

## ANNEX 1: Logical Framework

### Revised Outline Project Framework (2006-08)

Narrative Summary (NS)	Verifiable Indicators (OVI)	Means of verification (MOV)	Assumptions/risks
<b>Goal</b>			
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
<b>Purpose</b>			
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.
<b>Outputs</b>			
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	DRC partners, research institutions and other	Reports from partner researchers and	Capacity of institutions and target audiences

range of institutions and other target audiences to analyse the significance of migration in poverty reduction.	target 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	external organisations On-going evaluation and feedback from target audiences.	not affected by external instability, such that they are able to play an effective role in policy analysis and 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
<b>ACTIVITIES</b>			
<b>Output 1</b>			
New empirical field research in Albania, Bangladesh, Egypt, Ghana, and India	Five further working papers/research reports by end May 2007  Another eight working papers by end May 2008  At least two presentations at conferences, individually or as a panel, by end May 2008	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	Two research workshops by end May 2007  Two further research workshops by end May 2008	Report for each workshop, including participant evaluation	Invited participants able to contribute
<b>Output 2</b>			
Visiting Fellowships and Student Internships	At least one further Visiting Fellowship by end May 2007, and two more by end May 2008  At least four student internships by end May 2007  Two further Visiting Fellowships and at least four student internships, including at least one south-south internship by end May 2008	Reports required from each visiting fellow and student intern at end of stay	Fellows, Interns and host institutes able to follow 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	Revamped DRC website updated monthly  Partner websites up and running	Report on number of web hits by month and continent  Website ranking by independent bodies	Web support team able to continue to support work of DRC at Sussex  Infrastructure able to support web presence in partner countries
Partnership and CARG meetings	Partnership/CARG meetings in: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Albania (Apr 07)</li> <li>• Sussex (Apr 08)</li> </ul>	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	One day training event for UK government participants by May 2007  One short course on migration regionally by May 2007  Short courses on migration in at least two partners (by May 2008)	Feedback report for each event, including trainee evaluation	Demand exists for training  External funding available for participants (especially on summer school)

Training modules	Revised Masters curriculum/module available for use (by end March 2007)	Review of module/checklist by CARG	Partners able to follow through on commitments made, with no extenuating personal or professional circumstances
<b>Output 3</b>			
Policy analysis within research projects	Five policy briefings by end May 2007. Eight further policy briefings by end May 2008. Relevant briefings to be translated into Arabic, Bengali and Albanian.	Review of briefings by CARG	Research projects produce policy relevant material which is not too sensitive to publish Briefings represent a welcome and valued contribution to policy debate and analysis
Policy workshops and events targeted at external policy-makers	At least two policy workshops at Sussex/partners by end May 2007. And five more, with one in each partner, by end May 2008.	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 2007. Media coverage in all partners, and at least two telefilms/documentaries by end May 2008		
Contribution to appropriate external fora, e.g. conferences, workshops, policy dialogue and public debates	Draft 'Code of Conduct' for recruitment agencies by end March 2008 Engagement in the Global Forum by DRC partners 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
<b>Output 4</b>			
Smooth and efficient running of DRC research projects and	Targets set for each existing project and management team by	Quarterly reports to Director	All participants able to follow through on commitments made,

office	quarter		with no extenuating personal or professional circumstances
Timely appointment of staff to work on outputs 1-3	Appointment of policy staff in all partners by end May 2007 No new staff appointments in 2007-08 Budget for period up to end May 2008 prepared Agreement on process for allocation of funding for possible additional year up to May 2009 by end June 2007 Submission of proposal to DFID for extension by end-August 2007	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 completed	Report of mid-term reviewers	Timely arrangement of mid-term review by DFID

## **ANNEX 2: Risk Assessment**

No key assumptions have changed to the degree that there has been a reassessment of risks. The main risk identified at the purpose level remains (see Annex 1: Logical Framework). This is that policy makers (UK government, other donors and developing/transition country governments) will not be willing or able to convert improved understanding on migration, delivered by the DRC, into effective pro-poor policies. The following risks identified against outputs in the logframe looks at changes made during the year, and/or looks at the year ahead:

### ***Risk Identified in Logframe***

Political circumstances in selected countries (a) permit application of insights and (b) individual users are able to participate in dialogue and affect policy

Partners able to follow through on commitments made, with no extenuating personal or professional circumstances, and no political interference

### ***Action Taken***

This is again particularly salient in relation to Bangladesh in the last year, when there had to be a postponement of some activities. These consultations have now been completed but Bangladesh still faces an uncertain political situation.

There do not currently appear to be any extenuating personal or professional circumstances.

## **ANNEX 4: Communications Strategy**

This is an extract from the communications strategy presented to DFID earlier this year, which has since been approved by DFID. Three themes emerged as priorities both within country activities, and internationally -- the mobility of skilled professionals, independent child migration, and forced migration and rights. We believe that it is in these areas that DRC research offers a distinctive contribution to the larger debates on migration, and where expansion in the scope and breadth of communications activities is warranted.

In addition there is a cross-cutting theme of capacity building, which draws out elements of each theme of the strategy process itself and has one dedicated activity.

The focus on the three thematic priorities is driven by three elements:

### Opportunity

- What is going on in the outside world

### Strengths

- What do we have to offer

### Timing

- Which aspects of the DRC's are at a level of development to move into more sophisticated communications engagement

What follows is a section on each thematic area, including proposals for the international and national level strategies.

## **INDEPENDENT CHILD MIGRATION**

Independent child migration is an under-researched area that is also generally under the policy radar. The proposed communications work in this theme is designed to draw out some key issues, develop policy recommendations and build understanding and sympathy with a core group of researchers and practitioners.

The Migration DRC has conducted research on independent child migration in Bangladesh, Burkina Faso, Ghana and India. This research has concentrated on children who are independent migrants from one part of their country to another or across adjacent borders. The migration is 'independent' in so far as the children move without their parents or guardians. They tend to come from poor areas where there is also a high rate of adult migration. Our studies have investigated children's experiences, focusing on how and why the decision was made to migrate; how they made the journeys; what were their work experiences and living conditions; and how migration was linked to schooling.

The DRC findings have identified a significant gap between how children see their own experiences of migration and the way child migrants are often represented. The important child protection work undertaken with child migrants emphasizes their vulnerable and often dire circumstances. Their age and immaturity are a specific source of vulnerability, leading to their representation as passive victims. This implicates not only exploitative employers and middlemen, but also their parents. Family relations are assumed to be ones in which parents are the main decision makers, with children compelled or coerced to move away to work by parents who are either portrayed as inadequate, or forced by poverty to act in ways that are counter to their children's welfare. Children are often assumed to be unduly

attracted by the 'bright lights' of cities, and inevitably to become corrupted if they work in public places like markets or streets.

The story that has emerged from Migration DRC research is not only more complex than this, but the part played by children in assessing their own opportunities and responsibilities within the family, in making decisions about their life trajectories, and in negotiating difficult circumstances, is much more independent and thoughtful. The independent child migrants in our research are not refugees, and they are not coerced or tricked into moving; only a minority of them are street children. Autonomous child migrants like these constitute by far the most numerous category of independent child migrants and there is a general agreement in the literature that there is a substantial increase in their numbers. The needs and perspectives of these children must have a much higher profile in policy discussions.

This theme operates both internationally and nationally, although the conditions in each arena are very different. As such we have identified two strands of work we would like to support in our communications strategy: one internationally (which will bring together evidence and researchers from all the DRC projects on independent child migration), and one in Ghana where the academic and political environment around this topic is very challenging. These activities have the same core objectives (as described above) but achieve these using different methods. There is also an element of cross-support between the projects.

### **International Activity (Sussex)**

To address the lacuna in policy and to explore the specific experiences and needs of independent child migrants, we have already been developing relationships with researchers and practitioners in similar and related fields, in the UK, in Europe and in partner countries to scope out the opportunities to develop policy guidance for this group of children. What is proposed below builds on this work.

#### Objectives

The objectives of the child migrants work over the coming year are to:

- raise awareness of independent child migration for work with policy audiences
- identify opportunities for policy intervention
- develop messages for the international policymaking audience

#### Target Audience

There are three levels of audience targetted by the Migration DRC's international child migration work:

- *The like-minded:* This includes policy makers, advocates and practitioners, including those from different kinds of institutions, who have worked on independent child migration, possibly in other parts of the world, and whose research has produced similar findings. These are a potential network of 'allies' with whom we hope to explore policy issues and potential interventions.
- *The uninitiated:* Those in the policy world whose work is tangentially connected to child migration, and should know more about the issues. This includes those working on children's work or protection issues, those working on child poverty, or those working on migration and development.
- *The unpersuaded:* The development of a policy line in this field will not be without conflict. There is considerable debate about how independent child migration for work should be understood and in some cases a reluctance to accept the implications of DRC research findings. It is very important to engage with these often very active advocates and practitioners, but this must be done carefully.

## Messages

Developing specific policy advice is one of the objectives of this work but messages that have come out of the DRC work so far can be grouped under two areas:

### 1. Awareness and Definitions:

- Addressing the policy needs of this category of child migrants should start from a much better understanding of the children's lives, including their own perceptions of these.
- Discussion of the education, work and other needs of children *must* distinguish between different age categories. The treatment of all children as one category fails to acknowledge that the conceptualisation of childhood and of acceptable forms of work for children at different ages might vary over class and space, and it fails to distinguish between the different needs, capabilities and preferences of young children and of almost-adults.
- International advocacy has focused much needed attention on exploited and abused child migrants, but has also made it difficult to address the very real needs of other child migrants.

### 2. Policy Areas for Improving the Well Being of and Opportunities for Child Migrants:

- Programmes that alleviate the regional and rural poverty that trigger high levels of adult and child migration.
- Open and sensitive national and regional debates to establish what is locally acceptable and unacceptable child labour, and to mobilise discussions about young people's working conditions and rights.
- Systems of support and recourse to be built for all re-located working children in hardship, not simply those who have been trafficked.
- Measures to ensure that education is a universal right for all children, regardless of work status and/or migrant status, and to institute measures to allow working/migrant children to access school, non-formal education and/or training.
- Reassessment of international definitions of trafficking and the dominance of this category in the debates about and the interventions around children's migration, as studies indicate they can increase child migrants' risk of harm and exploitation.

## Tools and Activities

The main activity of the theme at an international level will be a one day policy workshop. The build-up to this one-day event will also be critical and will involve:

- *Networking*: Making connections with people in each of the three levels of audience, primarily the 'like-minded', who can help move our policy priorities forward
- *Awareness Raising*: Sharing the findings of our research on a one to one basis in preparation for the workshop, as well as publicly at the workshop
- *Policy Development*: Evaluating our work alongside that of others to create best practice in supporting working migrant children

The workshop itself will be a forum for bringing together all three sectors of our target audience in a 'safe' environment. It will build on the alliances we have made, and communicate our approach to a wider audience of policymakers and practitioners.

## Resources

The Migration DRC is developing expertise in the field of child migration and has already had an effect on policy-making. The UK's Department for International Development (DFID) has cited the Migration DRC's work on child migration in its draft policy paper on migration.

There is a well motivated group of researchers who have already collaborated on a book of stories of child migration entitled *Voices of Children* designed to raise awareness, which is already being distributed widely. The Migration DRC also has other planned activities to support the work on the child migration theme over the coming year with funds already committed there.

### Monitoring and Evaluation

This is an area of fast moving development this year. So much will be happening and it may be difficult to point to which outcome is a result of Migration DRC activity.

- Monitoring approaches by other researchers and/or organisations
- Attendance at events and use of evaluation forms
- Web monitoring
- Invitations for DRC to participate in relevant international fora
- Indicators of sustained contacts between the 'network of allies' and plans for future interventions and research

### **National Activity (ISSER and RIPS, Ghana)**

Proposed activities in Ghana will build on Migration DRC research in the region, and fulfil the same overall objectives as the international activity, though suitably modified to fit the particular Ghanaian policy context.

### Objective

To increase momentum towards the adoption of policies and programmes directed towards assisting migrant children to be better integrated into their new environment or to be assisted to go back and to be reintegrated into their areas of origin.

