SOUTHERN AFRICAN MIGRATION PROGRAM (SAMP)

Migration, Development and Poverty Reduction in the Southern African Development Community

IDRC Grant #: 105113

Final Technical Report for IDRC

Date: 31 July 2011
# Table of Contents

1.0 Research Problem ......................................................................................................................4

2.0 Objectives ..................................................................................................................................4

3.0 Methodology ..............................................................................................................................5

4.0 Project Activity ..........................................................................................................................6

4.1 Research Activities .............................................................................................................6

4.1.1 Migration, Poverty and Development Links...................................................................6

4.1.2 Migration and Regional Integration ...........................................................................6

4.1.3 Peace, Security and Migrant Integration ..................................................................7

4.1.4 Migration and Diaspora Engagement .....................................................................7

4.2 Policy Activities .............................................................................................................7

4.2.1 Migration Dialogue for Southern Africa (MIDSA) ...............................................7

4.2.2 South African Policy Reform ..............................................................................8

4.2.3 Other Policy Activities ...................................................................................8

5.0 Research Outputs .......................................................................................................................8

5.1 Books ...............................................................................................................................8

5.2 Journal Articles and Book Chapters ...............................................................................8

5.3 Reports ..........................................................................................................................10

5.4 Presentations ..................................................................................................................11

5.5 Graduate Student Theses ..........................................................................................12

6.0 Project Outcomes .....................................................................................................................13

6.1 Scientific, Research or Knowledge Innovations ..........................................................13

6.1.1 Relationship Between Migration and Development ........................................13

6.1.2 Causes and Impact of the Health Brain Drain ...................................................14

6.1.3 Labour Migration Policy ...................................................................................14

6.1.4 Development Impact of Remittances ................................................................15

6.1.5 Engaging the African Diaspora ........................................................................15

6.1.6 Migration and (the Denial of) Human Rights .....................................................16

6.1.7 Migration and Gender Recalibration ................................................................16

6.2 Changes in Researchers, Networks or Research Institutions ......................................17

6.2.1 SAMP Research Network ................................................................................17

6.2.2 African Centre for Cities, University of Cape Town: .........................................17

6.2.3 SAMP in Canada .............................................................................................18

6.2.4 Association of African, Caribbean and Pacific States .......................................18

6.2.5 Graduate Training and Capacity-Building ......................................................18

6.3 Changes in Behaviour, Capacities, Actions or Relationships of Research Users ....18

6.3.1 Identifying Research Users ...............................................................................18

6.3.2 MIDSA Training for Policy-Makers and Officials .......................................19

6.3.3 ACP Migration Observatory Training ..........................................................20
6.4 Policy Influence .......................................................................................................................................................... 20
   6.4.1 Enhancing Regional Migration Management through MIDSA............................................. 20
   6.4.2 Advising the South African Department of Home Affairs ............................................. 20
   6.4.3 Extending Policy Influence outside SADC............................................................................... 20

7.0 Overall Assessment ......................................................................................................................................................... 20

APPENDIX ONE: MIDSA MEETINGS ...................................................................................................................................... 23

   1.1 MIDSA Workshop on Promoting Health and Development: Migration Health in Southern Africa Dar-es-Salaam, Tanzania, 10-12 June 2009.............................................................................................................. 23
   1.2 MIDSA Conference on "Managing Migration for Development in Southern Africa", Cape Town, 21-23 September 2009 ........................................................................................................................................ 30
   1.3 First Ministerial Migration Dialogue for Southern Africa (MIDSA), Windhoek, Namibia on 15 - 17 November 2010 ........................................................................................................................................ 32

APPENDIX TWO: RESOLUTIONS BY SADC MINISTERS AT MIDSA MINISTERIAL MEETING, NOVEMBER 2010.......................................................................................................................... 38

APPENDIX THREE: SAMP TRAINING FOR MIGRATION OBSERVATORY OF THE ASSOCIATION OF AFRICAN, CARIBBEAN AND PACIFIC STATES, DAKAR, SENEGAL, 11-13 APRIL 2011 ................................................................. 39
1.0 Research Problem

The project aimed to advance the development and poverty alleviation potential of migration in the Southern African region through rigorous and reliable research that built research and networking capacity, met the priority areas of the African Common Position on Migration and Development and impacted upon ongoing policy development through the Migration Dialogue for Southern Africa (MIDSA) process.

2.0 Objectives

The research objectives were informed by the priorities identified in the ACP including:

- to enhance the evidence base on the links between migration and development at the national and regional scale within SADC and internationally and to examine the implications for both national and regional immigration and development policy.
- to facilitate the development and implementation of policies that promote the strategic goals of the AU Strategic Framework on Migration and the AU Common Position on Migration and Development
- to consolidate a regional network of African researchers working in the area of migration and development
- to develop a framework for facilitating the engagement of the SADC diaspora in Canada in development activity in Southern Africa

The specific policy objectives were as follows:

- to promote policies that would further regional integration and the freer movement of people within the SADC
- to advance a new development-oriented migration policy framework that would promote human security, social cohesion and counter xenophobia

These policy objectives were largely met although the ideal of freer movement in SADC has been affected by the reality of mass migration from Zimbabwe to other SADC countries and the desire of receiving countries to erect barriers to this movement. As a result, the project focused on understanding the dimensions and impacts of Zimbabwean migration in an effort to rectify common misperceptions and to strengthen the nature of the policy response. Co-funding was secured from the Open Society Initiative for Southern Africa (OSISA) for this work. Within South Africa, the project contributed to the reformulation of South African immigration policy in 2010.

The capacity-building objectives were:

- to build the capacity of Idasa as a regional “think-tank” on issues of migration policy and management
to build the capacity of senior officials in SADC governments to make informed policy decisions and choices through the Migration Dialogue for Southern Africa (MIDSA) process

to promote advanced graduate training of migration researchers

SAMP was consulted on a wide variety of national, regional and international policy-related issues. MIDSA successfully convened three forums (including its first Ministerial meeting) during the project. The project successfully incorporated graduate students into the research program, training 4 Canadian (MA) and 4 African students (one MA and three PhD). The project also involved two Post-Doctoral Fellows in the research (one at UCT, one at Queen’s) funded by CIDA and SSHRC respectively.

3.0 Methodology

The project used a variety of quantitative and qualitative research methods including:

(a) SPSS analysis of existing SAMP migration data from household surveys in 6 SADC countries and an Origin and Destination survey conducted at 20 border posts.

(b) New structured questionnaire administered to 700 recent Zimbabwean migrants in Cape Town, Johannesburg, Gaborone and Francistown administered by Queen’s/UCT/University of Botswana in partnership.

(c) Open-ended, in-depth interviews with 100 Zimbabwean migrants in South Africa and 50 migrants in Botswana.

(d) Focus groups with migrants (10 in South Africa, 5 in Lesotho) conducted by Queen’s/UCT/Sechaba Consultants in partnership.

(e) Short interviews with 155 high school students in Cape Town on attitudes towards foreign migrants conducted by MA student.

(f) National attitudinal survey based on SAMP’s 2006 Xenophobia Survey on South African attitudes towards migrants and refugees conducted by Queen’s/Idasa/Market. Allowed for comparative analysis of changing attitudes between 2006 and 2010. Survey included new questions on xenophobic violence and 2010 World Cup.

(g) Survey of 2,416 members of the SADC diaspora living in Canada conducted by Queen’s/Student Voice. Included online survey, mail out of survey to physicians and face-to-face interviews in Toronto. Same survey instrument used for each.

(h) Key informant interviews in Lesotho, South Africa and with officials at MIDSA meetings conducted by Idasa/Queen’s.

The ‘mixed methods’ approach of the project was facilitated by the inter-disciplinary nature of the research team and proved extremely successful in addressing the project’s research problem and generating desired outputs and outcomes with considerable positive variance. Three changes in orientation occurred after the project was designed. Firstly, mass migration from Zimbabwe prompted a sub-focus on recent migration from that country to South Africa and Botswana. A combination of structured questionnaire, in-depth interviews and focus groups have produced new insights and understanding of this phenomenon. Second, continuing anecdotal evidence of high levels of xenophobia in South Africa led to a decision to implement SAMP’s 2006 Xenophobia Survey for a
second time to assess whether the situation had improved or declined between 2006 and 2010. Third, the team developed a novel online survey methodology for accessing the SADC diaspora in Canada. This methodology has attracted considerable attention from other researchers.

4.0 Project Activity

4.1 Research Activities

4.1.1 Migration, Poverty and Development Links

- Analysis of existing SAMP Migration Data Base. SAMP conducted two large multi-country nationally-representative household surveys in 2006-7: the Migration and Remittances Survey (MARS) and the Migration and Poverty Survey (MAPS). Both data bases were used during the project to generate reports on remittance flows and uses, and gender and remittances.
- Gender analysis of existing SAMP data for Lesotho was supplemented by 5 focus groups with migrant men and women and key informant interviews, conducted by SAMP partner in Lesotho, Sechaba Consultants.
- The extent of the exodus of migrants from Zimbabwe, their important contribution to the economy of Zimbabwe and their poor treatment in other countries were addressed by bringing together and synthesising research contributions from SAMP and non-SAMP researchers in the book *Zimbabwe’s Exodus*.
- A survey of 500 Zimbabwean migrants who had entered South Africa after 2005 was conducted in Johannesburg and Pretoria.
- A survey of 200 Zimbabwean migrants in Botswana was conducted in Gaborone and Francistown.

4.1.2 Migration and Regional Integration

- Data from MAPS was analysed and reinterpreted by an MA student at Queen’s to draw out the differences between international and internal migration in Southern Africa.
- SAMP data from an O & D (Origin and Destination) survey at 20 borders was analysed and shows that cross-border trading and informal sector activity is a massive component, hidden in official statistics which simply lump traders together with other "visitors" and "tourists."
- A SADC Migration Observatory was established to collect and analyse official migration statistics on an ongoing basis and publish these on the website.
- Key informant interviews were conducted on official attitudes towards and progress in implementing the Draft SADC Protocol on the Facilitation of Movement.
- SAMP was invited to participate in a project on medical tourism to South Africa run by the Institute for Population Health at University of Ottawa. A search of official statistics revealed a sizable South-South movement from the rest of Africa
4.1.3 Peace, Security and Migrant Integration

- A national Xenophobia Survey was conducted in November and December 2010 using the same instrument SAMP used in 2006 with additional questions on attitudes to the xenophobic violence of May 2008 and the impact of the 2010 World Cup. The survey was conducted in metro areas (large and small cities; large and small towns) in all nine provinces.
- Open-ended interviews were conducted with 100 Zimbabwean migrants and 10 focus groups in Johannesburg and Cape Town focusing on their treatment by government public servants in South Africa and their access to health and education services.
- Fifty in-depth interviews also carried out in Botswana: 25 in Gaborone and 25 in Francistown.
- A SAMP research assistant from Queen’s doing her MA in Forced Migration at Oxford University conducted research on the attitudes of high-school students to foreign migrants at three schools in Cape Town. A total of 155 students, 3 teachers and 2 principals were interviewed.

