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

Introduction

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

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

International Labour Organization (ILO)

International Organization for Migration (IOM)

United Nations Conference on Trade and Development

Research

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

Globalization, demographic trends, and implications for international labour migration

Review of migration policies, laws and practice in member states and areas for improvement

Discrimination testing and integration of ethnic and migrant workers in host societies, especially in Europe and North America, and development of integration indicators

Rights-based approaches to managing labour migration: The ILO Multilateral Framework is a comprehensive tool-kit which elaborates principles, guidelines and best practices aimed at assisting constituents in designing and improving their migration policies and practices

Migration and development: Research in this area has focused on the relationships between cross border mobility and international labour markets, decent work and development; skilled labour migration, the impact of brain drain on source countries and policy responses to mitigate the negative impacts; the role of temporary labour migration programmes and policies and circulation of skills; research and action programme on the international migration of health-care workers; migrant remittances, social finance, productive investments and enterprise development; and labour mobility and free circulation in economic integration areas, especially in Africa.

Irregular labour migration: Research in this area has focused on conceptual issues, patterns, causes, impact and policy responses, covering the Maghreb, Southern Europe, Africa and Asia.

Protection of migrant workers, especially vulnerable workers – low skilled persons, workers with irregular status, women domestic workers, and trafficked persons. Social protection of migrant workers including research into the portability of social security entitlements and regulation of private recruitment agencies.

Gender and migration, including the situation of female domestic migrant workers in receiving countries, and trafficked women.

The interface between refugee populations, the labour market and migrant labour. This is based on continuing work with the UNHCR on Afghans.

Labour migration statistics: research on methodologies and country practices.

Data collection and statistics

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

Contribution to methodology and guidelines for developing migration statistics: The *ILO* has developed comprehensive manuals and guidelines for collecting migration statistics. The manual by Bilsborrow

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

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

Research and data collection

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

United Nations Conference on Trade and Development (UNCTAD)

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

Globalization and the correction of asymmetries between international markets for labour and capital

Role of services in development

Employment-creation and the movement of people to supply services

Trade in labour-intensive services, particularly through highly-skilled labour migration

Migration policies, frameworks and laws

Multilateral and regional trade agreements facilitating the movement of service providers

Impact of brain drain and brain circulation

The use of remittances as a pro-development tool

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

Along these line, examples of UNCTAD`s more recent work include the following:

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

Market Access Issues in Mode 4 (Movement of Natural Persons to Supply Services) and Effective

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

Trade and Development Aspects of Professional Services and Regulatory Frameworks, held from 17 to 19 January 2005. This expert meeting focused on how governments of developed and developing countries can play an active role in promoting trade in professional services. In this context, the UNCTAD secretariat prepared a background note on *Trade and Development Aspects of Professional Services and Regulatory Frameworks*.²

New and Dynamic Sectors of World Trade, held from 7 to 9 February 2005. The focus was on, *inter alia*, IT-enabled outsourcing of services. Again, UNCTAD not only convened the meeting, but also made avai

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migration; and use of remitted funds for development financing. The following is an indicative summary of specific UNDP country programmes and projects on migration and development, together with general activities. UNDP is in the process of reviewing

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

General

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

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

Population Division

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

International migration data

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA)

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

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

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

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

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

Female Migrants: Bridging the Gaps throughout the Life Cycle: Selected Papers of the UNFPA-IOM Expert Group Meeting New York, 2-3 May 2006. UNFPA, IOM (2006)

Women on the Move, UNFPA, IOM (2006)

State of World Population 2006: A Passage to Hope: Women and International Migration, UNFPA (2006). Brief country profiles on migration in Western European countries were prepared by Joline Koller and Patrycja Zawierucha for the report.

State of World Population Youth Supplement, Moving Young UNFPA (2006).

International Migration and the Millennium Development Goals: Selected Papers of the UNFPA Expert Group Meeting, Marrakech, Morocco, 11-12 May 2005, UNFPA (2005).

Meeting the Challenges of Migration, Progress since the ICPD, UNFPA, International Migration Policy Programme (2004)

International Migration and Development, a Round Table Presentation, United Nations Headquarters, 12 October 2004, UNFPA (2005).

Panel on International Migration and the Millennium Development Goals, 27 September 2005, UNFPA (forthcoming).



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

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

The report of the Special Rapporteur on the Sale of Children, Child Prostitution and Child Pornography on his visit to Greece (E/CN.4/2006/67/Add.3) addresses at length the question of unaccompanied children. His 2006 annual report (E/CN.4/2006/67) focuses on the demand factor in the commercial sexual exploitation of children. The 2006 report of the Special Rapporteur on Tra

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

OHCHR also undertakes independent research on migration-related issues. An inter-branch task force on migration has assisted in the preparation of the High Commissioner's contribution to the 2006 High Level Dialogue on International Migration and Development. The task force is producing discussion papers on policy guidelines for a human rights approach to migration.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC)

Trafficking Database

In 2002, UNODC/GPAT (Global Programme Against Trafficking in Persons) established a Trafficking Database on flows of trafficking in human beings. The objective of this Trafficking Database is to systematically collect and collate open-source information on trafficking in persons in order to publicize reported information that identifies international human trafficking routes, origin, transit and destination countries,

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

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

Report on Global Trafficking Patterns

Based upon the analysis of this data, UNODC published in April 2006 a Report on *Trafficking in Persons: Global Patterns*. Mapping out the flows of human trafficking, the report identifies the main reported patterns of the trafficking in persons at the national,

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

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

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

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

Data collection and statistics

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

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

Brain Drain: supporting the development of an expanded and more detailed database. The database was recently expanded to include information on the age of migrants and the location of their education. A specific focus on the health sector includes data on the bilateral migration of medical personnel between developing countries and OECD countries. Specific country analysis is also being conducted on the links between the spread of HIV and the migration of doctors. Additional information on the different brain drainour.507239 0sSS.0001 T

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

Publications and events

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

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

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

¹¹ Bank for International Settlements and The World Bank (2006) *GTITbbØ*