



**Development Research Centre on
Migration, Globalisation and Poverty**

ANNUAL REPORT

2006-07

Professor Richard Black

Director

University of Sussex

Partners

ALBANIA

Centre for Economic and Social Studies (CESS),
Tirana

BANGLADESH

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

EGYPT

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

GHANA

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

UNITED KINGDOM

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

School of Development Studies (DEV)
University of East Anglia, Norwich

C O N T E N T S

1. BACKGROUND INFORMATION	4
2. SUMMARY	5
3. KEY THEMES	7
3.1 Management of Research	7
<u>3.1.1 Research Management</u>	7
3.1.1.1 Defining and Prioritising Research Themes	7
3.1.1.2 Reassessment of Risk	7
3.1.1.3 Multiplier Funding Obtained	7
<u>3.1.2 Quality of Partnerships</u>	8
3.2 Research Outputs	10
<u>3.2.1 Generation of New Knowledge</u>	10
3.2.1.1 Key Programme Outputs	10
3.2.1.2 Progress in Terms of Purpose	14
3.2.1.3 Effectiveness of Ongoing Monitoring Arrangements	17
3.2.1.4 Evidence of Interaction with Policy Makers and Other Stakeholders	17
<u>3.2.2 Good Communication of Results</u>	20
3.3 Research Impacts	23
<u>3.3.1 Developing Capacity</u>	23
<u>3.3.2 Policy and Poverty Impact</u>	27
4. LESSONS LEARNT	30
5. FINANCIAL MANAGEMENT	31
ANNEX 1: Logical Framework	32
ANNEX 2: Risk Assessment	37
ANNEX 3: Communications Strategy	38
ANNEX 4: Publications and Products	61
ANNEX 5: Report of Durres Partnership Meeting (April 2007)	64
ANNEX 6: Report of Durres CARG Meeting (April 2007)	76
ANNEX 7: Migration DRC Workshops, Presentations at Other Fora	79
ANNEX 8: Training Activities 2006-07	88
ANNEX 9: Media Activities	103

1. BACKGROUND INFORMATION

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

Reference Number: SSRU Contract R8229

Period Covered by Report: June 2006-May 2007

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

Director: Prof Richard Black

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

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

2. SUMMARY

As we complete the fourth year of our five-year period of funding, the Migration DRC has witnessed an acceleration in communication activities, from grassroots communication with migrants and potential migrants (Bangladesh), to lobbying through the media, both print and visual (Albania, Bangladesh, Egypt and Ghana), and influencing policy makers at the highest levels through training sessions, consultations and dialogue (Bangladesh, UK). The Migration DRC requested and received additional funding from DFID for an expert-facilitated workshop to build on our existing communications work. The output of the workshop was our communications strategy for 2007-08, the various activities in which are currently being rolled out, with a focus on three thematic areas that provide new and incisive insights – skilled migration, independent child migration, and forced migration and rights.

Further grassroots work in relation to migration includes a study comparing services rendered by Bangladeshi and Filipino missions in a third country, and the development of a code of conduct for the recruitment industry in South Asia. Meanwhile, three of the partners (Albania, Bangladesh and Ghana) have begun work on synthesising country-specific migration trends, research findings and statistical information, to produce 'country migration reports', which will make for a significant and telling contribution from the Migration DRC.

Following the success of the Migrant Origin Database, now available as the World Migration Map Data Tool from Migration Information Source (<http://www.migrationinformation.org/wmm/>), we have developed a resource guide on migration variables available in a number of national-level surveys and datasets, including the Living Standard Measurement Study (LSMS) surveys, Demographic and Health Surveys (DHS), and other household-level surveys. This comprehensive source of data on migration for both researchers and policy makers so far outlines the availability and potential use of migration data in 77 countries worldwide. Migration DRC interns at Sussex have provided invaluable inputs into this process, supervised by our staff.

Continuing to build on our extremely accessible ethnographic evidence base, begun with the film following the lives of Egyptian workers in Paris, we have produced *Voices of Child Migrants*, bringing to life the voices of 16 children from Bangladesh, India, Burkina Faso and Ghana, speaking about their lives, experiences and aspirations. Testimonials from seasonal temporary work migrants in India will be provided in another document, which brings together the life histories of migrants interviewed for the Migration DRC project, 'Social Protection of Temporary Work Migrants in India and Bangladesh'. Work on this volume has been completed, and is to be published this year, in both Bengali, the language of these migrants, and English.

Our commitment to disseminating Migration DRC research findings has taken several forms – working papers, policy briefings, research reports and articles in international peer-reviewed journals. In addition, this year sees the publication of two edited volumes distilling Migration DRC research. The first, entitled *Rights, Policies and Forced Migration*, to be published by Palgrave, brings together research under our forced migration and rights themes. The second, entitled *Social Protection and Livelihoods: Marginalised Migrants of South Asia*, to be published by UPL, Dhaka, brings together selected papers from a workshop organised by RMMRU in Dhaka in October 2007. The workshop looked at the informal and formal mechanisms of social protection available to migrants and those they leave behind, in order to tease out the policy implications for integrating formal and informal measures. Meanwhile, negotiations are on for another edited volume to be tentatively entitled 'Negotiating Access to Social Protection: A Study of the Impact of Mobility on Vulnerability'.

Meanwhile, research has been continuing apace. Two projects on social protection are drawing to an end – one looking at social protection for migrant workers in Ghana's pineapple export sector, and another looking at the transferability of social protection mechanisms for Ghanaian migrants working in an ECOWAS country (Nigeria) and in the UK. Analysis of the links between legality, employment and migration for Malawians and Ghanaians in the UK is under way, as is analysis of social protection networks of African migrants in the UK. Carrying forward our work on child migration, ISSER is looking at the reintegration of child migrants returning

to northern Ghana. Having identified gender and education as key areas that need attention in the second phase of the Migration DRC, we have research ongoing on gender differences in migration opportunities, and its implications for educational outcomes and choices, in India and Bangladesh, and on the migration experiences of garment workers in Dhaka. Keeping the gendered focus on, and bringing in the element of migrants' rights, FMRS are looking at the experiences of other African and Filipina migrant domestic workers in Egypt.

The DRC's management structures continue to form a strong basis for our work. Teleconferences held every quarter have allowed all DRC partners to review progress, plan ahead, and ratify any changes. We are delighted that Philippe Fargues has been appointed Director of FMRS. Some of us know or have worked with Philippe before, and look forward to working with him in this last year of the Migration DRC, and collaborating with him and FMRS in the future. The creation of a new Centre for Migration Studies at the University of Ghana is another validation of the importance of migration research for West Africa.

Looking ahead, we will be quite closely monitoring the policy-relevant aspects of our research, and implementing the communications strategy across the Migration DRC partners. There are several significant activities and outputs in the pipeline, including media packs, briefings, policy workshops and two telefilms. We hope to engage constructively in a number of policy processes, in each of the partner countries, and globally, including in the Global Forum on International Migration, which takes place in Brussels in July 2007. We are also expecting several more exciting research and policy outputs at the cutting edge of current thinking on migration, including working papers, policy briefings, as well as articles in international, refereed journals.

Richard Black and Meera Warriar
June 2007

3. KEY THEMES

3.1: Management of Research

The Centre's management team consists of the Director, the Research Manager and three Theme Convenors based in Sussex, who have met on a regular basis to review progress. Important Centre-wide decisions are referred to the directors or agreed liaison persons in partner institutions. The last year has afforded us more than one opportunity to interact face-to-face. A workshop organised at Sussex preparatory to building up a communications strategy saw all the partners coming together for two days of brainstorming in February 2007. In April 2007, we met in Durres, Albania, for our partnership and CARG meetings. And three of the four partner countries were present for a workshop on the mobility of health workers in May. We have also continued to hold quarterly teleconferences, instituted in 2005, where the management team and directors of partner institutions provide quarterly updates, review progress, and take decisions.

Review of progress against timelines, budget and outputs has been facilitated by the submission of summary quarterly reports by each partner, and by each research project leader.

3.1.1 Research Management

3.1.1.1 Defining and Prioritising Research Themes

The revision and enhancement of our communications strategy during the past year provided an important opportunity to review progress on key themes, and to prioritise areas for dissemination and policy influence. Through dialogue and discussions in the partnership, and from new proposals submitted for further communications activities by all the partners, three key themes of our work were identified in which we believe we are making a significant contribution to the current policy climate on migration. These were in the areas of the migration of highly-skilled workers, the independent migration of children, and forced migration and rights. The communications strategy is built broadly around these three themes, and aims to sharpen policy discourses in these areas and influence a range of audiences.

We are also now in the process of seeking proposals from the partnership for a possible additional year of funding (June 2008-May 2009), which will primarily involve consolidation and communication of existing research, focused on work in West Africa and South Asia. Preliminary screening and short-listing of proposals is to take place this summer. A committee, including some members of the management group and two external reviewers from the CARG are to be set the task of reviewing proposals, based on a set of criteria agreed by the partnership.

3.1.1.2 Reassessment of Risk

No key assumptions have changed to the degree that there has been a reassessment of risks, though we continue to monitor the political situation in our partner countries, notably Bangladesh, where the political climate may affect the ability of policy makers to participate in dialogue and apply our insights.

3.1.1.3 Multiplier Funding Obtained

The Migration DRC partners have continued to proactively identify new initiatives and attract funding in all our priority areas -- research, training and capacity building. Below is a listing of new research, capacity building or dissemination activities that have secured external or complementary funding in 2006-07.

Albania

- Integration of CESS as a third-country member of the International Migration, Integration and Social Cohesion (IMISCOE) network
- Study on maximizing the positive impacts of return migration for Public Affairs Section, US Embassy, Tirana
- A national strategy progress report on the Roma for UNDP
- Study on promoting safe migration and preventing human trafficking for IOM, Albania
- Study on patterns of migration and human resources development for European Training Foundation
- Study on savings and remittance behaviour in Armenia for IFAD

Bangladesh

- Project on remittance payments and partnership funded by DFID and implemented in collaboration with the Central Bank of Bangladesh (Bangladesh Bank)
- Project on dual citizenship with World Bank
- Capacity building for Safe Labour Migration funded by Manusher Jonno Foundation, a local donor agency
- Five 50-minute films on irregular migration funded by the British High Commission

Egypt

- Ford Foundation grant which funds a number of core FMRS activities
- Grant from United States Institution of Peace (USIP) which funds short courses run by FMRS over the summer on international refugee and human rights law, the psychosocial needs of refugees, and cultures of exile.

Ghana

- Set up of a new Migration Research Centre at the University of Ghana, Legon, bringing together ISSER with other centres and departments on the Legon campus, with initial funding from the Government of the Netherlands
- ISSER work with the University of East Anglia on 'Paths to Economic Empowerment of Young People in Ghana: Helps and Constraints', sponsored by the World Bank
- ISSER and RIPS collaboration with UNICEF Ghana on a global study on child poverty
- RIPS' project on the socio-economic, sexual and reproductive health implications of street-vending in Accra, funded by the Hewlett Foundation, addressing a number of migration-related issues

Sussex

- Backstopping arrangement for Swiss Development Corporation, including provision of migration-related training to SDC staff and others in the field of development
- Integrating Migration into PRSPs (DFID)
- Migration and poverty reduction in Eastern Europe and Central Asia (DFID)
- Co-funding for policy workshop on child migration from Innocenti (UNICEF) and CIDA (through Nordic Africa Institute)

3.1.2 Quality of Partnerships

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

Research and Policy Direction:

As we come to the end of the fourth year, and research continues on projects that received funding in the second phase of the Migration DRC (2006-08), there has been a surge of interest and dialogue on policy issues, and a commitment in the entire partnership to influence policy at different levels. While no attempt was made to achieve coherence for its own sake, a solicitation of proposals for building a communications strategy found three key thematic areas emerging in which partners wished to push communications efforts – skilled migration, independent child migration and forced migration and rights.

General Management:

Directors of partner institutes, or persons delegated by them, play a key role in the general management of the Migration DRC, as key contact points for consultation on management decisions initiated by the Centre or partners. These consultations take the form of joint emails to the management team and the partner liaisons, or quarterly teleconferences, the latter having considerably increased the space for strategic discussions. While the partnership meeting and the teleconferences are the only fora at which the entire partnership gets together, there are several other occasions when two or more partners meet, either in Sussex or at a partner location, for research, workshops or training events. Partners sometimes cross paths at external conferences or other events as well.

Financial Management:

The Migration DRC has committed a sum of £20,000 per annum to each partner. However, where additional proposals have been put forward by partners for additional funds, these have been assessed using agreed criteria, and funded when they meet those criteria and budgets allow. The process for selection of proposals for funding for the second phase (2006-08) was elaborated on in the last annual report. A similar process of assessment by a Migration DRC committee together with an independent reviewer was followed for the communications strategy proposals. As a consequence, there is a wide divergence in funds attracted by different partners as some have bid for and received larger shares for both research and communications activities.

3.2: Research Outputs

3.2.1 Generation of New Knowledge

3.2.1.1 Key Programme Outputs

Outputs*	OVis*	Progress**	Recommendations/Comments***
1. Improved knowledge on how the positive impacts of migration can be enhanced and costs and risks of migration to the poor reduced	<p>High quality, well-focused research outputs, which add substantially to knowledge on these impacts produced in a timely way.</p> <p>Research outputs stimulate quality policy analysis on migration and poverty reduction by UK government and partners.</p>	<p>a. Three more <i>thematic papers</i>, four <i>country papers</i> and one <i>research report</i> completed in the last year; three in the pipeline to be published in July 2007; and six papers under review.</p> <p>b. Another seven papers by DRC researchers published in <i>international, peer-reviewed journals</i> over the last year.</p> <p>c. Work completed on two <i>edited volumes</i>, building on Migration DRC research. These volumes, one on refugees and rights, and one on marginalized migrant workers, are both to be published this year.</p> <p>d. Publication of accessible <i>testimonials and life histories</i> of child migrants and seasonal migrants.</p> <p>a. Three research workshops, open to DRC and external researchers held, including conference on social protection of marginalized migrant workers in Dhaka (October 2006), gender, migration and education workshop in UEA (December 2006) and workshop on migration, gender and generations in</p>	<p>Research outputs this year have exceeded projections. A highlight has been the significant number of papers based on Migration DRC research being published in refereed journals, and the novel evidence-base in the form of testimonials of migrating children (<i>Voices of Child Migrants</i>) and seasonal migrants (forthcoming). Where there have been delays in publication of working papers, these have largely been on account of delays in the review process. The DRC requires that at least two partners review the papers before publication, and reviewers' time constraints means this often takes more time than anticipated, with another time lag for actually carrying through some of the recommendations before papers finally get published. A full list of publications is available at Annex 5</p> <p>While primarily targeting the research community, these research workshops have also involved development practitioners, academicians and policy makers. Programme and feedback on the workshop on migration, gender and generations is available in Annex 8.</p>

		Sussex (April 2007).	
2. Enhanced capacity of DRC partners and a range of institutions and other target audiences to analyse the significance of migration in poverty reduction.	DRC partners, research institutions and other 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	<p><i>Internal Capacity Building</i></p> <p>a. Target of one Visiting Fellowship by May 2007 met and exceeded, with field researcher in Bangladesh visiting UEA to write up research with principal investigator; and two fellowships in FMRS, Cairo</p> <p>b. Target of four student Internships exceeded with one internship at Sussex, two at RMMRU, one at FMRS, and two in ISSER, making a total of six. The interns contributed to capacity in all the partners, contributing to producing datasets, research and the writing of papers.</p> <p>c. Partnership and CARG meetings held in April 2007 in Durrës, Albania, as planned.</p> <p><i>External Capacity Building</i></p> <p>a. One day training event for UK government participants held in November 2006. Entitled, 'Migration and Development: Policy and Practice', it followed on from the UN High Level Dialogue on Migration and Development to stimulate thinking on concrete approaches to migration and development and explore policy options</p>	<p>The fellowships programme, now operational in the UK, Bangladesh and Egypt, has been extremely successful, and there are plans to roll out the scheme in Ghana as well. Bangladesh has so far hosted four fellows, and another round of applications is now under consideration. Egypt has hosted two fellowships, and more are in the pipeline.</p> <p>The internships programme too has been very successful, but the movement of interns has largely been from North to South. Core funding has been allocated to promote south-south movement of interns. Unfortunately, due to insufficient advertising of these internships in partner institutes, the south-south internship programme did not materialise in the last year. The partnership, however, is strongly committed to the idea, and is working towards realising this in the autumn 2007 intake of interns. Reports on the partnership and CARG meetings are available in Annexes 6 and 7 respectively.</p> <p>A report on the training event, together with a compilation of feedback on the event, is available in Annex 9.</p>

		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> b. Regional short course on migration -- FMRS hosted a ten-day course on 'Refugees and Migrants and a Rights-based Approach to Development' in January 2007 to raise awareness amongst policy makers in government and international organisations, and NGOs, on issues of forced migration and development. Trainers included our partners from RMMRU c. The Migration DRC website has been kept updated regularly to support activities of DRC partners and external researchers and policy makers. RMMRU's website launched (www.rmmru.org). d. Revised Master's curriculum/ module 	<p>The course is to be run again in 2008 in Arabic.</p> <p>The CESS (Albania) website is still pending on account of infrastructural problems (frequent and long power cuts).</p> <p>Following discussions at the partnership meeting, it was decided not to pursue the Master's curriculum as it is now being developed independently by the new migration centre at the University of Ghana in Legon</p>
3. Improved pro-poor policies aimed at migrants or that take migration into account	<p>High quality, well-focused policy briefings and training events that respond to concerns of policy-makers about migration.</p> <p>Policy outputs stimulate quality policy analysis on migration and poverty reduction by UK government and partners.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Target of five new policy briefings achieved, with three new policy briefings at Sussex, and two at RMMRU. The RMMRU briefings are likely to be translated into Bengali. Several more briefings are in the pipeline. b. Target of two policy workshops to be met shortly. Policy workshop on 'Human Resources for Health and Migration: Mobility, Training and the Global Supply of Health Workers' held at Sussex (May 2007) feeding into background paper on migration of health workers for DFID roundtable at Global Forum. c. Several media articles have appeared, led by 	<p>All briefings available in hard copy and on our website at http://www.migrationdrc.org/publications/briefing_papers.html</p> <p>Details of workshop on human resources for health and mobility available at http://www.migrationdrc.org/news/reports/mobility/index.html. The second policy workshop, on independent child migration postponed until September 2007 at request of Innocenti, who are co-funding the workshop with DFID.</p> <p>See Annex 10 for media coverage on migration in</p>

		<p>Bangladesh, with articles appearing in the leading dailies in both English and Bengali.</p> <p>d. RMMRU have begun work on drafting a code of conduct for recruiting agencies in South Asia</p> <p>e. Contributions to external fora elaborated on in Section 3.2.1.4</p>	Migration DRC partner countries
4. Effective management and implementation of DRC programme.	<p>DRC projects and other activities (Outputs 1-3, above and their activities) implemented to time and budget.</p> <p>Relationships with partner organisations managed effectively.</p>	<p>a. There has been quarterly reporting against targets by partners, with provision for discussion of management and other issues either individually through email or phone call, and jointly through teleconferencing</p> <p>b. Following approval of additional funding towards the communications strategy, quarterly timelines have been drawn up against communications activities, and addenda to partner subcontracts issued to reflect new activities, outputs and budgets</p> <p>c. Effective financial management ensured through rollover of funds, with advances each quarter against receipts and outputs for the previous quarter</p> <p>d. Policy/communications officers appointed in all partners. They attended the Sussex workshop in February to build up the Centre's communications strategy.</p>	All DRC projects and activities are on course, in terms of budgets, timelines and outputs.

