the document, and indirectly, the Migration DRC has been lobbying for the need for greater visibility for migration and its link with development in policy circles. • The DFID migration policy team's conviction as to the importance of migration in relation to development has been reiterated with the publication of the DFID White Paper, which boasts a section, albeit a small one, on migration, despite political pressure to exclude migration. • Migration DRC researchers have been involved in preparations for the UN High-Level Dialogue on migration, including commenting on the Report of the Secretary-General on migration and development, and participation in preparatory briefings, workshops and conferences. • The Migration DRC's high-profile launch event for the Global Commission on International Migration's report (jointly with COMPAS, Oxford) brought together academics and policy makers from several different ministries, and stimulated a wide-ranging debate on international migration, development and poverty (Dec 05) <p>DRC partners have been working with policy makers in their own countries, a few instances of which are highlighted below:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • In <u>Albania</u>, CESS has been advising the government on its Strategy for Migration. The DRC has also been working closely with the ministry of labour and the department of migration, advising on measures to improve the situation in Albania, particularly on bringing back the highly-skilled and reducing the brain drain. Through conferences on remittances, CESS has 	<p>Funding is actively being sought for the new Migration Research Centre at the University of Ghana.</p>

		<p>also been trying to convince the government on the need to work with banks to encourage formal transfers</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • In <u>Bangladesh</u>, RMMRU was invited to draft the 'Overseas Employment Policy' of the Bangladesh government to streamline the migration process. They have also been in dialogue with government ministries urging them to bring about a shift in emphasis from sending unskilled labour to the Gulf region to accessing the market for skilled migration in developed countries. • FMRS in <u>Egypt</u> has several ongoing outreach activities with refugees, NGOs, community-based organisations, UNHCR etc, and are coordinating work on forced migration and policy in the Middle East. They are also working with Open Society Justice Initiative for citizenship and rights in African countries, and members of the European-Mediterranean Network on human rights of migrants • In <u>Ghana</u>, a new inter-disciplinary Migration Centre has been set up at the University of Ghana that John Anarfi has been asked to head, with initial funding from the Dutch government. The centre has been invited to help formulate migration policy. The Migration DRC will also be working with the Sahel Club, interacting with ECOWAS on the dynamics of migration in the region with a view to influencing migration policy at the regional level 	
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*Listed from programme logframe

** A judgement statement on progress so far with evidence to support this

***Any recommendations for key changes to ensure better achievement of output and/or comments that help to explain progress. These can then be discussed with CRD staff to agree actions.

3.2.1.3 Effectiveness of On-going Monitoring Arrangements

Monitoring and evaluation arrangements may be categorised as (i) strategic monitoring of the DRC as a whole; (ii) project monitoring; and (iii) monitoring of internal and external meetings and other activities. We believe that all of these have worked satisfactorily.

(i) Strategic monitoring: Strategic monitoring of the DRC is accomplished primarily through the annual report and annual partnership meetings. During 2005, a strategic review of DRC progress prepared by the Director was circulated to partners and discussed at the Ghana partnership meeting in July. It was noted that progress on academic outputs was stronger than on policy outputs, with the consequence that greater attention was paid to policy outputs in the following 10 months to the Cairo meeting.

(ii) Project monitoring: The Migration DRC has a reporting strategy for all its ongoing projects. A project plan, by quarter, detailing major activities, travel and fieldwork, staff inputs, and outputs is prepared as soon as a proposal is accepted for funding. Based on this template, the key researchers of the project send in, every quarter, an update of progress against set targets. This strategy has worked well, enabling the management team to anticipate or quickly act on slippages in plan and make necessary changes in budgetary provisioning. For instance, the principal investigator on the project on autonomous child migration in South India reported delays in the analysis of findings on account of delays securing the fully transcribed data from his research assistants in the field, prompting an unscheduled trip to India and some delays in outputs. There have been occasions where political unrest has stalled research, as happened with the research being conducted on the links between internal and international migration in Sylhet. The visit of the Bangladesh-based researcher to Sussex to analyse the findings with the principal investigator was, in this instance, delayed by a couple of months. With our partners, CESS (Albania), there was a six-month delay in submission of a project report. This, coupled with the absence of a clear budget and proposal for work from April 2006, has led to a temporary suspension of funding for CESS. A report has recently been received and discussions are ongoing on work for the 2006-08 phase.

(iii) Monitoring of meetings: For meetings, workshops and training activities, the Migration DRC uses a feedback template to monitor its performance. This is tailored to the requirements of the event in question, and distributed to all participants. The processes and content of meetings, and the value of training or other workshops can be judged on the basis of these forms. These have helped the DRC identify shortcomings and rectify them in the next round.

3.2.1.4 Evidence for Interaction with Policy Makers and Other Stakeholders¹

In addition to the summary points made in Section 3.2.1.2 above, the DRC partners have had numerous interactions, in small and large measure, with policy makers and other stakeholders. Evidence is presented below at three levels, covering interactions within partner countries, interactions with the UK government and other UK bodies, and at the international level.

DRC PARTNER COUNTRIES

Albania

The DRC have proactively engaged with the Albanian government and various multilateral and UN agencies in Albania on migration and development issues. CESS, together with DRC Director, Richard Black, took part in a study of 'brain gain' in Albania, sponsored by the United

¹ This includes other DFID RPCs, DFID staff in partner and case study countries and other institutions.