4.1.4 Migration and Diaspora Engagement

- An online survey was posted on the SAMP website. Potential informants were identified and invited to participate via Social Networking Sites (SNSs) such as Facebook and LinkedIn. Online diaspora groups were also identified. Over 1,500 people completed the survey and many also left comments in the comment box. Some 700 physicians were identified through the College of Physicians and Surgeons websites and hardcopies were mailed. Over 500 responded. The number of non-South African respondents was boosted through face-to-face interviews conducted in Toronto with respondents identified through social networks.
- Personal and phone interviews were conducted with the leaders of diaspora organizations to build a database of these organizations and activities in Canada.
- For his doctoral research, A. Chikanda collected a total of 115 completed questionnaires from Zimbabwean physicians worldwide. Twenty one in-depth interviews were conducted with Zimbabwean physicians in South Africa.

4.2 Policy Activities

4.2.1 Migration Dialogue for Southern Africa (MIDSA)

During the project, three MIDSA policy meetings were convened with the IOM (in Dar es Salaam, Cape Town and Windhoek respectively) (Appendix 1):

Each of these meetings was attended by senior officials from all 14 SADC states, representatives of international organizations and SAMP partners. The second meeting in Cape Town was explicitly organised around the themes of the 2010 Global Forum on International Migration and Development and was designed to prepare officials and their governments to engage in the Forum from a Southern African perspective. The final MIDSA meeting in Namibia (co-hosted with the Government of Namibia) was attended by Ministers and Deputy Ministers. This was the first Ministerial level meeting of MIDSA and ensures high-level political buy-in for the future (see Appendix 2 for list of resolutions agreed by Ministers).

4.2.2 South African Policy Reform

SAMP contributed two confidential reports at the request of the Department of Home Affairs laying out a policy framework for the governance of migration based on the research results and findings of SAMP about the causes, drivers and impacts of cross-border migration within the SADC.

4.2.3 Other Policy Activities

SAMP personnel attended and made presentations at a number of international meetings on migration and development themes (as listed in Section 5).

SAMP was invited to the launch of the Migration Observatory of the Association of African, Caribbean and Pacific States (ACP) in Brussels and subsequently agreed to serve on the Academic Advisory Board and act as an implementing partner.

5.0 Research Outputs

5.1 Books


Jonathan Crush and Daniel Tevera, eds., *Zimbabwe’s Exodus: Crisis, Migration, Survival* (Cape Town and Ottawa: SAMP and IDRC, 2010).

5.2 Journal Articles and Book Chapters


Jonathan Crush and Abel Chikanda, “The Disengagement of the South African Medical Diaspora in Canada” (submitted to *Journal of Southern African Studies*).

Jonathan Crush and Godfrey Tawodzera, “Medical Xenophobia in the Public Health System” (submitted to *South African Medical Journal*).


5.3 Reports

Eugene Campbell, *Migration from Zimbabwe to Botswana*, University of Botswana, Gaborone (Draft Report).


Jonathan Crush and Godfrey Tawodzera, *Right to the Classroom: Access of Zimbabwean Migrants to Education in South Africa*, SAMP Migration Policy Series No. 54, Idasa and Queen’s, Kingston and Cape Town, 2011.


Jonathan Crush, Hamilton Simelane, Ines Raimundo, Boaventura Cau and David Dorey, *Migration-Induced HIV and AIDS in Rural Mozambique and Swaziland*, SAMP Migration Policy Series No. 53, Idasa and Queen’s, Cape Town and Kingston, 2011.

Godfrey Tawodzera, Abel Chikanda and Jonathan Crush, *New Zimbabwean Migration to South Africa*, SAMP, Queen’s (Draft Report).


**5.4 Presentations**

Eugene Campbell, “The Role of Population and Migration in Enhancing Regional Integration in the SADC and COMESA Regions” Presentation to ECASA and SADC Workshop.

Abel Chikanda, “Medical Migration from Zimbabwe” Presentation at Workshop on Migration of Health Professionals, University of Ottawa, 2009.


5.5 Graduate Student Theses

Kristine Crosby, *Long Distance Development: The Case of South African Doctors in Canada*, Masters in Development Studies, Queen’s University, 2010.


Belinda Maswikwa, *The Developmental Potential of the Zimbabwean Diaspora in Canada*, Masters in Development Studies, Queen’s University, 2011.

Robin Way, *Access of Refugees to Education in Cape Town*, Masters in Development Studies, Queen’s University, 2011.


6.0 Project Outcomes

6.1 Scientific, Research or Knowledge Innovations

This assessment of the Project’s outcomes returns to the fundamental objective of contributing to the acceptance and implementation of the development-oriented AU Migration Policy Framework for Africa and the AU Common Position on Migration and Development.1 The Common Position stresses the need for more reliable, up-to-date and comprehensive information in each of its priority areas as well as regional cooperation at bilateral and multilateral levels to harmonize migration policies.

Managed migration is seen as an integral part of regional and sub-regional economic integration and economic development in the AU Framework. The Framework makes recommendations for ways in which continental, regional and national policies can be established to enhance the developmental possibilities of migration in each area. Critical to each of these areas is the need for more research and better data for policy-making. By meeting this call for more research and better data, this project has contributed significantly to this AU objective for Southern Africa. The Framework identifies thirteen general thematic migration areas for information gathering and policy action by African states and regional organizations. Of these, the project’s research program generated new information and policy-relevant analysis relevant to the following eight themes: (a) Labour Migration; (b) Refugees and Asylum-Seekers; (c) Human Rights of Migrants; (d) Migration Data Systems; (e) Development Role of Diasporas; (f) Brain Drain; (g) Remittance Transfers; and (h) Migration and Gender.

More specifically with regard to the sub-set of issues falling under the rubric of “Migration and Development”, the project aimed to contribute to the implementation of the AU Common Position on Migration and Development within the SADC. The Common Position identifies 11 priority issues. Of these, the project undertook new research with the following outcomes:2

6.1.1 Relationship Between Migration and Development: The project led to improved understanding of the positive relationships between migration and development in Southern Africa in general (see Surviving on the Move) and Zimbabwe in particular (Zimbabwe’s Exodus).3 In addition, the project provided policy-relevant insights into several neglected issues on the global migration and development agenda including the development impacts of internal versus cross-border migration,4 the re-gendering of

---

1 AU, Migration Policy Framework for Africa; AU, African Common Position.
2 AU, Common Position on Migration and Development.
4 G. Black, A Comparison of Internal and Cross-Border Migration in Southern Africa, MA, Queen’s University, 2011.
migration from Lesotho to South Africa, migration and food security, the vulnerability of rural partners of migrants to HIV and AIDS and South-South medical travel to South Africa.

6.1.2 Causes and Impact of the Health Brain Drain: The conventional wisdom of a damaging “brain drain” from Africa has recently been critiqued by neoliberal economists in Europe and North America. Their arguments are gaining policy traction in the North and need to be contested with evidence since their logical outcome is actually to exacerbate the brain drain. In this project SAMP focused on the health sector and, in particular, the emigration of health professionals from Zimbabwe and South Africa. The literature on the causes of the brain drain generally falls into two main camps: one stresses the “pull” factor of ageing populations in the North, shortages of health professional resources and “poaching” from the South by the North. The other focuses on the “push” factor of deteriorating working and living conditions in the home country. The research on Zimbabwean and South African health professionals shows that the “push” factors are unusually strong in these two countries, leading the project to coin the term “brain flight” in preference to “brain drain.” On the other hand, opportunities for health professionals to emigrate remain robust and voluntary codes of conduct to control hiring are unlikely to be successful. Given this situation, the project has concluded the existing “retention strategies” are band aid solutions unlikely to have a significant impact. The only workable solution would be for the North to stop recruiting and hiring.

6.1.3 Labour Migration Policy: SAMP has played a major role in drawing policy and public attention to changing forms of labour migration within and to the SADC region and the treatment of migrant workers, particularly in South Africa. The two SAMP book collections contain several articles on labour migration and migrant working conditions. During the project greater attention was paid to the ACP question of “the need for regular,

---


7 J. Crush, H. Simelane, I. Raimundo, B. Cau and D. Dorey, Migration-Induced HIV and AIDS in Rural Mozambique and Swaziland, SAMP Migration Policy Series No. 53, Cape Town, 2011.


transparent and comprehensive labour migration policies, legislation and structures to benefit states of origin and destination.” On the basis of the evidence examined, a great deal more needs to happen at the national and regional policy level before this goal is realised. The lack of a coherent policy response is particularly evident in the ad hoc governance of mass migration from Zimbabwe. Ratification of the UN Convention on the Rights of Migrant Workers and the SADC Draft Protocol on the Facilitation of Movement would be significant steps in the right direction. SAMP research was also incorporated into a commissioned report for the OECD who were anxious to gain a better understanding of South Africa’s migration policy challenges.

6.1.4 Development Impact of Remittances: The project has made a significant contribution to knowledge about intra-regional and inter-regional remittance flows, channels and uses in a number of SADC countries. The concept of the remittance “value package” advocated by SAMP is important since most policy thinking about remittances tends to focus on cash transfers. Through household surveys in sending and receiving countries, SAMP has made two major findings with considerable policy implications. First, the vast majority of remitters avoid the formal banking system altogether and use informal channels. Second, remittances are primarily spent on household survival need and there is very little savings or productive investment. In other words, migration and remitting is a basic livelihood strategy for many households but the optimism that surrounds the development impact of remittances in the global North is misplaced in Southern Africa. These findings add additional weight to the critique from the South that the North should not view remitting as a form of development aid.