*Listed from programme logframe

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

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

3.2.1.2 Progress in Terms of Purpose

The Migration DRC's central purpose is 'Enhanced understanding by the UK government and selected DFID partners on the influence of migration on poverty reduction'. While we have been well on our way to meeting this purpose (as indicated in the table below), our communications strategy for 2007-08 is designed to fine-tune our dialogue and dissemination strategies not only so that the key messages reach the right audiences, but also so that the partnership is able to strengthen and sustain its engagement with emerging policy priorities beyond the current funded life of the centre.

Purpose*	OVis*	Progress**	Recommendations/comments***
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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Migration DRC has been working closely with the DFID migration team, meeting the team once every quarter. The publication of the migration policy paper this year is indicative of the influence the Migration DRC has had in influencing the thinking in DFID on migration. Migration DRC researchers have been involved in preparations for the UN High-Level Dialogue on migration. We also provided the background paper for the DFID-organised roundtable on the migration of health workers at the Global Forum. <p>DRC partners have been working with policy makers in their own countries, a few instances of which are highlighted below:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> In <u>Albania</u>, CESS has been in discussions with the government, and working through a number of multilateral donors on the issues of the maximising the impacts of return migration, looking at patterns of migration and human development issues, while at the same time drawing up a strategy to promote safe migration and prevent human trafficking. Integral to this has also been CESS' role in preparing a country paper for OECD on the economic and social challenges associated with the integration of Albania into the global economy. In <u>Bangladesh</u>, RMMRU is serving on a three-member technical committee of the Ministry of Home Affairs to draft the National Plan of Action against Trafficking of Women and Children. RMMRU are also engaged in a continuing dialogue with the government on the diaspora, which has included a policy dialogue on media and the diaspora, and a workshop to look at the opportunities and challenges for non-resident Bangladeshis to invest in Bangladesh FMRS in <u>Egypt</u> are trying to get people without a voice (refugees) into the political and policy agenda, and to the attention of the media. Through a 	

		<p>combination of training and outreach activities with refugees, NGOs and community-based organisations, UNHCR, and policy makers, and through conducting training in Arabic or translating research into Arabic, FMRS are seeking to influence policy on forced migration in North Africa and the Middle East.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • In <u>Ghana</u>, ISSER and RIPS are playing a key advocacy role. They are working with officials of the ministries of women and children, employment and education, and the social welfare departments, and civil society actors to engage with independent child migration to address the risks rather than seeing it as a problem that needs to be eliminated. They are also liaising with the ministries of health and tourism and diaspora relations to redress the negative perceptions about the 'brain drain' of health professionals to instead illustrate how skilled migrants could contribute to development, while at the same time lobbying to expand training in certain categories, and remove bureaucratic hurdles in the way of those who wish to return and work in Ghana. John is also leading a study on maternal mortality for Macro International. 	
--	--	---	--

*Listed from programme logframe

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

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

3.2.1.3 Effectiveness of On-going Monitoring Arrangements

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

(i) Strategic monitoring: Strategic monitoring of the DRC is accomplished primarily through the annual report, the annual partnership meetings and inputs from our advisory group. Following a review of progress in 2005 which indicated that progress on academic outputs was stronger than on policy outputs, a greater emphasis has been placed over the last year on communication and dissemination activities with the objective of influencing policy. The communications strategy has built on our existing communications activities to strengthen and sharpen their focus. We are now in the process of reviewing the last four years, and planned activities for the fifth year, in order to identify gaps and address these in a proposal we are putting in for an additional year of funding to consolidate and extend our work.

(ii) Project monitoring: The Migration DRC has a reporting strategy for all its ongoing projects, following a quarterly template detailing major activities, travel and fieldwork, staff inputs, and outputs. Principal investigators of each project send in, every quarter, an update of progress against set targets. All partners also follow the same template for non-project expenses. In our last annual report we had reported a six-month delay in submission of a report and the absence of a clear budget and proposal for work from CESS, Albania for the period from April 2006, which had led to a temporary suspension of funding for CESS. A report was since received, together with a work plan for the 2006-08 phase. CESS are now working on a migration country report, and have a strong communications strategy for engagement with the government and civil society on issues around skilled migration and mobilising return and involvement of the diaspora in activities at home.

(iii) Monitoring of meetings: The success of all Migration DRC meetings, workshops and training activities, is monitored through evaluation by participants in the sessions through feedback forms. These are tailored to the requirements of the event in question, and distributed to all participants, and seek feedback on the administration and facilities provided, as also satisfaction with the content of the sessions, and their relevance for participants, and how these might be improved. (Evaluations of the partnership meeting may be found with the report in Annex 6. For two other examples, see evaluations of the training session on migration and development (Annex 9) and feedback on the research workshop on Migration, Gender and Generations (Annex 8).

3.2.1.4 Evidence for Interaction with Policy Makers and Other Stakeholders¹

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

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

DRC PARTNER COUNTRIES

Albania

The DRC have proactively engaged with the Albanian government and various multilateral and UN agencies in Albania on migration and development-related issues. CESS has particularly been lobbying for maximising the positive impacts of return migration, and making a case for the circulation of skills, and skills exchanges with the diaspora. CESS have also been working across other cross-cutting sectors, including child labour and migration, and the participation of the Roma in local elections.

Illir Gedeshi took part in a conference in September 2006, entitled 'Brain Gain: Diaspora's Contribution in the Development of Albania', organised jointly by the Albanian government and UNDP. Illir had collaborated with Richard Black at Sussex to produce a background paper on 'brain gain' for this conference.

Bangladesh

Over the last year, DRC partner RMMRU have been holding national consultations and lobbying for the citizenship rights of the Urdu-speaking minority in Bangladesh. While addressing civil society actors, RMMRU have also been involving the key legal institutions that can help realise this minority's citizenship claims.

The workshop RMMRU hosted on marginalised migrant workers and social protection in October 2006 attracted a number of policy makers and NGO and other actors from both India and Bangladesh. RMMRU have also made very effective use of the visual media to convey messages on irregular migration, with four of their five films on irregular migration already telecast on national television at prime time. The Ministry of Foreign Affairs has ordered 60 copies of one of the films to be sent to all their missions overseas.

Egypt

FMRS has been engaging with policy activists, NGOs, and community organisations in-country on issues around forced migration and the rights of refugees. Over the last year, they have published the report, *A Tragedy of Failures and False Expectations*, covering the events surrounding the three-month sit-in and the subsequent forced removal of Sudanese refugees by Egyptian security forces in Cairo over September-December 2005, which led to the death of 29 refugees and asylum seekers. They are partnering with Africa and Middle East Refugee Assistance (AMERA) on a number of initiatives including training for journalists, sexual and gender based violence and social protection for vulnerable refugee groups, and with *Tadamon*, the Egyptian/Refugee Multicultural Council to tackle racism.

In March this year, FMRS hosted a meeting of the Brookings-Bern project on internal displacement. FMRS are also joining hands for collaborative research with the University of Minnesota on religion, humanitarianism and world order, and are looking to expand interactions with the Refugee Studies Centre at York University in Canada. At present, FMRS are gearing up to host the next conference of the International Association for the Study of Forced Migration in January 2008, at which the Migration DRC will be organising a panel session.

Ghana

The Centre for Migration Studies was set up as of 1 November 2006, with a remit to contribute to and influence the understanding of and approach to migration issues in Ghana. The new centre is in the process of developing a strategy of engagement with policy-makers.

UK GOVERNMENT AND OTHER BODIES

The Migration DRC has worked closely with the DFID migration team, with quarterly meetings instituted to share information and offer inputs into policy initiatives. Ron Skeldon drafted a position paper for the DFID round table discussions on skilled migration at the new Global Forum on Migration and Development. He has also been invited to the civil society day in preparation for the Global Forum in Brussels on 9 July.

Meanwhile, our policy officer, Saskia Gent, attended a consultation meeting on the Global Forum in June 2007, which was attended by the DFID Director General for Policy and International, who heads the UK delegation, together with officials from the Home Office.

The Migration DRC is in communication with managers of other DRCs and RPCs to share experiences and compare strategies. It has fed into discussions on a joint RPC-DRC event, the first of which is planned for September 2007.

INTERNATIONAL-LEVEL INTERVENTIONS

During 2006, Migration DRC researchers were involved in a number of preparatory events and activities in the lead up to the UN High-Level Dialogue on International Migration and Development on 12 July. In particular, Richard Black acted as Advisor to the Under-Secretary General in the development of preparatory documentation for the High-Level Dialogue; he was a member of a Civil Society Task Force appointed by the President of the UN General Assembly, which selected speakers and set the agenda for the civil society hearings in advance of the High-Level Dialogue; and he also participated in a briefing session on the High-Level Dialogue for the Canadian Ministry of the Interior and CIDA, organised by the Migration Policy Institute in Washington, DC.

Rachel Sabates-Wheeler (IDS), together with Robert Holzmann and Johannes Koettl (World Bank) hosted a workshop, 'Social Protection and Migration in Sub-Saharan Africa: Case Studies on Access, Portability, and Inclusion' in Pretoria, South Africa, over 27-28 July 2006. The workshop was intended to take stock of what was known about formal and informal forms of social protection in the South African Development Community (SADC), as also to build a network of researchers in the field, and raise awareness on the issue of social protection for migrants amongst stakeholders and secure their interest in the project. Participants included research institutions, civil society organisations, governmental organisations and bilateral and multilateral donors.

In addition, Richard Black and Ron Skeldon have participated as advisors in a the IPPR/GDN research programme 'Development on the Move', which included attendance at a workshop on measuring and optimising the economic and social impacts of migration in London in September 2006, and a further programme planning meeting as part of the GDN conference in Beijing in January 2007. Richard also addressed the opening session of the Wilton Park conference, 'Global Migration: Facing the Challenges'. Amongst senior dignitaries attending this event was Ambassador Régine De Clercq, Executive Director for the Global Forum on Migration and Development.

(See also 3.3 below.)

3.2.2 Good Communication of Results

In building up its communications strategy during the early part of this year, the Migration DRC has been particularly mindful both of research findings that are of value to policy makers, and key moments and opportunities in the coming year when messages can be conveyed most effectively. In line with the Centre's existing policy framework, and the pro-poor policy related outcomes envisioned in the logframe, we have sought to exert influence at the local, national and international levels:

Local Level:

This has entailed engagement at the grassroots level – with migrants themselves, migrant organisations, community-based organisations, and local governments, with a particular focus on improving knowledge of how positive impacts of migration can be enhanced, and costs and risks to the poor reduced. Amongst our highlights on this front over the last year have been:

- The Dhaka conference, 'Marginalised Migrant Workers and Social Protection' in October 2007, which elicited participation by local government functionaries, labour representatives, and NGOs, from India and Bangladesh. The conference aimed at increasing sensitivity to social protection issues for both migrants themselves and those they leave behind
- RMMRU's lobbying for the citizenship rights of the Urdu-speaking minority has entailed direct communications with these migrants themselves.
- RMMRU are working on a code of conduct for recruiting agencies in South Asia, to begin with a brainstorming meeting in Kathmandu in July.
- To reach migrants themselves directly, a compilation of life/case histories of migrant workers in West Bengal is being published, in both Bengali and English.

National Level:

We also seek to build alliances with policy-makers and other actors at the national level in order to support and promote pro-poor policies. This part of our dissemination strategy has included:

- Continuing a policy dialogue on migration with key actors inside DFID and other UK government departments (e.g. Home Office, Foreign and Commonwealth Office, Department of Health and Department of Trade and Industry) with a view to enhancing their understanding of the influence of migration on poverty reduction.
- Migration tends to be a cross-cutting theme and as such migration policies need to be linked in to other socio-economic issues, including poverty reduction strategies. The partnership uses its particular strengths within each national context to build this understanding in policy circles. In Albania, CESS, while directing its efforts to make a case for the benefits of contacting and harvesting skills abroad for development at home, are also working on other socio-economic challenges facing the country as it integrates into the global economy, and more broadly on migration and human development issues. In Bangladesh, RMMRU are working on remittances, social protection, migrant rights, linking with the diaspora, and building capacity for safe migration. RMMRU have a multi-pronged strategy – mobilising public opinion through extensive use of the print and visual media, while at the same time engaging directly with policy makers at the highest levels. For example, the RMMRU director is currently serving on the technical committee drafting the National Action Plan against Trafficking

of Women and Children. And the Supreme Court judge was chief guest at an event lobbying for the citizenship rights of the Urdu-speaking minority. In Egypt, FMRS have a range of activities targeting community-based organisations and NGOs working on refugees. FMRS too have regular sessions with journalists to increase awareness on both the plight of some refugees in the region, as also their rights. And in Ghana, apart from links with policy makers and health worker associations on issues around skilled migration, our partners ISSER and RIPS are working on a range of other socio-economic concerns that have links and implications for migration, including maternal mortality and sexual and reproductive health (see also Section 3.2.1.2).

- Our aim has equally been to build capacity nationally to make informed policies. Four region-specific briefings have been published which are to be translated into the local languages. These include a briefing on refugees and rights in the Middle East, one on social protection issues for migrant workers in Bangladesh and India, and two briefings from RMMRU, one on remittances and another on the citizenship rights of the Urdu-speaking minority in that country. Albania, Bangladesh and Ghana are currently working on country migration reports, which will become a useful tool for policy makers at the national level, providing not only an overview of current trends within the country, in the region and internationally, but also providing data and pointers to other statistical information. And the migration data from household surveys that we are building on our website, we hope, will provide easier access to policy makers on national migration concerns.

Regional and International Level:

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

- Engagement in as both advisors and participants in policy processes such as the UN High-Level Dialogue on International Migration and Development, and since Autumn 2006, the Global Forum on International Migration and Development
- Policy communications, distributed through international and national research communities, including ID21 (e.g. Iman Hashim's paper on child migration in Ghana), ELDIS (e.g. Ron Skeldon's paper on brain drain in context) and Social Science Research Network (SSRN) (e.g. paper on quantifying international migration)
- Proactive engagement with other bilateral agencies as well as multilateral agencies such as IOM, the UN EU institutions and the World Bank (for example, collaboration has been agreed with Innocenti, UNICEF to hold a policy workshop on child migration).
- FMRS' short course targeting policy makers and practitioners working in the Middle East and North Africa. While this last training programme was in English, the next one, scheduled for April 2008, will be conducted entirely in Arabic to reach a wider audience of policy makers and practitioners
- Influencing the research agenda on migration and poverty through the publication of high quality *academic articles* in international peer-reviewed journals, research-based monographs and edited collections, and participation by Migration DRC researchers at national and international conferences to highlight migration issues (See Annex 5 for a full list of publications by DRC researchers and Annex 8 for a list of presentations).

Among our key communication outputs are:

Research Outputs:

Working Papers: An important Migration DRC research output has been our working papers, which are peer-reviewed by at least two partners before publication on our website. A few copies are also printed for showcasing and wider dissemination purposes. The working papers are characterised as thematic and country-focused, and this last year has seen the publication of three more thematic papers, and four country papers. These, and all previous publications are available on our website at http://www.migrationdrc.org/publications/working_papers.html.

Articles in International Refereed Journals: As we complete four years of research, there is also greater visibility of our research in international peer-reviewed fora (see Annex 5 for a full list).

Edited Volumes: Two edited volumes comprising Migration DRC research are due to be published this year, and at least one more is in the pipeline. These are *Rights, Policies and Forced Migration*, to be published by Palgrave, and *Social Protection and Livelihoods: Marginalised Migrants of South Asia*, published by UPL, Dhaka. A launch event is planned for the first to coincide with the International Association for the Study of Forced Migration (IASFM) conference in Cairo in January 2007.

Research Reports: These provide the meat of the research process and findings. Two reports are due to be published on the web shortly – on the potential for the migration of nurses from Bangladesh, and on social protection for and by temporary migrants in Bangladesh. These will become available at http://www.migrationdrc.org/publications/research_reports.html.

Policy Outputs:

Five pithy new policy briefings have been published in the last year. The three produced in Sussex are on the policy implications of migration and inequality; rights-based policies and forced migrants; and social protection and internal migration in Bangladesh. All three can be downloaded from http://www.migrationdrc.org/publications/briefing_papers.html. RMMRU have finalised two policy briefings – on 'Accessing Rights as Citizens: The Camp-based Urdu Speaking Community in Bangladesh' and 'Migration, Remittances and Development'.

Life histories and testimonials have been found to be a useful tool for policy makers in gaining an understanding of migrants' lives, and for migrants themselves, who through this might be able to share their fears, their hopes and their expectations. The Voices of Child Migrants has been one such effort from the Migration DRC, providing the testimonials of children migrating independently. The voices here come from Bangladesh, India, Ghana and Burkina Faso. Published life histories of seasonal or temporary migrant workers are shortly to become available based on ethnographic research carried out in West Bengal in India. These are to be published both in English and Bengali.

Website:

The DRC website, searchable by region, key theme and type, and accessible to a range of audiences, is updated every two weeks. Apart from research outputs and current activities of the Migration DRC, links are also provided to key events in relation to migration taking place around the world, and to data sources and other websites on migration-related issues (see www.migrationdrc.org).

Newsletter:

The DRC continues to bring out a bi-annual newsletter detailing its activities and highlights. The subscription list for the newsletter exceeds 800 and we are currently envisaging publishing it on the web four times a year in place of the current two.

Other Media:

The value of the visual media in enhancing our understanding of migration processes and migrant lives cannot be overstated. The Migration DRC has already produced one visual ethnography, 'Egyptian Workers in Paris' with a report by anthropologist Reem Saad (American University in Cairo). This film was recently screened at the Seventh International Arts and Film Festival, 'Human Rights Nights' in Bologna over 12-21 April 2007.

RMMRU have taken the lead in films with five films produced by them with funding from the British High Commission. Four of these have already been broadcast over prime time. The Migration DRC will be funding a film on the Urdu-speaking minority in Bangladesh.

Other uses of the visual media include TV debates planned by CESS on brain drain-brain gain and circulation in the national media there.

3.3: Research Impacts

3.3.1 Developing Capacity

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

INTERNAL CAPACITY BUILDING

Our capacity building programmes internally might be discussed under three subheads: (i) provision of training; (ii) internships programme; and (iii) visiting fellowships.

(i) Provision of Research Support/ Training

We are delighted that our India-based researcher, Abdur Rafique, working with Ben Rogaly and Deeptima Massey on 'Social Protection of Temporary Work Migrants in India,' was awarded a Commonwealth scholarship to pursue a Master's degree in International Education at Sussex starting in October 2007. The Commonwealth Secretariat had approached the Migration DRC to put forward a candidate, and after an internal shortlisting based on applications sent in by our partners and independent researchers in Bangladesh, India and Ghana for both Master's and doctoral programmes, the DRC put forward Abdur Rafique.

Two developing country researchers, Deeptima Massey (India) and Syeda Rozana Rashid (Bangladesh) who were awarded Migration DRC DPhil bursaries tenable until September 2007, covering both their fees and maintenance costs, are now at the stage of writing up their dissertations. The bursaries were linked in to two of the Centre's projects – on social protection for and by temporary migrants, led by Ben Rogaly in India, and Janet Seeley in Bangladesh; and livelihoods, intergenerational equity and social protection in migration from Bangladesh to the Gulf.

Research Fellow, Adriana Castaldo (Sussex), paid two visits to Ghana to provide various forms of research support. In December 2006, she helped clean the newly collected datasets on migrant workers in Ghana's pineapple export sector, being conducted jointly by ISSER and the Institute of Development Studies at Sussex. She also gave inputs into the design for the survey ISSER are conducting on the reintegration of child migrants in the north of the country. In February 2007, she ran a course on logistic regression models using SPSS for Master's and research students at ISSER, while also providing further quantitative analysis for a paper ISSER are writing on the migration of health professionals.

Visiting Fellowships

The fellowships programme has been a tremendous success, with the UK partners (Sussex and UEA) hosting fellows for up to two months, and RMMRU and FMRS offering fellowships of up to six months. Over May and June this year, UEA hosted Israil Munshi Hossain, a lecturer from Rajshahi University in Bangladesh, to write up his findings on his work with Nitya Rao (UEA) on the project, 'Gender Differences in Migration Opportunities'.