Nations Development Programme. The objectives of the study were to review experiences in other countries in establishing links with diaspora, and to explore the potential of diasporic engagement within Albania, in the government, private sector, public companies, academia and civil society. The report is due to be published in the summer of 2006.

At the invitation of IOM Tirana, Richard Black also attended a two-day meeting (19-20 September 2005) in Tirana on 'Sharing Experiences in the Reintegration of Returnees: Recommendations for NGOs and National Institutions Support in Albania, Kosovo and FYROM', funded by the European Commission through the High Level Working Group (HLWG) budget line. The meeting drew together the experiences of different agencies that have been involved in this project, which included a survey of irregular migrants from these countries living in Belgium, Italy, the UK and Germany, and assistance to around 200 voluntary returnees (both families and individuals). Richard's contribution was to stimulate discussion on how the success or 'sustainability' of return might be conceptualised.

Bangladesh

In Bangladesh, DRC partner RMMRU have been advising the government on migration issues, and regularly holds meetings with the Bureau for Employment and Manpower and several other ministries and government departments. Representatives from international organisations including ILO and IOM, members of the academic community and human rights activists are invited to participate in workshops disseminating research. For instance, all the above and Save the Children attended a workshop on 'Migration for Livelihood: The Case of Children in Bangladesh' in Dhaka on 17 December 2005, showcasing DRC work conducted by Sumaiya Khair. Speakers at the workshop urged the government to formulate a national policy on migrant child workers to protect their wages, health and safety and minimum workplace standards. INGOs, NGOs and government bodies were also invited to a workshop on the potential for Bangladesh to respond to developed country demand for nurses by providing world-class training for them in that country.

Another group of Bangladesh-based DRC researchers, Zahir Ahmed and Rashida Rawnak Khan, held meetings with the Deputy Commissioner of Sylhet and officials at the Sylhet Chambers of Commerce, to talk about the role of 'Londoni' remittances in Sylhet's development, the July 2005 bombings in London and its impact on Sylheti economy, the condition of Sylheti immigrants in the UK, and business flows from Sylhet to London.

Egypt

FMRS has been engaging both with policy makers at the international level (see 'International Level Interventions' below), and activists in-country on issues around forced migration and rights of refugees. For instance, in the wake of the forced dismantling of a sit-in by Sudanese refugees in Cairo in December 2005, which led to some 28 dead and several hundred injured, FMRS researchers and students undertook a study to investigate the organization of the sit-in, the forced eviction as well as the aftermath. DRC-funded research on refugee rights and policies in Egypt was used as background for the report, which was presented to the public at an open seminar on 8 February 2006, attended by over 200 people.

Ghana

ISSER played host to a visit by the then head of DFID's Central Research Team, Paul Spray, in early 2006. It is hoped that this will lead to more long-term and sustained interactions with the DFID office in Ghana, and with other DFID-funded projects there.

A Migration DRC workshop on the migration of the highly skilled in Ghana (4-5 July 2005) brought together policy-level participation from the Ghana Immigration Service, the National Council for

Tertiary Education, the Human Resources Division of the Ghana Health Service, the Ministry of Interior and MIDA, IOM. (A detailed report on the workshop is available at http://migrationdrc.org/news/drc_reports.html.)

UK GOVERNMENT AND OTHER BODIES

The Migration DRC has worked closely with the DFID migration team to provide inputs to policy documents and other initiatives being planned. The DRC also proposed a series of lunchtime seminars to DFID to share DRC research findings, with sessions on the Global Migrant Origin Database and its use in modelling the impact of global migration; skilled migration and poverty alleviation; and child migration, child agency and intergenerational relations.

The Sussex centre is in communication with the health and education RPCs to develop links with these RPCs where their research intersects with migration. The Migration DRC is also in communication with managers of other DRCs to share experiences and compare strategies. A similar sharing of experience and learning on the policy side is envisaged in the coming year.

At the larger policy level, the Migration DRC participated in the UK government's consultation on its new 'Managed Migration' policy, with Richard Black contributing to a consultation meeting at the Institute of Public Policy Research in October 2005. The policy has since been published (March 2006), and the Migration DRC hopes to further contribute research into its effects on poor countries.

The DRC also participated in a scoping seminar on migration organised by the Foreign and Commonwealth Office, together with the Home Office, in October 2005, to assess the scope of existing research on migration, focusing on some key areas of interest to policy makers across the government. The day's sessions considered the economic, social and security impacts of global and intra-UK migration on the UK, and the impacts on source countries of migration to the UK.

INTERNATIONAL-LEVEL INTERVENTIONS

Ron Skeldon (Sussex) was keynote speaker at the SSCR-IOM-ESRC workshop on 'Migration and Development Within and Across Borders: Concepts, Methods and Policy Considerations in International and Internal Migration' in November 2005. Richard Black also presented a paper at this workshop, jointly authored with Adriana Castaldo.

FMRS director, Fateh Azzam, contributed to the preparation of the human rights section of the Global Governance Report. In this connection, he attended the Brookings Institution and the International Commission of Jurists-organized Human Rights Expert Group in October 2005. Fateh also presented his study entitled 'The Right to Development and Practical Strategies for the Implementation of the Millennium Development Goals' to the High Level Task Force of the UN Working Group on the Right to Development in Geneva (15-18 November 2005).