### Background

The phenomenon of independent child migration is on the increase in Ghana. Our research shows that most child migrants survive under precarious conditions, especially those working in street-based occupations in urban areas, but there is insufficient information about these children. ISSER research also suggests that many such children are seeking jobs and income because of the limited opportunities in their home areas. But there is a perception in the media and society at large the migrant children are miscreants at worst or victims of forced migration at best.

These misleading assumptions about child migrants stand in the way of efforts to find solutions to the problems of street children as some believe that they can simply be driven off the streets or be transported back to their villages of origin.

The aim of this activity therefore is to engage policy makers and the media in a dialogue over our research findings about these children, in order to assist policy makers and the media to understand some of the salient factors accounting for this phenomenon as well as making practical proposals that could be adopted to better meet the needs of children who have migrated.

### Evidence

Studies by ILO-IPEC and civil society groups such as the Catholic Action for Street Children (CAS), point to a steady increase in the numbers of child migrants in Ghana.

Evidence from the Migration DRC, encapsulated in the *Voices of Child Migrants* document, and including two forthcoming papers on the decision-making process that leads to children's migration, and the coping strategies of children in their destination, points to several areas where policy should reflect more accurately the reality of children's experiences.

### Target Audience

Broadcast and print journalists, officials of the Ministry of Women and Children's Affairs and Ministry of Manpower, Employment and Social Welfare, Ministry of Education, Youth and Sports, civil society groups dealing in children's issues and donor groups. These target groups are important as they have primary responsibility towards the education and welfare of all children in Ghana. Some of them have already done some work on children and others are engaged in programmes in that direction. More importantly, our consultations with them indicate their readiness to collaborate with us and to receive research information on child migration for programme purposes.

### Messages

- Child migrants are seeking better opportunities in life and constitute a valuable labour force
- It is cheaper to help street children today than allowing them to become a social menace tomorrow
- Poverty, and the lack of choice and opportunity at home, is what pushes children to leave their families
- Helping child migrants to integrate is a win-win solution for all

International advocacy has focused much needed attention on exploited and abused child migrants, but has also made it difficult to address the very real needs of other child migrants. Improving the well being of, and opportunities for, child migrants requires measures in a number of broad policy areas:

- programmes that alleviate the regional and rural poverty that trigger high levels of adult and child migration.
- open and sensitive national and regional debates to establish what is locally acceptable and unacceptable child labour, and discussions about young people's working conditions and rights.
- systems of support and recourse to be built for all working children in hardship, not simply those who have been trafficked.
- measures to ensure that education is a universal right for all children, regardless of work status and/or migrant status, and to institute measures to allow working/migrant children to access school, non-formal education and/or training.
- reassessment of international definitions of trafficking and the dominance of this category in the debates about and the interventions around children's migration, as studies indicate they can increase child migrants' risk of harm and exploitation.

### Tools and Activities

- Build a network of civil society actors, government officials and journalists working or interested in child migration issues.
- Workshop to disseminate DRC study report and relevant research findings
- Commission the production of fact sheets, news features for use by the mass media and other stakeholders
- Make recommendations towards migrant child friendly programmes for inclusion in the 2009 budget.

- Forming, drawing up and publicising proposals for producing facts sheets to illustrate best practices for migrant children for distribution to relevant stakeholders including officials in government.

#### Timescales

- Form network to continue advocacy for child migrant friendly programmes in May 2007 to March 2008.
- Prepare and disseminate press and information packs in June 2007.
- Publicise stories concerning migrant child farmers from September to December 2007.
- Hold a dissemination workshop in October 2007.
- Features in print and electronic media as from July 2007 to first quarter 2008.

#### Monitoring and Evaluation

- Ensure the formation of an interactive network of stakeholders in place by end of March 2008.
- Provide evidence for the production of a number of news and feature stories/programmes in both electronic and print media before the end of project and find out the number of articles and stories published on child migration using DRC and relevant research findings end of project period.
- Use evaluation forms to assess participants' knowledge gained from workshop.
- Evidence of production and distribution of media packages.
- Evidence of the drawing up of recommendations.

### **MOBILITY OF SKILLED PROFESSIONALS**

The migration of trained professionals from poorer developing countries to wealthier developed countries, termed the 'brain drain', is generally seen as negative for countries of origin and prejudicial for their social and ultimately economic development. Meanwhile, industrialised countries are becoming increasingly selective in their immigration policies, opening their doors only for those with particular kinds of skills. DRC research has produced a timely re-examination of what often appear to be easy assumptions behind policies nationally and internationally, and suggests the need to question interpretations of 'brain drain' that have been prevalent since the 1960s.

As with much of our work, the nature of the debate at the international level and national level is very different. There are variations in policy approaches between low-income countries and developed countries, and a more nuanced approach is needed in relation to small, low-income countries vis-à-vis larger developing countries with more skill reserves. As a result we are differentiating our approach to build not only on specific findings from our international work (on data, issues of supply and demand, the link between internal and international migrations of the skilled, place of training etc), but also from findings in Ghana (on the influence of training requirements on migration intentions), Albania (on failings in government policies to attract back skilled migrants) and Bangladesh (on liberalising nursing training to cater to a growing international market).

#### **International Activity (Sussex)**

The focus for our international work will be on health professionals, who are currently the subject of much international attention. While much has been written on the issue of the brain drain of health professionals, relatively little attention has been directed towards the factors that will affect the supply and demand of health personnel in the foreseeable future in both the developed and developing worlds. While health personnel are clearly key to the realisation of health-related Millennium Development

Goals in source countries, there is at the same time a global demand for health professionals that cannot be met from within the developed world alone. Policy solutions so far have been limited.

There is growing international interest in this area, allowing our communications work to feed into the technical and high level working groups that include, for example, the Global Health Workforce Alliance, a partnership administered by the World Health Organisation dedicated to identifying and implementing solutions to the health workforce crisis, and the Global Forum Roundtable on Health in Brussels in July.

The principal international activity proposed in this area is a workshop to bring clear thinking on the issue to policymakers who are often working in challenging environments with conflicting messages and few options. A much smaller workshop had initially been envisaged, with funding committed in the DRC budget, but recent discussions both within the partnership and with external stakeholders with an interest in the migration of health workers has made it clear that a larger, focused event is needed that will bring to the fore research that challenges orthodox thinking around these issues.

### Objective

The objective of the skilled migration work over the coming year, and specifically the workshop, is to:

- raise awareness of new modes of thinking (see messages below)
- identify opportunities for policy intervention using our research findings
- develop messages for the international policymaking audience

### Target Audience

There are two main audiences for this work:

- Other academics: We will liaise and work with other academics whose work takes them down similar routes to create a weight of opinion on these themes and unpick easy assumptions.
- International policymakers: We are committed to directly engaging with international organisations working on the issue of skilled migration, developing guidelines for governments both on the supply and demand sides.

### Messages

- It is important to look at the *migration trajectories* of health professionals. It is rarely a simple movement from an origin to a destination. Higher level training may be sought outside the place of origin, and migration to a place of training may be a precursor to a later movement for employment. Training itself may be split among several different places.
- Data on *who funds* the training is equally important, particularly if policy debate focuses on compensation for 'brain drain'. Is the funding provided by the state of origin, the state of employment, a private foundation, the family of the migrant, or by the migrant himself or herself? Would a change in the pattern of funding affect policy recommendations?
- The differential *demand* for health professionals among the ageing societies that make up the developed world will remain, at base, the driver of the movement of health professionals, as much as differences in working conditions and remuneration. It is questionable whether self-sufficiency in health personnel is an achievable or even desirable goal for developed societies; nonetheless policies that influence domestic production of health personnel in these societies are critical to an understanding of flows of doctors and nurses.
- Strategies for *retention* of health personnel in developing countries are relevant. Is it achievable or desirable to implement policies to retain key personnel at home? Clearly, the issue of retention does not simply apply to migration from a country. Poor pay and conditions may cause a movement from the sector rather than the country: from the health sector into government or into business, for example, leading to skill wastage. Issues of accreditation and

providing adequate channels for health professionals to move through are critical if a 'brain waste' is to be avoided.

- Integral to this question is also the issue of *appropriate types of training*. Alongside the long, arduous and expensive training of doctors or medical professionals, there might be a need to train paramedics or 'community doctors' to address the provision of appropriate and responsive health care in poor, remote parts of the world. Thus, at issue here are two- or multi-tier training systems.
- The consequences of the loss of personnel from small isolated countries is very different compared with those for a large developing country close to centres of dynamic development. Similarly, the capability of small countries to *train* and *retain* skilled personnel is going to be different relative to a large country.
- Policies that focus on types of training, improvement of working conditions, liberalization of the health sector, and so on are more likely to have a greater impact on the migration of health professionals than attempts to restrict recruitment, close borders or otherwise limit health professionals leaving.

#### Tools and Activities

- The main activity of the theme will be a workshop
- After the workshop we will publish a report summarising the findings, making policy recommendations and proposing a way forward. This will feed into international debates on the issue
- We are also in discussion with journal publishers about bringing out a dedicated volume of papers from the workshop

#### Resources

The Migration DRC has developed expertise in the field of skilled migration and has already had an effect on policy-making. The UK's Department for International Development has cited the Migration DRC's work on skilled migration in its draft policy paper on migration.

The Migration DRC has planned communications activities to support the work of the skilled migration theme over the coming year so there are already some funds available.

#### Monitoring and Evaluation

- The workshop will be evaluated by participants
- We will survey recipients for feedback on the publication
- Monitoring approaches by other researchers and/or organisations
- Web monitoring of usage/citations

#### **National Activity: RMMRU, Bangladesh**

RMMRU's proposed work in this area represents a response to the global demand for health professionals. Sending human resources abroad is a state policy of Bangladesh Government.

Over the years, there has been a growing realisation among policy makers that there is a demand in the international market for health care providers. In the national context the health care system is going through major changes with international hospitals setting up their branches and a mushrooming in private health care. All these require a greater number of health care workers including nurses. However, there is a contradiction between the government's policy to try and increase the number of

skilled migrants, and its imposition of restrictions on the training of nurses, as highlighted in RMMRU research.

RMMRU is seeking the liberalisation of the nursing training sector in Bangladesh in order to increase the numbers being trained, and develop curricula and standards to compete effectively in the emerging global marketplace for health professionals. The Government of Bangladesh is considering establishing one nursing college to international standards. RMMRU is lobbying for full four-year courses in nursing (rather than the diplomas currently offered in Bangladesh) and to open up nursing training to private universities as well, rather than the government retaining its monopoly over the sector.

### Objectives

- Promote graduate level education in nursing to cater to the need of local health institutions as well as to access the international health care labour market
- Specifically, to advocate for the introduction of a 4-year Bachelor's course in nursing in public and private universities and medical colleges

### Evidence

- RMMRU has conducted research on the opportunities and challenges for the mobility of nurses from Bangladesh, which was also the subject of a workshop in February 2006
- Consultation with a current cohort of nurses revealed a demand for more courses in nursing
- New international standard hospitals are being established in Bangladesh, but these are being staffed with nurses from overseas on account of the dearth of appropriate qualifications and standards in the local labour force

### Target Audience

- Ministries of Education, Health, Women and Children's Affairs
- University Grants Commission of Bangladesh
- Bangladesh Medical Association and Directorate of Health

### Partners

- Directorate of Nurses
- Institutes of nursing
- Upazila Health Complex
- Private universities
- Health NGOs

### Message

- Promoting graduate level education in nursing can cater to the needs of local health institutions as well as allowing access to the international health care labour market
- Opening up graduate level training of nurses could have significant positive impacts for Bangladesh, by allowing more educated people to benefit from access to the global labour market

### Tools and Activities

- A policy brief outlining key issues
- Consultations / dialogues to highlight the need for a 4-year course on nursing and to allow private universities to offer such courses

- Advocacy with agencies who can contribute to policy change (e.g. the Chairman of the University Grants Commission), who could also lobby for providing degree-courses in nursing and opening up the nursing training sector

#### Resources

- Previous experience of advocacy work through consultation
- Meetings conducted with stakeholders which have pointed to the imperative for nursing training of international standards
- Press release and media coverage of key findings, and research report on DRC project on the mobility of nurses from Bangladesh
- Credibility of RMMRU with senior members of the government and civil society

#### Timescale

May 2007-April 2008.