At FMRS, Ahmed Mostafa was selected for a 2006 fall Migration DRC fellowship, working on reproductive health, and in April this year, Marie Genevieve Nightingale started her research on separated and unaccompanied refugee children in Cairo. And at RMMRU, three of the four candidates awarded RMMRU-Migration DRC fellowships presented their findings at the Young Researcher's Forum-organised two-day symposium, 'Learning from the Marginalised' over 19-20 July 2006. Rakib Hossain presented research he had completed in the course of his fellowship on in-migration to a metropolitan city; Partha Pratim Ghosh presented his work on migration and adaptation in West Bengal, India; and former intern and then fellow, Rupal Mistry's work, 'Labour Mobility from Bangladesh: Opportunities through the General Agreement on Trade in Services' was presented. Another former intern, Jessica Skinner, presented a paper on the internal displacement of indigenous communities in the Chittagong Hill Tracts and rights-based approaches to rehabilitation. Four new fellowships for 2007-08 have been announced, for which a large number of applications have come in. The final selection is to be done by RMMRU this month.

Internships

Over the last year, the Migration DRC's internship programme has extended to all our partners to include FMRS, Egypt. Our interns have provided valuable inputs into research activities in each of the Migration DRC partners, and have given very positive evaluations of the time they have spent in the Migration DRC team.

The success of the internship programme is evident in that we are never able to provide internship places in keeping with the volume of expressions of interest. The logframe target for 2006-07 was four internships, which has been exceeded (see table below). However, most of the applicants are still from the North and this year we are making a concerted effort in all our partners to promote south-south exchanges. A sum of £5,000 has been earmarked to pay towards the travel and subsistence of the interns moving between southern countries, and we hope to attract at least two interns moving between partners in the coming year.

Internships 2006-07

Name of Intern	Place	Period of Internship	Activities
Youkang Chin	SCMR	Sep 2006-Jan 2007	Isolated migration-related components in household surveys to create a database on migration in national surveys
Siobhan McPhee	RMMRU	Jan-Oct 2006	Provided research support on labour migration from Bangladesh to the UK. Siobhan extended her initial 6-month commitment in order to work with Tasneem Siddiqui on a study on dual citizenship for the World Bank
Victoria Redclift	RMMRU	Oct 2006-Mar 2007	Provided research support on the RMMRU project on the rights of the Urdu-speaking 'Bihari' minority. She co-authored with C R Abrar a paper on intergenerational identity and citizenship in this community, which was presented at the Sussex workshop, 'Migration, Gender and Generations'.
Reeda Khader Elburai	FMRS	Oct 2006-Mar 2007	Audited courses for the FMRS' diploma in refugee law while assisting Barbara Harrell-Bond in various outreach projects, while also serving as an interpreter for Arabic-speaking refugees
Nicolina Lamhauge	ISSER	Jun-Sep 2006	Involved in key informant interviews, training of fieldworkers, conducting fieldwork and cleaning data on the project on migrant workers in Ghana's pineapple export sector managed jointly by ISSER and IDS
Bethan Lewis	ISSER	Jan-Jun 2007	Research and field support on project on re-integration of child migrants. She co-authored with John Anarfi a paper entitled, 'Autonomous Child Migrants from Northern Ghana to Southern Cities: How does a Child's Familial Responsibilities Affect Migration Patterns and Experience, and How is this Gendered' presented at the Sussex workshop, 'Migration, Gender and Generations'.

Youkang Chin has gone on to work with the IOM office in Seoul. Siobhan McPhee is to join Sussex for a DPhil. Kobina Graham, who worked as an intern with ISSER in 2005, provided further inputs to a paper on Liberian refugees in Ghana and was funded to attend the IASFM conference in Toronto in June 2006 and present this paper. Penelope Anthias, who completed her internship with RMMRU in spring 2006, returned to Sussex to present a study she had done on the social impact of migration from Kadarpur village in Bangladesh to Italy at the Migration DRC Research-in-Progress workshop at Sussex on 23 February 2007. Meanwhile, Claudia Natali, the first intern to work with ISSER in 2005 took up a job with IOM head office in Geneva late 2006.

The advertisements for internships had so far not resulted in much interest for internships in CESS. But for the current round, we have witnessed a significant increase in the number of candidates, and two have been selected to start internships with CESS this summer.

EXTERNAL CAPACITY BUILDING

The DRC continued to be involved in training and capacity building activities externally. Some of the highlights over the last year have included:

- FMRS organized a ten-day advanced course, entitled 'Refugees and Migrants: Rights-based Approach to Development' aimed at practitioners from government, inter-governmental and non-governmental agencies, donors and community representatives in the Middle East and Africa, with institutional responsibilities in the field of refugees and migration. Course tutors included Barbara Harrell-Bond (FMRS) and C R Abrar (RMMRU). The course moved from providing a theoretical and more general framework to engaging participants in proposing alternative policies to enhance the developmental potential of forced migrants and rights-based solutions. The course has had an overwhelmingly positive response. One participant described it as 'ten days of amazing learning and inspiration. I benefited greatly... This course opened my eyes to a whole new and practical field, where the focus is much more positive'. Another participant wrote: 'I have to say that my experience in Egypt for the course changed the way I see and do my job, all for the best'. The course is to be run again in April 2008, this time in Arabic, to specifically target policy makers in the Middle-East.
- Sussex organised a training session for policy makers across Whitehall in November 2006 (see Annex 9 for a full report).
- Ron Skeldon was a faculty member at the Fourth Annual Summer Institute on International Migration where he led a workshop on the role of international organizations in the management of migration and development over 19-24 June 2006 in San Diego, California.
- The DRC provided migration inputs into several external training events. These included migration modules for:
 - the IMA International-organised 'Issues in Development' for government officials and personnel in bilateral and multilateral donor organisations in September 2006;
 - COPRET/SDC-funded two-day course on migration and development for the Swiss Development Corporation at Bern (21-22 September 2006)
 - Ethical Events' 'Global Development Course' run in London thrice over the last year targeting NGOs, the media sector and students.

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

As we enter the fourth year of the DRC partnership, new synergies have developed between the partners, and we see ourselves playing increasingly to each other's strengths. This has been exemplified in the following ways:

North-South: Sussex' main initiative over the last year has been in providing research support and capacity to southern partners. This has taken the form of discussion and dialogue on research processes and outputs, including detailed inputs and suggestions into survey design

and methodologies, and analysis of research findings, to editorial support on policy briefings and reports. Sussex also hosted all the partners for the communications workshop and then for the workshop on migration, gender and generations in April, and the workshop on the mobility of health workers in May. Sussex have also led the way in inviting concept notes to take forward the partnership beyond the current life of the DRC.

South-South: Work on country migration reports in Albania, Bangladesh and Ghana has begun discussions between the three partners on both the form the report should take, and the content. RMMRU is taking the lead on a comparative analysis of welfare services provided by sending country missions in receiving countries, and a code of conduct for recruitment agencies, which other partners would like to emulate.

South-North: RMMRU brought their experience on running the South Asian Migration Research Network to the partnership meeting in Albania, providing the DRC partners directions and best practice on running a regional network. RMMRU have also been the leaders in promoting the media profile for the DRC's research (see Annex 10). CESS set an example by their very proactive policy engagement at the highest levels in Albania. And FMRS took the lead in organising a panel on forced migration and rights at the International Association for the Study of Forced Migration (IASFM) conference in Toronto (18-22 June 2006).

3.3.2 Policy and Poverty Impact

Several methods are in place to track programme impact. These include:

- Citations
- Requests for additional research
- Requests for advice
- Requests for further training
- Monitoring approaches by other researchers and/or organisations
- Attendance at events and use of evaluation forms
- Web monitoring
- Invitations for the Migration DRC to participate in relevant international fora

Prominent examples of increased awareness of the DRC's research findings are provided below against these indicators:

Citations

- Extensive quotation of DRC research in DFID's migration policy paper, published in March 2007
- Requests for several copies of *Voices of Child Migrants* requested by the India office of DFID.
- The use of Global Migrant Origin database in the World Bank's Development Prospects Group's paper, 'South-South Migration and Remittances' by Dilip Ratha and William Shaw (1 December 2006).

- The availability now as a World Migration Map Tool from the Migration Information Source of the Migration DRC's Global Migrant Origin database
- Letter from the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Bangladesh, to RMMRU, appreciating the production of the film 'Dik Bhranto Nabik' on irregular migration, and requesting 60 copies for circulation to Bangladesh government missions overseas (see Annex 10)

Requests for Additional Research

- Richard Black, Ron Skeldon and Rachel Sabates-Wheeler were commissioned to conduct a new desk study for DFID on migration issues and policies in Europe and Central Asia
- At the behest of the European Training Foundation, Richard Black, Ayman Zohry (Egypt) and Ilir Gedeshi (CESS, Albania) have collaborated on a new survey on the relationship between migration and skills in Albania, Egypt, Tunisia and Moldova
- Ann Whitehead has been commissioned by DFID to write a note on how to incorporate migration into poverty reduction strategy papers

Requests for Advice

See 3.2.1.4 above.

Requests for Training

- Follow-up training request for FMRS-organised course on refugees and rights, to be conducted in April 2007 in Arabic in Cairo
- Further training request for RMMRU short course on migration, globalisation, security and development, to take place early next year
- Further training request for migration module on IMA International's course on 'Issues in Development' at IDS, Sussex
- Further training request for migration module on Ethical Events' Global Development course in London
- Request for training from FAO who are building capacity for the National Agricultural Policy Centre in Syria (NAPC)

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

Monitoring approaches by other researchers and/or organisations

- Listing of the Migration DRC's website as one of the five key sources of information on migration according to the IDS publication, *A Good Place to Start: The IDS Knowledge Services Guide to Finding Development Information Online*

- The DRC paper entitled, 'Quantifying International Migration: A Database of Bilateral Migrant Stocks' was recently listed on the Social Science Research Network's Top Ten download list for 'Labor: Demographics & Economics of the Family'. As of 06/18/2007 the paper has been downloaded 53 times.

Attendance at events and use of evaluation forms

See evaluation forms for internal event (partnership meeting; Annex 6), open events (Migration, Gender and Generations workshop and workshop on Human Resources for Health and Migration (Annex 8) and training event (Migration and Development: Policy and Practice; Annex 9).

Web monitoring

We have had a total of 24,025 hits so far, and 13,940 reloads. The maximum number of visits are from Europe (14,180 or 59 percent), followed by the US (15.8 percent), Asia (7.3 percent) and Africa (4.3 percent).

Invitations for the Migration DRC to participate in relevant international fora

- Ron Skeldon was one of four rapporteurs for the Symposium on International Migration, organised by the United Nations over 28 June to 4 July 2006 in Turin, Italy. The meeting outlined key issues and contributed to a report presented at the UN High-Level Dialogue in September
- Ron Skeldon presented a summary of the latest developments in 'Migration and the Labour Market in Asia' at the annual meeting of the Working Party on Migration at the OECD headquarters in Paris in June 2006.
- Ron Skeldon gave the keynote address on migration and development at the international conference entitled '1985-2005: 20 Years of Research on International Migration' organised by MIGRINTER at the University of Poitiers (7-9 July 2006)
- Richard Black presented a keynote lecture on 'Mobilising the Diaspora' at the 11th International Metropolis Conference, *Paths and Crossroads: Moving People, Moving Places*, in Lisbon (2-6 October 2006)
- Richard Black delivered the keynote presentation on 'Global Migration Trends: A Demographic Overview' at the 832nd Wilton Park conference on 'Global Migration: Meeting the Challenges' (30 November-2 December 2006). Christina Oelgemöller was rapporteur for the conference.
- Richard Black participated in a panel sponsored by the Barrow Cadbury Trust at the COMPASS Annual Conference in June 2007 in Central London, speaking on 'The Challenge of Demography for Future Migration' (see <http://www.bctrust.org.uk/reports.htm>).

(See also 'International-level Interventions' under 3.2.1.4 above.)

4. LESSONS LEARNT

- Working with Partners

Intensive work on developing and refining the partnership's communications strategy during the past year has been an immense learning exercise, as we worked towards mutual understanding on the political and policy contexts within which migration is discussed, the strength of our evidence base, the different kinds of audiences and channels of communication, and methods for monitoring and evaluating communications activities. Significantly, this process opened up spaces for participation to new, younger 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 to the facilitated workshop at least one member of staff who had not worked with or met with other DRC staff before.

- Good Practice/Innovation

A large amount of information is often available, but not in an easily accessible form in terms of particular variables or indicators social scientists or policy makers might be looking for. Over the last year, we have been playing to our strength in building databases using existing survey and other sources from which data on migration might be extracted. In the last year, we have extracted migration information from two national-level surveys for 80 countries. More migration information from survey sources is being put together, and we are seeking external funding to also draw out particular kinds of migration flows, such as those of children, which could potentially help policy market better target their educational, health and other needs towards achieving the millennium development goals.

- Project/Programme Management

Since management systems are by now well oiled and functioning effectively, in terms of both research management and financial management, the additional consultations on communications activities, and the communications strategy itself have neatly slotted in, with new subcontracts and plans being quickly drawn up for each of the partners.

- Communication

Excellent systems of communication between the partners is maintained through email and telephone calls individually, and the teleconferences every quarter. A level of understanding and friendship that has evolved through these last four years has immensely helped the process. The quarterly reporting templates also ensure communication lines are open with all principal investigators of projects. The year under reporting also gave us more than the usual number of opportunities to meet – at the facilitated communications workshop here at Sussex in February 2007, the migration, gender and generations workshop followed by the partnership meeting in April, and the workshop on the mobility of health workers in May.

5. FINANCIAL MANAGEMENT

1 April 2006-31 March 2007

This is the fourth annual financial report in respect of this project. The University continues to manage the financial aspects of this project through the Research Finance Office (RFO) accounting system, supported by spreadsheet analysis. The RFO continues to work closely with the DRC administrator which is important in a project of this size and complexity.

The budget for the year of this financial report (2006/07) was £533,255. Expenditure for the year as submitted to DFID was £540,119, representing an overspend of £6,864 (1.3% of budget). This result has been achieved through the continued careful planning and monitoring by the DRC and is to be complemented. For the project as a whole, expenditure will be managed within budget allocation.

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

Over the year 1st April 2006 to 31st March 2007, the quarterly expenditure profile was as follows:

	£s	%
Q1 April to June '06	90,462.03	16.7
Q2 July to Sept '06	93,694.19	17.4
Q3 Oct to Dec '06	139,459.25	25.8
Q4 Jan to Mar '07	129,710.71	} 40.1
Q4 March 2007 Final	86,793.26	}
Total	540,119.44	100.0

Expenditure has been skewed towards the latter half of the year, reflecting planned research effort both in the host and partner institutions.

For the fiscal year 2007-08 the budget is £595,139 of which £303,620 represents labour costs (staff, consultants and students), together with a further £162,303 representing research and communications which will be undertaken by partner institutions. The same financial management policy, dialogue and regular meetings between the research finance office and the DRC administrator and monthly financial reporting which proved successful in the last fiscal year will be continued for the coming year. I am confident that this will continue the trend of effective and efficient management of this year's funds.

Julian Golland
Head of Research Finance
20th June 2007

ANNEX 1: LOGICAL FRAMEWORK

Revised Outline Project Framework (2006-08)

Narrative Summary (NS)	Verifiable Indicators (OVI)	Means of verification (MOV)	Assumptions/risks
Goal			
UK government and DFID partners take account of migration in formulating improved pro-poor policies.	DFID and other donors' policy statements (e.g., CAPs), PRSPs and other key policy documents address migration in formulating pro-poor policies.	Policy statements and documents	Not required
Purpose			
Enhanced understanding by the UK government and selected DFID partners on the influence of migration on poverty reduction	UK government and partners' policy debates and policies demonstrate enhanced understanding of the influence of migration on poverty reduction by EOP	Mid-term and End-of-Programme independent peer review.	UK government, other donors and developing/ transition country governments willing and able to convert improved understanding on migration into effective pro-poor policies.
Outputs			
1. Improved knowledge on how the positive impacts of migration can be enhanced and costs and risks of migration to the poor reduced	High quality, well-focused research outputs, which add substantially to knowledge on these impacts produced in a timely way. Research outputs stimulate quality policy analysis on migration and poverty reduction by UK government and partners.	Mid-term and End-of-Programme review Annual review by CARG	Knowledge produced is relevant and useful to policy makers, researchers and citizens and is disseminated effectively. Political circumstances in selected countries (a) permit application of insights and (b) individual users are able to participate in dialogue and affect policy.
2. Enhanced capacity of DRC partners and a	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
ACTIVITIES			
Output 1			
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
Output 2			
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"> Albania (Apr 07) Sussex (Apr 08) 	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
Output 3			
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
Output 4			
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 was particularly salient in relation to Bangladesh in the last year, when we had anxieties about being able to hold the DRC workshop on marginalised migrant workers and social protection over October 7-9. The workshop went to schedule but Bangladesh still faces an uncertain political situation.

There do not currently appear to be any extenuating personal or professional circumstances. FMRS has a new director, Philippe Fargues. And there has been no significant change in any of the other three partner countries.

ANNEX 3: 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 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

Budget (£9,065)

The total estimated cost is £22,680, of which the Migration DRC has previously committed £6,530. For the balance of £16,150, DFID is funding £9,065, and the balance is coming from Innocenti/UNICEF.

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.

Budget £11,860

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 roundtable on skilled migration at the Global Forum 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

Budget : £15,725

The total cost of the workshop involving 30 participants, including 20 participants from overseas, is £21,225. The budget the DRC had committed to the workshop, then envisaged on a much smaller scale, was £5,500. It is the balance that we now seek funding for.

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

Budget (£5,550)

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 2006²
- It is also based on a policy paper prepared in 2006³ 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 issues⁴
- 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
- 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 (Tirana⁵, Shkodra, Durrës, Elbasan, Fier, Vlora, Gjirokastra, Saranda, Korça)

² Gemenji E., Gedeshi I., Black R., Highly Skilled Migration and Mobilization of Albanian Diaspora, 2007

³ '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

⁴ 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.

⁵ Two workshops will be organized in Tirana

- 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

Budget: £18,950

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

Budget: £7,900

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

Budget: £3,450

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

Budget: £1,100

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

Budget: £12,500

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.

Budget: £18,023.

CONSOLIDATED MIGRATION DRC COMMUNICATIONS BUDGET

Apr 2007-May 2008

Independent Child Migration	<i>International ISSER</i>	
Venue hire	£1,125	£400
Travel (overseas and local)	£1,500	£2,100
Accommodation and catering	£2,750	£600
Printing and other office costs	£350	£1,600
Policy advocacy support	£1,000	£1,600
Strategic support	£1,890	£2,000
Administrative Support	£150	£600
Translation, transcription, report writing	£300	
Publicity material production and design		£800
Distribution		£200
Media costs		£1,700
sub-totals	£9,065	£11,600

Total Independent Child Migration £20,665

Mobility of Skilled Professionals	<i>International CESS</i>		<i>ISSER</i>	<i>RMMRU</i>
Venue hire	£1,120	£1,200		
Travel (overseas and local)	£8,400	£2,194		£120
Accommodation and catering	£3,250	£2,776		
Printing and other office costs		£1,680	£1,200	£643
Policy advocacy support		£1,800	£1,000	£839
Strategic support	£2,455	£4,800	£1,500	
Administrative Support			£700	£748
Translation, transcription, report writing				
Publicity/policy material production and design	£500	£2,500	£2,000	£500
Distribution		£2,000	£1,500	
Media costs				
National/local consultations				£2,700
sub-totals	£15,725	£18,950	£7,900	£5,550

Total Mobility of Skilled Professionals £48,125

Forced Migration and Rights	<i>FMRS</i>	<i>RMMRU</i>
Venue hire		
Travel (overseas and local)		£120
Accommodation and catering	£150	
Printing and other office costs	£500	£643
Policy advocacy support		£839
Strategic support		
Administrative Support		£748
Translation, transcription, report writing	£3,900	
Publicity/policy material production and design		£1,250
Distribution		
Media costs		£4,000
National/local consultations		£4,950
sub-totals	£4,550	£12,550

Total Forced Migration and Rights £17,100

Capacity Building (External) RMMRU Short Course £18,023

GRAND TOTAL £103,913

ANNEX 4: PUBLICATIONS AND PRODUCTS

FROM THE MIGRATION DRC:

Migration DRC (2006) *Voices of Child Migrants: A Better Understanding of How Life Is.*

Working Papers

Thematic Papers

WP-T16, 'The Positives and Negatives of Children's Independent Migration: Assessing the Evidence and the Debates' by Iman M Hashim

WP-T17, ' Migration for Hard Work: A Reluctant Livelihood Strategy for Poor Households in West Bengal, India' by Abdur Rafique, Deeptima Massey and Ben Rogaly

WP-T18, ' Place, Social Protection and Migration in Bangladesh: A Londoni Village in Biswanath' by Katy Gardner and Zahir Ahmed.

