



AN INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE ON MIGRATIONS AND THEIR IMPACTS ON SOCIETIES

FEASIBILITY STUDY

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0. Executive summary

0.1. Background

This report was commissioned by IIROSA to examine the feasibility of the organization of an international conference on migrations and their impacts on societies. The aim and the expected results of this conference were presented as following: providing a platform of discussion to alleviate migration's negative consequences on hosting and originating countries.

0.2. Aim of the work

The aim of this work is twofold:

- It first establishes an overview of prominent institutions involved in the migration field, events having dealt with migration issues in the past five years, and relevant resources (publications, electronic resources and useful searching tools). All along this report, emphasis is put on specific countries which could be relevant to integrate as case-studies in the conference;
- Secondly, recommendations are made regarding the organisation of the conference, e.g. general planning, thematic sessions and case studies.

0.3. Methodology

Although this report is not exhaustive – due to the incommensurable number of past events, actors and publications related to migration issues – it tends to reflect the global thinking on migration phenomena as it is discussed within the international community. We have conducted an extensive research into around 200 events held in the 5 past years, 137 institutions, and numerous publications, empirical data extracted from migration online resources and 64 networks and programs. Based on this research – the results of which are reported in Annexes C to H – we have chosen to cast light on specific institutions and thematic issues emerging from major past events and publications which we consider prominent and/or representative of the current global perspectives on migration phenomena.

0.4. Key findings

Based on our research into past events and publications, three niches have been identified: development, climate change and internally displaced persons (IDPs). These are currently the key thematic issues related to migration and debated at all levels (international, national and local). These should be seen as crosscutting themes that could enable us to treat all dimensions of migration (legal, political, economic, social, cultural, and humanitarian) and the migration process as a whole (causes, consequences, patterns).

0.5. Recommendations

1— Migration instead of asylum: The overall theme of the conference to be organized should not be solely asylum for it is too specific (linked to refugees as a specific category of migrants) and comprised into the large phenomenon of migration.

2— Causes, consequences and patterns of migration: The international conference should not exclusively address the negative impacts of migration and discuss policies to adopt in order to alleviate them. Seeking to address negative impacts of migration by establishing successful partnerships to prevent them implies to understand and discuss causes, impacts and patterns of migration, whether negative or positive for the migrant, the country of origin or the host country. Causes, consequences and patterns of migration should be therefore debated.

3— Case studies, experiences and best practices to be integrated: They should not be treated separately in one session in order to alternate analytical perspectives on migration with practical experiences, i.e. individual (the migrant), national (governmental institutions, local NGOs, etc.), and international (UN agencies, IGOs, NGOs, academic institutions, etc.)

4— Three objectives: Bring together stakeholders from various backgrounds at an international, regional, national or local levels, namely policy makers, the civil society, international community and individuals in order to:

- Explore and discuss the causes and consequences of migration;
- Assess the current sensitive issues;
- Share best practices on how to:
 - (1) Tackle the causes of forced migration;
 - (2) Alleviate negative impacts of migration;
 - (3) Enhance the opportunities created by migration.

5— Three entry points for the organisation of the conference: These are:

- ***Why do people migrate?*** (Causes, e.g. economic, persecution, conflict, climate change)
- ***Consequences of migrations:*** Positive and negative impacts of migration at 3 different levels (on the migrants; on the country of origin; on the hosting country)
- ***Options for review or change:*** Facing the challenges of forced migration (tackle causes, alleviating the negative impacts) ; Enhancing the opportunities of migration (opportunities for development of countries of origin and destination).

1. Introduction

Migration, whether international or internal, is a major feature of the contemporary world. Although humans have always migrated in search of new opportunities, migration is nowadays part of the era of globalization and new forms of mobility continue to reshape world societies. More and more countries are affected at the same time by these human flows which tend to grow in volume, to accelerate and to blur migrants' categories and distinction between host countries and countries of origin.

Due to its globalized nature, migration has become a crucial issue debated at all levels (international, regional, national and local) for study, assistance, or management of migration depending on the nature and mandates of actors involved (academia, governmental agencies, Intergovernmental organizations, multilateral institutions, nongovernmental organizations, etc.).