#### Monitoring and Evaluation

- Sub-committee to implement the component.
- Opinion of nurses association.
- Evaluation form at workshops
- Press coverage of programmes
- Post project with key stakeholders

#### **National Activity: CESS, Albania**

Rather than lamenting the brain drain, the Albanian study in the skilled migration theme has examined ways in which the brain drain might be converted into a brain gain, simultaneously engaging with the skilled diaspora, while also creating conditions in Albania to attract back those who have left, and giving those in the country an incentive to stay.

According to the new growth literature, people equipped with a high level of human capital constitute one of the key factors in promoting the economic growth of a country. As such, one of the most disturbing aspects of Albanian society has been the high rates of emigration of the highly skilled. Research conducted by CESS suggests that about 50 percent of all lecturers, research staff and intellectuals in the country, most of them young and trained in part in Europe, have left Albania since 1990. Nearly 66 percent of Albanians known to have completed a doctoral degree in Western Europe or the US since 1990 have either never returned after their graduation, or have permanently emigrated from Albania since.

In the 1970s, Bhagwati et al. (1976) suggested the establishment of 'a tax on the brain' to protect developing countries from the 'brain drain' phenomenon. A number of other measures have also since been suggested, including 'ethical recruitment' that would prevent recruitment of certain professionals from poor countries, or compensation to be paid by rich countries to poorer countries for 'stealing' their skilled personnel. However, in the context of economic globalization and freedom of the individual, such approaches face significant obstacles. Instead, therefore, we ask a number of rather different questions, including: What conditions need to be created to encourage skilled people to remain in Albania? What can be done to encourage a proportion of talented students to return to Albania after their university graduation? And what forms of partnership might be established with Albanian lecturers

and researchers working in the universities and research institutions of Europe and USA, so that in the end it is a win-win situation for both sides?

### Objectives

- Increase the awareness of stakeholders regarding the dimensions of the brain drain in Albania
- Promote dialogue and recommendations that will help to change brain drain to brain gain, or brain circulation

CESS has been praised in the DRC's mid-term review for excellent policy work at governmental level. Through this communication strategy, CESS seeks to integrate non-governmental actors as well into the brain drain-brain gain debate. Incorporating non-governmental actors alongside governmental actors, it is hoped, will provide a further impetus for change within institutions in the country.

### Evidence

- This project proposal is based mainly on the CESS/Migration DRC study entitled, 'Highly Skilled Migration and Mobilisation of Albanian Diaspora' completed in 2006<sup>1</sup>
- It is also based on a policy paper prepared in 2006<sup>2</sup> for the Albanian Government by CESS and the Migration DRC. In this policy paper, CESS recommends forms of cooperation between universities and research institutes in Albania on the one hand, and the Albanian scientific diaspora on the other. The report also notes that university-sector reform in Albania is a prerequisite for this cooperation
- CESS has recently updated a data bank on researchers and professors who have emigrated from the research institutions and universities in Albania
- CESS also owns a data bank on Albanian PhDs working in universities and research institutes in different parts of the world

### Target Audience

- Researchers, medics, professors, and students from research institutes, universities, hospitals and health centres in Albania
- Broadcasters and journalists
- Members of the Albanian Parliament responsible for social issues
- Civil servants in the Prime Minister's Office, and Ministries of Education, Labour and Social Issues, Foreign Affairs and Health
- Local government officials
- Civil society actors dealing with brain drain-brain gain issues<sup>3</sup>
- International organizations based in Tirana (World Bank, UNDP, IOM, ILO, SIDA, Soros Foundation, Swiss Cooperation)

### Messages

- Brain drain has significantly affected the availability of trained personnel in higher education, and there is an urgent need to respond to this situation
- Reform of universities and scientific institutions is required to stimulate return of skilled researchers

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<sup>1</sup> Germezi E., Gedeshi I., Black R., Highly Skilled Migration and Mobilization of Albanian Diaspora, 2007

<sup>2</sup> 'From Brain Drain to Brain Gain: Mobilizing Albania's Skilled Diaspora', a policy paper for the Government of Albania, Prepared by the Centre for Social and Economic Studies, in collaboration with the Development Research Centre on Migration, Globalization and Poverty, University of Sussex, UK, 2006

<sup>3</sup> This includes some NGOs and think tanks engaged with brain drain-brain gain issues, such as Institute for International Relations, Institute of Sociology, etc. Their participation in the workshops will help to create a stronger lobbying platform for carrying out the recommendations of the DRC report.

- Cooperation is possible between research institutions, universities, health centres and public administration in Albania, and the Albanian diaspora

#### Tools and Activities

- Organization of ten workshops to disseminate DRC reports and relevant research findings. These workshops will be held with a wide range of participants in each of the main cities of Albania where universities and research centres are situated (Tirana<sup>4</sup>, Shkodra, Durres, Elbasan, Fier, Vlora, Gjirokastra, Saranda, Korça)
- Preparation and distribution of a package for the mass media with the main findings of the DRC study. Some preparatory meetings will be organized beforehand with representatives of the mass media
- Presentations to professors and students in local universities
- Publication of articles in the mass-media and the organization of at least one TV discussion in one of the main national TV channels
- Contacts with the main scientific associations of the Albanian Diaspora abroad. Through these contacts CESS wants to enhance the debate about brain drain-brain gain issues. Linking the debates and scientific associations will be a website

#### Timescales

- Consultations with local universities/research institutions (May-June 2007)
- Preparation and distribution of a package for the mass media with the main findings of the DRC study. Organization of meetings with groups of mass-media representatives (July-August 2007)
- Organization of workshops in Tirana, Shkodra, Durres, Elbasan, Fier, Vlora, Gjirokastra, Saranda, Korça (September-December 2007)
- Publication of articles in the mass-media and the organization of a TV debates on the main TV channels of the country (September 2007-April 2008)
- The construction of a website regarding brain drain-brain gain policy and networking with the main associations of the Albanian diaspora that operate abroad (September 2007-May 2008)
- The creation of a network with civil society and other interested partners on highly skilled migration (May 2007- January 2008)
- Lectures with students in the local universities (Shkodra, Durres, Elbasan, Fier, Vlora, Gjirokastra, Saranda, Korça) (October 2007–April 2008)

#### Monitoring and Evaluation

- The number of published articles in the written press; the number of TV and radio debates regarding highly skilled migration that use and discuss CESS and DRC research findings
- The number of workshops, seminars, consultations, lectures and the number of stakeholders participating in them
- Establishing connections through the network leading to cooperation between universities/local institutes in Albania and Albanian PhDs that work in research institutes/universities in Europe and USA
- The creation of a network with stakeholders to lobby for drafting and implementing of appropriate policies on brain gain
- Production of recommendations for the local universities regarding cooperation with the Albanian Diaspora abroad

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<sup>4</sup> Two workshops will be organized in Tirana

## **National Activity: ISSER and RIPS, Ghana**

### Objectives

- To redress the negative perceptions of brain drain by highlighting how migrant skilled persons can still contribute to development, as well as how their subsequent return to Ghana can provide additional benefits to the country.
- To advocate for pragmatic efforts from the government and training institutions to engage with the exodus of the highly skilled particularly by, for example, expanding training in specific skill categories, and further examining the conditions of service and remuneration in the Ghana Health Service.
- To advocate for the need to reduce bureaucratic hurdles in the way of migrant skilled personnel who want to return to work in the country in the public service by, for instance, offering jobs commensurate with the experience and training they might have accumulated overseas.

### Evidence

- DRC research conducted by ISSER has surveyed expectations of migration among trainee nurses and doctors, showing that one of the main reasons doctors and nurses leave Ghana is to get advanced training (38% among both medical and nursing students). Other key reasons included the desire to find a conducive working environment (28%) and better remuneration (19%), all indicating the need to revisit working conditions within the Ghana Health Service and create incentives for health workers to stay.
- The outlined objectives are consistent with findings of World Bank and government reports which have identified the high rate of migration of health care professionals as one of the major threats to the Ghana Health Service.

### Messages

- The emigration of skilled health professionals occurs for complex reasons, requiring a nuanced policy response
- One possible response may be to expand training in specific skill categories
- The return of skilled professionals to Ghana would benefit the country, but requires a reduction in bureaucratic hurdles for those who wish to return
- The public service needs to factor in the work experience of skilled health personnel abroad when it recruits return migrants

### Target Audience

- Government officials, including those from the Ministry of Health (and Ghana Health Service), and the Ministry of Tourism and Diasporan Relations
- Parliamentarians
- Decision making officers in the Universities and regional bodies
- Health personnel themselves, via organisations such as the Ghana Medical and Dental Council, Nurses and Midwives Council, Ghana Medical Association (GMA), Ghana National Registered Nurses Association (GNRNA) and the Ghana Registered Midwives Association (GRMA)

### Tools and Activities

In order to engage with the identified audiences and communicate the messages outlined above, we propose to:

- Hold consultations and lobbying activities with stakeholders
- Produce news and information packs for distribution to press houses and decision makers

- Promote media campaigns including the provision of news tips to media houses to highlight the issue of the migration of skilled personnel, using the DRC and other relevant research findings as background material.

#### Resources

- The well-equipped offices of ISSER, University of Ghana
- Principal investigators with a history of research on migration
- ISSER has a communications expert who is an asset for the project.

#### Timescales

- Hold consultations with stakeholders (for consultations and to share information and receive input into mass media campaigns, making use of ICT tools (May-June 2007)
- Organise press soiree in June 2007 to make the press aware of the issue of skilled migrants and to set the tone for activities for the year
- Produce summaries, news digest and fact sheets from existing DRC and other relevant research findings (July-August 2007)
- Commission stories based on skilled migration research and other relevant material (particularly features in print and broadcast media (September to December 2007, building up to International Migrants' Day, 18 December 2007), particularly lobbying for expanded training in specific skill categories
- Put together and publish recommendations to be incorporated into the national budget for programmes to slow down the rate of migration of skilled personnel, as well as programmes to re-integrate skilled personnel into their workplaces (January to February 2008)

#### Monitoring and Evaluation

- Assess interest and engagement of stakeholders at the workshop using evaluation forms
- The degree of interest or response of stakeholders to the fact sheets and other forms of information packages by soliciting feedback from recipients of the information packs
- Periodic content analysis of newspapers and the electronic media

## **FORCED MIGRATION AND RIGHTS**

Unlike the previous two themes, DRC work on forced migration and rights has focused on national and regional, rather than broader international policy concerns. Accordingly, the proposed communications activities for this theme are specific to the Middle East and Bangladesh, and are driven by FMRS and RMMRU.

Nonetheless, there is an overarching rights-approach to this theme, in which it is argued that forced migration policies and practice needs to shift from settlement-based 'relief' and welfare oriented (or needs-based) assistance towards a more rights-based and 'developmental' approach to refugees and other forced migrants. This entails treating individuals as responsible actors who have rights and are capable of making decisions about their own lives in the course of forced migration. Unlike needs-based approaches, rights-based approaches carry an element of entitlement. Rights-based approaches also point to a 'duty-bearer' – someone who has a responsibility to ensure that the rights are met. This approach, then, readily serves as a check against the violation of basic rights of both refugees, who cross international borders, and of those internally displaced who remain in their country of origin.

In order to facilitate their involvement and recognise their capabilities as assets, refugees, internally displaced and oustees alike must themselves have a good understanding of what rights they are entitled to, and have credible knowledge of the situation they are in. This *awareness of rights*, however, needs to be complemented by adequate policy and institutional mechanisms to *deliver and enforce rights*. It is also vital that refugees and internally displaced people are included in decision making processes, as rights-based approaches can be top-down if implemented without taking into consideration the views and rights priorities of the displaced themselves. The legal definitions of rights and entitlements are pivotal to how displacement and resettlement take place, since the very decision to displace people violates people's right to self-determination.