Country Papers

WP-C9, 'Understanding Migration as a Driver of Poverty Reduction in Europe and Central Asia' by Richard Black, Larissa Jones, Maria Cristina Pantiru, Rachel Sabates-Wheeler, Ronald Skeldon and Zana Vathi.

WP-C10, ' Migration and Poverty Reduction in Moldova' by Maria Cristina Pantiru, Richard Black and Rachel Sabates-Wheeler.

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

PB-7, 'Migration and Inequality: Policy Implications'

PB-8, 'Rights-based Policies and Forced Migrants'

PB-9, 'Social Protection and Internal Migration in Bangladesh: Supporting the Poorest'

RMMRU Briefings

Policy Brief 1: Accessing Rights as Citizens: The Camp-based Urdu Speaking Community in Bangladesh

Policy Brief 2: Migration, Remittances and Development

Other Publications by DRC Members

- Barrientos, S** (2007) 'Are Supermarket Codes Benefitting Workers' in *Food Ethics* (Special Issue on Migrant Workers) 2(1): 10-11. Spring.
- Black, R** (2006) 'Moving Backwards? Migration in Sub-Saharan Africa' in *Politics of Migration*. London: Routledge
- Black, R**, Crush, J, Peberdy, S with Ammassari, S, McLean Hilker, L, Mouillesseaux, S, Pooley, C and Rajkotia, R (2006) *Migration and Development in Africa: An Overview*. African Migration and Development Series No. 1. Cape Town and Queen's University, Canada: Idasa Publishing.
- Castaldo A.** and **B. Reilly** (2007) 'Do Migrant Remittances Affect the Consumption Patterns of Albanian Households?' in *South-Eastern Europe Journal of Economics* 5(1): 25-54.
- Castaldo A., J. Litchfield** and **B. Reilly** (2007) 'Who is Most Likely to Migrate from Albania? Evidence from the Albania Living Standards Measurement Survey', forthcoming in *Eastern European Economics*.
- Gadeshi, I** (2006) 'From Brain Drain to Brain Gain: Mobilizing Albania's Skilled Diaspora' in Tamas, K and Palme, J (ed.) *How Migration Can Benefit Development*. Stockholm, Sweden: Institute for Future Studies; Stockholm, Sweden.
- Grabska, K** (2006) 'Marginalization in the Urban Spaces of the Global South: Urban Refugees in Cairo?' *Journal of Refugee Studies*, Special Issue: Urban Refugees, 3(19), September.
- Reilly, B** and Markova, E (2007) 'Bulgarian Migrant Remittances and Legal Status: Some Micro-level Evidence from Madrid' in *South-Eastern Europe Journal of Economics*.
- Rogaly, B** (2006) Intensification of Work Place Regimes in British Agriculture: The Role of Migrant Workers'. Sussex Migration Working Paper 36. Available at www.sussex.ac.uk/migration/documents/mwp36.pdf
- Rogaly, B** (2006) 'Migration for Rural Work' in Clark, D A (ed.), *The Elgar Companion to Development Studies*. Cheltenham: Edward Elgar.
- Rogaly, B** and Taylor, B (2007) 'Welcome to " Monkey Island": Identity and Community in Three Norwich Estates' in Wetherell, M S, Lafleche, M and Berkeley, R (eds) *Identity, Ethnic Diversity and Community Cohesion*. London: Sage.
- Spencer, S, Ruhs, M, Anderson, B and **Rogaly, B** (2007) *Migrants' Lives Beyond the Workplace: The Experiences of Central and Eastern Europeans in the UK*. Joseph Rowntree Foundation. Available at www.jrf.org.uk/bookshop/eBooks/2045-migrants-experiences-UK.pdf.
- Rogaly, B** (2007) 'Pressure on Suppliers Pushes Worker Exploitation' in *Food Ethics* (Special Issue on Migrant Workers) 2(1): 8. Spring.
- Sabates-Wheeler, Rachel, R Sabates** and **A Castaldo** (2007) 'Tackling Poverty-Migration Linkages: Evidence from Ghana and Egypt', forthcoming in *Social Indicators Research*.
- Skeldon, R** (2007) 'The Case for Future Immigration' in *Around the Globe*, Monash Institute for the Study of Global Movements, 3(3): 18-25. Summer 2007.
- Skeldon, R** (2007) 'Flujos y efectos internacionales en Asia' in *Immigrantes el Continente Móvil*, Vanguardia Dossier, Numero 22: 47-52.
- Thorsen, Dorte** (2007) 'Junior-Senior Linkages: Youngsters' Perceptions of Migration in Rural Burkina Faso' in H Hahn and G Klute (eds) *Cultures of Migration: African Perspectives*. Münster: Lit Verlag, Chapter 9.
- Thorsen, Dorte** (2006) "'If Only I Get Enough Money for a Bicycle!" A Study of Child Migration Against a Backdrop of Exploitation and Trafficking in Burkina Faso'. Occasional Paper, Centre for African Studies, University of Copenhagen.

- Thorsen, Dorte** (2006) 'Child Migrants in Transit: Strategies to Assert New Identities in Rural Burkina Faso' in C Christiansen, M. Utas and H. Vigh (eds) *Navigating Youth, Generating Adulthood: Social Becoming in an African Context*. Uppsala: Nordic Africa Institute, pp. 88-114.
- Yong Ooi Lin, Carol** (2006) 'Autonomy Re-Constituted: Social and Gendered Implications of Dam Resettlement on the Orang Asli of Peninsular Malaysia' in *Gender, Technology and Development* Special Issue on Gender and Environmental Governance, 10(1): 77-99.
- Thambiah, Shanthi, **Yong, Carol** and Wong Yut Lin (2006) 'Gender, Development and Population Dynamics: Its Implications on Malaysian Women' in Wong Yut Lin and Tey Nai Peng (eds) *Our People, Our Future: Malaysian Population in Perspective*. University of Malaya Press: 101-130.

**ANNEX 5: REPORT OF DURRES PARTNERSHIP MEETING
24-26 April 2007, Hotel Adriatik, Durres, Albania**

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.

TUESDAY, 24 APRIL

MIGRATION DRC PARTNERSHIP (2006-08): REPORT BACK AND LOOKING AHEAD

Director's Report (Richard Black)

Richard reported that prior to the meeting, he had reviewed the centre's original application to DFID in 2002. He highlighted progress since that time, including:

- DFID's new policy paper on migration
- UN Global Commission, the UN High Level Dialogue and the Global Forum (all of which we have been involved with)
- In individual countries – Bangladesh has seen a partial lifting of restrictions on female migration; Ghana has made significant investments in the new migration research centre; Albania has moved forward on its brain gain policy

Without saying we have achieved all or any of this, the DRC's proposal for collaboration to work on these themes was prescient at least, and we have been present at all these debates and discussions.

In addition, the DRC has engaged in all the following intended activities:

- Small number of new empirical studies on internal migration including investigating the role of social protection in its broadest sense
- Systematic analysis and evaluation of the usefulness of existing datasets (and substantial research on the causal links between globalisation and migration)
- Explore the value of a rights-based approach to forced displacement
- New studies to understand the rationale for cross-border professional mobility, its mechanisms and reciprocal benefits
- CGE modelling of costs and benefits of temporary mobility

It has also conducted:

- Training
- Publication – including those in journals and as edited volumes, and by other publishers
- Major/showcase events on migration
- Summer school (short courses run by RMMRU and FMRS; possibility still of Sussex running a short course)
- Content for media

All of these achievements help explain why in our mid-term review (finalised since we last met in Egypt), the reviewers commended our 'world-class research' saying that 'work on skilled

migration is changing perceptions' and that 'DFID, world Bank and SDC all making use of research findings', and that our research is 'highly productive ... produced significant awareness of the benefits of migration in relation to development, and the effects on poor communities'.

DRC highlights 2006-07 include:

- Voices of Child Migrants
- New Databases
 - Global Migrant Origin revised and complete database now available on the web
 - New data resource looking at migration information in LSMS and DHS surveys, with links to this data and points on how it might be used
- Successful nomination of Abdur Rafique for Commonwealth Scholarship for a Master's in Education at Sussex
- Reem Saad's film on Egyptian workers in Paris shown at the Bologna Film Festival in April
- Additional funding received to draw up communications strategy. In-country consultations followed by meeting in Sussex in February. The proposal coming out of these discussions for communications work covering period 2007-08 has also secured additional DFID funding of over £100k.
- New centre in Ghana
- New research under way on social protection in Ghana, Nigeria and the UK, on child migration in Ghana, on brain gain in Albania, on domestic workers in Egypt, on stranded Biharis in Bangladesh, and on gender differences in migration opportunities in India and Bangladesh.
- The mid-term review was completed, which praised the DRC for its world-class research. The MTR recommended a decentralised strategy, which would be the way forward for any future collaboration, whether of the partnership as a whole or bilaterally.

Richard summarized the purpose of the partnership meeting as:

1. To hold strategic discussions on where we are going – the partnership was to come up with strategic ideas for collaboration in the form of concept notes to be tabled at this meeting. Only two non-Sussex proposals have, however, come in, one of which is quite specific. Need to decide how to proceed with these discussions
2. To discuss dissemination of findings and policy activities, both responding to comments on the communications strategy, and discussing how policy might be shaped.
3. To arrive at a programme of the end-of-DRC activities in terms of where these activities might be held, the purpose of this event, the agenda and the audience it will seek to address

The meeting will, therefore,

1. Start with showcase event – where, audience, purpose, agenda
2. Move on to life after the DRC – themes, funding sources, nature and extent of partnership (including RMMRU leading discussions on networking)
3. Discuss content – Albania presentations and research-in-progress
4. Find some space to respond to communications strategy comments from DFID

CESS (Ilir Gedeshi)

Ilir reported on the following work of CESS over the last year:

- Completed work on brain drain/brain gain policy in Albania with questionnaires administered in a number of universities
- Research also ongoing/completed with IOM and ETF
- A conference is planned following the completion of the Albania country report
- Looking ahead – Ilir to table concept note on return migration

RMMRU (C R Abrar)

Abrar reported on the following work of RMMRU over the last year:

- A number of projects completed, including work on the Bihari community and internal migration and remittances.
- Current projects include:
 - DRC on Migration, Globalisation and Poverty
 - DFID: Remittance Payments and Partnership Project with the Central Bank
 - Manusher Jonno Foundation: Capacity Building for Safe Labour Migration
 - British High Commission project on Awareness Campaign on Safe Migration
- Projects completed since last partnership meeting include:
 - South Asia Migration Resource Network, DFID, UK
 - Non-traditional Security: Irregular Migration from and within South Asia: Ford Foundation
 - Transnationalism and Development: The British Council
- Under Migration DRC work have included:
 - Research on Issues of National Importance
 - Policy Advocacy
 - Forum for Safe Migration
 - Young Researchers' Forum
 - Workshop, seminar and consultations
 - Dissemination through media
 - Fellowship
 - SAMReN Workshop of Young Professionals on Migration, Globalisation, Security and Development
- Recent DRC projects have included:
 - Student Migration from Bangladesh to the UK
 - Researcher: Penelope Anthias (DRC-RMMRU intern)
 - Status: Report completed
 - Internal Migration and Remittances
 - Researchers: Tasneem Siddiqui and Jalal Sikder
 - Status: Field work completed, write up in progress
 - Identity, Rights and Citizenship: The Camp Based Urdu Speaking Community in Bangladesh
 - Researcher: C R Abrar and Victoria Redcleft (DRC-RMMRU Intern)
 - Status: Research completed, dissemination workshop held, Report being finalised
 - Impact of Internal Migration: The Case of Garment Workers of Dhaka City

- Researchers: Tasneem Siddiqui, Jalal Sikder, Siobhan McPhee and Faizur Rahman
 - Status: Field work completed, report being prepared
- Upcoming research over the next year includes:
 - Comparative analysis of welfare services of sending country missions in a receiving country
 - Status: Contacts being established with collaborating partners
 - Code of conduct for Recruiting Agencies
 - Status: ILO Bangkok (Manolo Abella) and SAMReN partners have been contacted
- Four RMMRU-Migration DRC fellowships have been awarded so far, and three reports have been produced. Another round of three fellowships will be awarded in May 2007
- RMMRU has had six interns so far, and another round of selection is in process
- Several policy workshops and consultations have been organised through the past year
- RMMRU also hosted the conference, 'Marginalised Migrant Workers and Social Protection', in Dhaka in October 2006, with participation from the universities of Sussex and East Anglia, the American University in Cairo, and other researchers from Bangladesh, India and Portugal.
- RMMRU has been strong on policy advocacy through the media, through short tele-films, press coverage of migration events at RMMRU, letters to the editor, participation in talk shows on irregular migration and producing policy briefs, three of which are due out shortly
- RMMRU are also able to determine policy with Abrar and Tasneem sitting on various governmental committees and sub-committees
- Looking ahead, RMMRU are organising a training event on migration, globalisation, security and development. RMMRU would like to work on diasporas and development, the return of the skilled, and the recruitment industry

FMRS (Barbara Harrell-Bond)

Barbara reported on the following work of FMRS over the last year:

- Two fellowships and one internship completed. Fellows working reproductive health and unaccompanied minors (work still ongoing)
- A ten-day course on rights-based approaches was conducted at FMRS in January, and the attempt will be to replicate this work, maybe in Arabic
- Research under way on the social profile of migrant domestic workers in Egypt, looking primarily at other African migrants and Filipinas
- Reports on resettlement and on the Sudanese refugee sit-in last year have been published

ISSER (John Anarfi)

John reported on the following work of ISSER over the last year:

- Two papers completed on autonomous child migration, on coping strategies and the decision-making process
- Work on whether child migrants beneficiaries or victims for African Population Studies

- Two papers on health workers completed
- Work on country report progressing, albeit slowly for lack of access to data. New interns and an appointed assistant should help with the task now. John has also volunteered to take up the coding and entry of immigration data for the government, which will also provide some access to information
- Research almost completed on social protection of workers in the pineapple sector
- Fieldwork completed for project on reintegration of returning child migrants and the data is being processed. Six hundred interviews have been carried out, 50 percent with returning migrants and 50 percent with non-migrants, and included some in-depth interviews as well.

SCMR

Finally, Richard reported on the following work of SCMR over the last year:

- Research on low-paid migrant workers in the UK – especially in agriculture, and other low income sectors
- Research on identity amongst second generation Bangladeshis and Albanians
- Next IMISCOE meeting at Sussex in September; CESS to join IMISCOE
- Work on racism and xenophobia – amongst children at school; and European conceptions of antiracism and multiculturalism
- Chevening short course on managed migration beginning in January 2008

SHOWCASING THE MIGRATION DRC: END-OF-DRC ACTIVITIES

The following was agreed:

- Where: London
- When: late April 2008
- Who: key people who design or influence national development policies/strategies/plans, including DRC members and CARG, government and key NGO representatives for each country, international policy makers/drivers including IOM and migrant organisations
- What: Building/integrating/mainstreaming migration into national development strategies
- How: 2 day event (followed by 1 day business meeting in Sussex); include Egyptian film; key speakers; posters; precise themes to be agreed

ACTION:

Partners to let MW know by May 10 which dates in end-April 2008 are absolutely impossible to make. Following this, Sussex will put forward a one-page proposal on way forward, together with possible dates for the event.

WEDNESDAY, 25 FEBRUARY

LIFE AFTER THE DRC: TABLING AND DISCUSSION OF CONCEPT NOTES

At the last partnership meeting, partners' research priorities were set out as below:

- RMMRU
 - liberalisation of labour markets
 - *diaspora and development, skilled return, recruitment industry*
- ISSER
 - migration and PRSPs, linking with the diaspora, motives for return
 - transnational nomadic pastoralism
- CESS
 - diasporas, return, child migration
- FMRS
 - domestic workers & social protection, links between mainstream & forced migration
 - *global displacement of Iraqis*
- SCMR
 - Internal and international migration; diasporas, child migration (+ MAFE, Macarthur proposals)

The underlined ones indicate the concept notes tabled at this meeting, and where they originated. The key points in each of the concept notes presented at the meeting is captured below:

Diaspora (Sussex)

- Is it possible for sending states to establish a relationship with the diaspora?
- Who are the key actors?
- How do governments relate to diasporas?
- What do diasporas see as important?
- Do diaspora networks respond to development or create it?

Return (CESS)

- Remittance benefit of migration likely to decline over time, so return needed to maintain positive effects
- Significant proportion of migrants want to return
- Is it possible to estimate likely patterns of remittances and return over time?
- What kind of conditions are needed (in Albania) to make return sustainable?

Link between Internal and International Migration (Sussex)

- Under what conditions does internal migration lead to international migration?
- Under what conditions does international migration lead to internal migration - replacement or onward?
- Does secondary migration at destination influence propensity to return?

Education (UEA)

- For most countries, education is a priority ...
- ...but existing work suggests migration risks children dropping out of school ... is that right?
- Opportunity to build on existing work
- Possible alternative perspective: international migration *for* education

Children (Sussex)

- Highlight which children benefit from migration and which lose
- Integrated and comparative analysis in 4 countries
 - Identify and quantify main flows
 - Studies on causes and +ve/-ve consequences of 'migration projects'
 - Identify and evaluate policy responses
- Aim: to be able to 'scale up' conclusions to national level, and seriously engage with policy
- Areas of policy: trafficking vs. child labour

Transnational Nomadism

- Many transnational herdsman in food basket areas in Ghana, many conflicts;
- Little existing research, but much media attention
- Urgent need to address hostile relationships that have developed
 - Q: How many nomads, from where, whether settled?
 - Q: Is there scope for regulation?
 - Q: How do they enter and exit country?

These new proposals can be taken to any funder. As such they also need not be restricted to DFID countries. Proposals for funding could go to several potential funders including:

- DFID
- DFID-ESRC
- Gates Foundation (Kimberley Hamilton from Migration Source now their programme officer)
- Rockefeller

ACTION:

Concept notes on diaspora, return, education, children and transnational nomadism to be refined. The proposal on internal-international migration is for a workshop only. Other potential concept notes could emerge:

- *Skilled mobility ... to develop after May workshop on health workers' mobility*
- *Forced migration ... up to FMRS*
- *Social protection ... up to Rachel*

Concept notes to be revised, to flow in the following format:

- Background/starting point (1 para)
- Key research question(s) (max 3)
- Existing **DRC** findings relating to this question (1 para)
- What is proposed to extend this (activities - max 5)
- Who is (or might be) interested (policy makers, funders) and why (1 para)
- Why now (1 para)
- What resources we have to do this work (who will be involved, what our comparative advantage is - 1 para)
- How long and how much

Proposals should be developed *collaboratively* at this stage. The next teleconference will further discuss the way forward.