Therefore, organizing an international conference on migrations and their impacts on societies appears to be a relevant initiative. However, given the complex nature of human mobility and the plethora of issues that this multidimensional process covers, it was necessary to conduct a research on the current state of migration debate to find out how the IIROSA's initiative for the conference should be integrated into this framework.

We have conducted an extensive research on institutions involved in the migration field, publications and events in order to identify the issues to be debated at the conference and the potential participants. Based on the results of this research, suggestions are made regarding the organization of the conference.

Chapter 2 provides general considerations on migration issues, including definitions, typologies and a review of causes and consequences of migrations.

Chapter 3 presents an overview of the institutions involved in the migration field, namely academic/research centres, governmental/intergovernmental and multilateral institutions, nongovernmental organizations.

Chapter 4 presents migration networks, partnerships, and programs.

Chapter 5 presents the results of the research concerning all kinds of migration-related events, e.g. conferences, seminars, workshops, roundtables held at any scale in the past 5.

Chapter 6 presents the publications and migration search tools.

Chapter 7 identifies three recurrent thematic issues highly ranked in the international community – development, climate change and IDPs – as well as other relevant issues currently debated such as the migration-security nexus.

Based on the results of this research, Chapter 8 draws conclusions and presents recommendations on the organization of the conference.

Annex A is a glossary of the main terms and concepts related to migration.

Annex B is a list of acronyms used in this report.

Annex C is a list of relevant institutions.

Annex D is a table presenting relevant migration-related institutions.

Annex E is a list of relevant networks and programmes.

Annex F is a table presenting relevant migration-related networks and programmes.

Annex G presents 189 migration events that occurred these last 5 years classified by themes.

Annex H is a guide to relevant publications and resources dealing with migration issues.

2. General considerations

2.1. Definitions

2.1.1. International Migration

At first glance, it appears that there are plenty of definitions of international migration. The International Organization for Migration (IOM) defines international migrants as “persons who cross international borders in order to settle in another country, even temporarily¹” whereas the term “migrant” in the UN Convention on the Rights of All Migrants Workers and their Families covers “all cases where the decision to migrate is taken freely by the individual concerned, for reasons of personal convenience and without intervention of an external compelling factor.” The latter definition therefore excludes from the migrant category all categories of forced migrants, including refugees, asylum-seekers and Internally Displaced Persons². Moreover, the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO) defines a migrant as follows: “Any person who lives temporarily or permanently in a country where he or she was not born, and has acquired some significant social ties to this country.”³

In this report, we will refer to international migrants as defined by the IOM for it covers various patterns of human mobility across borders, whether forced or voluntary, temporary or permanent.

2.1.2. Internal displacement

Human mobility cannot be reduced to transnational/international migration (from a state to another), it also encompasses internal migration, that is movement of people within national borders.

Internal displacement is generally used to refer to a specific category of migrants: the internally displaced persons (IDPs) who are « persons or groups of persons who have been forced or obliged to flee or to leave their homes or places of residence, in particular as a result of or in order to avoid the effects of armed conflict, situations of generalized violence, violations of human rights or natural or human-made disasters, and who have not crossed an internationally recognized State border⁴. »

2.2. Background

2.2.1. Migrations: a brief historical perspective

History of migration can be traced back to the origins of mankind: it has been a constant and prominent feature of human history. During the last three centuries, we can distinguish three different periods of international migration flows⁵:

- 18th and 19th centuries: forced transportation of slaves (around 12 million people) from Western Africa to the New World and across the Indian Ocean and the Mediterranean Sea and voluntary resettlements of European to the dominions and the Americas.
- From 1850s to 1930s: millions of migrants from Northern, Southern and Eastern Europe to the United States.
- After the Second World War and until the 1970s: migrant labour boom to Europe, North America and Australia.

¹ See: <http://www.iom.int/jahia/Jahia/about-migration/developing-migration-policy/identify-intl-migrants/cache/offonce/lang/en;sessionId=EC9C5DCD4BEEE6009DCA1272A515086E.worker01>

² See glossary in Annex A for definition of refugee and asylum-seeker.