Specific policy recommendations from this theme include the following:

- Focus policy on treating individuals as agents responsible for their lives and livelihoods. What rights do refugees want? Do they have a legitimate space in decision-making processes? What skills and knowledge do they bring?
- Maintain accountability in the light of international human rights standards as well as existing national rights legislation. Rights and the ability to realise rights become meaningful when a proper system of justice and accountability is in place.
- Clearly identify 'duty-bearers' whose responsibility it is to ensure the realization of rights.
- Inform/facilitate rights-holders' knowledge of their rights. Information on rights, as well as rights on information are key to refugees and oustees successfully claiming their rights. Put in place structures that allow refugees/oustees adequate access to legal recourse as well as support in understanding legal frameworks.
- Bear in mind that rights are often competing. Whose rights are to be prioritized? Are any group's rights currently being implicitly prioritized over another's? Which groups have the power to make their rights count? Be sensitive to power relations in forced migration policy and practice.
- Recognise that refugees' rights often cause friction with hosts. Yet withholding rights in order to match the host country's level of development is also problematic and sets a precedent for the violation of rights.
- Ensure rights-based approaches are participatory and bottom-up, and not top-down as is characteristic of many needs-based approaches.

Bearing these recommendations in mind, both FMRS in Egypt and RMMRU in Bangladesh plan to develop their programme of engagement with refugees and migrants directly, as well as with other actors. In Bangladesh, RMMRU is well connected with the government and so is well placed to communicate at the national level, building also on its experience of communicating with migrant-led groups. In Egypt, FMRS's 'outsider status' (as a US university) means it avoids lobbying government directly. Instead it works closely with its partner, Africa and Middle East Refugee Assistance (AMERA-Egypt) and others, to develop legal and advocacy approaches to support refugees and migrants in the Middle East.

### **National Activities (FMRS, Egypt)**

Description of the proposed activities of FMRS is divided into two, the first focusing on forced migration and rights more generally, and the second on refugee children. This latter activity is also consistent with the wider DRC communications work on independent child migration, although the population of concern is different in key respects.

#### *Refugees and Rights*

### Objective

- Promote a more participatory approach to policy formulation
- Create access to rights and services for refugees and IDPs equal to those of nationals, especially in the area of health, education, work and protection
- Inform policy-makers of the links between the rights of forced migrants and potential for development (especially as it relates to rights of education, work, health and protection)
- Increase the understanding and awareness of refugee rights issues in a challenging policy environment.

### Evidence

- DRC research documents the assumptions upon which refugee policy has been based, analyses the impact that policies themselves have had in either relieving hardship or continuing dependency. It suggests that in certain cases, refugee policy may be based on incorrect assumptions about the role that refugees play in the social and economic fabric of Egypt and other Middle Eastern countries.

### Target Audience

- Journalists
- FMRS mailing list (a data-base of organizations and individuals in Egypt, Middle East and worldwide)
- Key policy-makers and organizations working with forced migrants
- Attendees at the FMRS weekly seminar series

### Messages

- All actors should be made aware of the meaning of rights-based approaches in policy making and implementation
- Promote awareness of the restrictions refugees face in terms of right to work, education and living conditions
- The multiplicity of actors involved in the protection and promotion of refugee rights makes the system highly inefficient
- Direct dialogue with refugees and all actors in the refugee system in Egypt is crucial to avoid violence
- Policies and programming should be based on the principles enshrined in the Convention Relating to the Status of Refugees which treats the refugee as an individual whose rights must be protected and respected.
- Rights-based planning by policy makers and the provision of assistance and protection to refugees has to be linked to bottom-up participatory approaches.

### Tools and Activities

- Hold regular monthly briefings for journalists on refugee and rights topics
- Translate DRC findings into Arabic for distribution to identified local and regional policy audience

### Monitoring and Evaluation

- Monitor improved coverage of the issues in the media
- Following up on individual journalists' work
- Monitor take up and distribution of translated documents

### *Refugee Children*

FMRS has conducted two pieces of work that highlight the issue of currently un-met rights of refugee children, firstly in camps in Lebanon and secondly, amongst separated refugee children in Egypt. The proposed communications strategy builds on these to both raise awareness and institute policy changes.

### Objectives

- To raise awareness of the experiences of children in the Lebanese camps
- To allow camp experiences to be heard in the children's own voices
- To highlight difficulties faced by camp children in accessing education and work
- To convince the Egyptian government, international organisations and Egyptian NGOs to take on their responsibilities towards separated refugee children
- To increase awareness of the plight of separated refugee children in Egypt.

### Evidence

- Collection of materials created by children in camps in Lebanon
- Research examining the international legal standards on the protection and care of separated child refugees, which compared them with the experiences of refugee children living in Cairo. This concluded that Egyptian NGO child protection agencies lack awareness of the situation of refugee children and their rights.
- Access to legal casework and records of separated refugee children being served by AMERA and UNHCR

### Target Audience

- Distribution in Egypt among NGOs, student communities at both AUC and other Egyptian universities, the civil society and human rights activists.
- Work with 'Cairo to Camps', a continuing youth initiative aiming at creating channels of direct communication and interactive education with Palestinian refugees in Lebanon
- The Council of Childhood and Motherhood, UNICEF, and other Egyptian NGOs that work with children

### Messages

- Communicating the fears and concerns of the children as well as their ambitions and aspirations
- Camp children face many difficulties in accessing rights to education and work
- The issues of separated refugee children are not being addressed by the government, nor Egyptian NGOs
- Increased co-operation between governmental, inter-governmental and non-governmental refugee and child-care agencies in Cairo is necessary for the promotion of the rights of refugee children in general and separated refugee children in particular.

### Tools and Activities

- Create and distribute a short book of children’s writings outlining their experiences in refugee camps in Lebanon
- Hold a workshop to bring together researchers, Egyptian NGOs, and international organisations, namely UNICEF and UNHCR, who are concerned with separated refugee children
- Continued advocacy with the target groups

#### Resources

- Material from children in camps
- Staff available to collate materials
- Research, case work, and speakers available on separated refugee children
- Strong NGO partner – AMERA – with legal experience and expertise

#### Evaluation

- Monitor distribution of booklet
- Survey awareness and attitude to issues amongst target audience
- Workshop evaluation forms
- Monitoring of action by government and NGOs on behalf of separated refugee children
- Ongoing reflection of progress in advocacy

### **National Activity (RMMRU, Bangladesh)**

#### *Promotion of the Rights of the Camp Dwelling Bihari Community in Bangladesh*

Immediately after Bangladesh's independence the Biharis were forcibly evicted from their homes and interned in the camps as a temporary measure. At that time, the International Committee for the Red Cross conducted a survey in which most Biharis opted for return to Pakistan. But in the last 36 years their repatriation to Pakistan has failed to take place. As a result these people have become forced migrants without any citizenship rights in Bangladesh. Over the years, however, higher judiciary pronouncements recognised that though they had opted for another country, their status as citizens of Bangladesh remained unaffected. In this context, RMMRU’s study has provided an understanding of the obstacles in the way of Biharis accessing rights as citizens of Bangladesh.

#### Objective

- Effective Bangladeshi citizenship for the Biharis
- Ensure that the Biharis in camps can effectively exercise their rights as Bangladeshi citizens.
- Support in accessing basic rights
  - Access to shelter
  - Access to job / public service
  - Right to vote
- A formal declaration from the government that Biharis are Bangladeshis.

### Evidence

- RMMRU research and consultations establish that Biharis cannot exercise their rights in the absence of formal recognition of their citizenship
- Issue also highlighted in recent UNHCR study (2006) 'The Citizenship Status of the Urdu-speakers / Biharis in Bangladesh' published in *Refugee Survey Quarterly*, Vol 25, Issue 3

### Target Audience

- Ministry of Law, Justice and Parliamentary Affairs, Ministry of Housing and Public Works and Ministry of Labour and Employment, Ministry of Food, Relief and Disaster Management.
- National Election Commission.
- Camp based Bihari community.
- Media
- Civil society organisations.

### Partners

- UNHCR
- Bihari organisations.
- Human rights organisations.
- Mainstream Bangladeshi human rights organisations and civil society organisations.
- Media

### Messages

- The Biharis are prevented from accessing their rights
- Formal Bangladeshi citizenship would mitigate this
- Government should support the pronouncements of the judiciary about citizenship

### Tools and Activities

- Policy brief
- Mobilisation of the community through camp based workshops with Bihari organisations encouraging them to register as voters and accessing other rights
- Advocacy with the Law Advisor / Advisor for Housing and Public Works
- Advocacy with the National Election Commission to enrol the Biharis as voters
- National consultation with human rights organisations and NGOs to inform them about the higher judiciary's pronouncements on Biharis to be Bangladeshis.
- Newspaper articles highlighting the need for access of rights of the camp dwelling Bihari community
- Raise awareness of signature campaign of eminent citizens
- Leaflets targeting the Bihari community explaining their rights.
- Tele film / drama to inform the mainstream Bengali population about the plight of the Biharis and their rights as citizens of the country

### Resources

- RMMRU recognised as an authoritative source on Bihari issue
- Credibility of RMMRU with senior members of the Government and civil society.
- Seminar room (25 persons)
- Research findings
- RMMRU has the experience of engaging in advocacy work

- RMMRU Publications
- Members of Young Researchers' Forum to act as volunteers
- Very good working relationship with Bihari organisations and Bihari community in general

### Timescale

May 2007-April 2008.

### Monitoring and Evaluation

- Evaluation of project implementation process
- Opinion survey of community members
- Evaluation form after workshops
- Newspaper review of drama
- Press clippings
- End of project meeting with key stakeholders

## **CAPACITY BUILDING**

A key objective of the communications strategy is to enable the partnership to strengthen and sustain its engagement with emerging policy priorities beyond the current funded life of the centre. As such there are three elements of capacity building central to this document:

### **Internal Capacity Building: The Process**

The development of the Communications Strategy itself has been integral to internal capacity building, constituting a learning process for all participants. In particular, the facilitated workshop at Sussex and the several iterations of the strategy document have enabled us all to focus on orienting research findings more adequately towards policy-focused objectives, and have given us clarity on what we can aspire to achieve in the time we have left.

The communications strategy process has also opened up participation in the DRC to a new tranche of staff who are experienced in communications and/or keen to develop their skills by working with the DRC's communications strategy. All partner organisations brought at least one member of staff to the workshop who have a policy/communications role in their organisation, and who had not worked with or met with other DRC staff before.

### **Internal Capacity Building: The Implementation**

Taking the communications strategy forward requires enhanced cooperation between partners. The focus on three themes will make this easier to carry out effectively. There are both activity-based and theme-based opportunities which allow learning from working together.

The main activity based learning experience is focussed on developing networks and partnerships. Both Ghana and Albania are proposing to work on such activities and we are creating a space for the more experienced partners (Bangladesh on networks and Egypt on partnerships) to hold training sessions at the next partners meeting in April 2007.

Thematically, we are creating opportunities for partners working on the same themes to share their experiences of tackling policy issues. In particular, all partners are coming together at the international workshop on skilled migration at Sussex in May. Our Ghanaian partners will be represented at the

international policy workshop on child migration, where they will share their experiences of working in the specific policy environment of Ghana, with other researchers and practitioners.

### **External Capacity Building**

The Migration DRC has had a strong element of capacity building through training (see Appendix 2 for details of this). To continue some of these broader training activities, we are looking to fund a RMMRU short course on migration, globalisation, security and development. This course was run successfully in 2005, funded partly by SaMREN and partly by DRC central funds. Given the enthusiasm with which participants at this course responded to it, the network of migration interest it created amongst participants working broadly on development issues, and the subsequent demand for it, we would like to support another course.

### **National Activity (RMMRU, Bangladesh)**

#### *Residential Training Workshop on Migration, Globalisation, Security and Development*

This workshop is designed to enhance understanding of migration processes in South Asian and international frameworks, and to equip young academics and professionals in migration research and management. It will examine migration dynamics in the context of globalisation, security and development.

Furthermore, it will highlight recent issues facing the international migration regime, the impact of globalisation on migration, and migration challenges faced by sending and receiving countries. The course is designed for development practitioners, young academics and professionals, government functionaries, and activists from labour and human rights organisations.

The first workshop was held from 18-29 November 2005 at Rajendrapur in which 23 participants from Bangladesh, India, Sri Lanka, Pakistan, Nepal, South Korea, Spain and Switzerland participated. The Migration DRC was well represented, with trainers from Sussex, ISSER, Ghana and CESS, Albania, working alongside partners in Bangladesh, and other trainers from South Asia.

## **ANNEX 5: Publications and Products**

### **Books**

Rafique, A. (2008) *Known Face, Unknown Life: Voices of the Poor from Murshidabad*, Ganchil Publishing, Kolkata, India.