COMMUNICATIONS STRATEGY

The Migration DRC proposal for the communications strategy has been approved. However, the DFID communications team had raised a few concerns which the DRC needs to respond to. Based on discussions at the partnership meeting, the following course of action was suggested:

ACTION:

- Saskia to seek clarification from DFID communication team on some points raised in their comments on our proposal
- Saskia to circulate outline to partners and theme convenors of what is needed
- Each partner and theme convenor to respond on priority issues by MAY 10, e.g.
 - clarify extent of policy mapping done / still needed
 - at least one M+E indicator of achievement (+timeline) - and possibly associated modification of objectives
 - paragraph on who is working already
- Saskia to respond overall to DFID comments, incl.
 - low budgets: researcher time was not always included
 - paragraph on how we plan to engage NGOs
- Richard/Meera to produce overall time line for 2007-08

BUILDING A NETWORK: LESSONS FROM SAMREN

Tasneem made a presentation on how the South Asia Migration Resource Network evolved. Possibilities were explored as to how the Migration DRC in its current or extended form could be part of a network.

The possibility of West African networking initiatives was involved. The new Centre for Migration Studies in Ghana is collaborating with the International Migration Institute at Oxford to host a conference in September, one of the aims of which is to set up a migration research network in West Africa.

Previous networking efforts in the region have not been very successful, largely due to problems in traveling with West Africa, and the language issue. There must be common interest already uniting a group in order for a network to emerge and thrive.

FMRS are keen to build a network, hosting a databank and contracting in researchers from the Middle East. A proposal to this effect has already been put to the EU consortium, together with a proposal on Iraqi refugees.

CESS could see the potential for a network in the region bringing together Kosovo, Montenegro, Macedonia, Bulgaria and Romania.

THURSDAY, 26 APRIL

OTHER OUTSTANDING MATTERS

- Future DFID funding: DFID has asked RB to put in a proposal for another year's funding. Funding will keep to the current annual limit of £500,000. However, DFID are no longer willing to fund Egypt or Albania, as these are not priority poor country. This final year will not involve any new research, only consolidation and dissemination of DRC work already initiated.

ACTION: Malcolm to come back on whether FMRS can work alongside another DRC partner for the additional year.

Malcolm has since come back to say that since no new work can be undertaken in the additional year, and any collaboration between FMRS and a DRC partner country would constitute a new research/other collaboration, this will not be possible.

- Events: The current list is as follows:
 - May: Human Resources for Health and Migration (Sussex)
 - July: Generations of Migrants in West Africa (Leiden)
 - August: Social Protection (Accra) - poss. Sept
 - September: IMISCOE (Sussex)
 - September: IMI-CMS conference (Accra)
 - September: Child Migration Policy Workshop (London) - poss. later
 - November: Education and Migration (Norwich)
 - November: Recruiting Agencies in S Asia (Dhaka)
 - January: IASFM (Cairo)
 - February: RMMRU Short Course (Dhaka)
 - April: FMRS Short Course (Cairo) - poss. January
 - April: Building Migration in National Development Strategies (London)
 - To be fixed: Child Migration Research Workshop (Sussex)

ACTION: Any changes to list above to be indicated to Meera

- Commonwealth Scholarships

The DRC successfully nominated Abdur Rafique for a Master's programme in the last round. Assuming the DRC would be asked to put forward a candidate this year as well, the same procedures for selection would be applied as last year.

ACTION: MW to check with Commonwealth Secretariat whether research centres are going to be asked to put forward candidates again this year

- Internships and Fellowships

Current round of internship applications with partners for shortlisting. Clear job descriptions to be created for next round, for applications for the autumn term, particularly targeting south-south movements, as there is funding available for this.

A small grant in DRC budget also for funding visiting fellowships. A much more generous visiting fellowship programme is available through the Marie Curie Incoming Fellowships scheme, details of which were circulated at the meeting.

ACTION: Partners to send shortlists of internship candidates to MW, and start advertising in their institutions for the south-south internships.

- DRC website

Kept updated. A couple of theme descriptions and region descriptions still pending, namely the section on rural poverty and livelihoods, and the UK/International section.

ACTION: Saskia to fill in UK/International section, and MW to coordinate writing of the section on rural poverty and livelihoods.

- Feedback on the partnership meeting:

	Yes	No	Not Sure
Were you clear about the aim and purpose of the partnership meeting?	18		
Did the meeting fulfil its objectives?	18		
Did you receive adequate information in an accessible form prior to the meeting?	17	1	
Were you happy with the balance of discussion and presentation at the meeting?	18		

Would you like to comment on the format/structure of the meeting?

- It was excellent
- Good -- but presentations on research (Thursday am) did not leave enough time for discussion. Encourage prior circulation of powerpoints or notes to avoid over-lengthy presentations
- It was very participatory
- It was good, with sufficient inputs in each session to stimulate discussion
- Fine
- Could have been more careful screening regarding the quality of one or two papers; but balance okay given the time available
- The format was good and ensured the participation of all
- Format and structure were fine
- The format was good especially as it included visits to places of interest

- Worked extremely well – well-balanced. Although Adriana’s paper could have been the day before when discussing Albania
- Very satisfactory/good
- Smaller meeting meant it was easier to have plenary sessions but more discussion in smaller groups is also good for a change of pace
- It was well planned, and also flexible

How would you structure future partnership meetings more effectively?

- NA
- No comments
- The academic presentations could be divided into sessions such as works that have been completed and work that is in progress
- This is all right
- Couldn’t do it better
- More time for lunch
- If possible some cultural activity from the host country would be good either at the beginning or end of the meeting
- Same as this one

What specific follow-up would you suggest?

- Minutes of the meeting
- Content of work plan for post 2008 needs enough time for development
- I need to communicate more frequently!
- A documentation of proceedings and effective communication would keep partners on their toes and in touch
- Next partnership meeting in May 2008
- Need to ensure that all decisions taken are implemented according to schedule
- All overheads provided to be circulated, not just on web
- Circulation of minutes with action points
- Carrying the DRC forward

Any other comments?

- It would have been useful to have the packet materials in advance of the meeting, in order to have time to read the contents and ponder suggested advice.
- Very enjoyable meeting. Very good venue and good balance between substantive and administrative discussion (better than some years)
- It was an excellent experience, with some insight into Albania. Thank you.
- No.
- The venue was great. Thumbs up to the organisers especially Meera and Ilir
- The organisers of the meeting are commended for a good work done
- Enjoyed it thoroughly
- Circulation of a summary of key points that were discussed, but think you are already planning to do that
- Great location, very pleasant and productive atmosphere

LIST OF PARTICIPANTS

	Name	Affiliation	Email
1	Richard Black	Sussex	r.black@sussex.ac.uk
2	Meera Warriar	Sussex	m.warriar@sussex.ac.uk
3	Ann Whitehead	Sussex	a.whitehead@sussex.ac.uk
4	Ron Skeldon	Sussex	r.skeldon@sussex.ac.uk
5	Saskia Knowles	Sussex	s.e.gent@sussex.ac.uk
6	Adriana Castaldo	Sussex	a.castaldo@sussex.ac.uk
7	Russell King	Sussex	r.king@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	jkwanarfi@isser.ug.edu.gh
12	Stephen Owusu Kwankye	RIPS	kwankyes@ug.edu.gh
13	Cynthia Tagoe	ISSER	cynaat25@hotmail.com
14	Barbara Harrell-Bond	FMRS	behbond@aucegypt.edu
15	Ray Jureidini	FMRS	rayj@aucegypt.edu
16	Ilir Gedeshi	CESS	cess@albnet.net
17	Eno Ngjela	CESS	cess@albnet.net
18	Rahul Bose	CARG	milwardbose@rediffmail.com
19	Malcolm Worboys	CARG	m-worboys@dfid.gov.uk
20	Sharon Stanton Russell	CARG	srussell@mit.edu
21	Paulina Kofoworola Makinwa Adebusoye	CARG	pkofomakinwa@yahoo.com

ANNEX 6: REPORT OF DURRES CARG MEETING
26 April 2007, Hotel Adriatik, Durres, Albania

Apologies: Frank Laczko (CARG), Rachel Sabates-Wheeler (Sussex)

There was no formal agenda for this meeting since all CARG members were present through the partnership meeting.

1. The minutes of the last meeting were circulated to ascertain whether any matters discussed there were still pending. Almost all points raised at the meeting have been covered. These included:

- A further training event for policy makers in Whitehall and for the voluntary sector, organised in November 2006;
- Discussion with partners regarding high-level dialogue and advising country representatives at the dialogue
- Appointment of policy/communications officers in all partners (staff with policy/communications responsibilities from all the partners were present at the communications strategy preparatory meeting in Sussex).
- Tracy was to send a list of DFID projects/DRCs/RPCs in each of the partner countries. Malcolm has, since the CARG meeting, sent this.

ACTION POINTS

- Rahul is still working on a strategy paper for communication at the grassroots level. This has been delayed due to several infrastructural constraints, and issues of access to information. It was agreed that Rahul would prepare something more generic, with the South Asian situation for a context, which the DRC could then tailor to specific conditions obtaining in other partners.
- The Local Advisory Groups (LAGs) have not met in any of the partners in the last year. It was suggested that country report drafts would be agreed with LAGs, including the launch date and programme
- A revised logframe and milestones, incorporating the communications strategy activities, is to be prepared and circulated by Meera to all partners.

Comments were then invited from CARG members on the partnership meeting and any other matters:

Sharon Stanton Russell

- Noted valuable contribution of the DRC, and felt it should continue, though perhaps under a different name
- Building a network is a good idea, particularly as co-management of migration evolves – it would be a way of bringing academics and policy makers to share perspectives

- The DRC must make it a point to piggy back on other major events, and present DRC findings to a wider audience. E.g. the Union of African Population Studies meeting is to be held over 8-10 December in Tanzania. Or the Global Forum.

Malcolm Worboys

- The DRC has had a very good mid-term review report.
- Success of DRC reflected in DFID Policy Division's Migration Team launching the policy paper
- The template for concept notes to apply for funding are along the right lines – focus should be on getting research into use and disseminating results
- From DFID's point of view, getting research inputs is the key
- Administratively well handled, timely responses
- Some DRCs link up more with each other [Meera pointed out this was happening more informally than formally]. [Richard drew attention to the initiative from IDS to have a cross-DRC activity, which seems to have subsequently been dropped.

ACTION: Richard to talk to Lawrence Haddad about this.

Paulina Makinwa-Adebusoye

- The Migration DRC is very useful
- The north-south linkages, and the south-south linkages are also very useful
- The Ghana research experience might be replicated in western Nigeria. It might be possible to do this through interns (e.g. someone coming to Ghana from NISER)
- Might it be possible to do a panel at the Union of African Population Studies meeting in Tanzania?
- The DRC website is 'absolutely fantastic'

Rahul Bose

- The DRC is democratic, transparent and friendly
- A source of strength to southern partners
- Dissemination is critical as not much time left

There was some discussion of the best way to get DFID country offices involved. Malcolm said the Migration DRC's annual report, for instance, is sent to the country offices.

OTHER ACTION POINTS

- Richard is committed to redrafting the DRC brochure. Ann suggested project highlight sheets (simple A4 format, which could be easily reworked as required for different events)
- Abrar said there were four RMMRU policy briefings due out soon
- Work up news articles in time for International Migration Day. RMMRU will also try and provide a spotlight on migration issues for the day. Also flag it up on DFID's Research for Development portal.

RMMRU continues to have internet access problems and would like the DRC to more regularly pass on material (e.g. on conclusions from the High Level Dialogue) to the partners so they can easily access such information.

ACTION: Richard to create a mailing list for disseminating all such information to all partners
--

List of Participants at CARG Meeting

	Name	Affiliation	Email
1	Richard Black	Sussex	r.black@sussex.ac.uk
2	Meera Warriar	Sussex	m.warrier@sussex.ac.uk
3	Ann Whitehead	Sussex	a.whitehead@sussex.ac.uk
4	Ron Skeldon	Sussex	r.skeldon@sussex.ac.uk
5	Nitya Rao	UEA	n.rao@uea.ac.uk
6	C R Abrar	RMMRU	rmmrubj@aitlbd.net
7	John Kwasi Anarfi	ISSER	jkanarfi@isser.ug.edu.gh
8	Barbara Harrell-Bond	FMRS	behbond@aucegypt.edu
9	Ikir Gedeshi	CESS	cess@albnet.net
10	Rahul Bose	CARG	milwardbose@rediffmail.com
11	Malcolm Worboys	CARG	m-worboys@dfid.gov.uk
12	Sharon Stanton Russell	CARG	srussell@mit.edu
13	Paulina Kofoworola Makinwa Adebuseye	CARG	pkofomakinwa@yahoo.com

ANNEX 7: MIGRATION DRC WORKSHOPS, PRESENTATIONS AT OTHER FORA

The Migration DRC organised two panels at the 10th Biannual Conference of the International Association for the Study of Forced Migration (IASFM) in Toronto, Canada (18-22 June 2006). Both panels were on the theme 'Rights Across Borders: Policies and Implications' and addressed policies on forced migration, particularly the inadequacies of current top-down approaches, which often result in the further impoverishment and disenfranchisement of forced migrants. Papers explored the challenges of moving away from these frameworks towards rights-based and bottom-up approaches.

Marginalised Migrant Workers and Social Protection

7-9 October 2006, Dhaka

Speakers at this workshop highlighted the need to devise appropriate policies to ensure that marginalised migrants could access their entitlements. They observed that though migration was increasingly becoming a key livelihood option for the poor, such movement also deprived them access to formal social safety nets, leaving them vulnerable, with recourse only to informal social protection mechanisms, garnered largely from patrons, family and friends. The workshop stressed the need to integrate formal and informal social protection to improve the livelihood options of the poor.

Gender, Migration and Education

8 December 2006, UEA, Norwich

This half-day workshop, reported back on a pilot phase of research on a study entitled 'Gender Differences in Migration Opportunities: Implications for Educational Choices and Outcomes', being conducted by Nitya Rao and Janet Seeley in India and Bangladesh. The research seeks to identify the linkages between migration opportunities, both perceived and actual, and the educational decisions/choices of boys and girls, in a context of globalisation. The research also tries to understand the perceived contribution of migration and mobility to enhancing earnings, and the building of social and symbolic capital and gendered identities.

Participants at the workshop included researchers from the University of Sussex (Migration DRC and the Consortium for Research on Educational Access, Transitions and Equity (CREATE)), SOAS, the schools of education and development studies at the University of East Anglia, and private consultants working on education.

DRC Research-in-Progress

The Migration DRC hosted two research-in-progress sessions at Sussex over the last six months. The first, on 17 November 2007, included presentations broadly on the theme of social protection. Deeptima Massey, a Migration DRC DPhil bursary holder, presented the case of women who stay behind while their male kin (usually husbands) migrate, and the forms of informal support they have recourse to in the event of ill-health or faced with adversities. The presentation was based on her fieldwork in the Murshidabad district of West Bengal, India, an area which has a largely male outflow of seasonal migrants. Syeda Rozana Rashid, also a Migration DRC DPhil bursary holder, presented findings from her fieldwork in the Comilla district of Bangladesh. The focus of her study was households from which one or more male members have left for the Gulf or South East Asia, with the objective of understanding the gendered and generational implications of such migration, *its consequences* for the livelihoods

of these households, and the accessibility of social protection for both the migrants themselves and those they leave behind.

The focus shifted from South Asia to West Africa with Stephanie Barrientos' and Nicolina Lamhaug's presentation on social protection for migrant labour in Ghana's pineapple sector, a project undertaken jointly by the Institute of Development Studies, and ISSER at the University of Ghana. While globalisation is intensifying migration flows linked to global production, as evidenced in the case of Ghana's pineapple sector, and migration might be seen as a route out of poverty, it is also intensifying risks and vulnerabilities. This project looks at the interventions that address these risks and vulnerabilities, be they by the government, private sector or the community, to identify the role these different actors could play in supporting more integrated social protection. The last presentation, by Rachel Sabates-Wheeler, also on Ghana, looked at how portable or transferable might social protection measures be, such as pension contributions, particularly for migrants travelling overseas. Rachel's project explores this through Ghanaian migrants in Nigeria and the UK.

The second DRC Research-in-Progress session was held on 23 February 2007. The session was kickstarted by Penelope Anthias, who was a Migration DRC intern with RMMRU, Dhaka. While there, she studied the social impact of migration from Kadarpur village in Bangladesh to Italy, to understand how it shaped the place of origin, explored here at a household and community level, particularly in terms of the use of remittances. In the following presentation, using survey information from the New European Immigrants and Social Cohesion in Britain project, led by Richard Black and Eugenia Markova (Sussex), and funded by the Joseph Rowntree Foundation, economist Barry Reilly, together with Andrew Newell, sought to understand the determinants of employment and earnings for new East European immigrants in the UK.

Migration DRC partners, ISSER from the University of Ghana presented their work on the independent north-south child migration, focusing on the way decisions relating to the migration of children are made/negotiated within households. And finally, Richard Black, director of the Migration DRC, took the opportunity to further develop his thoughts on international migration and development, reflecting on the increase in available data on migration in the last four years, including new LSMS surveys and surveys by the World Bank, IPPR-GDN, and the European Training Foundation, to ask where we might go from here in terms of the questions we ask, the need for a proxy for migration's impact on development or vice versa, the impact of policies, even though they may not be specifically directed at migration, to finally ask what levels of analysis we should be using (individual, household, locality, nation or network), and how apt these might be for answering particular types of questions on the impact of migration on development.

Migration, Gender and Generations

19-20 April 2007, Sussex

A workshop on this theme was organised at Sussex over 19 and 20 April 2007. The aim of this workshop was to examine themes in migration behaviour and experience that are both gendered and generational. Building on the findings of earlier DRC research projects, the workshop explored migration and the gendered life course; gendered livelihoods and labour markets for migrant youth; migration and changing identities and relations; and looked at the social world as responsibility and opportunity for migrating children. There were over 30 participants at the workshop, coming from various disciplinary backgrounds from universities

across the UK and overseas. The papers covered a range of regions including South Asia, West Africa and Latin America.

FEEDBACK ON THE WORKSHOP

	Yes	No	Not Sure
Were you clear about the aims and purpose of the meeting?	23	---	1
Did you receive adequate information in an accessible format prior to the meeting?	22	---	2
Were you satisfied with the venue and facilities?	23	1 ⁶	---
Was there sufficient opportunity for discussion?	24	---	---

Comment on the achievements and shortfalls of this workshop.

- It was a really interesting workshop, with lots of time for discussion, which was of high quality.
- Really great that there was ample time for discussion and feedback.
- Stimulating papers/discussions
- Good brainstorming, mix of people etc – disciplines, nationalities...
- Great to explore the interaction of gender and generations in the migration context. I felt that there was a lack of rigorous *quantitative* perspectives.
- Achievement – very interesting discussion; shortfall – surprisingly little on policy
- All the sessions were analytical. Some presentations needed more focus on policy
- The objectives of the workshop were achieved. There was however no gender balance in the participation though the focus was on gender
- Apart from a maximum of two papers that addressed the theme, the rest of the papers tackled a combination of two of the issues – gender and migration, generation and migration
- Good combination of themes. Perhaps more varieties of partner countries as two of them (Egypt and Albania) underrepresented
- It would have been good to have had the papers circulated earlier as I could not access the last four papers sent on Wednesday. Sometimes too much discussion
- Clear and sustained focus, excellent and wide participation of participants, very good venue, good food, very well organised
- Raising a lot of interesting issues – may be too short time for discussion?
- Enough time for discussion; themes came up after each day; discussion after each session on particular papers
- Could have been a bigger room so everyone could have sat round the table. Great food etc though. Overall an excellent two-day event – very stimulating
- Achieved its objectives. Perhaps more policy oriented discussion would have been useful as well

⁶ Just the room a bit small for the size of the group

- A major achievement is getting participants to focus on the gender and generational aspects of diverse studies. Drawback is in putting together session papers that are so different that they almost defy comparative analysis
- Very interesting discussions for future research and a lot of learning
- Supply of stationery would have helped
- Only attended half a day
- The framing of the papers produced an insightful and productive discussion

Which sessions did you find most interesting/useful?