6.1.5 Engaging the African Diaspora: The ACP argues for the need to strengthen and enhance the involvement of the African diaspora in the development process. This project has focused on the issue of diaspora engagement, attempting to document existing forms of diaspora engagement and the potential for future engagement. The contribution of the project was twofold: (a) an examination and comparison of the engagement activities and potential of the Zimbabwean and South African medical diasporas. The research found that the Zimbabwean medical diaspora engages and is prepared to engage in further development initiatives at home given the opportunity. In contrast, the South African medical diaspora is largely disengaged and has minimal development-related

---

impacts on the country;\textsuperscript{18} and (b) while there has been some work on African diasporas in Canada, this is the first study to focus on the development activities and potential of the Southern African diaspora in Canada. The project developed a novel web-based methodology to access the diaspora which is likely to have a significant impact on the whole field of diaspora studies.\textsuperscript{19} In addition, the project demonstrated considerable differences between South Africans and non-South Africans in Canada. Engagement for the former is very limited and confined to a small number of innovative individuals and organizations. Engagement by the latter is more continuous and broad-based. The policy implications clearly differ for the two different groups.\textsuperscript{20}

6.1.6 Migration and (the Denial of) Human Rights: The ACP argues for “protection of the economic and social and cultural rights of migrants, including the right to development, as a fundamental component of comprehensive and managed migration systems.” The original aim of the research was to explain the xenophobic violence of May 2008 in South Africa through community-level studies. It soon became evident that there were more pressing issues for migrants than the explanation of past events. In addition, several other projects, funded by Atlantic Philanthropies and Wits University, started undertaking such work. In order to avoid duplication, attention therefore refocused on three key issues: (a) examining the everyday experience of migrants and refugees and their exclusion from basic rights to which they are entitled. The project demonstrated the widespread existence of xenophobia in the South African public health and education systems and how this negatively impacts on the access to health and education services enjoyed by Zimbabwean migrants.\textsuperscript{21} Similar findings were made in Botswana;\textsuperscript{22} (b) two MA students associated with the project examined the experience of migrant and refugee children from other African countries in the school system in South Africa and found that the situation is far more contradictory than often assumed; i.e. South African children both reproduce the attitudes of society at large and are more

\begin{itemize}
  \item \textsuperscript{18} K. Crosby, \textit{Long Distance Development: The Case of South African Doctors in Canada}, MA, Queen’s University, 2010; J. Crush and A. Chikanda, “The Disengagement of the South African Medical Diaspora in Canada” (submitted to \textit{Journal of Southern African Studies}).
  \item \textsuperscript{22} E. Campbell, \textit{Migration from Zimbabwe to Botswana}, University of Botswana, Gaborone, 2011 (Draft Report).
\end{itemize}
tolerant and understanding than their parents23 and (c) the research focused on whether the events of May 2008 and events such as the 2010 World Cup had impacted on xenophobic attitudes. The research generated a representative database which could then be compared with an earlier SAMP survey, funded by DFID in 2006.24 The survey showed that xenophobic attitudes had softened since 2006 but that in absolute terms xenophobia is still a deep-rooted problem in South Africa.25 Absent a systematic attempt to address the problem by the state, the potential for further outbreaks of violence remain high.

6.1.7 Migration and Gender Recalibration: The ACP asserts “the need to safeguard the rights of migrant women in the context of migration management.” Earlier SAMP work, prior to this project, had demonstrated that migration in Southern Africa has been undergoing a major gender restructuring since 1990 with the numbers of migrant women rapidly increasing. One of the most dramatic shifts has come about in Lesotho, long thought of as a labour reserve for male migrants for the South African mines. The project demonstrated that migration from and within Lesotho has undergone a major process of feminization over the last 10-15 years.26 The research for the project provided a new understanding of the causes of this shift from male to female migration, unveiled the abusive working conditions of the new migrants (particularly on the farms and in domestic service) and explored the development implications for Lesotho at the national and household levels.27

6.2 Changes in Researchers, Networks or Research Institutions

The major changes resulting from this project include:

6.2.1 SAMP Research Network Strengthened: SAMP has existed since 1997 and has been funded in the past by CIDA, DFID, PRM, IOM and the World Bank. Funding for migration research has been difficult to access in recent years and the involvement and support of IDRC in the ongoing SAMP research program was greatly appreciated by all partners. Although the project was focused on strengthening the core Canada-Africa partnership between Queen’s and Idasa, other network partners were also able to participate and renew their commitment to the network. These included the University of Botswana, Sechaba Consultants (Lesotho) and Eduardo Mondlane University (Mozambique).

6.2.2 New Partnership with the African Centre for Cities, University of Cape Town: The Director of the ACC at UCT, Professor Edgar Pieterse, visited Canada as an International Visiting Scholar. In addition to his new position on the Advisory Board of

the Southern African Research Centre at Queen’s, he and J. Crush visited Ottawa where they presented their research and plans for a follow-up project on Growing Informal Cities to the at IDRC.

6.2.3 Greater Visibility for SAMP in Canada: The joint publication with IDRC of the first major product of the project, Zimbabwe’s Exodus, proved to be a major event in raising SAMP’s profile in Canada and internationally. Initial reviews of this book have been extremely positive. In addition, the IDRC-sponsored visit of one of the co-editors, Professor Dan Tevera of the University of Swaziland, to make presentations on the book in Edmonton, Saskatoon and Ottawa had a significant positive impact for SAMP.

6.2.4 Contributed to the Establishment of the Migration Observatory of the Association of African, Caribbean and Pacific States: In 2010, SAMP was invited to attend the Launch of the Observatory in Brussels and to make a presentation on project research.28 Following this event, and a fact-finding mission to SADC by the ACP, SAMP was invited to serve on the Academic Advisory Board of the Migration Observatory and to act as a research and training partner for the organization. This new development, enabled by IDRC’s support of SAMP, is a major step in raising the profile and contribution of SAMP to other regions in the South, as well as linking it with research organizations in all three regions.

6.2.5 Graduate Training and Capacity-Building: as noted previously, the project was able to involve several M.A. and PhD students, primarily in Canada (though not all Canadian) and contribute to capacity-building and mentoring of young migration researchers. In South Africa, the capacity of the project to fund graduate training was limited by the fact that Idasa is not a degree-granting institution but an NGO. By partnering with UCT there will be enhanced opportunities in the future to involve more SADC graduate students.

6.3 Changes in Behaviour, Capacities, Actions or Relationships of Research Users (or those Affected by Research Process/Findings)

6.3.1 Identifying Research Users: The SAMP website played a critical role in identifying and reaching out to a wide variety of research users. All SAMP publications are available for download and it is clear from the downloads that the project research reaches a global audience and includes students, researchers, international organizations, policy-makers and government officials. The total number of downloads of policy papers and briefs to the end of the project are as follows:

---

6.3.2 MIDSA Training for Policy-Makers and Officials

SAMP research was communicated and discussed with officials and policy-makers at MIDSA meetings in Dar es Salaam and Cape Town. A total of 50 senior officials from Departments of Health, Home Affairs and Labour participated in these meetings which included plenary discussions, presentations and break-out groups. These MIDSA meetings strengthened the relationship between SAMP and user governments and allowed policy-makers and officials to reflect on the significance of the research findings for their own national migration policies. In the case of the Cape Town workshop, as noted above, officials left much better prepared to engage with the issues under discussion at the Global Forum on International Migration.
6.3.3 ACP Migration Observatory Training

Officials from the 12 pilot countries of the Migration Observatory (including Angola, DRC, Lesotho, Kenya, Tanzania, Nigeria, Senegal, Trinidad, Papua New Guinea, Timor Leste and Fiji) met in Dakar for training in research methods. SAMP provided two-days of training on researching diaspora engagement and remittances and development (see Appendix 3 for report). The training was not only extremely successful in demonstrating SAMP’s capacity and expertise but also in building the research capacity of the pilot country governments to conceptualize research problems and to design research methodologies for understanding diasporas and remittances.

6.4 Policy Influence

6.4.1 Enhancing Regional Migration Management through MIDSA

As noted above, the third MIDSA meeting during the project was the first MIDSA Ministerial held in Windhoek with the Government of Namibia. At the meeting, SAMP presented an overview to the Ministers and Deputy Ministers on the history and achievements of MIDSA to date. The primary purpose of the meeting was to secure high-level political buy-in to the MIDSA process and greater government ownership. SAMP was party to the closed session of Ministers that charted a way forward for MIDSA. MIDSA is likely to assume a greater role in regional policy influence, as a direct result.

6.4.2 Advising the South African Department of Home Affairs

In 2008, the South African Minister of Home Affairs instituted a review of the effectiveness of South African immigration policy since the Immigration Act of 2002. SAMP was asked to assist in this process by contributing position papers on key policy issues. Two papers were prepared and submitted. The process of revision and implementation of a new framework was put on hold when a new Minister was appointed after the elections. The new Minister nevertheless presided over revisions to the Immigration Act in 2011. These restrictive amendments are not particularly progressive and will, once again, drive irregular migration underground. From suggesting positive revisions to the migration framework, SAMP (like many other groups including business, labour and NGOs) is critical of the new amendments which try to reverse the more progressive regional agenda of the former Minister.

6.4.3 Extending Policy Influence outside SADC

The ACP Migration Observatory, funded by the EU and implemented by IOM, is in the first year of operations but has already provided SAMP with a new mechanism for bridging the research to policy gap and to influence policy well outside the SADC region.

7.0 Overall Assessment
7.1 SAMP provides a unique model of inter-disciplinary, multi-institutional Africa-Canada partnership. The network is well-established and IDRC funding allowed the network to pursue its demand-driven research program in several new directions. The timeframe of the actual project (2.5 years) would have been insufficient to set up such a network so its prior existence reduced transaction costs and allowed for the project to have early outputs. The problem facing a network such as SAMP going forward is that it cannot rely indefinitely on project-based funding since overhead does not meet the actual costs to the participating institutions. Core costs are considerable to manage such a network and have not been available to SAMP since 2008. As a result, the network has had to downsize considerably and reduce its presence on the ground.