³ Elizabeth Ferris, *Internal Displacement, Human Rights and Development*, Brookings-Bern Project on Internal Displacement, paper presented during the conference “Globalization, International Migration and Development”, 18-19 August 2008.

⁴ Guiding Principles on Internal Displacement

⁵ KOSER, Khalid, *International Migration, A very short introduction*, Oxford University Press, 2007

Giving a historical perspective on international migration is aimed at assessing that migration is not a new phenomenon in the scale of human history and that it has always been associated with significant global events, including wars, conflicts, and economic crises.

2.2.2. Migrations: general current trends and emerging patterns

In the contemporary world, international migration continues to play a major role at international, regional and national levels, representing both challenges and opportunities for originating, transit and host countries. As related to issues including development, climate change and global economy, international migration has become in the past years a major issue of concern in the political and legislative international agendas as well as a complex topic that continues to be debated in the public sphere, whether national, regional or international. It can no longer be treated at a national level and requires collaboration at an international level of all actors.

As of the end of 2007, there were about 200 million international migrants throughout the world, including 11.4 million refugees, 51 million internally displaced persons due to conflicts and natural disasters⁶. The number of international migrants has doubled in the past 25 years and is expected to rise the next 50 years. These 200 million of international migrants represent only 3% of the world's population but have a significant impact on originating, transit and host societies⁷.

There are an estimated 11.4 million refugees in the world while 26 million people are internally displaced by conflict, not including those displaced by natural disasters and development projects who are estimated to be a far larger number.

Global migration data by region as of 2005⁸:

- Africa: 17 million international migrants; 1.88% of the African population. 7.5 million have migrated to Western Africa whereas 4.5 million have migrated to Eastern Africa.
- Asia and Pacific: 58 million international migrants distributed as following: 53 million of them in Asia and 5 million in the Pacific. In Asia, most of migrants move to Western (23 million) and South-central Asia (18 million). As for the Pacific region, most migrants (4.7 million) are settled in Australia and New-Zealand.
- Europe: 64 million of international migrants: 9% of the total population in Europe. 22 million in Eastern Europe and 22 million in Western Europe.
- Latin America and the Caribbean: total number of migrants living there: 6.5 million: 1% of the total population.
- Northern America: 44.5 million of international migrants: 13.5% of the total population. Migration to this part of the world has continued to increase over the last few decades.

North/South schemes as of 2005⁹

- 61 million of people have moved from South to South
- 53 million of people North to North
- 14 million of people from North to South
- 62 million from South to North

⁶ Global Trends: Refugees, Asylum-seekers, Returnees, Internally Displaced and Stateless Persons, UNHCR, June 2008, available online at: <http://www.unhcr.org/statistics/STATISTICS/4852366f2.pdf>

⁷ Ibid., pp. 4-5.

⁸ Global Migration Group, Challenges and opportunities on the threshold of the 60th anniversary of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights.

⁹ UNDESA, 2005.

2.2.3. A complex phenomenon: toward a holistic perspective

The increasing complexity of the phenomenon of migration stems *inter alia* from the following:

- This phenomenon comprises, as stated in the following section, a wide variety of realities and concepts, including irregular/regular migration, forced migration, circular migration, human trafficking, national immigration policies, integration, brain-drain/brain-gain, child labour, internally displaced persons (IDPs), development, human rights and climate change. These refer to both categories of migrants, patterns, causes, impacts of migration and migration policies.
- Accelerated pace of international migration: the number of international migrants is expected to increase for the next 50 years.
- Distinction between originating, transit and host countries has become more and more blurred.
- Patterns of migration tend to be more complex:
 - Most of migration flows are deemed to be internal (within countries' borders) in the next 50 years and caused by climate change.
 - Mixed migration: causes for migration that are pull and push factors¹⁰, are multiple. They include poverty, conflict, poor governance in the country of origin, human rights violations and more recently natural disasters (environmental events).
 - Complex and changing patterns. We can identify three main changes in contemporary migration phenomenon. First, the traditional pattern according to which one migrates once in his/her life and settles in the host country or returns in his/her country of origin tends to phase out. Indeed, for example, the phenomenon of "circular migration" is deemed to increase in the next years. Moreover, current migrations' patterns are not circumscribed to South-North flows but comprise South-South flows. Finally, the proportion of women amongst migrants has increased rapidly: as of 2005, nearly half of international migrants were women.