- Very difficult to say.
- All.
- All attended.
- First one. Second last one; all very interesting
- I did not attend all of them so best not to answer this.
- Life course is a concept for analysis which could be widely applied
- Katy Gardner's presentation was very interesting because it was one of the only ones providing a theoretical context
- Life course, Ghana and Albania
- I only attended second day. I enjoyed both morning and afternoon sessions
- The social world as responsibility and opportunity for migrating children because both papers presented were more evidence-based
- Migration and changing identities and relations (2); informal presentations; the social world as responsibility and opportunity for migrating children (1)
- Last session because of the overall summary. Otherwise the sessions were generally thought-provoking and very interesting as there was also a variety of themes and issues and approaches
- First, second and some individual papers
- The ones more related to my own research – last and first
- Migration and changing identities and relations; migration and life course
- All of them
- Were all interesting
- All the sessions
- All
- The overview at the end ties ideas together really nicely
- Migration and changing identities
- Only attended half a day
- Surprisingly uniformly interesting papers

Comment on format/structure

- Good.
- Good.
- Well organised.
- Never enough time for discussion – but that is always the case.
- I felt that there were perhaps too many papers on one country and its migrants – Bangladesh
- Clear and organised format – plenty of time for discussion, reasonably flexible timing

- Format was good. Could have been interesting at some point to split into smaller discussion groups
- Well structured
- Format and structure were fine
- This was very good
- Okay. A little loaded on the first day
- Good size, good length of papers, first day very long
- I would have preferred to have separate discussion of each of the papers
- Useful
- Very good. Great to have plenty of time for discussion. Good use of discussants and great to have papers circulated in advance
- Worked well
- Okay
- Very good
- Very good
- Quite organised
- Only attended half a day
- The workshop was excellent

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

- It would be nice if some of the papers could be put together as a journal special issue.
- Report that could be more *widely* disseminated (especially as this work cuts across many disciplines). Maybe papers could be finalised based on feedback and comments and put into a report. *Follow-up workshop/meeting* on themes identified at close of the day?
- Focus on future research in migration.
- Publication?
- A publication would be nice – also for the DRC output profile
- Lots of interesting discussion of research but I would have liked to hear a little more about the policy implications of research findings
- Would have been useful if one person had been allocated to taking notes. Would have been very valuable to have had access to these after the workshop
- A summary report would be great
- It would be good if a book is published with the papers. A documentary can be produced highlighting child and adolescent female workers in India, Bangladesh, Ghana and Albania
- There is need to reflect on the studies and see who to make comparisons between migrant/non-migrant persons or households
- A follow up meeting on the emerging issues which will help inform background papers on the issues and subsequent project researches
- Publication of conference papers would be great
- A book/ journal?
- Availability of papers to a wider audience
- Working papers; publications and specific research agenda/project
- A special issue of a journal or two could be interesting – lots of overlapping themes from different contexts – or perhaps an edited book on gender, generations and migration?
- Perhaps some form of document, publication, follow-on...
- The workshop produced useful outcomes – perhaps better not to have a ‘fixed’ or preconceived expectation for a workshop of this nature.

- One or two publications perhaps
- It would be nice to stay linked up with everyone and know what research they are working on
- A book out of selected articles
- A contextualisation of trafficking along the same lines

Human Resources for Health and Migration: Mobility, Training and the Global Supply of Health Workers

16-17 May 2007, Sussex

The aim of this workshop was to foreground cutting edge thinking on the training and migration of health professionals for a mixed audience of academics and practitioners. Bringing together a diverse range of academics, policy makers and practitioners, the workshop examined both levels and locations of training and education of health workers in origins and destinations, look at the movement of health professionals to try and identify the most fruitful directions for policy and future research. The workshop threw into stark relief the tensions between local need and global supply, the role for paramedical training, and the role of regional centres in the provision of medical services. Papers from this workshop are available at <http://www.migrationdrc.org/news/reports/mobility/index.html>.

FEEDBACK ON THE WORKSHOP

	Yes	No	Not Sure
Were you clear about the aims and purpose of the meeting?	11		3
Did you receive adequate information in an accessible format prior to the meeting?	12		2
Were you satisfied with the venue and facilities?	13		1
Was there sufficient opportunity for discussion?	11	2	1

Comment on the achievements and shortfalls of this workshop.

- Productive discussion
- Agenda/speakers too diverse?
- Helpful and meaningful to get an overview from many kinds of perspectives
- I thought it fostered a wonderful opportunity to expand on stimulating ideas. Mix of policy and academics meant it might have been useful to have suggestions on how to come together and move discussion forward.
- Noisy. Some presentations too long leaving not enough time for discussion
- Frank and objective discussion
- Excellent mix of varied disciplinary backgrounds
- Interesting workshop but objectives seemed to be different for different participants
- Perhaps more info on aims of meeting beforehand, less/shorter presentations perhaps. Great forum of wide group of people.
- A great achievement is to have academics and policy people discuss HRH in a detailed and informative manner.

- Very good papers providing new insights for research.
- Excellent attempt to create eclectic and informative program. Much preferable to INGO talking head meetings.
- A few too many 'universal' statements

Which sessions did you find most interesting/useful?

- Day 1 excellent, day 2 first session less so
- Clemens, OECD, outsourcing
- Supply side.
- Policy round table was interesting
- Supply side
- Sessions on brain drain and outsourcing very enlightening
- Small islands, Philippines, best practices to retain health staff
- All sessions – micro studies, skills wastage
- Beyond the brain drain.
- Clemens, J-C Dumont, Skeldon, Small islands, Bangladesh, Phillipines, DFID
- Specific region/country data

Comment on format/structure

- Good mix of people, I learned a lot
- Fantastic because it included demand and supply side
- Group discussion should have been more participatory
- Very participatory
- Fine, Good workshop overall.
- Good combination of subjects, diverse topics
- An excellent format/structure except that micro studies was packed.
- Very good use of time. Comprehensive coverage ow wide variety of issues. Perhaps good to have a more structured 'wrap up' session.
- Good, great cross section of views and experiences. Excellent organisation and hospitality.
- Great! Overall I learned a tremendous amount and am extremely grateful to you.

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

- Implement more effective packages
- Focus on retention
- Policy paper
- Recruitment of health care workers should be regulated to avert collapse of healthcare system
- Develop a policy on some of the key issues identified at the concluding session
- Identification of issues that are critical to policy
- Emphasis on generally greater efficiency within health systems – skill mix, retention, utilisation, management.
- Not until a policy brief is circulated on the outcomes of this study.
- Short briefing document to circulate among relevant govt and intl orgs etc.
- Yes, let us not lose sight of poverty!

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

- Work on migration of lab technicians

- Greater focus on health workers with serious inadequacies (wider health sector groups & cadres). Attrition & drivers (rather than 'migration'). Education and performance oriented to impact on outcomes.
- More work on health worker remittances, brain wastage, incentive scheme to facilitate retention and equity of health workers in developing countries.
- Edited volume.
- Publications at various levels of analysis and themes.
- I personally would like to learn more about diaspora effects on health – the good, bad and other.
- I would love to see a collected volume on this!

Conference Presentations

Castaldo, A (2006) 'Do Migrant Remittances Affect the Consumption Patterns of Albanian Households?' Presentation at workshop, 'Labour Migration: A Solution or an Obstacle for Development?' Public Policy Centre (CENPO), Cluj-Napoca (Romania), 10-12 November.

Castaldo, A (2006) Representing Migration DRC at seminar, 'South-South Migration and Remittances', Development Prospects Group of the World Bank, Washington DC, 2 November 2006.

Massey, D (2006) 'Seeking Informal Social Protection: women in Work Migrant Households in Rural West Bengal, India'. Paper presented at 19th European Conference on Modern South Asian Studies, 27-30 June, Leiden, the Netherlands.

Rashid, R (2006) 'Livelihoods and Social Protection in International Labour Migration: A Case Study of Bangladesh' at RMMRU workshop on Temporary Labour Migration from Bangladesh.

Rogaly, B (2006) 'Migrant Workers in the South West'. Key note speaker. Conference organised by Government Office South West and University of Bristol (November 2006).

Rogaly, B (2006) 'Migrant Workers in Herefordshire and Shropshire'. Key note speaker. Conference organised by Diocese of Hereford (November 2006)

Rogaly, B (2007) 'Thinking Spatially about Identity'. Presentation in workshop organised by ESRC Identities Programme and Open University Geography Department (February 2007)

Rogaly, B (with Becky Taylor) (2007) 'Memory, Identity and Power'. Paper at British Sociological Association. March 2007.

Warrier, M (2006) 'Paper presented at COMPAS Annual Conference, *International Labour Migration: In Whose Interests?* Oxford, 5-6 July.

Participation in Migration-Related Events

Ben Rogaly participated in the international workshop on foreign immigrants in small towns and rural areas, organised by the Autonomous University of Barcelona (October 2006).

Meera Warriar represented the Migration DRC at a DFID workshop entitled 'Lessons Learnt on Designing Communication Strategies for Research Programmes' on Wednesday, 26 July.

Saskia Gent represented the Migration DRC at a Healthlink-organised event over 5-6 September 2006 about monitoring and evaluating the impact of communicating research

Saskia Gent and Meera Warriar attended a meeting in London organised for civil society organisations by Connections for Development at which Baroness Royal, UK government representative at the High-Level Dialogue, reported back on the discussions in New York, together with Caroline Pritchard (FCO) and Lisa Phillips (DFID).

Saskia Gent attended the Health Research and Educational Trust conference, 'A Call to Action: Ensuring Global Human Resources for Health' in Geneva (22-23 March 2007). She participated in the parallel sessions on ethical hiring practices and strategies to develop, sustain and retain an effective health workforce.

ANNEX 8: TRAINING ACTIVITIES 2006-07

Migration and Development: Policy and Practice
7 November 2006, 76 Portland Place, London

This workshop constituted the third in a series of workshops organised by the Development Research Centre on Migration, Globalisation and Poverty on policy issues around migration and development. The earlier workshops were held in 2004 (for policy makers from across Whitehall) and in 2005 (for the UK voluntary sector). This workshop brought together participants from a variety of governmental departments including DFID, FCO, Home Office, HM Treasury, DWP, and others including representatives from the Joseph Rowntree Foundation and the High Commissions of Australia and Canada. The participants were seated cafe style around four tables to facilitate discussion.

Migration and Development: Where Next After New York?

Richard Black

Richard presented an overview of the changing thinking on migration, and some of the key issues that might be of concern to policy makers. Thinking on migration has come a long way from the traditional 'root causes' perception of migration as rooted in the failure of development, or being an unwanted side effect of development. It has since become apparent that poor people routinely take recourse to migration. It is a strategy people employ to better their livelihood options, and could have a positive impact on individual and community well-being. It is thus increasingly viewed much more positively -- as *not* a problem, but part of the solution. This alternative view suggests that migration makes a substantial contribution to economic growth. The tendency, particularly in the media, has been to train the spotlight on the impact (strain) of migrants on public services, rather than on the largely positive impact of migration on the economy.

The Home Office (Making Migration Work for Britain), the EU and the Global Commission on International Migration have also highlighted the advantages of migration in recent years. The EU, for instance, sees migration having great potential for development given 'appropriate policies'. What might these policies be? Given that migration can have developmental impacts, the three critical questions that need to be addressed are: how can the benefits from migration be maximised whilst minimising costs; how can a coherent approach to migration between sending and receiving countries (e.g. through influencing recruitment policies) be ensured; and what options are practical and, equally importantly, politically feasible.

Richard then went on to highlight three key issues that come up again and again in discussions around migration today -- remittances, brain drain and migrants' rights.

Remittances: Remittances have been a steady and growing resource, and globally constitute almost twice development aid today. The biggest remittance receivers are middle-income countries, but remittances constitute a proportionately much larger share in poorer and smaller economies, and are particularly critical to these countries as they tend to attract lower rates of foreign direct investment. Of course remittances are not, and must not, be treated as a substitute for aid.

The banking sector has a key role in introducing some transfer policy coherence to get remittances to the poorest at a low cost. Extending banking services to the poorest is also a development priority. Remittances do not always go through the formal sector, as the informal

sector is cheaper, and rather than trying to replace a well functioning system, only in order that it operates in the formal sector, it might be better to bring existing systems to follow international standards, particularly with regard to, for instance, transparency issues, money laundering or terrorism links.

It is equally important to ask who is remitting. Studies have indicated that the migrant's legal status at the destination can have a bearing on amounts remitted. Thus, a study in Ghana suggests that legal migrants are likely to accrue more savings, and remit. On the other hand, poorer people from Ghana have few legal channels for migration abroad. It is only the highly skilled who are able to migrate internationally.

Financial remittances, however, do not stay the same over a period of time; they tend to peak and start declining as migrants settle at the destination. It is also important to bear in mind that remittances are not just money; they also include ideas, trade etc.

Brain Drain/Gain: It is critical that the legitimate aspirations of people to move be recognised. The solution to 'brain drain', therefore, cannot be in stanching all such migration flows. Discussions of 'brain drain' must instead engage with the structures of training, labour markets and demand, and the dynamic impacts these lead to. In the case of Ghana, for instance, 60 percent of Ghanaian doctors, and 25 percent of nurses, leave the country after having received their training there. A large proportion of these medical professionals also seek further training in their country of destination in the first instance. It is a complex issue, requiring one to balance between individual aspirations and what is good for a country. What is imperative, however, is that some of the benefits of training medical staff also accrues to the poorer countries involved.

Discussions on migration today look very much like earlier discussions on trade. Indeed, as for trade, liberalising migration might be the way to go. Economic modelling suggests that liberalisation of migration regimes could lead to a substantial increase in global welfare to the tune of about USD 356 bn per year, accruing about equally to developed and developing countries.

Migrant Rights: The Convention on the Rights of Migrant Workers has not been signed by any receiving country. Other existing conventions are equally relevant for migrant workers, such as the convention of rights of children -- as children migrate with their families and autonomously. Meanwhile, governments are considering dual citizenship issues and voting rights with a view to promoting diaspora policies.

In the south, rights tied to place of residence are a common feature in some of the larger countries like India and China, and accessing citizenship thus becomes an issue even in the course of migration *within* these countries. The value of ID cards for migrants is now being debated, though this could potentially have positive or negative consequences. Other forms of protection for migrants is being sought, e.g. through the building of hostels for poor people in transit, or training the police to protect the rights of migrants.

Richard concluded with three questions: How can we make UK policy on migration coherent with development goals? Can we, for instance, still achieve development goals if we restrict migration and force return, making a mockery of any attempts at building North-South partnerships. In trying to make migration policies consistent with development, there is also the question of what lead the UK government, for instance, might give to other countries. Can the

Global Migration Forum keep its focus on international migration *and development*? And can we promote a more mature public debate about migration?

DISCUSSION POINT: What kinds of policies could promote coherence or be problematic for coherence?

- There is a role for much more joined up thinking between departments on their objectives and mandates.
- While there appears to be no dearth of an evidence base, government decisions are ultimately political and may not be in line with what the evidence shows.
- The government is often acting within short-term policy constraints, and is often confused about long-term strategy. Concrete proposals and evidence on migration and development, and possible win-win schemes, might steer the government towards a more open approach to migration rather than its current concern with restricting it.
- Coherence for the sake of coherence may not, however, be such a good thing. For example, if there was a lot of consensus within various parts of the government, DFID may not have got as far as it has.
- There are other constraints around coherence. For instance, DFID's constituency is UK-based and country-based, but other UK departments are UK-led with the potential for tension there. But there are principles and sectors from where policy coherence might start -- e.g. banking, pensions etc.
- There is a question about coherence with what -- for instance, while current UK government policies on migration are coherent enough in relation to the EU and the new accession countries, it is departing from earlier policies on other countries (such as Commonwealth countries) with equal or greater development needs.
- Might be useful to start with the question as to what makes the greatest impact on poverty reduction and go from there
- The lack of constructive debate on the issue, and lack of public awareness around migration is hampering what might be politically feasible.

Towards a Progressive Framework for Migration

Heaven Crawley

Heaven presented her vision of what a 'progressive' approach to migration might look like, stressing the issues of process, and envisioning what kind of society we want to be, not just nationally but also internationally. The aim of the session was to encourage policy makers to 'step back' from the day-to-day realities of policy making and delivery in order to first identify what it is exactly we are trying to achieve.

In this context, she raised the question as to what is meant by 'managed migration', an expression which is used repeatedly by politicians and policy makers alike to explain the current approach to migration. What are we trying to manage, and is it really manageable?

Current policy discourses around migration seem to start with the assumption that there is a problem and that a 'managerialist' approach is the solution.

Heaven suggested that a genuinely progressive approach to migration would have several strands. It would seek to deliver social justice, nationally and internationally. It would work towards improved distributional outcomes and attempt to reduce inequalities.

There are several persuasive arguments for why we should move towards a more progressive approach. In the international context, for instance, one of the impacts of globalisation has been increased migration. Migration has become a reality of the world we live in. While governments have been directing all their energy to putting up controls, these are very expensive, both financially and in terms of human costs.

In the UK, governments have tried to give some coherence to migration policies by being tough on actual or perceived abuses of the migration system while promoting labour migration. The current approach to migration is largely built on an artificial distinction between 'good' or 'economically productive' migration versus that which is not. Further, 'good' migration or economic migration is perceived as 'manageable'. This is reflected in the increasing need for government to want to demonstrate its toughness on 'bad' forms of migration (primarily asylum, irregular migration and family reunion) in order to persuade the public of the merits of allowing a certain level of 'good' migration (as the government would be seen to be in control). Thus, migration is very much presented as a problem that needs to be 'managed'. And this leads to a vicious circle of perceptions and effects, with the government giving the public messages about the need to be tough, the public believing migration is a 'problem' and reacting to it, the government then trying to respond to this and so on.

Heaven then went on to briefly discuss ten principles which might underpin a progressive approach to migration:

1. 'Mechanisms for economic migration to the UK should be open, transparent, simple and non-discriminatory'. It could be argued that this has already been achieved – in the sense that economic migration routes into the UK have increased – but the new points system remains complex and certain groups remain unable to access the labour market because of discrimination based on nationality.
2. 'Seeking protection from persecution and human rights abuse is a fundamental right that must be respected'. There is a shift here in what is sought to be achieved -- measure not how many kept out, but how many protected.
3. 'Migration should be linked to international development goals'. Economic migration, circular flows etc have the potential to do this.
4. 'Family reunion is a human right and a key mechanism for facilitating long-term integration'. Could facilitate integration though this might be deemed a 'bad' migration.
5. 'The regularisation of migrants already living in the UK without status is necessary to prevent their exploitation, to facilitate integration and increase public confidence'. This has the potential to increase public confidence though commentators might hold a contradictory view.

6. 'Integration policies should provide access to the labour market and participation in political and civil structures'.

7. 'All people residing in the UK should have access to civil and social rights, health, education and housing'.

8. 'Migrants are experts on migration'. We do not often genuinely, rather than tokenistically, engage with migrants. Instead migrants are forced to fit into categories pre-determined by governments

9. 'Racism by host communities in the UK is not the fault of migrants'.

10. 'The impact of policies to manage migration should always be properly evaluated, particularly where different policy measures have been implemented in quick succession'. There is little evaluation of programmes in cross-departmental terms.