### **Working Papers**

#### *Thematic Papers*

WP-T19, 'Migration, Legal Status and Poverty: Evidence from Return to Ghana' by Rachel Sabates-Wheeler, Claudia Natali and Richard Black

WP-T20, 'On Migration and the Policy Process' by Ron Skeldon

WP-T21, '"If Only I Get Enough Money for a Bicycle!" A Study of Childhoods, Migration and Adolescent Aspirations Against a Backdrop of Exploitation and Trafficking in Burkina Faso' by Dorte Thorsen

WP-T22, 'Patterns of Extra-Territorial Voting' by Michael Collyer and Zana Vathi

WP-T23, 'Coping Strategies of Independent Child Migrants from Northern Ghana to Southern Cities', by S. Kwankye, J.K. Anarfi, C.A. Tagoe and A. Castaldo.

WP-T24, 'Child Migration, Child Agency and Intergenerational Relations in Africa and South Asia', by A. Whitehead, I.M. Hashim and V. Iversen.

WP-T25, 'Highly Skilled Migration from Albania: An Assessment of Current Trends and the Ways Forward', by E. Germenji and I. Gedeshi.

WP-T26, 'Women's Migration, Urban Poverty and Child Health in Rajasthan' by M. Unnithan-Kumar, K. McNay and A. Castaldo

#### *Country Papers*

WP-C11, 'Migration and Poverty Reduction in Tajikistan' by Larissa Jones, Richard Black and Ron Skeldon

WP-C12, 'Migration and Poverty Reduction in Kosovo; by Zana Vathi and Richard Black

### **Policy Briefings**

Migration and Development: Building Migration into Development Strategies, Migration DRC Conference, Royal Society, London, 28–29 April 2008, Session One: Migration in Development Strategies

Migration and Development: Building Migration into Development Strategies, Migration DRC Conference, Royal Society, London, 28–29 April 2008, Session Two: Poverty and Livelihoods

Migration and Development: Building Migration into Development Strategies, Migration DRC Conference, Royal Society, London, 28–29 April 2008, Session Three: Skilled Migration

Migration and Development: Building Migration into Development Strategies, Migration DRC Conference, Royal Society, London, 28–29 April 2008, Session Four: Approaches to Diaspora

Migration and Development: Building Migration into Development Strategies, Migration DRC Conference, Royal Society, London, 28–29 April 2008, Session Five: Independent Child Migration

Migration and Development: Building Migration into Development Strategies, Migration DRC Conference, Royal Society, London, 28–29 April 2008, Session Six: Migration Partnerships

PB-10, Human Resources For Health And Migration: Mobility, Training and the Global Supply of Health Workers

#### *RMMRU Briefings*

Coping with Riverbank Erosion Induced Displacement

The Case for Ratification: 1990 UN Convention on the Protection of Migrant Worker's Rights

#### **Research Reports**

*Migration of Skilled Nurses from Bangladesh* by Salahuddin M Aminuzamman (available at [http://www.migrationdrc.org/publications/research\\_reports/Migration\\_of\\_Skilled\\_Nurses\\_from\\_Bangladesh.pdf](http://www.migrationdrc.org/publications/research_reports/Migration_of_Skilled_Nurses_from_Bangladesh.pdf))

*Student Migration from Bangladesh to the UK* by Penelope Anthias (at [www.migrationdrc.org/research/projects/Student\\_Migration\\_from\\_Bangladesh\\_to\\_the\\_UK.pdf](http://www.migrationdrc.org/research/projects/Student_Migration_from_Bangladesh_to_the_UK.pdf).)

*Social Protection by and for Temporary Work Migrants and their Households in Northwest Bangladesh* by J. Seeley, et al.

(at

[http://www.migrationdrc.org/publications/research\\_reports/Social%20Protection%20by%20and%20for%20temporary%20work%20migrants%20and%20their%20households%20in%20north%20western%20bangladesh.pdf](http://www.migrationdrc.org/publications/research_reports/Social%20Protection%20by%20and%20for%20temporary%20work%20migrants%20and%20their%20households%20in%20north%20western%20bangladesh.pdf))

#### **Other Publications & Presentations by DRC Members**

Black, R. and E. Markova (2008). 'The experiences of 'new' East European immigrants in the UK labour market'. In: *Benefits: The Journal of Poverty and Social Justice* Vol. 16: 19-32.

Black, R (2007) 'Perspectives: Should Governments Encourage Migration?' in Kasarinlan: Philippine Journal of Third World Studies 22(1): 13-18.

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Gupte, Jaideep and Mehta, Lyla (2007) 'Disjunctures in Labelling Refugees and Oustees' in Moncrieffe, J and Ebyen R (eds) *The Power of Labelling*. London: Earthscan.

Hashim, I (2007) 'Independent Child Migration and Education in Ghana' in *Development and Change* 38 (5). September.

Kniveton, D., K. Schmidt-Verterk, C. Cmith and R. Black (2008). *Climate Change and Migration: Improving Methodologies to Estimate Flows*. Geneva: IOM Migration Research Series, No. 33.

Kwankye, S. (2008). 'The social and reproductive health implications of north-south independent child migration and re-integration'. Presented at the American Association of Physical Anthropologists' annual meeting in Columbus, Ohio, 9-12 April 2008.

——— (2007). 'Migration and reproductive behaviour among young women in Ghana'. Presented at the Union for African Population Studies (UAPS) conference in Arusha, Tanzania, 10-14 December 2007.

Rafique, A (2007) 'Identity Crisis of Border Area People and its Effect on Migration' in *Sraboni* 1(1): 163-69.

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Rao, N. (2008) 'Migration, Domestic Work and the Value of Labour: Insights from Jharkhand, India'. Presented at a conference at the University of Warwick entitled *Waged Domestic Work and the Making of the Modern World*, 9-11 May 2008.

Rao, Nitya and Hossain, Munshi Israil (2007) 'Negotiating Decent Work: Examining Educational Thresholds'. Paper presented in the panel on Growth, Well-being and the Capability Approach in Development at the 9<sup>th</sup> UKFIET International Conference on Education and Development, *Going for Growth?: School, Community, Economy, Nation*, 11-13 September 2007, Oxford

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Sabates-Wheeler, R and I. MacAuslan. (2007) 'Migration and Social Protection: Exposing Problems of Access'. In: *Development* (Special Issue on Migration) Vol. 50 (4): 26-32.

Skeldon, R (2007) 'Migration and Labour Markets in Asia and Europe', *Asian and Pacific Migration Journal*, Vol. 16.

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———. (2007) 'The Chinese Overseas: The End of Exceptionalism?', in M. Thunø (ed.) *Beyond Chinatown: New Chinese Migration and the Global Expansion of China*. Copenhagen: Nordic Institute of Asian Studies, pp. 35-48.

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### **Newsletters**

October 2007: <http://www.migrationdrc.org/news/newsletters/October07.pdf>

June 2008: <http://www.migrationdrc.org/news/newsletters/June08.pdf>

### **Database**

Migration in National Surveys (MiNS)

[http://www.migrationdrc.org/publications/resource\\_guides/Migration\\_Nationalsurveys/child\\_db/home.php](http://www.migrationdrc.org/publications/resource_guides/Migration_Nationalsurveys/child_db/home.php)

## **ANNEX 6: Report of Sussex Partnership Meeting**

**Migration DRC Partnership Meeting  
April 30, 2008  
University of Sussex Conference Centre, Bramber House  
Falmer, Brighton, UK**

Each partnership agenda item is discussed separately, and in the order they were covered, with action points highlighted. A full list of participants at our partnership meeting appears at the end of this document.

### ***Welcome and Introduction: Richard Black, Migration DRC Director***

- Richard reflected on the success of the Building Migration into Development Strategies conference, which took place 28-29 April at the Royal Society.
- He noted the possibility of the Migration DRC nominating another Commonwealth Scholar this year, ideally from Ghana, given that the last 2 years we have nominated scholars from India and Bangladesh.
- He also noted that the members needed to discuss whether or not they would hold a final partnership meeting in April/May of 2009.
- He mentioned that the discussion of whether to bid for a DFID-funded RPC was one of the important discussions of the day.

*ACTION: Partnership meeting to be held in either March 2009 in Nepal, or April 2009 in Bangladesh. RMMRU to advise on dates within one month*

### ***Session One: Updates and feedback on Communications Strategy Activities***

#### **Albania (Ilir Gadeshi, CESS):**

- Conferences on 'brain drain' were held at a number of Albanian universities which included participation from faculty, researchers and students as well as individual consultations with university rectors and professors;
- CESS recommendations on return migration policy were reported on by Albanian media outlets;
- Meetings held with members of the Kosovo government on brain drain issues;
- A discussion of brain drain on Albanian television included participants from CESS, the Albanian prime minister's office, and civil society groups;
- The distribution of a working paper on brain drain to media outlets;
- A web site reflecting CESS projects has been launched
- A book is also planned, which will be distributed to policymakers, members of media, etc.

Ilir reported that many Albanian intellectuals living abroad had been invited to return to Albanian universities and that, overall, academic brain drain was less than in recent years, although many Albanians are going abroad to pursue university education. He said there is a need for long term strategising on issues of brain drain, which CESS will continue to be a part of.

#### **Bangladesh (CR Abrar, RMMRU):**

##### Citizenship Rights of the Biharis

- Three dialogues with community members (camp level)
- One Legal Consultation (with leading lawyers and human rights activists)
- Two national consultations (eminent academics, journalists, NGOs, lawyers)

- Press statement of prominent intellectuals demanding enrolment of Biharis in National ID Card Scheme
- 10,000 flyers to mobilise Bihari community why they should demand to be enrolled as voters.
- Two Policy Briefs (in English and Bangla)
- 25 minute fiction film at final stages of preparation
- A series of newspaper articles (members of YRF and prominent intellectuals)
- Extended support to preparation of documentary film titled the Promised Land.
- Cover story titled 'People in Limbo' in the Daily Star weekly magazine.
- One Photo Album (under preparation)
- National Convention (planned)

#### Private Nursing Training Campaign

- Two dialogues have been held
- A national consultation has been planned in June 2008 (in partnership with the Daily Star)

#### Training Workshop

- 9-16 March 2008 at Godavari Village Resort, Nepal in partnership with Nepal Institute of Development Studies
- 26 participants from South Asia and beyond.
- Resource persons from DRC, RMMRU, SAMReN, MFA, ILO
- Ron Skeldon inaugural lecture; Dilip Ratha of World Bank sent his Valedictory Speech
- Extremely participatory; group work, role play
- Model Declaration on Outgoing Migrant Workers

Richard noted that the work on behalf of Biharis had been quoted by DFID as a highlight of their research programme

#### **Egypt (Ray Juredini, American University of Cairo)**

Activities include:

- The translation of five working papers on refugee issues from English to Arabic;
- Training for Egyptian journalists on refugee issues;
- Monthly press conferences on migration, with accompanying press releases;
- An evaluation of the Egyptian press' coverage of migration issues, which showed some improvement since 2006;
- A project which collected the writings of Palestinian refugee children in Lebanon, aimed at raising awareness of the conditions in the refugee camps.

#### **Ghana (John Anarfi, ISSER):**

- The creation of a network of researchers, journalists, and migration activists in November 2007, which has sought to better publicise migration issues by running feature articles coinciding with specific calendar days (International Women's Day, for example). Government officials expressed interest in joining the network but ultimately didn't turn up to meetings. This network will continue to function in the future;
- An oversight committee comprising five members was formed to oversee these communications developments.

Post-meeting activities have included:

- Production of a number of articles and features for various print and electronic media houses
- Production of fact sheets from research findings
- Production of a *Migration Update Bulletin*

These are sent periodically to members of the network  
In addition they have conducted:

- Radio interviews on migration issues by John Anarfi and Stephen Kwankye;
- Setting up media houses with Internet access;
- The production of a 20-minute documentary on independent child migration which will air on national television soon;

#### **International Activities (Saskia Gent, Sussex):**

- A child migration workshop in September 2007 organised by Ann Whitehead was well-attended, and included members of civil society, mostly from the UK. The workshop helped initiate an approach from Save the Children which indicated they are open to taking a new approach to policy towards migrant children as a result of DRC awareness raising. The Rockefeller Foundation has agreed to fund further child migration activities including extending the National Surveys Catalogue; to be accessible through the Migration DRC's web site. Andrea Rossi will be a visiting research fellow at Sussex as part of the programme, and will produce a series of overview papers on child migration and a new website will be created.
- A skilled migration workshop in May 2007 organised by Ron Skeldon was well-attended. Workshop outputs were incorporated into a Global Forum on Migration & Development background paper written by Ron Skeldon and this was used in a roundtable hosted by the UK government.