7.2 Another advantage of SAMP is its long history and reputation as a policy advisor on migration issues in Southern Africa. As well as advising individual governments, in 2001, SAMP established the Migration Dialogue for Southern Africa (MIDSA), a regional consultative process in which all SADC governments participate. MIDSA has been a prominent venue for disseminating SAMP research and for building the personal contacts with policy-makers. It has also played a major role in facilitating dialogue among SADC governments. During this project, MIDSA met three times. All three meetings had positive outcomes. However, the third meeting (the first ever Ministerial) was a major change of direction. This meeting sought to secure a greater degree of ownership of MIDSA by participating governments. In the medium to longer term, this is the only way to ensure sustainability and future policy transformation. This will happen if the SADC governments act on the resolutions agreed to at the Ministerial.

7.3 The global migration and development debate is driven by international organizations (such as the IOM and World Bank) and states and researchers in the North. South-South migration has largely been ignored to date. This project has sought to raise the visibility of South-South migration in at least three ways: (a) by reconceptualising the whole notion of “diasporas” to include migrants in the South; (b) by focusing on one of the major contemporary examples of South-South migration (the Zimbabwean case); and (c) by working with the Migration Observatory of the Association of African, Caribbean and Pacific States whose brief is on South-South migration. This project has played a significant role in showing how migration from Zimbabwe has affected the country and also its prospects for reconstruction in the future.

7.4 While migration and development scholars and international organizations stress the positive benefits (the so-called “triple win”) of international migration, sovereign states and many of their citizens are far more sceptical. While xenophobia is a well-documented phenomenon in Europe, SAMP has played a leading role in showing that is also a pervasive response in the South. While South Africa is a paradigmatic example, it is not the only state in which migrants are systematically denied basic rights. Sweeping the issue under the carpet (as the UNDP Human Development Report of 2009 attempts to do) is pointless. If states are to embrace the positive development consequences of migration, they have to address the fact that xenophobia is a growing issue with very negative implications. The research conducted for this project shows that levels of xenophobia remain alarmingly high in civil society in South Africa and also permeate the public service. NGOs and international human rights organizations (such as Human Rights Watch) are left to lobby, rather ineffectually, for change. This prognosis is a gloomy one but SAMP’s contribution through this project has been to conduct rigorous research on levels and manifestations of xenophobia which sound a warning that just
because the horrific events of May 2008 have not been repeated as yet, there is every chance that they will be.

7.5 The project has also made a major contribution to our understanding of the African diaspora in Canada through rigorous quantitative and qualitative research using a novel web-based methodology developed explicitly for this project. Already this methodology has been taken up by other researchers. An ACP study of the Nigerian and Kenyan diaspora, for example, has sought input from SAMP on replicating this methodology. More substantively, this project has shown that it would be incorrect to speak of an undifferentiated Southern African diaspora in Canada. To capture this diversity, and its development implications, SAMP has developed the concept of “diaspora disengagement” to complement the established wisdom of “diaspora engagement.” The findings of the study have significant implications for how the governments of SADC seek to engage their own diasporas in Canada and on how the Canadian government might, in turn, support development through the diaspora in Southern Africa.
APPENDIX ONE: MIDSA MEETINGS

1.1 MIDSA Workshop on Promoting Health and Development: Migration Health in Southern Africa Dar-es-Salaam, Tanzania, 10-12 June 2009

Migration Dialogue for Southern Africa
MIDSA
Summary Report and Recommendations of the MIDSA Workshop on:
“Promoting Health and Development: Migration Health in Southern Africa”
10 – 12 June 2009
Dar es Salaam, Tanzania

BACKGROUND

The Migration Dialogue for Southern Africa (MIDSA) on Promoting Health and Development: Migration Health in Southern Africa was held from 10 to 12 June 2009 in Dar es Salaam, Tanzania. The MIDSA was hosted by the Government of Tanzania and co-organised by the International Organization for Migration (IOM) and the Southern Africa Migration Project (SAMP), in special collaboration with the World Health Organization (WHO).

COUNTRIES, PRESENTERS AND OBSERVERS

The governments of Angola, Union of Comoros, Democratic Republic of Congo, Lesotho, Malawi, Mauritius, Mozambique, Namibia, Seychelles, South Africa, Swaziland, Tanzania, Zambia and Zimbabwe participated. The Southern Africa Development Community (SADC) HIV Unit, Swedish International Development Cooperation Agency (SIDA), International Centre for AIDS Care and Treatment Programs (ICAP), Intergovernmental Authority on Development (IGAD), Comprehensive HIV/AIDS Management Programme (CHAMP), Medical Research Council of South Africa, Department of Public Health-Portugal, Ministry of Public Health-Thailand, SADC Parliamentary Forum, University of Witwatersrand-Forced Migration Project, and the UNAIDS Regional Support Team for East & Southern Africa were represented as observers or presenters.
## Agenda

### Opening Sessions

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Time</th>
<th>Session</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>08:30</td>
<td>Welcome – IOM &amp; WHO</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>- Mr. Hans-Petter Boe (Regional Representative for Southern Africa, IOM)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>- on behalf of IOM and SAMP</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>- Dr. Jean-Baptiste Tapko (Representative, WHO Tanzania)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>09:00</td>
<td>Opening of the workshop</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Representative from the Government of Tanzania (TBC)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>09:30</td>
<td>Introduction / Objectives of the Workshop</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>- Reiko Matsuyama (IOM MRF Pretoria)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>(Workshop objectives, MIDSA programme overview, administrative matters)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Plenary: Setting the Scene – Migration Health in Southern Africa

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Time</th>
<th>Session</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>10:30</td>
<td>Presentation: Migration and mobility trends</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Mr. Vincent Williams, SAMP</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Content: Overview of migration and population mobility flows and trends in Southern Africa; various types of migrant populations; and how migration and population mobility impacts on the social and economic context in the region.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10:50</td>
<td>Presentation: Impact of migration and population mobility on health of migrants and societies</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Dr. Davide Mosca, IOM Migration Health Department, Geneva</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Content: What is migration health; how does migration affect public health; and what are the vulnerabilities associated with the migration process?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11:10</td>
<td>Presentation: Health system responses and need for changed multi-sectoral approaches</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Dr. Habib Somanje, WHO AFRO</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Content: The health needs of migrants and public health consequences of migration calls for a paradigm shift, changed health systems and closer collaboration among various sectors involved in migration; the need for a WHA resolution on Migrant Health</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11:30</td>
<td>Q&amp;A (30 minutes)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Plenary: Multi-Sectoral Responses to Migrant Health in the SADC Region: Identifying Good Practices

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Time</th>
<th>Panel 1: Emergency and crisis induced migration and associated health concerns</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>13:00</td>
<td>Content: Presentations on challenges and successful responses to a range of health concerns associated with emergency/crisis (natural or man made) induced migration; the special vulnerabilities of certain groups; and how non health sector responses affect health.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>5 presentations, 20 minutes each plus 50 minutes for discussions</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><strong>Presentation 1.1:</strong> Overview of Health Impact of Emergency &amp; Crises Induced Migration in Eastern &amp; Southern Africa (ESA)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Dr. Olushayo Olu, WHO Intercountry Support Team, Eastern and Southern Africa</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><strong>Presentation 1.2:</strong> HIV in Emergency Settings</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Ms. Mumtaz Osman, UNAIDS</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><strong>Presentation 1.3:</strong> Cross-Border HIV/AIDS Prevention and Vulnerability</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Ms. Annie Lane, IOM Zambia</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Time</td>
<td>Session Content</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>--------------</td>
<td>---------------------------------------------------------------------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13:00-15:30</td>
<td><strong>Panel 2: Labour Migration and Access to Health</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Content: Much of the migration flows in the region involve people searching for</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>work and companies and countries attracting workers. The health of the workers</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>as well as the public health of hosting and home communities are to be</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>considered, with special attention given to health concerns of undocumented</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>workers and those in an irregular situation.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>4 presentations, 20 minutes each plus 40 minutes for discussions</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15:30-16:00</td>
<td>Tea Break</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>16:00-18:00</td>
<td><strong>Presentation 2.1:</strong> Overview of the different types of labour migration &amp;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>corresponding health concerns</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Ms. Barbara Rijks, IOM Regional Office for Southern Africa</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>18:00</td>
<td>Closing and Wrap-up of Day One</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>19:00</td>
<td>Reception Hosted by the World Health Organization (WHO)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Time</td>
<td>Activity</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>--------------</td>
<td>--------------------------------------------------------------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>08:00</td>
<td>Recap of Previous Day</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>08:30–11:00</td>
<td><strong>Plenary: Country Presentations</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Country Feedbacks:</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Country updates on key migration health issues (challenges, responses)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>15 feedbacks, 10 minutes each</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11:00–11:30</td>
<td>Tea Break</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11:30–12:10</td>
<td><strong>Panel 3: Regional Cooperation in Southern Africa</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Content: This session will highlight good practices in regional cooperation from the SADC region</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>2 presentations, 20 minutes each</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><strong>Presentation 3.1:</strong> Draft Policy Framework on Population Mobility and Communicable Diseases</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Mr. Innocent Modisaotsile, SADC Secretariat</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><strong>Presentation 3.2:</strong> Inter country collaboration towards malaria control in the Lubombo Spatial Development Initiative (LSDI) region</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Dr. André Laas, Medical Research Council</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12:10–13:10</td>
<td><strong>Panel 4: Experiences in Migration and Health from other Regions</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Content: This session will consist of presentations from other regions on challenges and good practices on migrant health. Lessons learned in other regions which can include migrant -receiving or -source countries, can be helpful for the management of migrant health related challenges of SADC.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>3 presentations, 20 minutes each</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><strong>Presentation 4.1:</strong> Intergovernmental Authority on Development (IGAD) Regional HIV and AIDS Partnership Program (IRAPP)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Dr. Ahmed Hassan, IGAD</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><strong>Presentation 4.2:</strong> Migrant Health Strategy: Challenges and Good Practices on Migrant Health - MOPH-IOM Migrant Health Program in Thailand</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Mr. Sutat Kongkhuntod, Ministry of Public Health, Government of Thailand</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><strong>Presentation 4.3:</strong> Migration Health – Experiences from Portugal and EU</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Ms. Ana Alexandre Fernandes, Dept of Public Health, Govt of Portugal</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13:10–13:30</td>
<td>20 minutes discussions for Panels 3 and 4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13:30–14:30</td>
<td>Lunch</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### MIDSA Programme DAY 2  
**Facilitator: Mr. HP Boe (IOM Pretoria)**