DISCUSSION POINT: Participants were asked to think about and discuss the principles in an abstract way i.e. not pre-determined by actual or perceived policy implications. They were then asked to assess each progressive principle in relation to whether it might be (i) unproblematic (ii) have policy implications which are difficult to deliver or (iii) be worthy but inconsistent with current priorities within different departments. The following points emerged from the discussion:

- A principle on engaging public confidence itself needed i.e. not just a general backdrop for the progressive principles.
- Control and management are not bad *per se* because they can also support social justice principles.
- Principle 1 -- clause 'non-discriminatory' problematic. There is a basis/measure for selection within migration categories, and so discrimination on some count is already built into the process of 'managing' it. Might use the term 'consistent' instead of non-discriminatory
- Principle 2 -- unproblematic for all groups
- Principle 3 -- link to international developmental goals needs to be established
- Principle 4 -- positive response, except question as to whether family reunion a human rights issue. Also, might be different for settled migrants and first-generation migrants
- Principle 5 -- questions around policy. It is a public policy question -- is there evidence that amnesties *encourage* irregular migration. Also question around public confidence
- Principle 6 -- clearer wording required around 'participation' -- nationality/citizenship would affect degrees of participation. Take time-scale into account -- temporary vs permanent migrant etc.

- Principle 7 -- principle sound but there are issues around public confidence. Probably applicable once people have legal status. Would this be for emergency or non-emergency health care?
- (Might be useful to talk of rights and responsibilities in relation to principles 5-7)
- Principle 8 -- Wording problematic. Migrants are not necessarily [the only] experts, and anecdotal evidence not sufficient to construct policy, but do need to listen to them more
- Principle 9 -- Both host communities and migrants could generate hostile environments
- (Principles 8 and 9 are not really principles but statements)
- Principle 10 -- Could stop at 'evaluated'. While evaluation is important, it is also important to understand the evidence before formulating and implementing policy

In conclusion, Heaven pointed out that it is important that across and within government departments there is agreement on principles before formulating policy so there is clarity on what it is that we are seeking to achieve. Policies on one aspect of migration will impact on others, and so it is important to consider the principles together. The tendency is for policies to be UK-focused, without seeing the international context. There is a need to move away from dichotomies of 'good' or 'bad' migration. Migration is not good or bad in itself; it is often the policies themselves that generate 'good' or 'bad' forms of international migration and their associated impacts.

Managing Migration for Whose Benefit?

Danny Sriskandarajah

Danny began his presentation by asking how policies could shape developmental outcomes, or how can migration policies be made more development-friendly. Can migration be 'mainstreamed' into policy concerns? Would it be possible to convince the public of the benefits of migration?

Migration can result in mixed outcomes for development. Migration can lead to global economic efficiency. For sending countries, it increases the inflow of foreign exchange through remittances. It could, potentially, lower the levels of unemployment. It could lead to investments in technology, increased trade, and create human capital. And individuals hope to meet their aspirations through migration. On the negative side are loss of skills etc (see slide).

Governments could do a lot to affect this stylised balance sheet. There are several tools governments could use but they are far from making use of these. These might take the form of codes of conduct for recruitment, bilateral temporary migration arrangements (such as the recent one between Italy and Sri Lanka), retention in 'brain strain' hotspots, increasing fiscal transfers to developing countries, creating circular flows that bring in skills, money, contacts and networks, lowering the cost of remittance transfers, using remittances to strengthen the financial system, enhancing the impact of remittance matching schemes, and enhancing the role of diaspora through development cooperation, using talents and interests of diaspora groups.

If there are so many tools available to governments, the question is why they do not do more with them. Several reasons might be cited for this. First, UK immigration laws and policies have been created to serve UK interests, with immigration policy directed by the Home Office. Secondly, arguing that immigration to the UK is good because it is good for developing countries would be very difficult politically. Thirdly, there are no clear discernible effects of migration to put on the table, and no tools available as yet to judge what works. Tweaking policies will not address developmental concerns. Indeed, it could instead lead to 'compassionate racism'. Finally, international cooperation on migration is not easy.

The challenges we are then faced with are the following:

1. Mainstreaming migration into development -- need to focus on the migration-development nexus. There is no agreement on impact of migration on development. Instead the focus has been on root causes or attempts have been made to tinker with individual migration decisions
2. Mainstreaming development into migration policies. Here there has been a lack of joined-up thinking. There is a tension between migration and development priorities and between the bodies dealing with each of these
3. Building broader partnerships -- many more partners need to be involved in designing and implementing policies in this area.

DISCUSSION POINT: Which of the four scenarios can be most convincingly put forward as a policy option for the UK government that is effective and feasible?

- a) Restrictions on highly-skilled migrants from particularly vulnerable countries (e.g. recruitment code or numerical quotas)
- b) Additional temporary low-skill migration programmes from poor countries
- c) Increased development assistance to bolster wages and conditions of key workers in vulnerable countries
- d) Re-allocation of some tax collected from some highly-skilled workers to development programmes in countries of origin

Scenario a: Two groups found this to be inherently discriminatory. Stopping people moving is not the solution as people will always find ways to come.

Scenario b: Need to establish what benefits, for whom, on a bilateral basis. More of a runner as it is 'temporary' low skilled migration. But need to show demonstrated need for this. May be viable as shortages develop. Three of the groups considered this an option.

Scenario c: This seemed the only feasible option for one group, and most saleable option for another, though demonstrating tangible benefits would be an issue.

Danny asked the groups how spending aid on 'c' could be defended, particularly since key workers from developing countries were already educated and better-off relative to the rest of the population in their countries.

In conclusion, Danny argued that 'managing' migration must take into account all the actors and interests that such policies would touch on, including sending/transit/receiving and secondary countries, migrants themselves, diaspora groups etc. To effectively 'manage' migration, developmental inequalities and disparities in political conditions need to be corrected.

Else, there is a risk that the poorest countries will get stuck in a 'migration trap', with brain drain, few incentives for return or circulation, little potential for productive use of remittances etc. Demographic trends indicate that importing workers will only continue into the foreseeable future, so it is best to ensure a sustainable supply. What is required now is empirical evidence and a new methodology to better understand the net impacts of migration.

Maximising Diasporas' Development Potential: Remittances and Beyond (Are We There Yet?)

Chukwu-Emeka Chikezie

The aim of Chukwu-Emeka's presentation was to provide a diaspora perspective on the migration-development nexus, and help chart a way forward on how best to engage with diasporas. He opened with some reflections on the High-Level Dialogue. The focus on 'civil society' was limited to rights issues rather than a discussion of concrete ideas to move forward the migration and development debates. There was very little engagement with diasporas or migrant groups. There is a need for these groups to organise and get some coherence.

The presentation provided an overview of milestones in engagement with diaspora. The UK government's own statement of interest in engaging with the diaspora began with the first white paper in 1997. But while there have been a number of papers written on engaging with the diaspora, and lots of work on remittances, engagement directly with diaspora groups has been rare, and remittances constitute only one way of engaging with migrant populations or diaspora groups. Skills, hometown associations, policy inputs could all be worked into any kind of engagement with diaspora organisations.

DISCUSSION POINT: Why the hesitation in engaging with diaspora groups? Three questions were posed:

- **What concrete development outcomes might you hope to achieve by engaging with the diaspora?**
- **What are the obstacles you need to overcome to get there?**
- **What practical support is needed to get things moving?**

Main Discussion Points Emerging:

Potential

- Work with diaspora can inform policy making
- Can provide practical support/information to migrants and diaspora groups
- Important to encourage people to go back, share knowledge and build networks. Might be worthwhile looking more into circulating schemes and exploring what might work.
- There might be a role for government in facilitating trade (for instance, with demand for Nigerian goods in the UK, need to import these from Nigeria).

Limitations

-- Lack of clarity in objectives as to why engage with diaspora (though clarity in some parts of DFID, for instance, finance sector working on remittances). Development policies generally shaped through country offices. Remittances are seen to be helping communities, through for instance, investments in community projects.

-- There is a need for diaspora partners but these groups are rather heterogeneous and working under constraints of divergent objectives and pulls from different sections

In conclusion, Chukwu-Emeka flagged up the following points:

- Important to deal with diaspora to leverage experience already there.
- Issue not of engaging with diaspora for itself. Rather, governments engage with various groups, of which diaspora would constitute an important category. Trade unions, for instance, understand issues around jobs, remittances and portability. Thus migrants and diaspora are certainly not the only experts, but they nevertheless are important stakeholders who could be consulted
- Important to look at 'jobs' narrative -- link development with jobs
- Look at other critical sectors, like education, health and gender
- Current constituency for development does not include migrants and diaspora (e.g. no efforts to engage these groups in programmes like Make Poverty History). Need to first shift public perceptions about Africa
- Build a new constituency with new sets of actors including diasporas, governments and business (not so far included in development discourses)
- Promote policies that facilitate individual and 'collective' remittances and community development; support business development; and knowledge transfer with movement between sending and destination sites.
- There is a key role for diaspora intermediaries, though they need to be supported through capacity building and infrastructure support. Work together to achieve greater good, though relations with diaspora groups can and never will be substitutes for partnerships with the Global South

Skilled International Migration and Development: Cutting Edge Approaches

Ron Skeldon

The attempt on the part of most developed country governments has been to try and attract the best and brightest while keeping out the unskilled. Indeed, the UK is exceptional in that it has been thinking about the consequences of 'poaching'.

Arguments for keeping skilled people in their countries of origin might be described under the 4 Cs: (i) control the outflow; (ii) compensation policies; (iii) create more human capital and (iv) connect with transnational communities (after Devish Kapur and J. McHale).

One approach to the thinking around brain drain (e.g. Oded Stark) is that it could potentially be good for the country of origin. Aspirations to migrate will stimulate larger and larger numbers of people to seek qualifications in areas which offer opportunities to move. However, not everyone will be able to migrate, leaving behind a greater stock of educated capital than would have been the case if migration was not happening. However, there is no clear empirical evidence for this yet.

Certainly, the evidence for a brain drain is not universal. Forty years ago, increasing numbers of students began to leave from the economies of East Asia. Some 20 percent of medical interns and residents in the US were from overseas, drawn heavily from Taiwan and South Korea. Yet, despite the exodus of large numbers of the best and brightest both those economies have shown astonishing economic growth. It would be difficult to argue that their growth would have been even faster had the skilled migrants stayed at home.

So what are some of the contentious issues around skilled migration today?

1. International migrants still constitute only a small 3-4 percent of the world's population, of whom skilled migrants constitute a very small proportion. Internal brain drain might be much more significant than international brain drain and villages are being drained of their most dynamic members through rural-to-urban movements.
2. There are also movements from the sector but not from the country. Thus, some countries might find a large number of vacancies in education, for instance, but no corresponding out-migration, the question then revolves round conditions, remuneration, and career prospects in the sector rather than in emigration.
3. There tends to be an assumption that highly skilled migration is a separate stream from unskilled migration. But all big cities attract skilled migrants *and* unskilled migrants, who provide the services to keep the skilled migrants going. Thus these are integrated streams and must be looked at together.
4. Primacy is so often given to the agency of individual migrants in migration policy. However, importance also needs to be assigned to structures. Skilled migrants move to where economic, social and political structures help them maximise their potential.

The presentation went on to focus on the health sector, which in many ways is thought to be an exceptional sector as everyone needs a good health sector. The developed world will continue to need health personnel in the foreseeable future. Four specific issues need to be raised:

- Where is the training taking place
- Places of origin of the skilled -- where are the health personnel coming from (e.g. mostly from urban areas) while the need for health services might be highest in rural areas.
- What are the linkages between the state of the health sector and the state of health of a population (these are not the same thing and may share a more tenuous relationship than is often thought)

- The migration of health professionals from the developed to the developing world and the return of doctors

Origins and destinations of the skilled: Health professionals coming largely from middle-income countries. But their loss is much more significant for smaller economies. Not all training takes place in the country of origin and there are variations in where the training takes place. For example, in India they are largely trained in situ, but medical personnel from other countries might receive most of their training in the developed world.

Sources of funding. An assumption exists that that the state of origin pays, but increasingly costs of training are being borne privately, by individuals and their families or by destination states and institutions. The skilled largely come from wealthier families, who are also able to afford to send them abroad for training. Or, they may be paid through private foundations. In the US in 2004, for instance, 45 percent of students are funded by the universities themselves, up from just 10 percent in 1979 according to the American demographer Mary Kritz. Training in destination areas solves the question of accreditation -- if the skilled are trained in situ, there is no need for funds to be spent on bridging courses.

Most of these medical personnel are not coming from rural areas. As such, their emigration does not lead to a reduction in services in rural areas. In Ghana, two-thirds of the medical trained are from Greater Accra and Kumasi. In Haiti, 91 percent are from Port-au-Prince.

The question then is how can the rural areas be serviced? Would this require countries to draw on the developed world, or on the diaspora? Are highly skilled and trained doctors needed in these areas? Training a separate tier of medical personnel for local requirements might raise ethical issues -- it might be dubbed training for a second-rate medical service. But is it possible to develop a multi-tier system, where the possibility exists for personnel to be trained to a lower level of skill for the local market, but with the opportunity to go in for higher-level training at a later stage so that they are not condemned to a particular tier of the system. A need for barefoot doctors relevant to the local market only clearly exists.

The relevance of the advanced medical sector for health can also be questioned; Ivan Illich once famously described the medical establishment as a threat to a population's health. The health of a population is hardly determined by the health sector alone but also by the contributions of agronomists, irrigation engineers, sewage engineers and others -- a whole development package ensures a healthy population.

Doctors abroad could potentially be a reserve countries could draw on. For example, there are 35,000 registered doctors of Indian origin in the US, whom the Indian state could call upon. They can travel back on a shorter or longer-term basis to offer services in the rural sector.

Thus there could be issues of return and outsourcing. Return begins to happen when there is something to return to. Taiwan had a return rate of 5 percent of its students going abroad in 1965; now it is 35-40 percent.

In East and South Asia, there are regional centres of excellence developing, predicated on development in these cities, but also on demand from developed countries. For example, Bumrungrad Hospital in Bangkok, first of Thailand's 'internationally accredited' hospitals, treating 850,000 patients, 300,000 of whom are international (not clear how many of these are based in Bangkok and how many come from overseas for treatment). These hospitals seek

both to retain skilled people and to attract them from overseas. For overseas patients, however, the issue of after-care remains problematic.

The developed and new areas emerging in the developing world are increasingly in competition for skills. New synergies are developing in the field of education as well. For instance, Nottingham university has a campus in China many developed-country universities are expanding into some developing countries and centres of excellence are emerging at certain key points in the “global South”.

DISCUSSION POINTS:

Managing Skilled Migration

Policies of ethical recruitment have been implemented but questions remain about their effectiveness and their own ethical approach. Discriminating on the basis of national origin is hardly an ethical approach to migration management. Also, policies of legal restrictions on recruiting may force the skilled into irregular channels of migration.

Engaging with Diaspora

There are possibilities to engage with the skilled diaspora, but question of what are the incentives to return? Do diaspora groups always have links in country of origin?

Personnel are often willing to forego salary to go and practice abroad for brief periods, but no institutional structures yet available to facilitate this. AFFORD's experience has been that interested Sierra Leoneans were paying AFFORD a fee to be able to go and practice in Sierra Leone for brief periods. Institutional structures and flexibility the key issues here. Can flexibility, for example, be built into the NHS so as to promote circulation of the skilled?

Those returning for short periods also sometimes interested in training or providing the training of trainers.

Outsourcing

Centres of excellence might emerge more in middle-income countries as investments in R&D are still low in low income countries, and the sustainability of such centres in the longer term may be a problematic issue.

What are the benefits of Centres of Excellence for host countries? Doctors very often worked part-time with the most deprived communities. Also a number of spin-off effects, including creation of supply chain and layers of support and service categories.

Closing Remarks

Richard Black

The two presentations in the morning looked at migration broadly, particularly at the policy side, and argued that while there were opportunities in migration, it was not a panacea to the world's problems. The sessions in the afternoon focused on more specific issues. Danny presented four policy options. The discussions that followed showed one group enthusiastic for investing

in development, which they felt was beneficial anyway, while another saw the greatest good coming from bilaterally negotiated temporary mobility schemes.

Chukwu-Emeka brought to the fore issues around engagement with diaspora groups. He addressed issues around how to establish working partnerships, and with whom -- home governments, civil society actors, DFID -- not just for altruistic reasons but also for hard economic reasons.

Ron touched on the complexities surrounding skilled migration, with a focus on newly emerging regional centres of excellence, and the argument for two-tiered training.

Richard then made three observations. First, while the discussions focused around policy coherence, there was very little discussion of the UK rolling out the five-tier points-based system. What policy coherence do we see here? Across each of these different tiers, what might the developmental impact be? Very often it is assumed that low-skilled migration is good for developing countries, but the migration of the highly skilled problematic. Is this always true? What if migration were to be liberalised, following the example from trade? And what if preferential treatment were given to migrants from countries that might have adopted a similar system? For example, Ghana giving points to returning migrants etc.

Second, in politics, certain things appear not to be feasible. Migration has moved from the arena of low politics (an issue for civil servants to grapple with) to high politics, where politicians of every hue perceive it as something they must have a view on. Five years from now, Gordon Brown could be PM with Hilary Benn as deputy, and there might be a policy environment for pushing for further liberalising migration. Or it might be David Cameron in power, who might show as much enthusiasm for hugging a migrant as he has recently shown for hugging a hoodie!

Third, what next after New York. It is not clear where the HLD process is going or what it will do for migration discussions, to be continued next in Brussels. If the UK government agree to say something, we might be able to move the discussions forward. There are two possibilities here: look at specific win-win-win solutions, or argue for a more general liberalisation of movement at a global level. It does not have to be a case of all or nothing. Changes are already happening with the EU with its expansion in ways that could not have been foreseen 20 or 30 years ago.

Feedback on Training

Total number attending: 23

Number of feedback forms returned: 20

	Yes	No	Unsure
Were you clear about the aims and purpose of the meeting?	17	1	2
Were you happy with the balance of discussion and presentation?	19		1
Did the meeting fulfil its objectives?	20		
Did the meeting meet your expectations?	20		

How interesting/useful did you find the following sessions?