Given the high complexity of international migration phenomenon, we believe that circumscribing it to its negative impacts on societies (originating and host countries) appears to be quite irrelevant.

- Both negative and positive impacts of migration: International migration cannot be reduced to its negative impacts on societies. Although migration represents major challenges for originating and host countries, it also represents great opportunities. Indeed, the positive contribution of migrants to their country of origin and their host country is widely recognized, whether they return to their home country or successfully integrate host countries: positive impacts of migration range from economic or non pecuniary contribution to cultural diversity and exchange.

Emphasis on both impacts, causes, patterns and migration policies: In a comprehensive perspective, one shall go further the impacts of migration on societies and observe the phenomenon in a holistic way that is the root causes, migration policies and patterns of migration. Some issues related to migration cannot be seen only as a cause or only as a consequence. For instance, development can be both the push factor of migration and the positive impact of migration. Indeed, in developing countries, poverty can be a powerful ground for leaving the country in order to improve one's livelihood. Meanwhile, development can be seen as a positive impact of migration: migrants, as a part of return migration or Diasporas' patterns, can successfully contribute to the development of their country of origin or to their host country.

¹⁰ See Glossary in Annex A.

2.3. Types of migration and categories of migrants

2.3.1. Forced migration vs. Voluntary migration

A common distinction is between forced migration and voluntary migrations. We use the term “forced migration” to refer to migrants forced to leave their homes as a result of conflicts, human rights abuses, persecution or environmental disasters. For instance, to date, the number of IDPs has reached 26 million of people forced to move because of conflicts.

However, it appears that this distinction is not relevant in all types of human mobility. As for a person who flees risks his/her life to get a chance to have better economic opportunities in a richer country, the distinction between voluntary/forced migration is, according to some actors involved in the migration field, blurred.

2.3.2. Main types of human mobility

The main types of migration, which are defined in the glossary attached to this report (See Annex A), are the following:

- Return migration and resettlement
- Circular migration
- Smuggling and trafficking
- Labour migration
- Internal displacement

2.3.3. Categories of migrants

The main categories of migrants, which are defined in the glossary attached to this report (See Annex A) are the following:

- Refugees
- Asylum-seekers
- Environmental migrants
- Internally displaced persons (IDP)
- Labour migrant or migrant workers
- Vulnerable groups (women, children, elderly)
- High/Low skilled migrants
- Diasporas

2.4. Causes and impacts of migration

This section is aimed at presenting a brief overview of the main causes and consequences explaining the phenomenon of migration.

2.4.1. Causes of migration

Even though causes of migration are generally complex and combined, we choose to classify them into four categories.

Table 1 presents four main factors explaining movements of people which are: economic reasons (lack of development in the country of origin), situation of conflict in the place of residence, human rights violation, and environmental events. We relate these causes to different categories of migrants (e.g. migrant workers, refugees, asylum-seekers, IDPs and “environmental migrants”), types of migration (migration out of choice or forced migration) and main issues raised by the topic (development, refugees, humanitarian assistance, etc.).

Push and Pull factors regarding migration: Push factors refer to the causes which drive people away from a place and pull factors indicate the causes which draw them to a new location.

Driving forces for migration can be contextual (in cases of environmental disaster), rooted (poverty, long-term human rights violations) or both (a situation of conflict or generalized violence can be sudden or longstanding).

Table 1: Causes of migrations

Cause	Category of migrants	Type of migration	Related themes
Economic reasons: — Push factors: Poverty, unemployment, poor governance in country of origin, lack of development — Pull factors: Better life expectation in the host country	Migrant workers, Irregular migrants	Blurred distinction Volunteer/Forced	Development, labour migration, financial crisis and global economy
— Push factors: Conflicts, political instability, generalized violence, war	Refugees, IDPs, asylum-seekers, irregular migrants,	Forced migration	Protracted displacement, Resettlement, Refugees, asylum-seekers, IDPs, humanitarian issues (relief work, post-conflict assistance and prevention), peace building)
— Push factors: Human rights violations, persecution	Refugees, asylum-seekers, IDPs	Forced migration	
— Push factors: Environmental events, climate change, natural disasters	Environmentally displaced persons	Forced migration	Resettlement, Humanitarian issues, forced migration, legal, vulnerabilities