#### Break Out Groups: Implementing the World Health Assembly Resolution on Migrants Health

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Time</th>
<th>Session</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>14:30</td>
<td>Content: Each group will identify and propose 5 top challenges in implementing the WHA resolution, as they relate to the Southern African context, and come up with corresponding recommendations/action points. These recommendations/action points will form the basis for the finalisation of the MIDSA workshop recommendations for the region to consider for appropriate follow up, including for the report to the 63rd WHA on mentioned Resolution. (see separate sheet for specific instructions)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>16:30–17:00</td>
<td>Tea Break (to be taken during breakaway group sessions)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
| 17:00–18:30 | Report back from the breakaway groups and discussions  
  20 minute presentations by each group plus 30 minute discussions |
| 18:30  | Closing and Wrap-up of Day Two                                           |
| 19:00  | Dinner                                                                  |

### MIDSA Programme DAY 3  
**Facilitator: Mr. Davide Mosca (IOM Geneva)**

#### Plenary: Concluding Session

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Time</th>
<th>Session</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
| 08:30  | Recap of Previous Day  
  IOM |
| 09:00  | Presentation and Finalisation of the Draft Conclusions and Recommendations  
  Vincent Williams, SAMP |
| 10:30–11:00 | Tea Break |

#### Closing Ceremony

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Time</th>
<th>Session</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
| 11:00  | Closing Address  
  IOM, SAMP, WHO and Government of Tanzania |
| 12:00  | Lunch                                                                  |
|        | Departure of delegates – afternoon or next day (depending on flight)  |
Recommendations

The recommendations from the three break-out groups were compiled by the Secretariat and presented and finalised by consensus at plenary as shown below:

Participants of the MIDSA workshop on “Promoting Health and Development: Migration Health in Southern Africa” concluded that:

i. Health is a basic human right and that addressing the health needs of migrants benefits migrants and host communities alike, facilitates integration and contributes to social and economic development and security in the region;

ii. The 61st World Health Assembly Resolution 61.17 on “Health of Migrants” recommendations are relevant and applicable within the SADC context;

iii. The development of the Draft SADC Policy Framework on Population Mobility and Communicable Diseases should be commended and sustained; and

iv. SADC Member States need to take steps to implement the above noted Resolution.

Further, there was consensus with regard to the following recommendations:

1. SADC Member States should explicitly state migrants’ access to health in national health policies and implementation plans;
2. Ministries responsible for immigration should undertake a policy review to ensure that immigration policies explicitly reflect the rights of migrants to access health care and services;
3. SADC Member States should promote the inclusion of migrant health into primary health care reform principles and ongoing health systems strengthening efforts;
4. SADC Member States should implement existing SADC policies and protocols as well as bilateral agreements that facilitate migrants’ access to health;
5. SADC Member States should adopt the Draft Policy Framework on Population Mobility and Communicable Diseases and then implement it (to finalise wording later) to ensure policy coherence in the Region;
6. SADC Member States under the initial leadership of the Ministries of Health should designate focal points responsible for establishing mechanisms to facilitate multi-sectoral dialogue and promote partnerships on migration and health, including public-private collaborations to provide and contribute to health services for migrant populations;
7. SADC Member States should recommend the inclusion of the topic of migrant health into the agenda of the WHO Africa Regional Committee Meeting and other appropriate fora, in order to strengthen the commitment of Member States to address the needs of migrants and their host or home communities in the Region;
8. SADC Member States should partner with expert organisations and academic institutions to conduct research and strengthen health information systems to better inform policies, foster policy coherence, and strengthen service delivery to all including migrants;
9. The African Union should facilitate and the SADC Secretariat should engage in dialogue among African Regional Economic Communities. SADC Member States
should advocate for migrant health issues to be more prominent at multilateral fora such as the Global Forum for Migration and Development; SADC Member States and SADC Secretariat, in collaboration with partners should address the financial constraints of migrant host, transit and source communities through adequate allocation to national health budgets, pre-payment systems, public-private partnerships, and resource mobilisation from regional and international funding mechanisms; SADC Secretariat, in collaboration with the MIDSA organisers and other partners, should take the lead in establishing and maintaining a forum to review and discuss the implementation of the above recommendations, and share information and knowledge on good practices.
## Managing Migration for Development in Southern Africa:

Integrating Migration Policies into Development Strategies for the Benefit of All

### 21 -23 September 2009, Cape Town, South Africa

## Agenda

### September 20th, 2009

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Time</th>
<th>Activity</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>20:00</td>
<td>Welcome Reception</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### September 21st, 2009

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Time</th>
<th>Activity</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>08:00</td>
<td>Registration of Participants</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

## Official Opening and Introduction

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Time</th>
<th>Activity</th>
<th>Speaker/Details</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>09.00</td>
<td>Welcoming Remarks</td>
<td>Mr. Hans-Petter Boe, Regional Representative for Southern Africa, IOM</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Prof. Jonathan Crush, Director, SAMP</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>09:15</td>
<td>Keynote Address</td>
<td>Mr. Malusi Gigaba, Deputy Minister of Home Affairs, Government of South Africa</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>09:30</td>
<td>Tea Break &amp; Group Photo</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

## Setting the Scene

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Time</th>
<th>Activity</th>
<th>Speaker/Details</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>10:00</td>
<td>Introduction of Participants</td>
<td>Ms. Michele Klein Solomon, IOM Geneva</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10:30</td>
<td>Global Discourse Overview; The purpose and structure of the GFMD</td>
<td>Mr. Mehari Taddele Maru, African Union</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11:00</td>
<td>Joint Africa – EU Declaration on Migration and Development</td>
<td>Mr. Ayodele Oduusola, UNDP</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11:30</td>
<td>Human Mobility and Development</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12:00</td>
<td>Impacts of the Current Financial Crisis on</td>
<td>Mr. Frode Davanger, World Bank</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12:30</td>
<td>Lunch</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-------</td>
<td>-------</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Regional Overview**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>13:30</th>
<th>The SADC Diaspora and the Diaspora in SADC; an Overview of Diaspora Engagement and Potential</th>
<th>Prof. Jonathan Crush, SAMP</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>14:00</td>
<td>Integrating Human Capital Mobility in National Development Planning; the example of Mauritius</td>
<td>Mr. Anil Kokil, Mauritius</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>14:30</td>
<td>Attraction, Development and Retention of Critical Human Resources; the example of Zimbabwe</td>
<td>Mr. Lancaster Museka, Zimbabwe</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15:00</td>
<td>Tea Break</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15:20</td>
<td>Diaspora Initiatives in the Democratic Republic of Congo</td>
<td>Mr. Roland Kashwantale, Democratic Republic of Congo</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15:50</td>
<td>Tour de Table</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>17:30</td>
<td>Closing and Wrap-up of Day One</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>19:30</td>
<td>Reception</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**September 22nd, 2009**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>09:00</th>
<th>Summary of previous day</th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>09:15</td>
<td>Challenges and Opportunities of Migrant Integration</td>
<td>Ms. Petra Neumann, IOM Pretoria</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>09:45</td>
<td>Negotiating Integration: Social and Institutional Challenges for South Africa?</td>
<td>Loren Landau, WITS Forced Migration Studies Programme</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10:15</td>
<td>Migration and Poverty Reduction in SADC</td>
<td>Vincent Williams, SAMP</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10:45</td>
<td>Tea Break</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11:15</td>
<td>Participation of the Diaspora in the Joint Africa – EU Strategic Partnership</td>
<td>Dr. Awil Mohamoud, African Diaspora Policy Centre</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11:45</td>
<td>Experiences from other Regions – Colombo Process</td>
<td>Mr. Faiyaz Qazi, Colombo Process</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12:30</td>
<td>Lunch</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Roundtables**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>13:30</th>
<th>Roundtable 1: How to make the migration and development nexus work for the achievement of the Millennium Development Goals</th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>13:30</td>
<td>Roundtable 2: Migrant integration, reintegration and circulation for development</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13:30</td>
<td>Roundtable 3: Policy and institutional coherence partnerships</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15:30</td>
<td>Tea break</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15:45</td>
<td>Report back from the three roundtables</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>17:30</td>
<td>Closing and wrap up of day two</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Dinner (open)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
1.3 First Ministerial Migration Dialogue for Southern Africa (MIDSA), Windhoek, Namibia on 15 - 17 November 2010.

The overall objective of MIDSA is to support SADC member states in managing migration in a holistic and mutually beneficial manner, for the states involved and for the migrants themselves. Its specific objectives include:

- To create support and build partnerships on migration management in participating SADC states;

- To chart a course forward (governance framework) for MIDSA, whereby it can serve as a key tool for governments to address migration management issues and challenges in the SADC, not only through dialogue but also action;

- To share good practices of governmental and non-governmental initiatives to harness migration benefits from the SADC region as well as from other regions;

- To identify and agree on the key issues and main challenges with regard to managing migration in the SADC region, that can be addressed in a mutually agreed upon action agenda.