#### **Overview of Planned 2008-2009 Activities (Saskia):**

- Briefings—ten planned, first one on recruitment of health workers;
- Workshops – at least one further training workshop for Whitehall staff will be held in the coming year
- In addition to Jon Sward, a part-time communications assistant, a full-time communications officer, Romy Danflous, has been hired and will start work on May 15.

<i>ACTION: Partners to feed back qualitative data from evaluations of their communications activities</i>
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#### **Session Two: Looking Back—Strengths and Weaknesses of Migration DRC over Five Years**

Meeting participants split up into four break-out groups to examine different aspects of the Migration DRC's work in the last five years and reported back these comments on strengths and weaknesses.

#### **Project/Programme Management:**

- **Strengths** included (1) equality among partners; (2) un-bureaucratic management; transparency in funding; (3) commitment and competence of the Migration DRC team at Sussex as well as at partner institutes; (4) communications and annual meetings (ideas were exchanged on a regular basis through e-mails, face-to-face contact and by teleconference with Sussex serving as hub of communication; (5) autonomy and flexibility to decide on projects relevant for each country.
- **Weaknesses** included (1) poor south-south communication (e.g. Albania-Bangladesh) as a result of poor technology; and (2) although research themes evolved over time, research convenors remained the same.
- **Future considerations** included (1) addressing the need for better facilities, especially partner centres; (2) encouraging collaboration at the regional level with information sharing among individual countries; (3) more time allotted for theme convening; (4) redefining the themes and assigning convenors in different locations or institutes; (5) the management structure should be

maintained but should the centre be changed, there is the need for capacity building and technology upgrading.

### **Good Practice/Innovation**

- **Good practice and innovation** practiced by the Migration DRC included:
  - (1) the equal involvement of partners, aided by teleconference sessions, annual meetings, and getting to know partners;
  - (2) building dialogues with donors and partners, including outreach to ministries and policymakers, and keeping in touch with DFID and its changing priorities;
  - (3) training workshops, which have served as a uncontroversial medium for discussing migration issues in several countries;
  - (4) accessing additional funds from local DFID offices for particular projects;
  - (5) focus on communication and dissemination, including making research findings available electronically;
  - (6) Having competent staff support the Migration DRC Director, including the Research Manager, Policy Officer, etc.
- **Research choices** which have benefited the Migration DRC's overall capacity have included: (1) adding migrant voices, especially those of child migrants, to the migration debate; (2) re-thinking skilled migration and brain drain; (3) establishing the global database on migration flows at Sussex.
- **Barriers to capacity building** have included the issue of language and communication in West Africa, particularly between former Anglophone and Francophone countries.

### **Communications:**

- **Current resources/achievements** include videos, working papers, existing media relations and briefing of journalists, published articles, web sites (including networking web sites), dissemination of findings, and media interviews/debates encouraged by the Migration DRC.
- **What should be carried forward?** A communications strategy should be part of any future proposal, building on the 'best practices' listed above. A budget and time line should be included in this strategy. Also, there is a potential for having video library and news clipping library on the Migration DRC web site. In addition to this, some relationships that have been built between partner institutes and local media can be carried on beyond the life of the Migration DRC.
- **What have we learned** At the beginning of the five years, a communications strategy was discussed, but it was not clear how to disseminate findings--about what to do with materials, and how to work with media. Over time, strategies have evolved with experience. If we had to do it again, the programme would accompany a well-thought out communication strategy with a budget and time lines. In a future project, more budgetary money should be designated for communications activities

### **Working with Partners:**

- Sussex did a good job of balancing DFID's research agenda with input from the partners, although this process took some time to develop at the beginning of the DRC's five years. Despite successful collaboration, however, Sussex had more direct contact with DFID, and was thus more accountable to DFID than other partners.
- Differences in the capacity of some partner institutions affected their relative contributions to the Migration DRC's research agenda. Some, like FMRS, were limited in the scope of their contribution by their small size. Also, there wasn't much collaboration between partners in the developing world in cases where Sussex did not act as the project coordinator. In some cases, political difficulties in developing country institutions also limited what projects were possible to pursue.

- Potential changes for the future might include more equal contributions by, and evaluations of, all partners. Also, partners from slightly larger institutions should be considered, with a view toward having comparable capacity among all partners in terms of personnel and technology. Although research themes evolved over time, project leaders remained the same – and some researchers from partner institutes had to adjust their research to fit existing themes. More mobility for theme leaders is something that would benefit a future DRC. The breakout group was inconclusive about whether more or less decentralised decision-making would be better for a future project, however.

*ACTION : SG/RB to incorporate these viewpoints into the DFID final report and they will feed into discussions about developing a new RPC*

### **Session Three: Looking ahead to future activities**

#### **Sussex activities:**

- *Rockefeller child migration funding*: This one-year project will contribute to existing work on child migration, including the extension of a child migration component of the migration database and construction of a web site devoted to child migration research findings and resources. Andrea Rossi will join Sussex as a visiting research fellow, and will provide input to Rockefeller on aspects of child migration that should be researched in future.
- *Migration between Africa and Europe (MAFE)*: Sussex will participate in this Paris-based project, with a new hire at the university set to collect data on Congolese and Ghanaian immigrants in the UK. The project will also include a partner the Centre for Migration Studies at the University of Ghana.

#### **RIPS and ISSER activities:**

- *Global Development Network*: The University of Ghana partners will begin this study on households of absent migrants in July, with a view to looking at 1,500 households and also collecting some qualitative data. Other countries included in the GDN survey include Fiji, Colombia, Vietnam, and Georgia.
- *UNICEF global child poverty study*: This project will include gathering qualitative data regarding children in poverty, in addition to qualitative templates.

#### **RMMRU activities:**

- *World Bank household survey*: RMMRU will conduct a national-level survey which looks at rates of international and internal migration.
- *New remittance corridors*: This project is sponsored by the Bangladesh Bank, and includes a village-level study on the utilisation patterns of remittances.

#### **Institute for Development Studies activities:**

- *African Trust Fund social protection project*: This will mark a continuation of IDS's work on social protection and will include a study in Malawi which will explore the relationship between social protection and migration, and how to protect against economic shocks.

#### **CESS**

- *South East Europe migration programme*: CESS will continue its work on brain drain within the context of a regional research programme that is being formed to support migrants and migration processes, and will include government and academic institutions and civil society groups in Azerbaijan, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Croatia, Czech Republic, Estonia, Hungary,

Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Latvia, Lithuania, Poland, Russia, Serbia, Slovakia, Slovenia, Tajikistan, Turkey, Ukraine.

- *World Bank*: The World Bank is funding the extension of brain drain/brain gain work to bring it up to date.

### **Discussion of Possible Future RPC:**

Meeting participants discussed the possibility of applying for a DFID-funded Research Programme Consortia on migration. DFID's recently released *Research Strategy: 2008-2013* paper suggested that this might be a possibility. A migration RPC should address three areas all outlined as areas of interest in the research strategy:

- Costs and benefits of migration
  - Impacts on sending and receiving areas
  - Social *and* economic
  - Internal, regional and international migration
- Drivers of migration by the poor
  - Climate change
  - Access to natural resources
  - Socio-economic differences
- Diaspora
  - Political *and* economic influence
  - Impact on economic performance, stability, poverty reduction
  - Role of trans-national social identities

The RPCs would be similar to the DRC, but could be considerably larger – indeed we had been urged by DFID to 'think big'. Malcolm mentioned background and working papers associated with the research strategy (that can be found here: <http://www.dfid.gov.uk/research/backgrd-docs.asp>) as these might be sources for revising or adding to possible themes. In particular papers on economic growth and climate change consider the importance of migration issues.

The group agreed to begin thinking about the possibility of applying for funding as an RPC and to begin discussing potential research around the above themes. The first step was agreed to be to discuss what people understand by the three themes and how that understanding might lead to certain approaches.

The following people agreed to lead thematic discussions, with documents devoted to each topic being made available on Google docs:

- Drivers of migration: Ann Whitehead and Rachel Sabates-Wheeler
- Diaspora: Tasneem Siddiqui and Ron Skeldon
- Costs/benefits of migration: John Anarfi and Richard Black

<p><i>ACTION: Ann, Rachel, Tasneem, Ron, John, Richard to kick off discussion documents. Richard and Saskia to review in June. RB/SG to look at structure of other RPCs.</i></p>
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Participants of the Migration DRC partnership meeting (from right to left): Richard Black, Jon Sward, Sharon Stanton Russell, Tasneem Siddiqui, Dorte Thorsen, Ann Whitehead, Paulina Kofoworola Makinwa Adebuseye, Cynthia Tagoe, Malcolm Worboys, Rahul Bose, John Anarfi, Saskia Gent, Michael Collyer, Stephen Kwankye, Ilir Gedeshi, C.R. Abrar.

## LIST OF PARTICIPANTS

	<b>Name</b>	<b>Affiliation</b>	<b>Email</b>
1	Richard Black	Sussex	r.black@sussex.ac.uk
2	Christina Oelgemoller	Sussex	eco20@sussex.ac.uk
3	Ann Whitehead	Sussex	a.whitehead@sussex.ac.uk
4	Ron Skeldon	Sussex	r.skeldon@sussex.ac.uk
5	Saskia Gent	Sussex	s.e.gent@sussex.ac.uk
6	Adriana Castaldo	Sussex	a.castaldo@sussex.ac.uk
7	Jon Sward	Sussex	j.sward@sussex.ac.uk
8	Nitya Rao	UEA	n.rao@uea.ac.uk
9	C.R. Abrar	RMMRU	rmmrubj@aitlbd.net
10	Tasneem Siddiqui	RMMRU	rmmrubj@aitlbd.net
11	John Kwasi Anarfi	ISSER	jkanarfi@isser.ug.edu.gh
12	Stephen Owusu Kwankye	RIPS	<a href="mailto:kwankyes@ug.edu.gh">kwankyes@ug.edu.gh</a>
13	Cynthia Tagoe	ISSER	cynaat25@hotmail.com
14	Ray Jureidini	FMRS	rayj@aucegypt.edu
15	Ilir Gedeshi	CESS	cess@albnet.net
16	Rahul Bose	CARG	milwardbose@rediffmail.com
17	Malcolm Worboys	CARG	m-worboys@dfid.gov.uk
18	Sharon Stanton Russell	CARG	<a href="mailto:srussell@mit.edu">srussell@mit.edu</a>
19	Paulina Kofoworola Adebusoye	Makinwa CARG	pkofomakinwa@yahoo.com
20	Dorte Thorsen	NAI	dorte.thorsen@nai.uu.se
21	Michael Collyer	Sussex	m.collyer@sussex.ac.uk
22	Rachel Sabates-Wheeler	IDS	r.sabates-wheeler@ids.ac.uk

## **ANNEX 7: Report of Sussex CARG Meeting**

### **Minutes of CARG meeting 1 May 2008 at the University of Sussex**

No agenda was set, as was practice in previous years.

Comments were invited on:

- the work of the DRC over the past year
- the conference at the Royal Society
- the future, especially likely personnel, partners and process for writing a bid for an RPC on migration

#### **The work of the DRC over the last year**

No substantive comments were made about the last year's work, except to highlight the success of the Communications Strategy.

#### **Royal Society conference**

A number of points were made regarding the conference, including:

- The good mix of academics and policy-makers from around the world
- There was good feedback from several of the policy-makers who attended, including the representative from the Ghana interior ministry who stated she intended to act on what she had learned at the conference especially on internal migration – this is timely as Ghana is drafting a migration policy.
- Bangladeshi participants were particularly interested in issues around intermediaries and the high cost of migration and RMMRU felt that the mutual confidence engendered by the meeting would lead to further collaboration.
- European policy-makers were well-represented, although participation of UK policy-makers was lower than originally hoped
- Chairing of sessions was of mixed quality, which led to some sessions having less time for discussion than hoped
- Some felt that there could have been a higher profile of Migration DRC work
- Discussion in general was wide-ranging, with several topics covered in considerable depth
- The importance of internal migration to poverty was sometimes lost in discussions although the poverty and livelihoods session mainly focussed on internal migration, as did the session on child migrants.