	Very Useful	Quite Useful	Not Useful
Pro-Poor Policies and Migration Not clear Comprehensive while covering a lot of familiar territory	13	5	
Establishing a Progressive Migration Agenda Principles do not really address coherent issues in ?? position	10	9	
Managing Migration for Whose Benefit?	16	3	
Maximising Diasporas' Development Potential Sense that this is work in progress	12	5	1
Skilled International Migration and Development Well presented and provocative	9	9	

*One candidate did not attend last two sessions; one gave comments reproduced in small font below title of presentation

Comments about format/structure of workshop:

- 'Cafe' format worked well
- Good
- No
- Next time it would be good to finish with a presentation of DfID 'looking forward' strategy
- Seemed to work well
- Very good. Interesting group discussions which could have perhaps been made longer
- Post lunch session was too long. Generally, presentation and discussion worked. But some were a bit ???.
- Very useful and stimulating debate
- Discussion was very good -- encouraged participation and thoughtful reflection
- I would have liked more deliberate highlighting of very recent evidence
- Liked it -- worked well
- Very good that the day allowed for discussion. So was interactive and wasn't boring
- I really like the mixture of presentation and posing questions for discussion and brief feedback
- Good balance of presentation and discussion. Excellent speakers
- I thought the balance between presentation and discussion was very good. Perhaps a little more opportunity for 'whole group' discussions?
- Morning was better than afternoon (Heaven Crawley was best speaker of the day). Needed more time for questions/discussion
- Really liked the format, cafe tables, mix of discussion and presentation and site of the meeting

Specific follow-up requirements

- Circulation of presentations
- A written report on issues raised
- Specific UK government projects and programs which relate to issues discussed in the session
- Connection with the launch of the migration and development paper -- invite attendees and see which areas to emphasise, prioritise, based on workshop discussions...
- Would be interesting to ... a similar event in a year's time
- Write-up of the discussions so that policy makers can take away ideas cited
- Policy decisions and evidence-based impacts seen! (obviously long term follow-up)
- specific policy initiatives and discussion very interesting
- Some ?? DFID seminars we hope
- Could target more senior policy makers at next session
- Notes of discussion and copies of presentation electronically is fine
- More government departments and other foreign diplomatic missions should have been invited to participate. It would have helped give a broader global perspective to discussions
- Sharing of flipchart write-ups. Use as an email group for future DRC outputs
- I'd welcome a copy of Ron Skeldon's excellent presentation
- Including consideration of the impact of *sending* remittances on households and communities in the UK of their ability to settle, improving the life chances and opportunities of their children etc. Also in the context of the current and problematic political/public discourse on 'belonging to UK' and flawed notions of 'Britishness' etc

Any other comments

- I would have gained from some discussion of 'mixed flows' of voluntary and forced migrants
- Thought provoking seminar/workshop
- No
- Need to address coherence issues and tensions, including between competing structures, operational and long-term development objectives
- Very useful and clear content for those who were not aware of the issues of migration policy
- Thank you!
- Shame Home Office couldn't make it. Really excellent day for me.
- How to get HO involved
- Useful to engage in thoughtful discussion and debate with informed people
- Bridging the gap between migration focus people and development focus people is obviously still a challenge. Mixture of perspectives / discussion useful
- It was helpful that the speakers were experts in their fields
- Well done!
- A good day
- Thanks ever much to DRC

ANNEX 10: MEDIA ACTIVITIES

Some Media-Coverage Highlights 2006-07



Linking Young Minds Together
Volume 2 Issue 20 | May 27, 2007

A unique research work by RMMRU of Dhaka University

Sayed Akther

Our 'never-up-to-par' public universities lack resources, both in their curriculum and in regard of finance. As a consequence, research programs, their presentation and publications are somewhat non-existent here. Dhaka University based research unit RMMRU is trying to fill the gap by arranging such opportunities that ensure the involvement of general students of the university" Dr. C. R. Abrar (Professor, Department of International Relations and coordinator of RMMRU) narrates RMMRU briefly. But such an initiative, full of vision, deserves a little more of portrayal.



The Refugee and Migratory Movements Research Unit (RMMRU)

The Refugee and Migratory Movements Research Unit (RMMRU) has been functioning as a research, training, and policy advocacy institution since 1996. The primary focus of the Unit's activities is on population movements- migration and displacement- as well as governance issues.

The objectives of RMMRU, according to Dr. Abrar, are first, to anchor the University of Dhaka as the premier resource center on refugee, migration and displacement in South Asia. Second, to aid policy formulation and action through research on different categories of migrants and displaced people and help the process of mainstreaming the interests of these marginalised and vulnerable groups and support their efforts for realisation and implementation of rights. Third, to provide students with the opportunity to participate in research pertaining to displacement and facilitate their higher education on these issues. And lastly, to establish migration and displacement issues as important elements in the contemporary academic discourse and promote their incorporation in the formal curriculum of different universities of South Asia and training institutes.

RMMRU is engaged in activities like-research, training, advocacy and networking. The publications of RMMRU include books, occasional paper series, translation of international documents and a quarterly newsletter, Udbastu (the uprooted). The library of RMMRU has hundreds of books related to population movements, migration and displacement as well as governance issues. RMMRU offers opportunities to students to participate in research works. "The Young Researches' Forum (YRF)" aims to foster academic interest of students on migration and displacement related issues and sharpen their research and analytical skills. Students run the Forum by forming a five-member committee. They identify and develop projects, conduct research, write reports, contribute to the newsletter and present findings of their group research at meetings of YRF. Forum members also participate in national, regional and international conferences and

training courses on issues related to migration, security and governance. Selected works of YRF are published as occasional papers.

RMMRU's latest research work

“Accessing Rights as Citizens: The Camp-Dwelling Urdu-speaking Community”

The latest research work undertaken by RMMRU (under the auspices of the Development Research Centres on Migration, Globalization and Poverty; Sussex University, UK) on “Accessing Rights as Citizens: The Camp-Dwelling Urdu-speaking Community”, was a continuation of the two former researches on similar issues and a big stride forward. The presentation of the research findings was made by Ms. Victoria Redcliff on 24th March, 2007 in BRAC-center. The designated discussants on the panel who brought forward their views and ideas after listening to the presentation were- Ms. Farida Akter, Director, UBINIG, Mr. Ahmed Ilias, Executive Director, Al-fallah Bangladesh, Mr. Finn Ruda, Head of Delegation of ICRC, Dr. Sahdeen Malik, Head of School of Law, BRAC University, Justice Dr. Syed Riffat Ahmed, Bangladesh Supreme Court (Chairperson). Besides, representatives from various organizations, reporters from electronic media and newspapers and students were present.

The convergence of opinion among the panelists and the audience-

Dr. Abrar gave a brief on the present scenario of the status of CDUSC and the research findings in his introductory statement. The briefing was as follows.

In Bangladesh we believe 'Biharis' are those people who migrated from India during 1947 to the then East Pakistan (now independent Bangladesh). The 'Civil Society' refuses to use the name 'Bihari' and prefer to use the word “The Camp-Dwelling Urdu Speaking Community (CDUSC)”. But the positive effect of renaming is scanty or nil. The state authority does not pay enough attention to them on the one hand; on the other they experience total negligence from the NGOs. The CDUSC has to face various obstacles in every step of life where the access to right as citizens is concerned. There is a strong belief that this community wants to go back to Pakistan. But the contradictory reality is that even if any citizen of Bangladesh applies for citizenship of another country, s/he is not supposed to be deprived of citizenship of Bangladesh. The CDUSC should also be treated in a similar way, even if they want Pakistani citizenship.

The research work carried out in various camps of Urdu-speaking people in Dhaka and Saidpur reveals the fact that a growing number of the younger generation of CDUSC now consider themselves to be Bangladeshi. Besides, their eligibility under the laws of citizenship of Bangladesh has been cemented by the pronouncement of the Supreme Court. However, in practice very little has changed for the majority of the community and 'effective' citizenship rights have never been achieved. The research also finds out that current barriers to 'effective' citizenship are lack of shelter, employment, voting rights and security. “Camp address” cited as primary cause of discrimination and prevention of access to these rights; although 79% of the focus group considered 'effective' Bangladeshi citizenship as important in achieving 'rehabilitation', fear of eviction if this achieved generating serious concern; 86% considered integration important to reduce discrimination and achieving 'rehabilitation'; there is a severe lack of awareness/information among community itself and acceptance from Bengali community is crucial for all these. The recommendations suggested were- mobilization of the Community: Information/awareness-raising; public announcement of status: involvement of media and re-integration with dignity.

The initiatives necessary to be taken to ensure the CDUSC's rights as citizens and the sectors where real development needs to take place - were the points the discussants cast light on.

Ms. Farida Akter, Director of UBINIG urged all to mould the 'vigilance of our Liberation War' and give it a

new dimension by bringing a positive end to this issue. She also drew attention that the CDUSC has employable skills, a resourceful literature and a rich cultural diversity.

This wealth should be explored and recognized by individuals and media, not to be exploited and forgotten- she opined. Mr. Ahmed Ilias drew attention of civil society to the misinformation about the camp-dwellers provided by media (various media reports claim that the camps are safe haven for criminals), their exclusion from the PRSP (Poverty Reduction Strategy Papers) and their lack of leadership. He noted that the main responsibility lies with the Pakistan

Government to settle the issue with Bangladesh government and make it clear if they want to take these people back to Pakistan or they have to settle here forever. Mr. Finn Ruda, Head of Delegation of ICRC said that the power to solve this issue might lie in the shift of perception about the community within the local people, which seems imminent or within the community itself or this could be an amalgamation of many such things. He expressed doubt if humanitarian institutions alone could bring solution to such a problem and emphasised the role of state authorities.

The response from the audience was also encouraging in its scope and grasp. Ms. Shuchi Karim, Assistant Professor, Department of Women and Gender Studies, Dhaka University was very much realistic in centering her attention to the reality that reintegration of the community without acceptance from the Bengali community would be worthless. The privileged segment of the community has to open up their hearts and minds towards those who are at stake and the new Bengali generation has to be included in the mobilisation and awareness programs, as they have to open up more than anyone else and are more promising to make differences. Md. Hasan, Secretary Genral, Association of Young Generation of Urdu-speaking Community, emphasised the mobilisation of the confused CDUSC about their rights and status.

The chairperson, Justice Dr. Syed Riffat Ahmed, Bangladesh Supreme Court mentioned the finding of the High Court division in May 2003, of the 'Abed Khan Case'. This showed that there is nothing inherently and indeed legally disabling about the concentration of the Urdu speaking people in the so called Geneva camp by which the camp may have attained the special status as to exclude its residents from the benefits of the Electoral Rules Ordinance 1982 and the Citizenship Act of 1951. According to his observation, the study alerts to the fact that today such isolated judicial intervention has a limited output in ensuring 'effective citizenship' if not accompanied by socio-economic rehabilitation and reintegration. He insisted that social-political predisposition to inherited parochial attitudes will have to be altered on our part and this will possibly give way to scrutiny and understanding of an all-encompassing notion of human security. He optimised that the recommendations suggested by the study will have far reaching consequences if implemented.

The seminar was wrapped up with the hopes that the audience got the message that the seminar tried to give and will continue to work in their respective areas to facilitate the ongoing process regarding the issue. Given the issue of 'CDUSC's access to rights as citizens', we can say that for the last few years, the mindset of civil society and most other stakeholders has undergone a change - drastic and dramatic. For the authority that possess the power to make differences, the message the seminar tried to deliver, is that power should be used to attain useful ends- not squandered in outdated pursuits.

Students and professionals, interested to know more about RMMRU can contact:
E-mail: rmmrubj@aitlbd.net. (The writer is a member of Young Researchers' Forum of RMMRU, DU)

Copyright (R) thedailystar.net 2007

Sunday, March 25, 2007

NEWAGE

Biharis should be recognised as Bangladeshis: seminar



Professor CR Abrar addresses a seminar on rights of Biharis organised by the Refugee and Migratory Movements Research Unit at the BRAC Centre in Dhaka on Saturday. — New Age photo

Staff Correspondent

PARTICIPANTS at a seminar stressed that the Urdu-speaking community, known as Biharis, must be aware of their rights and there should be an official declaration recognising them as Bangladeshis.

About 160,000 Urdu speaking people have been languishing in 116 camps in different parts of the country with little access to rights as citizens, despite a High Court ruling recognised their franchises, they regretted.

Refugee and Migratory Movements Research Unit organised the seminar on 'accessing rights as citizens: the camp-dwelling Urdu speaking community' was held at the BRAC Centre in Dhaka Saturday.

CR Abrar and Victoria Redcliff presented findings of their recently-conducted research under the auspices of the Development Research Centre on Migration, Globalisation and Poverty.

The researchers highlighted the fact that a growing number

of youths in the camps now consider themselves as Bangladeshis and that the judgement of the higher judiciary has reinforced their eligibility for citizenship under the law of the land.

Ahmed Ilias of Al Falah Bangladesh, Farida Akhter of UBINIG, Finn Ruda of International Committee of the Red Cross, Shuchi Karim of Dhaka University and Shahdeen Malik of BRAC University participated in the discussion chaired by justice Syed Refaat Ahmed.

Ahmed Ilias demanded that the Election Commission should take note of the High Court judgement and take necessary steps to enrol camp-dwellers as voters. In Saidpur, where the Bihari community was given the opportunity, they effectively exercised their rights and elected a Biharis as chairman and eight ward commissioners of the local municipality, he added.

Rights activist Farida Akhter observed it is regrettable that human rights campaigners and

non-government organisations of the country have long neglected the causes of this disadvantaged community. She said upholding rights of all is the most appropriate means to uphold the true spirit of the War of Liberation.

Shahdeen Malik and Shuchi Karim noted that recognition of Biharis' rights would demonstrate that Bengali Sunni Muslim community of Bangladesh provides space to other ethnic, religious and linguistic minorities.

Justice Syed Refaat Ahmed cautioned that there were no judicial quick fix for the Bihari problem, rather social and political approaches should go hand in hand to address it.

The issue should be seen as a human security problem with economic, nutritional, health, personal, environmental, community and legal dimensions, he added.

Finn Ruda of ICRC noted that the Bihari issue is no longer a humanitarian problem, it demands effective engagement of the state.

প্রথম আলো

রোববার ৬ মে ২০০৭, ২৩ বৈশাখ ১৪১৪

সেমিনারে অভিযোগ

প্রবাসী-আয় পেতে নানা হয়রানি

বিদেশে কাজ করা বাংলাদেশি শ্রমিকেরা টাকা পাঠাতে ও দেশে তাদের পরিবারের সদস্যরা টাকা তোলার ক্ষেত্রে নানা সমস্যার সম্মুখীন হচ্ছেন। ফরম পূরণ করতে, শাখা ও ব্যাংক হিসাবের নাম-নম্বর এবং যে শাখা থেকে টাকা ওঠানো হবে তার নাম লেখা বিষয়ে নানা জটিলতার সৃষ্টি হয়। টাকা তোলার সময় পরিবারের সদস্যরা নানা হয়রানিরও শিকার হন। ডাকে পাঠানো টাকা অনেক ক্ষেত্রে হারিয়ে যেতে পারে।

গতকাল শনিবার রাজধানীর ব্যাংক সেন্টারে ঢাকা বিশ্ববিদ্যালয়ের রিফিউজি অ্যান্ড মাইগ্রেশন মুভমেন্ট রিসার্চ ইউনিট (রামক) আয়োজিত 'বেটার ম্যানেজমেন্ট অব মাইগ্রেন্টস রেমিটেন্স' শীর্ষক এক কর্মশালায় এসব কথা উঠে আসে। বেসরকারি উন্নয়ন সংস্থা মানুষের জন্য ফাউন্ডেশনের সহযোগিতায় কর্মশালায় বিভিন্ন ব্যাংকের কর্মকর্তারা অংশ নেন।

কর্মশালায় অভিবাসী শ্রমিকেরা ব্যাংকের মাধ্যমে টাকা পাঠাতে এবং তাদের পরিবারের সদস্যরা টাকা ওঠাতে যেসব সমস্যার সম্মুখীন হন, সে বিষয়ে অভিবাসীদের অভিজ্ঞতা তুলে ধরা হয়।

বাংলাদেশ ব্যাংকের রেমিটেন্স ও পেমেন্ট প্রজেক্টের (আরপিপি) কর্মকর্তা অ্যান্ড্রু হুক বৈদেশিক মুদ্রা (রেমিটেন্স) প্রবাহের সঙ্গে সংশ্লিষ্ট বিভিন্ন মুদ্রা বদলকারী প্রতিষ্ঠান (এক্সচেঞ্জ হাউস) এবং অন্যান্য প্রতিষ্ঠানের বিভিন্ন সেবা ও সুবিধা তুলে ধরেন। একই সঙ্গে তিনি তাত্ক্ষণিকভাবে টাকা দেওয়া (ইন্সট্যান্ট ক্যাশ), বাড়ি বাড়ি গিয়ে (ডোর টু ডোর) সেবা, মোবাইল থেকে মোবাইলে সেবার মতো পদ্ধতিগুলো নিয়ে মতামত দেন।

ইসলামী ব্যাংকের উপনির্বাহী সভাপতি ও আন্তর্জাতিক ব্যাংকিং শাখার প্রধান মোহাম্মদ আবদুল মান্নান অভিবাসীদের ব্যাংকিং কার্যক্রমে

সহায়তা দেওয়ার জন্য প্রতিনিধি নিয়োগ এবং দেশে উন্নত গ্রাহকসেবার ওপর সবচেয়ে বেশি গুরুত্ব দেন।

ঢাকা বিশ্ববিদ্যালয়ের রাষ্ট্রবিজ্ঞান বিভাগের অধ্যাপক ড. তাসনৌম সিদ্দিকী কর্মশালায় মূল প্রবন্ধ উপস্থাপন করেন। একই বিশ্ববিদ্যালয়ের আন্তর্জাতিক সম্পর্ক বিভাগের অধ্যাপক ড. সি আর আবরারের সভাপতিত্বে কর্মশালায় বিশেষ অতিথি ছিলেন মানুষের জন্য ফাউন্ডেশনের নির্বাহী পরিচালক শাহীন আনাম। ঢাকা, টাঙ্গাইল, কুমিল্লা ও চট্টগ্রামের স্থানীয় পর্যায়ের ব্যাংক কর্মীরা এ সময় বক্তব্য দেন। বিজ্ঞপ্তি।

The Daily Star

FOUNDER EDITOR

LATE S. M. ALI

DHAKA SUNDAY MAY 6, 2007

Better management of migrants' remittance stressed

A daylong training workshop titled 'Better Management of Migrants Remittance' was organised for the local level bank officials by the Refugee and Migratory Movements Research Unit (RMMRU) of Dhaka University (DU) with the support of Manusher Jonno Foundation in the city yesterday, says a press release.

Prof Tasneem Siddiqui of political science department of DU, presented the keynote paper on the overall migration scenario in Bangladesh and the contribution of remittance to the economy of Bangladesh.

Shaheen Anam, executive director of Manusher Jonno Foundation, attended the workshop as special guest.

The programme was presided over by Prof C R Abrar of international relations department of DU.

The workshop highlighted the remittance experiences of the migrants through banks at both sending and receiving ends.

A number of researches, conducted by RMMRU and presented in the workshop, stressed upon the problems that have constrained the remittances transaction.

Md Abdul Mannan, deputy executive president and head of

International Banking Wing of Islami Bank Bangladesh Limited, suggested measures in reducing these problems.

He strongly recommended on appointing bank representatives at the sending countries and to provide more customer-friendly services to the remittance receiving families.

Andrew Hook, from the Remittance Payments Partnership (RPP) of Bangladesh Bank, discussed the services provided by different exchange houses and other agencies.

He also spoke about other methods that will have impact on future remittances flow such as Instant Cash, Door-to-door Services, Mobile to-Mobile Services, etc.

The participants of the workshop included bank officials from Dhaka, Tangail, Comilla and Chittagong.

Md Nazir Hossain, principal officer of Training Institute of Janata Bank, A K M Mosharraf Hossain, AGM of the International Department of Bangladesh Krishi Bank, and Md Nazrul Islam, AGM of F/C Management Division of Agrani Bank were among the other resource persons to conduct the training sessions.

External Publicity Wing

MINISTRY OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS
GOVERNMENT OF THE
PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF BANGLADESH
DHAKA



পররাষ্ট্র দফতর
গণপ্রজাতন্ত্রী বাংলাদেশ
সরকার
ঢাকা

No. PAMA/EP/Mission/Film/152

Date: 24 May2007

Subject: **RMMRU telefilm 'Dik Bhranto Nabik' collection.**

The Ministry appreciates the production of the film 'Dik Bhranto Nabik' on irregular migration to the UK that seems a strong point of awareness campaign against irregular migration.

External Publicity Wing is engaged to provide publicity materials, film/ video program to the missions of Bangladesh abroad for effective publicity of the country. To enhance the image of Bangladesh our missions arrange to display the materials/ films/ video programs in special occasion as well as in regular event.

Being directed the undersigned is requesting you to send 60 (sixty) copies of the film 'Dik Bhranto Nabik' in CD/DVD format for all of our missions as complementary. This significant film will help us to be engaged in awareness campaign against irregular migration.

(Nasrin Jahan Lipi)
Assistant Director (Mission)
Phone: 9560301

Dr. Tasneem Siddiqui
Coordinator
ACaIM Project of RMMRU
Room 4020, Arts Building
University of Dhaka
Dhaka-1000.