Participants included officials from Ministries of Home Affairs/Interior from 14 SADC countries namely: Angola, Botswana, DRC, Lesotho, Malawi, Mauritius, Mozambique, Namibia, South Africa, Seychelles, Swaziland, Tanzania, Zambia and Zimbabwe. Honourable Prime Ministers and Ministers from Botswana, Democratic Republic of the Congo, Lesotho, Malawi, Namibia, South Africa, Swaziland, Zambia and Zimbabwe attended the ministerial day. Other participants included the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR), Southern African Migration Project (SAMP), Common Market for Eastern and Southern Africa (COMESA) and Embassies and High Commissions represented in Namibia.
# PROGRAMME

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sunday 14 November 2010</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Arrival of Participants</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>08.30 – 20.00 Registration of Participants</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>18.30 – 20.00 Welcome Cocktail</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Monday 15 November 2010</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>08.00 - Registration of Participants</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

## Opening Session
Chair: Ambassador Patrick Nandago, Permanent Secretary, Ministry of Home Affairs and Immigration (MHAI), Republic of Namibia

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Time</th>
<th>Session</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
| 08.30 – 09.00 | Welcome Remarks  
|             | Mr. Bernardo Mariano (Regional Representative, IOM)  
|             | Hon. Elia Kaiyamo, MP, Deputy Minister for Home Affairs and Immigration, Government of Namibia |
| 09.00 – 10.00 | Keynote Address  
|             | All |
| 09.30 – 11.15 | Tour de Table (Heads of Delegation)  
|             | All |
| 10.00 – 10.30 | Coffee/Tea Break (Group Photo)  
| 10.30 – 11.30 | Session 1: Migration Management: Maximizing the Benefits and Minimizing the Challenges |
|             | Chair: Ambassador Patrick Nandago, Permanent Secretary, MHAI, Republic of Namibia  
|             | Co-chair: Mr. L Moahi, Deputy Permanent Secretary, Ministry of Labour and Home Affairs, Botswana  
| 10.30 – 11.15 | 10 years of MIDSA  
|             | Prof. Daniel Tevera, Southern African Migration Project |
| 11.15 – 12.00 | The Benefits of Data Collection and Utilization towards addressing Migration Challenges and Opportunities  
|             | Mr. R Khetsi, PS, Ministry of Home Affairs, Public Safety and Parliamentary Affairs, Lesotho |
| 12.00 – 13.00 | Lunch is served |

## Session 2: Migration Management for the Benefit of All
Chair: Ms. N.M. Mutiti, Permanent Secretary, Ministry of Home Affairs, Zambia  
Co-Chair: Mr. JP Cunha da Silva – National Director of International Cooperation Cabinet, Ministry of Interior, Angola

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Time</th>
<th>Session</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
| 13.00 – 13.45 | Labour Migration: Creating Legal Channels and Forming Bilateral Agreements for Mutual Benefit  
|             | Mr. L.C. Museka, Permanent Secretary of Labour and Social Welfare, Zimbabwe |
### Tuesday 16 November 2010

#### Session 3: Regional Cooperation: Mechanisms, Best Practices & The Way Forward

Chair: Mr R Khetsi, Principal Secretary, Ministry of Home Affairs, Public Safety and Parliamentary Affairs, Lesotho  
Co-chair: Mr. J.S. Nhatave, National Director of Immigration, Ministry of Interior, Mozambique

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Time</th>
<th>Session</th>
<th>Facilitators/Participants</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>08:45 – 09.00</td>
<td>Recap from Day 1</td>
<td>Chairs</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
| 09.00 – 09.45 | Report from the IOM/UNHCR Regional Conference on Refugee Protection and International Migration: Mixed Movement and Irregular Migration from the East and Horn of Africa and Great Lakes Region to Southern Africa | - Mr Sanda Kimbimbi, UNHCR Southern Africa Regional Representative  
- Mr. Mbarak M. Abdulwakil, Permanent Secretary, Home Affairs, Tanzania                       |
| 09.45 – 10.00 | Coffee/Tea Break                                                                           |                                                                                          |
| 10.00 – 10.45 | Operating Modalities for MIDSA                                                               | Amb. Patrick Nandago, Permanent Secretary, MHAI, Republic of Namibia                       |
| 10.45 – 11.45 | Group Work: Next Steps – Challenges & Opportunities to be addressed in SADC:  
1. Migration Management Coordination  
2. SADC Protocol on the Facilitated Movement of Persons  
3. Migration profiling in the region | - Mr. A. D. Matongo, Deputy PS, Ministry of Home Affairs, Zimbabwe  
- Ms. N,M. Mutiti, PS, Ministry of Home Affairs, Zambia  
- Mr R Khetsi, PS, Ministry of Home Affairs, Public Safety and Parliamentary Affairs, Lesotho |
| 11.45 – 12.45 | Group Work presentations                                                                    | Chairs                                                                                   |

#### Session 4: Regional Cooperation: Next steps

Chair: Mr. T.T. Kang’ombe, Principal Secretary, Ministry of Internal Affairs and Public Security, Malawi  
Co-Chair: Mrs M.A Houareau, Principal Secretary, Ministry of Internal Affairs, Seychelles

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Time</th>
<th>Session</th>
<th>Facilitators/Participants</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>12.45 – 13.45</td>
<td>Lunch is served</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
| 13.45 – 15.00 | Plenary Discussions and recommendations of resolution and action agenda                     | - Ms. Mandie Alexander, IOM  
- Prof. Daniel Tevera, Southern African Migration Project                                      |
| 15.00 – 15.45 | Coffee/Tea Break                                                                           |                                                                                          |
| 15.45 – 16.30 | Draft Recommendations are finalized                                                         | Chairs                                                                                   |
| 18.00         | Welcome Dinner                                                                              | Hosted by Minister of Home Affairs and Immigration, Namibia                                |

### MIDSA Participant List
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>SADC Member States – Government Delegations</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Country</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>REPUBLIC OF ANGOLA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dr. José Paulino C. Da Silva</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dr. Teresa F. Da Silva e Silva</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>REPUBLIC OF BOTSWANA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hon Peter Letlhogonolo Siele</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mr. Lucky T. Moahi</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mr. Andries Moeng</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>D.R. CONGO (Democratic Republic of Congo)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hon. Zuka Mon'do Ugonda-Lemba Georges</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mr. Daniel Lubo Mwabilu</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mr. Bosolo Mundombele</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mr. Munzanzu Kimbodi Romain Dominique</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>KINGDOM OF LESOTHO</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hon. Archibald Lesao Lehohla</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mr. Retselisitsoe Khetsi</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mr. Lehlohonolo Mohono</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>REPUBLIC OF MALAWI</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hon. Annie Lemani-Singani</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mr. Treshphore T. Kang'ombe</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mr. Hudson Mankhwala</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mr. Samuel D. Malowa</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>REPUBLIC OF MAURITIUS</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>H.E. Mr. Mahomed I. Dossa</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mr. Adam Koodoruth</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mr. Toolseekritsing AJARAM</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>REPUBLIC OF MOZAMBIQUE</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Name</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-------------------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mr. Zefanias Mabie Muhate</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mr. José Nhatave</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mr. Fernando Mbebe</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mr. José Cofe Chirombo</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>REPUBLIC OF NAMIBIA</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hon. Rosalia Nghidinwa</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hon Elia Kaiyamo</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Amb. Patrick Nandago</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mr. Nehemia Nghishekwa</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>REPUBLIC OF SEYCHELLES</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mrs. Marie-Ange Houareau</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mr. Paul Didon</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mr. Georges Cherry</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>REPUBLIC OF SOUTH AFRICA</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hon. Fatima Ismail Chohan</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mr. Modiri Matthews</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ms. Lindile Kgasi</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ms. Dineo J. Malao</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>KINGDOM OF SWAZILAND</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hon. Chief Mgwagwa Gamedze</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Amb. Thembayana A. Dlamini</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mr. Titus Khumalo</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mr. Elton Lukhele</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>REPUBLIC OF TANZANIA</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mr. Mbarak M. Abdulwakil</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mr. Philo Nombo</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>REPUBLIC OF ZAMBIA</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hon. Richard Taima</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ms. Ndiyoi Mutiti</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mr. Simon Kapilima</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mr. Moola Milomo</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>REPUBLIC OF ZIMBABWE</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Name</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-----------------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hon. Theresa M. Makone</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mr. Lancaster C. Museka</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mr. Patience Matafi</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
The following recommendations were adopted at the ministerial level on Day Three of the workshop.

- The Chair in Office of MIDSA and IOM to pursue the integration of current and future recommendations of the MIDSA Ministerial meeting into SADC structures so that these recommendations lead to concrete actions.

- Enhance migration management coordination, including through the establishment of migration focal points in relevant ministries; agreement on common regional standard operating practices including minimum standards for migrants’ access to basic social services; capacity building; ongoing exchange of experiences and best practices; harmonised border management systems; and an integrated regional information management system.

- Encourage countries to expedite ratification of the SADC Protocol on the Facilitation of Movement of Persons in accordance with SADC decision.

- Address challenges of irregular migration by increasing public awareness in order to discourage irregular migration as well as promoting legal labour mobility channels and opportunities.

- Promote the participation of the diaspora in development and mitigate the effects of brain drain by, for example, increasing opportunities for skilled migrants to remain within the region, undertaking a regional assessment of remittance flows and developing a Regional Diaspora Engagement Framework.

- Improve the collection, analysis, dissemination and harmonisation of migration data, ensuring its application to policy - making and incorporation into national development plans, requiring capacity building of national statistical offices, national migration institutions and the SADC statistical department.

- The agreed frequency of future MIDSA meetings will be as follows:
  
  Yearly: MIDSA workshop for Permanent Secretaries and senior government officials
  Every other year: MIDSA ministerial workshop
APPENDIX THREE: SAMP TRAINING FOR MIGRATION OBSERVATORY OF THE ASSOCIATION OF AFRICAN, CARIBBEAN AND PACIFIC STATES, DAKAR, SENEGAL, 11-13 APRIL 2011

Dakar, Senegal, April 2011

Report on Training Offered by Southern African Migration Program (SAMP)

AFRICAN, CARIBBEAN AND PACIFIC STATES (ACP) OBSERVATORY ON MIGRATION

Dakar, Senegal, April 2011

Capacity Building Workshop: Data Collection – Migration and Development
Dakar, Senegal, 11-13 April 2011

Trainers: Professor Jonathan Crush, Director, SAMP
Professor Wade Pendleton, Senior Research Associate, SAMP
Dr Abel Chikanda, Post-Doctoral Research Fellow, SAMP
DAY II:  12 APRIL 2011: TRAINING MODULE II: ACP DIASPORAS DATA COLLECTION

SESSION 1: DEFINING DIASPORAS
Trainers: Prof Crush and Dr Chikanda

Presentations:

Prof Crush introduced the session by describing how the use of the term “diaspora” had proliferated in the last decade. In the context of debates over the relationship between migration and development, the term “diaspora” had taken on a more specific meaning. This was exemplified by the African Union (AU) definition of the African diaspora as “people of African origin living outside the continent irrespective of their citizenship and nationality and who are willing to contribute to the development of the continent and the building of the African Union” (AU, 2006). In the context of South-South migration, a definition that limits diaspora to people living outside Africa is too exclusionary. The proposed definition of the ACP Observatory is as follows: “Diasporas are people living outside their country of origin, irrespective of citizenship and nationality and who are willing to contribute to the development of their origin country and/or community.”