The following actions were agreed:

1. Work in the coming year needs to crystallise more clearly our findings on internal migration, and highlight appropriate next steps (RB/SG)
2. European policy-makers to be contacted about potential follow-up and offer of training (RB/SG)
3. Partners to individually follow up on government participants (All)
4. Share reports with people who were interested but unable to come (SG)

### **The future: an RPC on migration**

There was a wide-ranging discussion on possible avenues to be pursued in an application for an RPC on migration. This included discussion of potential key themes, discussion of the structure of an RPC, and the process of developing an application.

#### **Themes**

A wide-ranging discussion was held on themes of potential importance in the future, including issues such as inter-ethnic conflict, land tenure, rising food prices, migration of children, gender, migration related to specific occupational sectors (e.g. domestic work, agricultural work), urbanisation, high level policy analysis, and access to rights and registration. We also discussed a possible strand focussing on how to counteract negative impressions of migration and migrants to allow for more progressive policies and to acknowledge the contribution of migrants, not just economically. However, no consensus was reached on the most appropriate themes, apart from that an RPC should be more tightly focused than the DRC has been.

#### **Structure of an RPC**

Discussion focused around who should lead an RPC bid, how many partners there should be, and what kind of partners. It was agreed that:

- The option of having a southern Director, but Sussex continuing as the lead partner should be explored
- The option of a hub-and-spoke model, similar to the RPC on Women's Empowerment, should be explored
- The notion of focusing the RPC on particular economic sectors, rather than types of migrants, with a more explicitly comparative approach, should be considered
- Non-academic partners, including migrant/diaspora organisations, should be included if possible
- Attention should be paid to what has worked in the DRC
- A new (expanded) CARG may need to be constituted
- Although research will need to be focussed on DFID priority countries we can draw on comparative information from a wider range of countries or pull in specific expertise.

#### **Process**

Discussion here focused on how themes should be developed, and partners and a Director identified.

The following actions were agreed:

1. Documents should be posted on 'Google Docs' to allow sharing of thoughts and refining of themes, and development of a management structure for a new RPC (individuals to lead identified in Partnership meeting)
2. Topics related to internal migration need to be included in the Google Docs discussion, including urbanization, restrictions on freedom of movement, registration of residence and portability of rights within countries and education and social protection for internal migrants
3. Further advice needed on suitable models for management and structure of an RPC, and on timescale (RB)
4. Sharon, Paulina and Rahul expressed willingness to continue as CARG members in any subsequent RPC bid, subject to payment of an honorarium being feasible. RB to investigate.

Apologies: Frank Laczko (CARG)

## Annex 8: Sample Feedback form



### FEEDBACK FORM

#### Independent Child Migrants: Policy Debates and Dilemmas

	Yes	No	Not Sure
Were you clear about the aims and purpose of the meeting?			
Did you receive adequate information in an accessible format prior to the meeting?			
Were you satisfied with the venue and facilities?			
Was there sufficient opportunity for discussion?			

Comment on the achievements and shortfalls of this workshop.

Which sessions did you find most interesting/useful?

Comment on format/structure

Are there any specific *policy* outcomes you would like to see from this workshop?

Are there any specific *research* outcomes you would like to see from this workshop?

## **ANNEX 9: Migration DRC Workshops**

### *Workshop on Independent Child Migrants*

12 September 2007, London

The Migration DRC, with funding from DFID, the Innocenti Research Centre, and NAI-SIDA, hosted a one-day workshop in London on 12 September addressing the policy debates and dilemmas in relation to independent child migrants. There were about 60 attendees, including policy makers, NGOs and academics working in the field of child migration from across Europe and Africa. The three substantive issues discussed included 'Migration Projects: Children on the Move for Work and Education', 'Migration and Trafficking' and 'Legal Issues and Criminalisation'. Details and a full report of the event are available at <http://www.migrationdrc.org/news/reports/icm/index.html>

### *Migration, Education and Socio-Economic Mobility*

6-7 November 2007

The main goal of this two-day workshop held at the University of East Anglia was to explore the processes through which migration and education interact to contribute to economic and social mobility. A total of 12 papers were presented in five sessions. Each of the papers represented a particular entry point into how we might understand the complex and dynamic relationship between migration, education and economic and social mobility. DRC researchers who presented papers included Nitya Rao (UEA), who gave a paper entitled 'Gendered Migration Flows as Mediators of Material and Symbolic Mobility: Evidence from Bangladesh and India', and Ben Rogaly and Becky Taylor (Sussex), who gave a joint paper entitled, 'Education, Mobility and Social Identities in Norwich'. A workshop report is available at: <http://www.migrationdrc.org/news/reports/MigrationWorkshopReportJanuary08.pdf>

### *Children on the Move in the Developing World: Sharing Research Findings*

6-8 May 2008

This three-day research-focussed workshop was held at the University of Sussex and included 29 participants, including a number of Migration DRC researchers working on child migration as well as academics from institutions in the UK, Europe and the United States and members of civil society groups conducting research on child migration. The workshop featured 23 presentations on recent research on child migration in developing countries. Researchers who presented papers related to DRC research projects at the conference included Dorte Thorsen (Nordic Africa Institute), Sumaiya Khair (RMMRU), Iman Hashim (Sussex), Adriana Castaldo and Gunjan Sondhi (Sussex), Stephen Kwankye (RIPS), Cynthia Tagoe (ISSER), Kasia Grabska (IDS), and Vegard Iversen (Manchester). A report will shortly be available at: [http://www.migrationdrc.org/news/drc\\_reports.html](http://www.migrationdrc.org/news/drc_reports.html)

### *Agro-exports from Ghana: Pineapples and Cocoa*

8 May 2008

This workshop was held in Accra and presented the findings of three separate research projects on the Ghanaian agroexport sector carried out by the Migration DRC, the University of Copenhagen, and the University of Ghana, respectively. Among the themes the workshop focused on were how globalisation is affecting the livelihoods of farmers and migrant workers; how the expansion of the agro-export sector has affected sustainable agricultural production in Ghana; and what factors are needed to enhance local livelihoods and sustainable agricultural production. Migration DRC researchers Stephanie Barrientos, John K. Anarfi, and Nicolina Lamhauge each presented research findings related to the Migration DRC's study of the social protection of migrant workers in the Ghanaian pineapple sector during a

workshop panel on that topic. Stephanie and Nana Akua Anyidoho, who contributed to the DRC's pineapple sector study, both took part in a panel on mapping sustainable agricultural production at the workshop. Workshop invitees included members of the Ghanaian government, representatives of Ghanaian pineapple and cocoa farms, and representatives of the World Bank, the EU and DFID.

## **ANNEX 10: Training Activities 2007-08**

### *Migration and Development: Policy and Practice*

6 Dec 2007

This one day workshop took place at Central Hall, Westminster, in London and targeted policymakers from across Whitehall and volunteer-sector employees. It looked at various aspects of the links between migration, development and the policy process. Presentations were given by five experts on migration and development policy, followed by questions and discussion from conference participants. Richard Black gave a paper entitled 'Migration and Development: Current Thinking', and Ronald Skeldon gave a paper on 'Migration and the Policy Process'. The latter paper is available as a working paper on the DRC website at: [http://www.migrationdrc.org/publications/working\\_papers/WP-T20.pdf](http://www.migrationdrc.org/publications/working_papers/WP-T20.pdf).

A write up of this event is available at:

<http://www.migrationdrc.org/news/reports/migration&development2/index.html>

### *Refugees and Migrants: A Rights-Based Approach to Development*

13-23 January 2008

This ten-day short course was put on by FMRS at the American University of Cairo and attracted 33 regional experts from 12 countries in the Middle East and North Africa. The course was the first of its kind conducted in the Arabic language, and the curriculum was designed to provide a common basis of understanding, tools of analysis and legal criteria for cooperation across various specialisations in the field. The course's ultimate purpose was to ensure greater well-being for refugees and migrants in their integration into host societies and/or their pursuit of asylum, among other solutions. The course was directed by Barbara Harrell-Bond and Joseph Schechla, and assisted by seven other AUC lecturers: Ayman Halasa, Amany Ibrahim, Amin Mekki Medani, Hossam Bahgat, Abdul Hamid Qutb, Khair Smadi, Lana Baydas, Michael Kagan, Moataz al-Fugeiry, Martin Jones and Natalie Forcier-Beville.

### *Living Together-CAIRO: Training of Trainers*

Feb-March 2008

This training workshop at the American University of Cairo was offered to a diverse group of representatives from multicultural community-based organisations in Cairo, with a view to developing new initiatives and projects. It took place as part of the *Living Together-CAIRO* programme that has been organised by FMRS in conjunction with Tadamon – the Egyptian Multicultural Council.

### *Residential Training Course on Migration, Globalisation, Security and Development*

9-16 March 2008

RMMRU held this short course in partnership with the Nepal Institute of Development Studies at the Godavari Village Resort, Nepal. The course attracted 26 participants from South Asia and beyond and included members of the Migration DRC, SAMReN, the International Labour Organisation and the Migrant Forum in Asia. Ronald Skeldon (Sussex) gave the inaugural lecture at the start of the course, which employed a highly-participatory model and included the drafting of a model declaration on the rights of outgoing migrant workers.

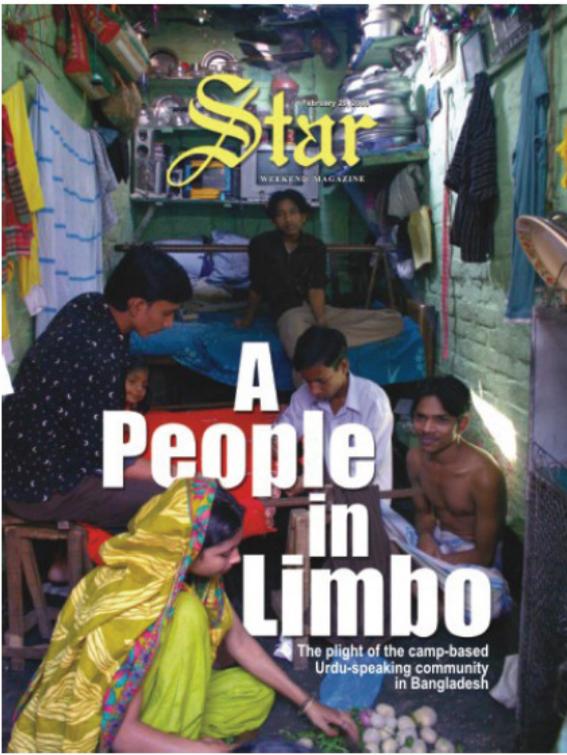
## ANNEX 11: Media Activities

### Some Media-Coverage Highlights 2007-08

#### Bangladesh

... Star Weekend Magazine ...

[Home](#) - [Back Issues](#) - [The Team](#) - [Contact Us](#)



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**Star**  
WEEKEND MAGAZINE

**A People in Limbo**

The plight of the camp-based Urdu-speaking community in Bangladesh

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Bangladesh, the Biharis were in a dilemma. They had suffered through terrible communal riots in 1947 for the idea of the state of Pakistan, and they had antipathy and deep suspicion towards the state of India. Believing the Pakistan army's propaganda that Mujib was 'plotting with the Indians to break up Pakistan', their sympathies naturally went against the Bangali liberation war. The Pakistan army exploited this weakness to recruit Biharis to join the Rajakar death squads. Not all Biharis joined, but those that did not remained silent spectators of the conflict. They did not join the refugees crossing the borders, or take up arms against the Army.



Without a citizenship they are being deprived of education and the prospects of getting a job in the future.