In the area of forced migration, Lyla Mehta (IDS) attended an international expert workshop on forced evictions in summer 2005 organised by the UN Special Rapporteur for Housing and the German Foreign Ministry in Berlin, the mandate for which was to expand the definition and scope of 'forced evictions' and see how and where the rights to housing and shelter could be applied, and how it could be used to prevent forced evictions.

Ron Skeldon and Saskia Gent (Sussex) submitted a paper to the consultation by the All Party Parliamentary Group on Population, Development and Reproductive Health in March 2006. It addressed population growth, migration and the millennium development goals.

3.2.2 Good Communication of Results

Right from its inception, the Migration DRC has emphasised targetted outputs from each of its projects. As results begin to emerge with the ending of the first phase of research, a communications strategy is evolving. The current plan of the DRC reflects both, the need to disseminate in a clear and concise manner, and to target communications to appropriate bodies. As such, the DRC's communication strategy is very much nested within its policy framework.

The most effective avenues for communication of the DRC's work thus far have been the personal and institutional networks the partners bring to it. The DRC is continuously trying to hone its communication strategy. At the last partnership meeting, a good deal of time was devoted to identifying key messages for policy makers based on research findings. Below is an overview of the DRC's communication strategy at the local, national and international levels, and the specific outputs generated.

Local Level: A key objective at the local level is to involve both the migrating and non-migrating poor in the research and dissemination process, as well as engaging with local civil society and local government actors who work with the poor in areas affected by migration on a day-to-day basis. Thus our dissemination strategy includes:

- Engagement with migrant organisations, NGOs and local governments, which is a priority for 2006-07. Raising sensitivity to the needs of migrant workers is one of the key objectives of a conference planned in Dhaka for October 2006 entitled 'Marginalised Migrant Workers and Social Protection'. This conference will include participation by local government functionaries, labour representatives, and NGOs, among others, from India and Bangladesh.
- To reach migrants themselves directly, a compilation of case histories collected from migrant workers in West Bengal is planned, in Bengali. This might also be translated into English to enhance understanding and sympathy for migrant workers and their lives. Region-specific policy briefings, or short-takes, will also be published in the concerned local language, for easy dissemination.
- The DRC also recognises that campaigning at the local or grassroots level requires special skills. Rahul Bose, member of our advisory group (CARG) and film maker, has volunteered to put together a strategy for grassroots dissemination by the end of summer 2006 which will facilitate dissemination at this level.

National Level: We also seek to build alliances with policy-makers and other actors at national level in order to have a decisive impact on policies that either limit the enjoyment of the benefits of migration by the poor, or increase the costs, risks or vulnerabilities associated with migration. This part of our dissemination strategy includes:

- Initiation of a policy dialogue on migration with key actors inside DFID (including social development advisors and rural livelihoods advisors), and other UK government agencies (e.g. Home Office, Department for Education and Skills, Department of Health and Department of Trade and Industry). RMMRU and FMRS have initiated similar dialogue within their own countries. RMMRU was invited to draft the 'Overseas Employment Policy' of the Bangladesh government to streamline the migration process. Recently, they have been engaged in a struggle for the Bihari community's citizenship rights. In

collaboration with the British High Commission and the British Council, they have also been looking at recruitment practices in relation to student migration from Bangladesh to the UK. FMRS has been performing a number of outreach activities, and coordinating research on forced migration policy in the Middle East. Our aim is to build on these links, and the existing national and regional contacts of ISSER/RIPS and CESS (see also Section 3.2.1.2).

- There are a range of sectoral and cross-sectoral policies in our study countries where migration is a critical variable influencing the effect of particular policy decisions. Here, our objective is to support and promote pro-poor policy through dissemination of knowledge and understanding of how migration might influence their success. In a large range of potential policy areas, we will focus on policies in health, education, livelihoods, income policy and child support. This is mainly by way of working papers and reports that provide detailed case studies, or analyse national databases, or policy briefings that distil the findings of these studies for a policy audience
- The DRC promotes research-based content for local media (print and radio), with a focus on practical solutions that enhance the benefits of migration whilst minimising its costs.
- Our training activities are also aimed at further communicating research findings to a policy audience.

Regional and International Level: The DRC works with regional and international organisations that either already work on migration, or have shown an interest in doing so. Our communication strategy at this level includes:

- Policy communications, which are distributed through international and national research communities, including ID21 (e.g. Iman Hashim's paper on child migration in Ghana) and ELDIS (e.g. Ron Skeldon's paper on brain drain in context)
- Proactive engagement with other bilateral agencies (discussions have been initiated with the Swedish Embassy) and multilateral agencies such as UNHCR, ILO, and IOM.
- Promotion of research-based content through *international media*, particularly those that reach the poor, such as the World Service. For example, a press conference was organised prior to the GCIM report launch event, which resulted in reports in various international media. The Migration DRC director, Richard Black, was interviewed on a BBC World Service programme entitled *Focus on Africa*, whilst detailed reports appeared on the Indian News service *WebIndia* and, as the cover story of the December edition of *Africa Week*. Richard made a brief appearance on the BBC programme *Newsnight* in November as part of a discussion on the issue of 'environmental refugees'. In another media appearance, Richard was interviewed 'live' on BBC World Service's News Hour on 'brain drain' of skilled professionals from poor countries on 23 March 2006.
- Influencing the research agenda on migration and poverty through the publication of high quality *academic articles* in international peer-reviewed journals and research-based monographs and edited collections.