Firstly, migration for economic reasons is generally not considered as forced migration *per se* as there is a prior desire or motivation to leave¹¹. Migrants – described as labour migrants – voluntarily leave the place of their residence to find better job opportunities and working conditions. However, for those who come from the poorest countries of the world, the distinction between voluntary and forced migration is subject to debate.

Secondly, migration can result from four types of conflicts¹²:

- Major, sudden and humanitarian crises caused by armed conflicts and other situations of violence (Afghanistan, Georgia, Kenya, Somalia, Philippines, Sri Lanka)
- Upsurges in fighting which affect civilians (Burundi, Niger, South Africa, Yemen, Zimbabwe)
- Longstanding conflicts or situations of violence
- Humanitarian needs in so-called “frozen” conflicts and post-conflicts situations (Azerbaijan, Eritrea, Ethiopia, Indonesia, Liberia)

Thirdly, forced migration can also result from persecution in the home country. The migrants – here considered as asylum-seekers and refugees – seek protection in the host country. We refer here to the 1951 Refugee Convention.

¹¹ IASFM

¹² See ICRC website. In this case, migrants are considered as civilians.

Fourthly, people – here considered as “environmentally (or disaster) displaced persons” – can be forced to move as a result of environmental change (desertification, rising sea levels, etc.), natural disasters (floods, etc.), and man-made disasters (industrial accidents). The causal relationship between environmental events and forced displacement is still debated as environmental factors are always combined with other factors such as human rights’ violations in the home country. Moreover, environmental change can be the factor of a conflict which forces people to migrate.

Finally, it appears that human security is at the core of all these factors. Indeed, labour migrants leave to improve their economic and social security; conflicts and persecution-induced displacements are driven by the lack of human security (fear for one’s live) and environmental migrants flee out of fear to their security.

2.4.2. Impacts of migration

Table 2 presents the impacts of migration on three levels (migrant, country of origin, host country) covering six different fields (economy, migrants’ rights, social, political, cultural and health). We have related each type of impact to categories of migrants (migrant workers, asylum-seekers, etc.), to types of migration (circular/forced migration), and to thematic issues (legal, political perspective). All these impacts are described below in chapter 7.

Table 2: Impacts of migration on migrant, country of origin and host country

Impact	Category of migrants	Type of migration	Related themes
Economic	Migrant workers, temporary migrants, diasporas	Forced/Voluntary, Labour, Circular /permanent	Role of diasporas, development, brain-drain/brain-gain, economical remittances, migration immigration policies, migration multi-lateral management , financial crisis and global economy, economic rights
Migrants' rights	Migrant workers, IDPs, climate displaced, refugees, asylum-seekers,	Voluntary/Forced, Labour	Irregular migration, violation of human rights, (lack of protection), forced migration, minorities, vulnerable people, development (migrants' empowerment), gender, humanitarian protection and assistance, legal (human rights, international law, refugee law, humanitarian rights)
Social	All categories of migrants	Forced/Voluntary	Development, Integration, mutual adaptation and acceptance, hosting countries' policies toward migrants, brain drain (elite social class)/brain gain , social remittances, social contribution of migrants to hosting countries, racism, xenophobia, discrimination, minorities, social rights
Political	All categories of migrants	Forced/Voluntary	Migration-security nexus, minorities, human rights, (selective) immigration policies, integration policies, development, diasporas, culture, circular migration, development, asylum-seekers
Cultural	All categories of migrants	Forced/Voluntary	Multiculturalism, identity, integration, diasporas, minorities, xenophobia
Health	All but focus on vulnerable people and IDPs	Forced/Voluntary	Humanitarian assistance, AIDS/HIV, developing countries

3. Relevant institutions

Based on Annex C and D which presents 137 migration institutions, this chapter is aimed at describing the most prominent institutions of each type of organization.