Dr Chikanda presented an overview of current thinking about the relationship between diasporas and development and explained why states and regional organizations were now paying increasing attention to diaspora engagement. Mohan’s classification provides a good starting point for examining the relationship between diaspora and development. This classification distinguishes between:

- Development IN the diaspora (which refers to i.e. how people within diasporic communities use their localised connections to secure economic and social well-being and, as a by-product, contribute to the development of their locality in countries of destination);
- Development THROUGH the diaspora (which refers to the transnational links and development activities of diasporas) and
- Development BY the diaspora (which refers to the economic, political, social and cultural development engagement of diasporas in countries of origin).

Development by the diaspora (also called diaspora engagement) is of most interest to countries in the South although there is a danger that diasporas might be viewed as “agents” of development such that the burden of delivering development is displaced from states to migrants. Diaspora engagement with countries of origin commonly goes through two stages -- embryonic and developing – with distinctive motivations, types of engagement and organisational structures.

---

Open Discussion:

The first issue addressed was the definition and conceptualization of the term “diaspora.” Four main points were made by participants:

a) In the context of the ACP it was important to have a definition that included migrants in countries in the South;

b) The proposed ACP definition was possibly too “narrow” and an expansive and inclusive definition would be preferable. While this might make the term synonymous with “migrant” (i.e. all migrants were members of the diaspora), no-one should be precluded a priori;

c) An inclusive definition meant that the term lost analytical rigour and that it made sense in the context of development to tie the definition to those migrants who contributed to development; and

d) Limiting the definition to those migrants willing to engage in development did not, in fact, improve analytical rigour for it raised the question of what we mean by “development”, a notoriously difficult concept to pin down.

Other participants argued that a fixation on definitions was counter-productive. What was more important was what migrants/diasporas actually do in practice.

Delegates from the ACP Observatory on Migration noted that it is important to have an agreed upon definition and that they had relied on the AU Definition in making their recommendation. The Observatory had looked for definitions of diaspora specific to the Caribbean and Pacific but none was available. They were asked whether they would consider reviewing this definition.

The second main issue was the danger of a focus on diasporas and development in isolation from the chronic problem of the ‘brain drain.’ Diaspora engagement was not an antidote to the brain drain and should not be allowed to obscure the fact that development in the ACP states is being seriously undermined by skills outflow to the North.

The final part of the discussion consisted of a tour de table in which representatives of the 12 pilot states briefly outlined their governments’ policies and programmes on diaspora engagement. It emerged that there is considerable variation from country to country with some actively reaching out to the diaspora and creating mechanisms within government explicitly to engage their diaspora.

Summary:

Three main points were made:

a) There did not appear to be a consensus on the definition of “diaspora”, some preferring an inclusive and some an exclusive definition. The focus should be more on what diasporas “do” than what they “are.”

b) It was important that the ACP did not ignore the damaging impacts of the “brain drain” and see diaspora engagement as a perfect solution to this problem. Brain drain was an uncomfortable issue in many forums but it should not be downplayed or avoided by the ACP Migration Observatory. A future training on retention strategies would be helpful; and

c) Most of the discussion on diaspora engagement to date had focused on North-South migration. The ACP’s focus on South-South migration therefore presented an important new opportunity to research and reach out to a neglected component of the diaspora.

SESSION 2: MAPPING DIASPORAS
Trainer: Prof Crush

Presentation:

Why might it be important for countries to know where their diasporas are located?

- First, it is of general interest to know where people who leave are going to. Mainly to the North or the South? And which countries?
- Secondly, they could identify specific countries and populations for diaspora engagement as there is no point mounting a campaign of diaspora engagement if no-one from the home country actually lives there.
- Thirdly, if a country wants to build a database of diaspora skills, it would need to identify and contact individuals by name, both to build the database and to make them aware of subsequent job and investment opportunities in your country.
- Fourthly, to conduct research on the profile, development contribution and activities of diasporas.
- Finally, to find out what the interest and potential of the diaspora is in development, it is necessary to know where they are to interview them about that interest and to make them aware of opportunities for engagement that arise.

While mapping was useful in building a general picture of where diasporas were located and where (down to census tracts) they were located in destination countries, host countries would not (for reasons of privacy) provide researchers with the actual names and contact details of individuals or households. This presents a major challenge for researchers attempting to build sampling frames and interview individual diaspora members. The fact that a country’s diaspora is commonly distributed among more than one country further compounds the challenge.

Group Exercise No 1:

Using the Global Migration Origin Database (GMOD) to Map Diasporas

In this exercise, participants worked in country pairs. Representatives of the 6 regional organizations attached themselves to one of the country teams in their region. The exercise was divided into four parts:
• Diaspora Perceptions: The participants were asked to construct, from their own knowledge and experience, a list of countries in which they thought migrants from their country were located and the numbers involved;
• The GMOD: Participants were introduced to the GMOD online, its aims and objectives, its structure and the basis of the data contained in Version 4 of the database;33
• Mapping the Diaspora: Each group was provided with a copy of GMOD V4. They then used the database to identify in which countries, migrants from their country were recorded as living; to list and rank those countries; to count the number of countries involved; and to calculate how many were in the North and how many in the South;
• Discussion: Participants were provided with a set of discussion questions covering the following: the utility of the GMOD for locating their global diaspora, the strengths and weaknesses of a global database such as the GMOD and the usefulness of a database like this in developing strategies for diaspora engagement.

Debriefing:

Each team made a presentation of their findings and a general open discussion of the questions followed. The following major points emerged: (a) all teams expressed surprise at the large number of countries (over 100 in most cases) in which migrants from their country were located, according to the GMOD; (b) many teams said that the figures in the database were very different from their initial impressions but that the figures were probably too low in many cases. A discussion on the problems of using “migrant stock” and census data to capture all migrants followed. It was also pointed out that although GMODV4 was revised in 2007, much of the data was from the 2000 round of censuses; (c) considerable surprise was expressed at some of the individual country values in the GMOD. The general consensus was that the GMOD was a valuable initial tool for locating diasporas on a global scale but that its methodology and datedness compromised its accuracy. An updating after the 2010 census round would be helpful.

SESSION 3: DIASPORA PROFILES
Trainers: Prof Crush, Prof Pendleton

Presentation:

This training session focused on how to make contact with diaspora individuals and to build a profile of the diaspora using an innovative web-based methodology developed by SAMP.34

---

33 http://www.migrationdrc.org/research/typesofmigration/global_migrant_origin_database.html
SESSION 1: DATA ON REMITTANCES
Trainers: Prof Crush, Dr Chikanda

Presentations:
The session began by reviewing changes in the meaning of remittances over time. In the last 10 years remittances have risen to the top of the global development agenda. This is commonly attributed to the dramatic international growth in remittances in the last two decades.

There are major conceptual and methodological challenges to measuring remittance flows from one country to another:

- **Definition Problem:** “The problem is that opinions about remittances are made as if these were and meant the same thing in different places and over time” (Durand 1994). “Specification and measurement problems arise from the fact that sources use varying definitions of ‘remittances’.” (Goldring, 2004).
- Many countries do not collect data on or report remittance outflows and inflows.
- Several countries do not divulge information to bodies like the International Monetary Fund that collect remittances data globally. In 2003, 87 countries did not disclose data to IMF.
- A significant proportion of remittances do not flow through official banking channels (banks and money transfer companies such as Western Union and Moneygram) and are therefore unrecorded in official statistics. Known as “informal remittances.”
- Most focus is on remittances inflows to the South. However, many countries are both migrant origin and destination countries. And therefore both send and
receive remittances. Should we therefore adopt a “balance sheet” approach which looks at net flows (inflows minus outflows)?

The IMF compiles remittance data on an annual basis according to its own definition of remittances (as indicated in the figure below). The World Bank uses this data to publish an annual Remittances Factbook.

Participants viewed a video entitled “Cash Back” which focused on diaspora remitting practices.

Global remittances have grown from $2 billion in 1970 to $440 billion in 2010. Although South-South migration made up over 40% of global migration stock, South-South remittances had been virtually ignored. According to the World Bank, transaction costs for South-South remitting are amongst the highest in the world.

---

37 http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=shc5Ai7HmGc
39 http://remittanceprices.worldbank.org/
ACP countries, which make up more than half of the developing countries, received only 9% of remittances to developing countries in 2010. ACP countries received more than $27 billion in remittances in 2010. Eighteen countries did not report any data e.g. DRC, Zimbabwe, Somalia. Nigeria is the only ACP country among the top 10 remittance receiving countries worldwide (~$10bn in 2010).

The World Bank’s new Bilateral Remittances and Migration Database for 2010 shows total bidirectional remittance flows between any two countries in the world. This data base can be used to estimate and monitor remittance corridors and flows from all countries worldwide to the ACP countries, as well as remittance outflows from those countries.

Discussion:

A roundtable discussion followed in which a number of issues were discussed:

- The accuracy of national Balance of Payments data and therefore of the IMF figures on remittance flows;
- Whether certain kinds of flows were classified as remittances or not and
- Why more attention was not given to flows from the South to the North. The participants agreed that along with graphs of flows of ODA, FDI and remittances to the South it would be useful to see a flow of profits and repatriated funds from the South to the North.

---

41 http://go.worldbank.org/JITC7NYTT0
SESSION 2: DESIGNING A HOME COUNTRY HOUSEHOLD REMITTANCES SURVEY
Trainer: Prof Pendleton

Presentation:

Aggregate flows of remittances did not tell us very much about who remitted, why they remitted and what uses remittances were put to. The previous day’s training on diasporas showed that it was possible to collect such information from migrants in countries of destination. Another option was to collect information on remittances from recipients in home countries. This could be done as an addendum to existing surveys such as Labour Force Surveys, National Income and Expenditure Surveys, National Migration Surveys.

In addition, it was possible to design and implement remittance-focused surveys that targeted households that received remittances from abroad.

Two examples were given:
(a) World Bank’s African Remittances Project\(^{42}\) and
(b) SAMP’s Migration and Remittances Survey (MARS)\(^{43}\)

Group Exercise No 3: Designing a Household Remittances Survey.

Participants broke up into country groups and were tasked with discussing and answering several questions:

- What kinds of background information are needed about the migrant-sending household?
- What kinds of information are needed about South-South migrants?
- What would we like to know about the remitting behaviour of migrants?
- What are the impacts of remittances on the household? and

The participants came up with the attached list of information needs.