Among the key communication outputs are:

Working Papers: The Migration DRC has a decentralised publication strategy, in which each partner institution is encouraged to publish 'Centre' research, with appropriate peer review to ensure quality. All working papers and briefings are available on our website at www.migrationdrc.org.

Policy Briefings: Four pithy new policy briefings have been published in the last year on the sustainability of return, how GATS Mode 4 can help developing countries, and two briefings on skilled migration, looking at policy options in the area generally, and more specifically at policy

options with regard to health care. All our briefings can be downloaded from http://www.migrationdrc.org/publications/briefing_papers.html.

Research Reports: Reports are emerging with details on research done for each project in the Migration DRC, which are available in a downloadable format from http://www.migrationdrc.org/publications/research_reports.html. Two recent reports -- Samira Trad's study on rights of non-Palestinian refugees in Lebanon and Jaber Suleiman's research on the rights of Palestinians in Lebanon, were submitted as expert papers to the United Nations Development Programme in Lebanon, and are to constitute part of the UNDP national human rights strategy for Lebanon. The reports are also to be translated into Arabic.

Website: The DRC website has been completely overhauled to make the research content more accessible for a range of audiences (see www.migrationdrc.org). The website is now searchable by region, key theme and type, and boasts a resource guide on migration and development. It has had 12,836 hits so far, the largest number being from Europe (8,288), followed by North America (1,801), Asia (891) and Africa (615).

Newsletter: The DRC continues to bring out a newsletter detailing its activities in April and October each year. There is a subscription list for the newsletter, and it is also downloadable from the web. The newsletter currently boasts over 600 subscribers.

Other Media: The value of the visual media in bolstering understanding of migration processes and migrant lives cannot be overstated. The Migration DRC has already produced one visual ethnography, and two further films are planned (with external funding). The film already available is 'Egyptian Workers in Paris' with a report by anthropologist Reem Saad (American University in Cairo), complemented by a video document prepared by her husband and film maker, Nasseif Azmy. The film, on migrant workers from the Mit Badr Halawa village of Egypt moving to Paris to find work typically in the construction sector, or operating stalls in the Paris' weekly markets, looks at these migrants' lives in the French capital, the social networks they form, the gendered dimensions of this migration, their ways of adapting and coping in their new surroundings, and their relationship to the home community. The film was premiered at the DRC partnership meeting in Elmina (Ghana) in July 2005. The two other films being planned are (i) A Migrant's Diary -- a tele-film narrating the stories of migrants and migration in Albania, both internal and international and (ii) Mumbai Night Schools -- a film documenting the growth in the South-Indian food industry and the significance of the role played by night schools in the education of migrant children working in these eateries.

3.3: Research Impacts

3.3.1 Developing Capacity

The capacity building activities of the programme may be classified under 'internal' capacity building, including all the DRC partners, and 'external' capacity building.

INTERNAL CAPACITY BUILDING

DRC DPhils

Two developing country researchers, Deeptima Massey (India) and Syeda Rozana Rashid (Bangladesh) were awarded Migration DRC DPhil bursaries tenable from October 2004. Deeptima is researching the social protection of temporary work migrants in West Bengal, India,

and Rozana is working on livelihoods, social protection and intergenerational equity in migration from Bangladesh to the Gulf. Deeptima completed her 8-month-long fieldwork in West Bengal in January 2006, and had returned to Sussex to write up her thesis, while Rozana is completing her year-long fieldwork in Bangladesh.

Visiting Fellowships

In January 2006, Zahir Ahmed, co-investigator on a project on Replacement Seasonal Labour Migration in Sylhet, Bangladesh, visited Sussex for over a month to write up his report and papers, together with Katy Gardner. Abdur Rafique, working with Ben Rogaly on the social protection of temporary work migrants in West Bengal, India, visited Sussex for two months (April-June 2006) to analyse and write-up research results with co-researchers Ben and Deeptima Massey. Meanwhile, Md Azmal Kabir, working with Janet Seeley at the University of East Anglia on the Bangladesh side of the project on social protection of temporary work migrants, spent a month there. Both Md Azmal Kabir and Rafique attended the partnership meeting in Cairo. Rafique also presented a paper at the Migration DRC-IMISCOE-organised workshop on poverty, vulnerability and migration choice in Geneva in May. To enable Rafique to complete his writing up, the DRC have extended his contract for a further three months until the end of August 2006.

Following the end of their formal contracts with Sussex, Iman M Hashim and Chris Parsons were offered Visiting Fellowships at Sussex for the duration of the DRC (until May 2008).

Internships

The DRC's internship programme has been going apace, with internships offered at Sussex and all partner organisations, CESS (Albania), RMMRU (Bangladesh) and ISSER (Ghana). As of the 2006 intake, FMRS (Egypt) will also host DRC interns. Internships could vary from three months on a full-time basis to six months part-time.

The success of the internship programme is evident in that targets have been well exceeded. The milestones set in last year's annual report had aimed for four internships this year. Instead, we have had two at SCMR, four in RMMRU and two in ISSER, or a total of eight (see Table 2 below).