Annex D consists of a table presenting 137 different institutions which have been classified by type. Each institution is linked to one of the following 8 different categories: academic/research centres (1 to 45), governmental institutions (46 to 60), inter governmental organizations (61 to 93), non-governmental organizations (94 to 128), and other institutions (129 to 137).

Secondly, this table has been divided into 10 categories which provide information on: the name of the institution, its acronym, its type (e.g. IGO, NGO), the thematic issues covered, the related programmes/projects, partner/network, review/publication, country and its website.

The following subsections present most prominent institutions and related programmes, a typology of academic/research centres, governmental institutions, IGOs, NGOs and other institutions and their mandate or research field.

3.1. Academic/research centres

These institutions are generally “institutes” or “centres”, affiliated to a university or school, which carry out research in the field of migration and convene conferences or seminars on migration-related issues. Annex D provides information on 45 different academic/research centres located in different countries throughout the world.

The following subsections present a typology of these institutions, give examples of each type of academic/research centre and highlight the leading academic/research centres in the migration field.

3.1.1. Typology of research/academic centres

We have established a typology which comprises three categories of academic institutions. These are: institutions which conduct research on all aspects of the migration phenomenon, institutions which are specialized in a particular issue or topic, whether international or national oriented, and centres which provide expertise on a particular region of the world.

Examples are given for each category for the purpose of illustrating their specificity.

3.1.1.1. Focus on all aspects of migration

Some academic/research institutions, mostly international-oriented, deal with the multidimensional aspects of the phenomenon of migration, through a multidisciplinary perspective.

Example: Institute for the Study of International Migration (ISIM), Georgetown, USA

The Institute for the Study of International Migration (ISIM) is a good example of this category of academic/research institution which seeks to stimulate academic research and dialogue in the field of migration in a multidisciplinary and transversal way.

ISIM describes its mission as following:

“It focuses on all aspects of international migration, including the causes of and potential responses to population movements, immigration and refugee law and policy, comparative migration studies, the integration of immigrants into their host societies, and the effects of international migration on social, economic, demographic, foreign policy and national security concerns. ISIM also studies internal

displacement, with particular attention to the forced movements of people for reasons that would make them refugees if they crossed an international border.

ISIM provides balanced, interdisciplinary analysis of the complicated issues raised by migration. The Institute conducts research, convenes symposia and conferences on U.S. immigration and refugee law and policies. It also undertakes comparative analysis of international migration issues affecting other countries, including various bilateral, regional, and multilateral approaches to migration and refugee policy. Understanding forced migration and responses to humanitarian emergencies, is another important area of policy research.”¹³

3.1.1.2. Focus on a specific issue

Certain academic/research centres, whether global or national in coverage, conduct research in a particular migration-related issue.

Example 1: Centre for Refugee Studies (CRS), Oxford, UK

The Centre for Refugee Studies (CRS), global in coverage, carries out multidisciplinary research on a particular migration-related issue: forced migration and more specifically refugees’ issue as a form of forced displacement.

Example 2: Center for Immigration Studies (CIS), USA

This research institution, founded in 1985, conducts research and provides expertise on specific and national-oriented issues, which are integration and immigration policies. The centre is defined as “the nation's only think tank devoted exclusively to research and policy analysis of the economic, social, demographic, fiscal, and other impacts of immigration on the United States¹⁴.” Moreover, it seeks to deepen public knowledge and understanding of “the need for an immigration policy that gives first concern to the broad national interest”¹⁵.

3.1.1.3. Focus on a specific region

Some academic/research centres have chosen to narrow their migration research field to a specific world area. The Center for Migration and Refugee Studies and the Scalabrini Migration Center illustrate this geographical focus.

Example 1: The Center for Migration and Refugee Studies (CMRS), Cairo, Egypt

This institution, affiliated to the American University of Cairo, provides expert knowledge on migration phenomenon in the Middle East and Africa (MEA) region in order to fill the lack of knowledge regarding migration issues in this particular region.

Example 2: The Scalabrini Migration Center (SMC), Manila, Philippines

The SMC, established in 1987 seeks to promote interdisciplinary study of international migration and to advocate migrants’ rights, with a specific focus on migration questions in the Asia-Pacific region.