With the surrender of the Pakistan Army, it was the Biharis who were now suddenly stranded in a devastated country looking for compensation and redress. International Community for Red Cross (ICRC) made a list of the Biharis living in the newly formed Bangladesh and asked them whether they wanted to stay there or go to Pakistan. All the Biharis stated their desire to go to Pakistan for safety. And so the ICRC registered nearly 540,000 of the surviving Urdu-speaking Pakistanis who wanted to be repatriated to Pakistan and built camps for their temporary security. According to the US Dept. of State country report on Bangladesh, the stranded Pakistanis turned down the offer of Bangladesh citizenship and instead raised Pakistani flags in their camps, expressing their desire for repatriation to Pakistan. As a follow-up of the Simla pact of July 1972, a tripartite agreement was concluded in August 1973 between Pakistan, India and Bangladesh. As per the agreement, about 2.5 lakh Bangali prisoners were airlifted from Pakistan to Bangladesh and the stranded Urdu-speakers in Bangladesh were to be repatriated to Pakistan. In 1974, 1.2 lakh stranded Pakistanis were airlifted to Pakistan. By 1993, 17,8069 Urdu-speakers were repatriated to Pakistan under government initiatives. Others went on their own initiatives. According to latest UNHCR reports, there are around 1.6 lakh Urdu-speakers living in 116 camps in 14 districts of the country. But 36 years have passed by and 70% of the Urdu-speakers were born in Bangladesh after the war.

Twenty-eight-year-old Ahmed Hussain does karchupi work on saris inside the camp. Many of the Urdu-speakers have taken up handicrafts as their profession and their one-roomed homes are turned into their work place during the day. Ahmed works with four others in a room for five hours on a sari. He has been doing this work for 18 years. "I don't want to go Pakistan," he says, "I have my work here and I enjoy it. It is a little problem to live in such a congested room but otherwise I'm really happy the way I am." Ahmed earns Tk 500 a week with this work. Ahmed's 24-year-old co-worker Mir Jafar says that most Bangalis are nice to them. "Some Bangali people hurl abuses at us and call us 'mauras' but most Bangalis are not like that."

According to Tanvir Mokammel, director of Shopno Bhumi (The Promised Land), a documentary on the plight of the Urdu-speaking community, most of the young generation of Biharis want Bangladeshi citizenship. "Unless you have citizenship rights, it is very difficult to get a job or venture in economic activities," says Mokammel, "besides, a section

of the leadership of the community discouraged them to go out and mainstream themselves as the illusion to migrate to Pakistan was kept alive."

Mokammel says that he understands the animosity of the general Bangladeshis towards the Urdu-speaking community but adds, "What is happening to this community now is sheer insensitivity and negligence by the concerned governments and international bodies".

For Khalid Hussain, President of AYGUSC (Association of Young Generation of Urdu Speaking Community) and Assistant Co-ordinator of Al Falah Bangladesh the most important requirement for the camp-dwellers is to get the National ID Card. "In our research (carried out by Al Falah Bangladesh in Dhaka, Mymensingh, Khulna and Faridpur) we have found that 70% of the people want to stay in Bangladesh, 17% want to go back to Pakistan and the others are not decided," says Khalid, "Al Falah Bangladesh, AYGUSC and Shamsul Haque Foundation from Faridpur together submitted a memorandum where we pointed out that we fulfil all the requirements of the Citizenship Act of Bangladesh made in the Constitution and we should be registered as voters and we should be able to get our ID cards."

The High Court in 2003 declared that 10 Urdu-speakers who filed a case and those living in all the camps around the country were citizens of Bangladesh. It was the first time that some Urdu-speaking Biharis have been recognised as Bangladeshi nationals. But the law ministry held back the order.

"I agree that our forefathers may have collaborated with the Pakistan army at that time but what about the persons who were not involved and the ones born after 1971, their rights are also very important," says Khalid, "They are Bangladeshis by birth, this fact cannot be ignored, these people cannot be deprived of their fundamental rights. There are some politicians with anti-Bihari mentality who are not letting this happen."



Conditions inside the camps are inhuman



Khalid Hussain has been fighting for the fundamental rights of the Urdu-speaking community for years.



Ahmed Ilias, Writer and Executive Director of Al Falah Bangladesh.

The education rate at the camps is very low and Khalid blames the suspended position of the Urdu-speakers for this. "The government schools don't even take our children, they say that the government money is allocated for the citizens of Bangladesh only and we, as stranded Pakistanis, don't have any right on it."

Khalid talks about a case in Khulna where a man passed his Masters exams and applied for a job at the forest department. "He qualified in the written and viva exams," says Khalid, "but after investigations revealed that he lived in the camp, his government job was cancelled. He points out that if the National ID cards are not provided to them rickshaw-pullers won't get licenses and they will be deprived of all 19 facilities that come along with it. "Our livelihoods will be at stake."

Abdul Jabbar Khan, President of SPGRC (Stranded Pakistanis General Repatriation Committee), or better known to be the camp office, openly admits to supporting the cause of the Pakistan Army but says, "You call us Razakars, but how many of us have actually physically taken part in the process. We supported Pakistan with our mouth only, but what about [Motiur Rahman] Nizami and Abdur Rahman Biswas who were even bigger collaborators than me. Why did this discrimination take place in my case? They were made ministers and given a big house and big car by the state but, my citizenship was taken away from me and I became a refugee and was locked away into this camp."



Her mother tongue is Urdu but her country of birth is Bangladesh. But what is her identity?

Jabbar is not completely reassured by the voting rights and the ID Card solution proposed by young people like Khalid. "Some in the camp are asking us to become voters but the government that is now in power is not the elected government," says Jabbar, "what if the new government comes and says they don't agree to all this, then where will we go?"

Jabbar like many from the pre-71 generation think they would be safer in Pakistan because of their involvement (physical or otherwise) with the Pakistan Army against the Bangladeshis. "Nawaz Sharif assured us that 3000 families would be sent to Pakistan in the first phase of repatriation but so far only 318 people have been taken to Pakistan ever since then. We are hoping that the new government of Pakistan under Nawaz Sharif's leadership might change our situation."

Writer and Executive Director of Al Falah Bangladesh points out that the Bangladesh government has divided the Urdu-speaking community into two parts -- those who live inside the camps and those who live outside the camps.



"The main problem is with those who are living inside the camps, the government is not doing anything to rehabilitate them." He points out that those who live outside the camps enjoy all the facilities of a Bangladeshi citizen. "I live outside the camp, I am a voter, I have an ID card, a Bangladeshi passport and a bank account and I can go abroad," says Ilias, "there is no discrimination for us. We are as equal as all other Bangladeshis."

Groups like SPGRC, Ilias points out, are taking advantage of the lack of government control. "They have a vested interest in this camp," says Ilias, "if the camp exists, they will have this leadership. They have been planted with a fear that if they get citizenship they will be evicted from the camp. No one actually likes living in these camps but if they have the option that they can work and get education, they can get training and become skilled."

Ilias thinks it is essential that the government solve the problem of their citizenship as soon as possible. "The government doesn't understand that if these people start working, they will become assets for the country and will only contribute to the national economy. Left like this, they will only become a social problem."

Dr. CR Abrar says that the identity of the people should be made clear to them.

70-year-old Osman Gani worked as a driver for the Pakistan Army in 1971. He owns up to 'taking up

arms' against the Bangalis but points out that his brother was shot in front of him by the Bangalis and he lost a lot of near and dear ones during that time. "I think its time to forgive," he says, "fights can happen between brothers and even if your brother does something wrong are you going to get rid of him?"



President of SPGRC, Abdul Jabbar Khan

40-year-old Khairunnesa who does handicraft to eke out a living says that she is tired of the journalists and NGO workers coming in and questioning them about their condition. "We didn't come here to go to West Pakistan. We want to become Bangladeshi; the people here have to accept us. The government has to do something about our situation or just kill us all with a firing squad."

The tale of these people's lives is miserable. Families have grown since 1971 but they were left to make their lives in this one small room. Three generations of people live in this single room. Every morning people have

to stand in a queue for hours to use the common bathrooms -- whether it's a pregnant woman or a fragile old man they will have to wait their turn to use the bathroom. Hygiene in and around the camp is almost non-existent. But for the sake of argument the slum-dwellers all over the country also live in very similar conditions so why should the plight of the camp-dwellers get priority?



Like everyone living in the camps, Zubeida (left) lives with three generations in the same room.

Dr C R Abrar, Professor at Department of International Relations of Dhaka University and Co-ordinator of RMRRU (Refugee and Migratory Movements Research Unit) says there's a major difference between the two groups. "The difference is that these people's identity has not been made clear and this is the one group of people for whom the state and NGOs have over the years shown complete apathy towards."



Families have grown since 1971 but they had to make do with living in a single room.

Abrar talks about a single incident which explains in a nutshell why this group deserves attention. A child born of Urdu-speaking parents was taken to an orphanage after both her parents died. When the orphanage authorities wanted a certificate from the local commissioner the commissioner refused to give it because she was a 'Bihari'.

Abrar says that the general impression that these people are getting all the utilities for free is not true at all. "The government may not be getting the money but there are rent-seekers who are making money out of this," he says, "without trying to stereotype there are chances that criminality from these areas will increase as a result of this if we don't address these issues."

Pointing out that the High Court has already declared that they are Bangladeshi nationals Abrar says that the point that they opted to go back to Pakistan [in 1971] in the ICRC form

has no legal validity. "In a country which has a large Diaspora population, where many people have dual citizenship and where hundreds of thousands of people apply for diversity visas every year, how do you ascertain whose loyalty is where," he adds.

Abrar thinks it is very distressing that this community is made a scapegoat for the atrocities committed in 1971. "Whoever has committed the atrocities should be tried for their crimes, irrespective of whether they are Bangali or Bihari."

So is this an internal matter or does the Pakistan government

have some responsibilities for their rehabilitation? "Pakistan has a moral responsibility," says Abrar, "except for Benazir Bhutto's government, right from Zulfikar Bhutto to Parvez Musharraf subsequent heads of state said that they are going to take these people to Pakistan for the sake of the Islamic solidarity. In the end all these hopes worked against the anchoring of these people here and the term 'stranded Pakistanis' came about."

Because of the half-hearted repatriation process hundreds of families have been divided between Bangladesh and Pakistan. There is a father who cannot attend his only daughter's wedding and there is a wife who cannot attend her husband's funeral. But the new generation who were born after the war and comprise the biggest chunk of camp-dwellers don't have any affiliations with either India or Pakistan. They were born in this country and identify themselves as Bangladeshis. Unfortunately the state is reluctant to accept them as such. It's a very complex issue because a lot of ambivalence from the majority population that is skeptical about these people's loyalty to the country they want to be citizens of. But the inhuman conditions they are living in and the subsequent effect it is bound to have on the society as a whole makes it imperative to resolve this painful issue.

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Born after the war, these young people identify themselves as Bangladeshis and do not want to go to Pakistan.



## ISSER Demands Migration Policy

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The Head of the Department for Migration Studies (DMS) of the Institute of Statistical, Social and Economic Research (ISSER) Dr Peter Clotey says the lack of a policy on migration has created a situation where everybody considers it as a bad idea.

Dispelling the notion that it is only the poor that migrate, Dr Clotey bemoans the lack of enough information on migration despite its 50% contribution to the Gross Domestic Product

(GDP) of the country.

Presenting a report on a research conducted by the DMS of ISSER on the migration of children from the three northern regions to the south at the inaugural meeting and launch of DRC Migration, Globalisation and Poverty Research Dissemination Network in Accra, Dr Clotey said the existence of a policy on migration would guide citizens on whether or not to migrate and to which part of the country.

Giving an overview of the research, Professor J.K Anarfi says development policies of government tend to prevent migration but they do not deter people from migrating. According to him, such policies have only increased the cost of migration.

In all, a total of 2,314 street children were interviewed in the commercial cities of Accra and Kumasi. A third (38%) out of the figure came from the Northern Region alone.

The research showed that whilst both sexes engaged in the migrating act, young females between the ages of 10-19 were more than their male counterparts resulting in fewer female presence ratio in some communities in especially, the Northern Region.

The research identified factors such as forced marriage and desire to acquire some household materials before getting married as influencing the migration of most young girls from the north to the south.

Contrary to the generally held view that children's migration could increase their vulnerability to economic exploitation, independent child migrants covered by the research said it rather afforded them the opportunity to earn an income to improve their lifestyle.

It is evident that the migration of people from the north to the south over the years where some of the migrants offered themselves as labourers and even acquired properties in the south, accounted to the south's development to the neglect of the north.

**Source:**  
Story by Albert FUTUKPOR