However, most of these internships have so far attracted students from the north, going to southern countries. In a bid to attract south-south movements, the DRC agreed to put aside a sum of £5000 each year to provide for travel and subsistence costs for interns moving between southern partners. The mechanisms by which this would be done were agreed at the partnership meeting in Cairo in April 2006, and the new south-south programme will be available from autumn 2006.

Table 2: Internships 2005-06

Name of Intern	Place	Period of Internship	Activities
Rebecca Napier-Moore	SCMR	April-Sep 2005	Support with preparation of training modules on migration, poverty and development; organised end-note bibliographies for the Migration DRC
Zana Vathi Jessica Skinner	SCMR RMMRU	Jan 2006- Jul-Dec 2005	Support with Research support to Tasneem Siddiqui and administrative support to residential training course organised by RMMRU
Pierre Yves-Bedouin Siobhan McPhee	RMMRU RMMRU	Jul-Sept 2005 Ongoing	Editorial and research support Research support on labour migration from Bangladesh to the UK
Penelope Anthias	RMMRU	Ongoing	Research support on student migration from Bangladesh to the UK
Sara Jagare	ISSER	Oct-Dec 2005	Research and administrative support
Kobina Graham	ISSER	Oct-Dec 2005	Research support on project on Liberian refugees in Ghana

Research Skills Training

Following a skills audit, conducted for junior researchers at Sussex and in all partner institutions, research needs have been identified and some already met. Deeptima Massey and Abdur Rafique were offered NVivo training to help analyse their data. Sarah Sadek, research assistant at FMRS, Cairo has sought training in advanced presentation and writing skills, to be provided at a Research Gateway Day in Sussex in the coming academic year.

The DRC will also have back on board, from July 2006, Adriana Castaldo, an economist and mathematician, who has taught quantitative research skills at Sussex, and who is aiming to undertake quantitative training for junior partner researchers building on datasets already collected in partner countries.

EXTERNAL CAPACITY BUILDING

The DRC continued to be involved in training and capacity building activities externally. Some of the highlights include:

- The partnership's participation in a SAMReN-DFID-DRC-sponsored and RMMRU-managed residential workshop on migration, globalization, security and development in Rajendrapur, Bangladesh in November 2005. Mike Collyer and Meera Warriar from Sussex were deputed to provide training at this workshop, which brought together 20-odd researchers, media personnel and voluntary sector workers, primarily from South Asia but also from Europe and

South Korea. Ilir Gadeshi (CESS) and John Anarfi (ISSER) also presented sessions on key migration issues in Albania and Ghana respectively.

- DRC training for senior civil servants on migration and development issues at the Policy Delivery Migration Seminar, organised by Oxford University and the National School of Government, at Oxford on 20 January 2006.
- The DRC provided migration inputs into external training events, including the IMA International-organised 'Issues in Development' training at Sussex, aimed at middle-level policy makers and voluntary-sector workers, largely from southern countries; and Ethical Events' 'Global Development Course' run in London for junior government, NGO and media sector workers and students.

Progress in Terms of North-South, South-South and South-North Learning

The DRC partnership sees itself as a community of learners, with insights, knowledge and skills moving between all partners (north-south, south-south and south-north). This has been exemplified in the following ways:

North-South: Sussex has taken the lead in encouraging partner institutions to provide support to their government's representatives at the UN High-Level Dialogue on migration. Earlier, in 2005, Sussex took the lead in alerting partners to the Global Commission on International Migration's interest in launching their report in various countries to flag up migration concerns. Sussex also offered inputs into training programmes organised in southern partner countries, including the workshop on 'migration, globalisation, security and development' in Bangladesh in November 2005 (see 3.3.1.1 'External Capacity Building' above).

South-South: These initiatives have been particularly noteworthy over the last year, as partner country researchers visited each other's countries, either for the partnership meeting, or to participate in workshops or training events, thus sharing learning and experiences from their respective countries. C R Abrar and Salahuddin Aminuzzaman (RMMRU) participated in the workshop on skilled labour mobility in Accra in July 2005. John Anarfi (ISSER) and Ilir Gadeshi (CESS) were invited speakers at the workshop on migration, globalisation, security and development organised by RMMRU in November 2006. And John Anarfi (ISSER) and C R Abrar (RMMRU) took part in a writeshop on forced migration organised by FMRS in April 2006.

RMMRU has taken the lead in providing guidance to CESS on a comparative analysis of welfare services provided by sending country missions in receiving countries. RMMRU, CESS and ISSER have also been discussing the structure and rubrics of migration country reports each of these organisations is producing for their country, following a similar and comparable framework.

South-North: FMRS have taken the lead in the partnership with both the forced migration research and the rights agenda. This has included the organisation of a workshop on forced migration in Cairo in late 2005, followed by a write-shop in April 2006, bringing together the authors of various papers working on an edited volume under this theme, entitled, 'Whose Needs are Right? Risks, Rights and Policies for Forced Migration', to be published by Palgrave. Our partners in FMRS have also taken the lead in organising a panel on forced migration and rights at the International Association for the Study of Forced Migration (IASFM) conference in Toronto (18-22 June 2006). Meanwhile, RMMRU have been the leaders in promoting the media profile for the DRC's research.