¹³ See ISIM website, <http://isim.georgetown.edu/pages/AboutISIM.html>

¹⁴ See <http://www.cis.org/About>

¹⁵ Ibid.

3.1.2. Leading academic/research centres

Amongst all the 45 academic/research centres reported in the annex D, 9 prominent research institutions, internationally well-known for their high level of expertise, have been identified. They are described below. Note that three of them are all affiliated to the University of Oxford.

3.1.2.1. Institute for the Study of International Migration, Georgetown University (ISIM)

Description

As mentioned above, ISIM's "mission" is aimed at conducting research and organizing conferences on all migration-related issues. This center, global in coverage, provides with a social science, legal and policy expertise on complex issues raised by the phenomenon of international migration.

Publications

ISIM publishes its own journal, *International Migration Journal*, which is sponsored by the International Organization for Migration (IOM). This scholarly publication is "devoted to research and policy analysis of contemporary issues affecting international migration¹⁶". The main topics discussed in *International Migration Journal's* issues are: Integration of Immigrants, trafficking of human beings, migration and security, migration and development, migration and international trade, psycho-social well-being of migrants, return migration, immigrant education, diasporas, labour migration, perceptions of immigrants, immigrant scholars.

3.1.2.2. Refugee Studies Centre, University of Oxford (RSC)

Description

The RSC is internationally known as the leading multidisciplinary centre for research and teaching on the causes and consequences of refugee displacement and other forms of forced migration, as the IDPs. It combines academic research with a commitment to take action and raise awareness to improve the lives of those affected by forced migration.

Publications

The RSC publishes two journals which are the *Journal of Refugee Studies* (JRS) and the *Forced Migration Review* (FMR).

The JRS, published by Oxford University Press (OUP) in association with the Refugee Studies Centre (RSC), is a well-known scholar journal which offers a high level of expertise regarding refugee-related issues.

The FMR, published in four languages (English, Arabic, Spanish and French) is aimed at providing a "practice-oriented forum for debate on issues facing refugees and internally displaced people in order to improve policy and practice and to involve displaced people in programme design and implementation¹⁷". With its 18,000 readers around the world, the FMR is the world's most widely read magazine on refugee and internal displacement issues.

¹⁶ See ISIM website, <http://isim.georgetown.edu/pages/IMJournal.html>

¹⁷ See <http://www.rsc.ox.ac.uk/>

3.1.2.3. Center on Migration-Policy Society, University of Oxford (COMPAS)

Description

COMPAS conducts high quality research in order to develop theory and knowledge, deepen public understanding on international migration issues.

Its aim is actually threefold: it seeks to contribute to academic advancement (in methodological, epistemological, statistical and practical levels), to inform policy-making and public debate and to establish relationships with individuals and organizations with experience on migration.

COMPAS' research is focused on four inter-related thematic clusters, which are the dynamics of migration, Migrants and labour markets, Migration, the state and governance, and Migrants, civil society and everyday life.

3.1.2.4. International Migration Institute, University of Oxford (IMI)

Description

IMI gathers researchers, practitioners and policy-makers around the world in order to develop a comprehensive perspective on global migration dynamics.

The two main goals of the IMI are to:

- Contribute to the development of new theoretical and methodological approaches to research
- Strengthen global capacity for ongoing research in order to keep up with the continually changing process and patterns of human mobility across the world¹⁸.

IMI's researches are grouped around the following topics: African migration, development, transnationalism and diasporas, environment, migration policies, and migration theory.

3.1.2.5. Migration Policy Institute, Washington, (MPI)

Description

The MPI is a Washington-based think tank dedicated exclusively to the study of international migration. Its research focuses on multidimensional aspects of migration, including immigrant integration, migration and development, remittances, internally displaced persons, and humanitarian protection.

The following three research/academic centres are all affiliated to the University of Sussex.

3.1.2.6. Sussex Centre for Migration Research (SCMR), School of Global Studies

Description

The SCMT is a research centre affiliated to the School of Global Studies within the University of Sussex. It conducts multidisciplinary research on various migration-related issues including migration and its consequences, ethnic conflict, and policies of integration.