- Background information about the migrant-sending household:
  - Who will answer the questions in the household? One or more informants?
  - Does household receive remittances
  - Location (rural v urban, informal v formal settlement)
  - Information on household members (status, age, gender, education, occupation, number of dependants/siblings etc)
  - Household/dwelling information (type of structure, access to services, ownership)
  - Household type (nuclear, extended, male-centred, female-centred)
  - Household resources (land, livestock, consumer goods etc)
  - Household size and membership

\(^{43}\)http://www.queensu.ca/samp
• Household income and expenditure data
• Poverty and food security level of household
• Migration history of household and members
• Where are migrants?
• Who money sent to in household (few or many)
• Type of migrant and amount sent

• Information about South-South migrants:
  o Personal characteristics (age, sex, education, marital status, relationship to household head, single or family abroad)
  o Occupational characteristics (work history, occupation before migrating, occupation after migrating, ease of finding employment, employment/unemployment, income, treatment, expenses)
  o Main and other reasons for migration
  o Attitudes of other household members towards their migrating
  o Migration (personal history of migration, individual or family/group migration, manner and category of entry, place where living/working, legal status, assistance from other migrants/kin, frequency of return)
  o Treatment by citizens and officialdom in destination country
  o Comparison of life in home and destination country
  o South-South or North-South cross-border migration?
  o Date of arrival and length of time in destination country
  o Country of origin
  o Method of travel to destination

• Remitting Behaviour of Migrants:
  o How much do migrants remit? How often?
  o Why do they remit? What determines how much they remit and how often?
  o Do they remit goods? What kinds of goods? Value of those goods? Why those particular goods?
  o What channels do migrants use (formal v informal)? What is their attitude towards channels? Are they willing to be “banked”?
  o Do they remit individually or collectively?
  o Do they send remittances in times of unexpected events or emergencies?
  o How long have they been remitting for?
  o Currency used for remittances. Currency exchange? Are remittances received in local or destination country currency?
  o Cost of transfers in relation to total remittances and impact on remittance amounts. Would migrants send more if costs lower?
  o Motivated to remit? Motivations for remitting?
  o Range of amounts sent. Cash or in-kind.
  o Household Impacts of Remittances
  o Lack of control by migrants who may not agree with uses Remittance receipts (cash and goods)
  o Control over decisions about remittance use
  o Use of remittances (basic needs, education, health, savings, accommodation)
Role of remittances in household survival, poverty alleviation, reducing food insecurity, living conditions

Use of remittances to build human capital

Redistribution of remittances

Investment (in business start-ups and development, agriculture)

For use of family or savings for migrant?

Impacts on household AND individual migrant

To whom are remittances sent… may vary with reason remittances sent

Relationship of remittances to household poverty

Assessment of monetary value of goods

Comparing households with and without migrants vis a vis poverty levels

Attitude of other household members to use of remittances family

Impact on family structure, marital relations

Impact of inflation on questions about expenditures

Possible negative impacts – changed behaviour and aspirations of children and youth

Onward transmission of remittances to other countries?

Intra-household conflict and division over remittance receipts and usage

Use of remittances for political destabilization
SESSION 3: ANALYSING AND INTERPRETING SURVEY DATA
Trainer: Prof Crush

Group Exercise No 4:
Analysing and Interpreting Remittances Data.

Participants joined one of four multi-country groups tasked with discussing different topics. Each group was provided with a different set of 5-6 data tables from the SAMP MARS survey. They were asked to interrogate the tables through answering six targeted questions relevant to their theme.

A. Building a Migration Profile

1. Is migration from these countries a recent phenomenon?
2. Who migrates from these countries? What is their gender, age, marital status and role within the household?
3. Are the migration movements from these countries mainly South-South or South-North?
4. Are most migrants employed or unemployed in their countries of destination? What kinds of occupations/jobs do they do in their countries of destination?
5. To what extent are migrants involved in circular migration between their home and destination countries? How long do they stay away for? How often do they return home?
6. What variations and differences can you identify between these five sending countries?

B. Migration and Remittance Patterns

1. What are the major sources of household income for migrant-sending households? How important are remittances compared to other sources of income?
2. How much income can households expect in remittances? (note: 1USD=$7 ZAR). How frequently do households receive remittances from their migrant members?
3. Do migrants mainly use formal or informal methods of remitting cash?
4. Do migrants mainly use formal or informal methods of remitting goods?
5. What are the main problems that migrants face in remitting?
6. What variations and differences can you identify between these five sending countries?

C. The Impact of Remittances

---

1. What are the main uses of remittances by households? How important are remittances to meeting basic livelihood needs of households?
2. Do households use remittances for investment in agricultural production?
3. Do households save any of their remittances and do they invest in their businesses?
4. Do households spend their remittances on consumer goods?
5. Do migrants respond to emergency needs of the home household?
6. What variations and differences can you identify between see between these five sending countries?

D. Migration and Gender

1. “Feminization” of migration refers to increases in female migration. On a global scale, 51% of migrants are men and 49% are women. To what extent is migration feminized in these countries?
2. Are there any differences between male and female migrants in terms of the length of time they have been migrating?
3. Are there any differences in the marital status and household status of male and female migrants?
4. Are there any significant gender differences in employment patterns between male and female migrants?
5. Are there any significant differences in remitting patterns between male and female migrants?
6. What variations and differences can you identify between see between these five sending countries?

SESSION 4: INFORMAL REMITTANCES
Trainer: Dr Chikanda

Presentation:

Informal remittances present particular challenges of monitoring and measurement. Participants were provided with a typology of informal remitting channels including hand delivery; remittance transfer in the context of other business; dedicated money transmitters and microfinance institutions and migrant institutions and given examples of each. The best-known system is the Hawala system.
Reasons for using informal channels include:

- Exchange controls – get better exchange rate
- Capital controls – avoid central bank restrictions, acquire foreign assets without permissions
- Lack of banking or exchange offices, therefore deliver cash directly to family
  - In countries such as the DRC and Somalia, political instability has destabilised formal channels, leaving migrants to rely mostly on informal channels
- Speed and reliable- e.g. messages by cellphone
- Accessible to poor people, those living in rural areas.

Informal remittances amount to 35 - 75 percent of formal remittances to developing countries. Informal remitting might be declining in importance as the range of formal transfer mechanisms is growing rapidly.

**Group Exercise No. 5**
**Discovering Informal Remittances**

The participants returned to their country groups for this exercise. They were asked to address two basic questions and report back to the group:

- What types of informal remitting channels (cash and goods) were they aware of in their countries?
- How could informal flows into and out of their countries be measured?

In the report-back session, a number of additional informal mechanisms were identified by participants in addition to the widespread Hawala system. For example, funds are deposited by migrants into the US bank account of a Haitian resident. The resident does not transfer the funds to Haiti but uses other funds in Haiti to pay out the equivalent
amount to the migrants’ relatives. The MPESA system, commonly associated with migrants within Kenya, is used by Kenyans in Tanzania to transfer funds. The issue of how to measure informal flows was also discussed but there was general agreement that this was extremely difficult to do.

Summary:

Three main points emerged:

- There seemed to be a potential contradiction between the argument that informal remitting was motivated by cheaper costs and the argument that part of the reason for the seemingly explosive growth in global remitting was that migrants were switching from informal to formal (recorded) channels. More research was needed on whether and why migrants were switching particularly given the drive of commercial banks to “bank the unbanked”;
- The argument made by several participants that what was more important was not whether a transfer was “informal” or “formal” but whether or not it was recorded and
- Household surveys were a valuable tool for tracking the relative importance and amounts of informal transfers.
APPENDIX: OUTLINE OF SAMP TRAINING

Training Module II: ACP Diasporas Data Collection

Session 1: Defining Diasporas (8.30 – 9.30 am)
Trainers: Prof Crush and Dr Chikanda

Defining the Diaspora (Crush)
— Variety of uses of the term “diaspora” in popular culture
— Original meaning and dictionary definitions
— Growing use of term “diaspora” in migration and development debate
— AU Definition of “diaspora”
— Proposed ACP Migration Observatory definition of “diaspora”

Diasporas and Development (Chikanda)
— Reasons for growing interest in development potential of diasporas
— Mohan’s tripartite classification of diasporas and development
— Typology of economic, social, political and cultural activities of diasporas in destination and origin countries
— Forms of diaspora “engagement”

Open Discussion

Session 2: Mapping the Diaspora (9.30-10.30 am)
Trainer: Prof Crush

Methods for Locating the Diaspora
— Outcomes from locating diasporas
— Challenges of locating diasporas
— Mapping diasporas at different scales
— Methods of locating individual diaspora members

Group Exercise One: Using the Global Migrant Origin Database to Map Diasporas (11.00-13.00) – Country Teams

Session 3: Diaspora Profiles (14.00-16.00)
Trainers: Prof Pendleton, Prof Crush

Using the Internet to Contact Diasporas
— Diaspora use of the internet and SNSs
— Recruiting respondents through SNSs
— Recruiting respondents through other web-based tools
— Response rates
Group Exercise Two: Designing an Online Diaspora Survey – Country Teams

Demonstration of Online Survey
— What questions to ask
— Turning issues into questions
— Example of actual survey
— Data analysis online

Training Module III: South-South Remittances

Session 1: Data on Remittances (8.30 – 10.30 am)
Trainers: Prof Crush and Dr Chikanda

— Changing meanings of remittances
— Reasons for emergence of remittances as “new development mantra”
— Challenges of measuring and monitoring remittance flows
— IMF system for defining and collecting data on remittances
— Viewing of “Cash Back” Video
— Global remittance trends and flows
— South-South remittances
— Review of World Bank Global Remittances and Migration Database, 2010
— Presentation of remittance volumes and origins to 12 ACP pilot countries
— Remittance uses and impacts at different scales

Session 2: Designing a Household Remittances Survey (11.00-13.00)
Trainer: Prof Pendleton

— Options for collecting household data on remittances through surveys
— World Bank African Remittances Project
— SAMP Migration and Remittances Survey (MARS)

Group Exercise Three: Designing a National Household Remittances Survey - Country Teams

Session 3: Analysing and Interpreting Remittances Data (14.00-16.00)
Group Exercise Four: Interpreting Data from a National Remittances Survey – Inter-Country Teams

Session 4: Informal Remitting (16.30-18.30)
Trainer: Dr Chikanda

— The scale of informal remitting
— Types of informal remittance channels
— Reasons why migrants use in formal channels

Group Exercise: Identifying and Measuring Informal Remittances in ACP Countries – Country Teams