3.3.2 Policy and Poverty Impact

Prominent examples of increased awareness of the DRC's research findings are gathered below under three headings:

Research Citations

- Extensive quotation of DRC research in DFID's draft migration policy paper
- The prompt uptake of the 226*226 global migrant origin database by the World Bank for its annual *Global Economic Prospects* report 2006.
- The use of Samira Trad's study on rights of non-Palestinian refugees in Lebanon and Jaber Suleiman's research on rights of Palestinians in Lebanon as expert papers that will inform the United Nations Development Programme's national human rights strategy for Lebanon.

Requests for Additional Research

- The DRC Director, Richard Black, was approached to write a background paper on migration and development for the *World Development Report 2006*. The paper was co-authored with Claudia Natali and Jessica Skinner
- A cross-disciplinary Migration Centre is being set up at the University of Ghana, Legon, in which the Migration DRC partner, ISSER, will be a key player. Prof John Anarfi has been invited to head the centre, which received formal approval from the University in early March this year, and will receive initial funding from the Dutch Embassy in Accra.
- The World Health Organisation are in talks with the Migration DRC for a joint international workshop on the mobility of health workers, scheduled for summer 2007
- Ilir Gadeshi (CESS), together with Migration DRC director, Richard Black, were contracted to do a study on brain drain in Albania for the United Nations Development Programme late in 2005
- The DRC's Global Migrant Origin database has generated considerable interest and requests for additional research and inputs. Building on this data, two further focused studies were commissioned. The first, for the Pacific Islands Forum Secretariat of the Commonwealth used the database to examine the impact of a 3 percent increase in the labour forces of New Zealand and Australia, supplied by workers from the rest of Oceania. A report has been produced which will provide an input to discussions in the Pacific region over temporary mobility. A second study was commissioned by the World Bank to explore the empirical linkages between trade and international migration in the Europe and Central Asia (ECA) region from 1990 to 2004. The UN have requested further work on the dataset to provide gender-disaggregated data.

Requests for Advice

- In October 2005, Richard Black was invited to contribute to the UK government's consultation on its new 'Managed Migration' policy at the Institute of Public Policy Research

- IOM Tirana, invited director, Richard Black, to a two-day meeting in Tirana that brought together IOM and NGO staff who have been working on a project to support the reintegration of returning nationals in Albania, Kosovo and FYROM, funded by the European Commission through the High Level Working Group (HLWG) budget line. Richard's contribution was to stimulate discussion on how the success or 'sustainability' of return might be conceptualised.
- Migration DRC researchers have been involved in preparations for the UN High-Level Dialogue on migration, including commenting on the Report of the Secretary-General on migration and development, and participation in preparatory briefings, workshops and conferences. Tasneem Siddiqui (RMMRU) has also been invited as a spokesperson to the Informal Interactive Hearings with NGOS, CMI Society and the Private Sector at the UN General Assembly in July 2006.
- The Migration DRC were invited to a Foreign and Commonwealth Office-organised seminar on migration in October 2005 to assess the scope of existing research on migration, focusing on some key areas of interest to policy makers across the government, including the economic, social and security impacts of global and intra-UK migration on the UK, and the impacts on source countries of migration to the UK.

Requests for Training

- Following a DRC workshop on skilled migration in Accra in July 2005, Elizabeth Adjei of the Ghana Immigration Service approached the Migration DRC with a request for migration training for the Ghana Immigration Service staff.
- Ron Skeldon was invited to deliver a session on 'Migration Data and Developing Countries' at the International Centre on Asylum and Refugees in the UK (ICAR) and COMPAS training workshop, 'Navigating Migration Statistics' at King's College, London, in June 2005. Ron was also invited to present the keynote at the CERES Summer School organised by the Institute of Social Studies, The Hague, Netherlands, later the same month.

(See also 3.3.1.1 'External Capacity Building' above.)

4. LESSONS LEARNT

- Working with Partners

The recently concluded mid-term review of the DRC concluded that our partnership is 'a highly committed and highly productive international team'. There is an increasingly visible confidence and willingness amongst the partners to take on management and leadership roles. As a consequence, RMMRU have taken the lead in a comparative study looking at welfare services provided by sending country missions in receiving countries. This development is wholeheartedly supported by the partnership, and more such devolution of roles are envisaged in the near future.

All partner proposals for the second phase of the DRC (April 2006-May 2008) were accepted for funding, while three Sussex-IDS proposals were turned down, and other UK-based project budgets cut.

- Good Practice/Innovation

Amongst the highlights in terms of good practice/innovation over the last year, three merit mention here:

Case Histories: The more qualitative and ethnographic part of our research often includes case histories of individual migrants. For reasons of length and format, however, they never get presented in a full and coherent way in working papers or research reports. Nevertheless, these first person accounts of migrants are powerful testimonials, and can say much more about the experience of the migratory process than any third-person analysis of migration can. In an attempt to showcase these voices, the DRC sought, and received, extra funding for a series of case histories of child migrants, drawn from our study on autonomous child migration in Bangladesh, Burkina Faso, Ghana and India. The project, called Voices of Children, while analytically preserving the context in which these children created knowledge about particular components of their lives, privileged their individual voices, and represented the complex reality of their experience. More such compilations of case histories are planned. The next compilation will consist of a series of first person accounts of migrants moving in search of work and livelihood in West Bengal, India.

Teleconferences: Given the high costs involved in organising more than one meeting for all partners every year, and given the need to consult with partners on a regular basis on progress made and any problems encountered, the DRC instituted a system of quarterly teleconferences from May last year. After the first successful teleconference, when all partners joined the conference for an hour, the decision was taken to build this in as a regular feature.

Collaborative Efforts: The DRC has also pioneered collaboration with other institutions or organisations working on migration to exploit the synergies to be obtained from joint work. The DRC collaborated with COMPAS (Oxford) for the high-profile launch of the GCIM report in the UK in November 2005. The DRC have liaised with the Migration Policy Institute in Washington DC to map the results of the Global Migrant Origin Database on MPI's 'Migration Information Source' website. And the DRC are now in talks with the World Health Organisation (WHO) to jointly organise an international workshop on the mobility of health professionals in July 2007.

- Project/Programme Management

The financial management of the DRC is much more streamlined now, with systems in place for transfer of funds every quarter, with rolling funds with partners ensured through payment of advances for each quarter against receipts for the previous quarter. Unlike the previous year, when delays in research were occurring due to problems with the transfer of funds, this year (2005-06) has seen a smooth running of financial systems.

- Communication

At the annual review of the DRC's performance (at the partners meeting in Cairo) the progress made over the year in terms of identification and communication of policy issues arising from the research was notable. However there is one area of policy work where the centre needs to refine its approach and share knowledge and good practice. This is in the area of local and grassroots activity. There are some close links and strong activity especially in RMMRU and through the research project Social Protection of Temporary Work Migrants in Bangladesh and India (1a) but these activities need to have a higher profile within the DRC. To this end, advisory board member, Rahul Bose, is putting together a grassroots dissemination strategy paper, to be completed by the end of this summer.

5. FINANCIAL MANAGEMENT

1 April 2005 to 31 March 2006

This is the third annual financial report in respect of this project. The University continues to manage the financial aspects of this project principally through the Research Finance Office (RFO) accounting system, supported by spreadsheet analysis. The RFO continues to work closely with the DRC administrator which is important in a project of this size and complexity. In November 2005 my predecessor, John Golds, Senior Assistant Finance Officer retired. I replaced John in early 2006, and recent months have therefore been a learning curve. The DRC Administrator has been very helpful in this regard.

The budget for the year of this financial report (2005-06) was £506,529. Expenditure for the year as submitted to DFID was £515,702, representing an overspend of £9,173 (1.8% of budget). Once again, this result has been achieved through careful planning by the DRC and is to be complemented. For the project as a whole, expenditure will be managed within budget allocation.

The previous year's annual report commented upon difficulties encountered with transfers of funds to partners in developing countries. Arrangements have continued to be monitored during the past year, but following those initial difficulties, it is pleasing to report that reimbursement to those partners is now operating smoothly.

The University has a policy of entering into formal sub contracts with new partners or participants in the programme irrespective of their period of involvement, and that process is continuing. Therefore, all partners have clear budgetary targets for their programmes of research activity, and provide regular quarterly claims reports to substantiate expenditure against the contracted funding level. It is expected that by the end of June 2006 all current partners and participants will have contracts in place.

Over the year 1st April 2005 to 31st March 2006, the quarterly expenditure profile was as follows:

	%
Q1 April to June '05	35
Q2 July to Sept '05	20
Q3 Oct to Dec '05	23
Q4 Jan to Mar '06	22

Expenditure has been spread relatively evenly through the year, with the peak in Q1 reflecting planned additional researcher effort in host and partner institutions.

For the fiscal year 2006-07 the budget is £500,000 of which £390,716 represents labour costs (staff and consultants) and students. The same financial management policy, dialogue and regular meetings between the research finance office and the DRC administrator and monthly financial reporting which proved successful in the last fiscal year will be continued for the coming year. I am confident that this will continue the trend of effective and efficient management of this year's funds. A claim for the quarter April to June 2006 will follow in July 2006.

Julian Golland
Head of Research Finance
13th June 2006

Logical Framework

REVISED OUTLINE PROJECT FRAMEWORK – 2004-06

Narrative Summary (NS)	Verifiable Indicators (OVI)	Means of verification (MOV)	Assumptions/risks
Goal			
UK government and DFID partners take account of migration in formulating improved pro-poor policies.	DFID and other donors' policy statements (e.g., CAPs), PRSPs and other key policy documents address migration in formulating pro-poor policies.	Policy statements and documents	Not required
Purpose			
Enhanced understanding by the UK government and selected DFID partners on the influence of migration on poverty reduction	UK government and partners' policy debates and policies demonstrate enhanced understanding of the influence of migration on poverty reduction by EOP	Mid-term and End-of-Programme independent peer review.	UK government, other donors and developing/ transition country governments willing and able to convert improved understanding on migration into effective pro-poor policies.
Outputs			
1. Improved knowledge on how the positive impacts of migration can be enhanced and costs and risks of migration to the poor reduced	High quality, well-focused research outputs, which add substantially to knowledge on these impacts produced in a timely way. Research outputs stimulate quality policy analysis on migration and poverty reduction by UK government and partners.	Mid-term and End-of-Programme review Annual review by CARG	Knowledge produced is relevant and useful to policy makers, researchers and citizens and is disseminated effectively. Political circumstances in selected countries (a) permit application of insights and (b) individual users are able to participate in dialogue and affect policy.
2. Enhanced capacity of DRC partners and a range of institutions and other target audiences to analyse the significance of migration	DRC partners, research institutions and other target audiences (e.g. UK and other governments, NGOs and multilateral	Reports from partner researchers and external organisations On-going evaluation	Capacity of institutions and target audiences not affected by external instability, such that they are able to play an effective role in policy analysis and

in poverty reduction.	institutions) able to use information and knowledge about migration to influence policy and other debates	and feedback from target audiences.	advocacy.
3. Improved pro-poor policies aimed at migrants or that take migration into account	High quality, well-focused policy briefings and training events that respond to concerns of policy-makers about migration. Policy outputs stimulate quality policy analysis on migration and poverty reduction by UK government and partners.	Mid-term and End-of-Programme review Annual review by CARG.	
4. Effective management and implementation of DRC programme.	DRC projects and other activities (Outputs 1-3, above and their activities) implemented to time and budget. Relationships with partner organisations managed effectively.	Annual review by CARG Reports of DFID Annual Review Missions. Reports on Partnership meetings and workshops.	Provision of funding in a timely manner, both to Sussex, and to partners
ACTIVITIES			
Output 1			
New empirical field research in Albania, Bangladesh, Burkina Faso, Côte d'Ivoire, Egypt, Ghana, and India	Five further working papers by end May 2005 Another eight working papers by end May 2006	Review of working papers by at least two DRC partners	All researchers able to follow through on commitments made, with no extenuating personal or professional circumstances, and no political interference
Research workshops open to DRC and external researchers	Three workshops by end May 2005 Three further workshops by end May 2006	Report required for each workshop, including participant evaluation	Invited participants able to contribute
Output 2			
Visiting Fellowships and	At least one further Visiting Fellowship by	Reports required from each visiting	Fellows, Interns and host institutes able to follow

Student Internships	<p>end May 2005</p> <p>At least four student internships by end May 2005</p> <p>Two further Visiting Fellowships and four student internships by end March 2006</p>	fellow and student intern at end of stay	through on commitments made, with no extenuating personal or professional circumstances or political interference
Maintenance of interactive website to support activities of DRC partners and external researchers/policy-makers	<p>DRC website updated monthly</p> <p>Develop web presence for partner institutions (by end May 2006)</p> <p>Revise DRC website (by Aug 2005)</p>	Report on number of web hits by month and continent	<p>Web support team able to continue to support work of DRC at Sussex</p> <p>Infrastructure able to support web presence in partner countries</p>
Partnership and CARG meetings	<p>Partnership/CARG meetings in:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Sussex (Mar 04) • Accra (May 05) • 2006-08: locations to be decided 	Report for each meeting, including participant evaluation	Partners and CARG members able to travel to meetings, with no extenuating personal or professional circumstances
Training events	<p>One day training event for UK government participants (by Dec 2004)</p> <p>Two-week short course (by Oct 2005)</p>	Feedback report for each event, including trainee evaluation	<p>Demand exists for training</p> <p>External funding available for participants (especially on summer school)</p>
Training modules	<p>Revised Masters curriculum/module available for use (by end March 2007)</p> <p>Pilot safe migration checklist (by end March 2006)</p>	Review of module/checklist by CARG	Partners able to follow through on commitments made, with no extenuating personal or professional circumstances
Output 3			
Policy analysis within research projects	<p>Five policy briefings by end May 2005. Five further policy briefings by end March 2006.</p> <p>Relevant briefings to be translated into Arabic, Bengali and Albanian</p>	Review of briefings by CARG	<p>Research projects produce policy relevant material which is not too sensitive to publish</p> <p>Briefings represent a welcome and valued contribution to policy debate</p>

			and analysis
Policy workshops and events targeted at external policy-makers	Series of migration seminars at DFID* Major showcase event for policy-makers by end May 2006	Report required for each workshop, including participant evaluation	Invited participants able to contribute
Content for local and international media highlighting relationships between migration and poverty	Three media articles by end May 2005. Three further media articles by end March 2006		
Contribution to appropriate external fora, e.g. conferences, workshops, policy dialogue and public debates	Draft 'Code of Conduct' for recruitment agencies by end March 2006 Precise pattern of attendance and engagement in other fora to be determined	Press cuttings, other reports as appropriate	Appropriate external fora willing to accept contribution from DRC researchers
Output 4			
Smooth and efficient running of DRC research projects and office	Targets set for each existing project and management team by quarter Finalise proposals and budget for next phase (by Oct 2005)	Quarterly reports to Director	All participants able to follow through on commitments made, with no extenuating personal or professional circumstances
Timely appointment of staff to work on outputs 1-3	Appointments depend on work programme	List of personnel available on DRC website	Sufficient pool of qualified applicants
Effective management of relationships within DRC between partners	Targets set for each partner by quarter Quarterly teleconference between partners	Quarterly reports to Director Minutes of teleconferences	Partners able to follow through on commitments made, with no extenuating personal or professional circumstances, and no political interference
Facilitation of mid-term and EOP reviews	Mid-term review (by Apr 2006)	Report of Mid-term reviewers	Timely arrangement of mid-term review by DFID