¹⁸ See website <http://www.imi.ox.ac.uk/>

Publications

The *Journal of Ethnic and Migration Studies* (JEMS) presents the results of first-class and comparative research on all forms of migration and its consequences, together with articles on ethnic conflict, discrimination, racism, nationalism, citizenship and policies of integration. The journal tends to focus on advanced industrial countries and has distinguished associate editors from North America and the Asia-Pacific.

3.1.2.7. Development Research Centre on Migration, Globalisation and Poverty, University of Sussex (DRC)

Description

The Development Research Centre on Migration, Globalisation and Poverty aims "to promote new policy approaches that will help to maximize the potential benefits of migration for poor people, whilst minimizing its risks and costs"¹⁹.

From March 2006, its multidimensional research has focused on cross-cutting themes, including links between migrations, rural poverty and livelihoods, social protection, gender and generations, health and education. Currently, emphasize is being put on Bangladesh and Ghana.

3.1.2.8. Institute of Development Studies, University of Sussex (IDS)

Description

The IDS, founded in 1966, is a global organisation for research, teaching and communication on international development internationally known for the quality of its research. It mainly focuses on 5 transversal clusters, which are globalisation, governance, knowledge, technology and society, participation, power and social change and vulnerability and poverty reduction. All these issues encompass the nexus migration-development.

3.1.2.9. Scalabrini Migration Center, Philippines (SMC)

Description

The SMC is a non-profit interdisciplinary research institute based in the Philippines. It is aimed at studying international migration, with a specific focus on migration questions in the Asia-Pacific region. Currently, its research activities are conducted on migrant workers and migration of Asian women. Furthermore, it organizes training programs, advocates for the promotion of the rights of migrants, and builds networks with academic institutions civil society, international organizations and governments.

Publications

The SMC publishes the *Asia and Pacific Migration Journal* (APMJ), a quarterly journal launched in 1992 which presents research and analysis on migration and refugee movements from and within Asia and the Pacific.

3.2. Governmental organisations (GOs)

There are two kinds of governmental institutions, i.e. departments, agencies or ministries led by governments. First, there are governmental agencies or departments which mandates are to control and manage immigration flows. Secondly, in the case of developed countries, some institutions are involved in development assistance to developing countries and provide humanitarian aid.

¹⁹ <http://www.migrationdrc.org/about/index.html>

3.2.1. Immigration: national perspective

3.2.1.1. Migration policies and management

Some governmental institutions are responsible for the regulation of immigration in the country. On the one hand, they have to deal with allowing immigrants to live in the country, in a legal manner, and deal with issues such as visas, work permits, asylum; on the other hand, in a social manner, they are responsible for integration or “incorporation” issues.

For instance, the Border Agency of the United Kingdom, depending of the Home Office, is a specialized governmental agency aimed at managing and controlling immigration in the UK. It is responsible for enforcing immigration and customs regulations as well as considering applications for permission to enter/stay in the country and for citizenship and asylum.

3.2.1.2. Integration

These governmental institutions are also in charge of immigrants’ integration in the host country. Several integration programmes are established to facilitate the integration of immigrants so that they can become part of the host societies. For example, Citizenship and Immigration Canada, the governmental agency responsible for immigration in Canada, funds several programs that help newcomers to settle, adapt and integrate the Canadian society.

3.2.2. Development and humanitarian assistance: international perspective

Numerous developed countries provide international development and humanitarian assistance to developing countries through their own foreign-aid, humanitarian and development agencies. Even though the assistance (human and financial resources, programmes, etc.) is decided unilaterally by the government which sets its objectives, the development and humanitarian agencies have to build partnerships on the ground with local governments, NGOs and other institutions.

As to certain governmental institutions such as USAID, development assistance and humanitarian assistance are both parts of the governmental institution's mandate. On the one hand, USAID's mandate consists of supporting economic growth, agriculture, trade and global health that is providing assistance to reduce poverty; on the other hand, its activities are focused on emergency relief work, e.g. humanitarian assistance to developing countries specifically in case of environmental disaster or conflict. (See USAID in Haïti).

Certain governmental agencies, called “development agencies”, such as the *Agence Française de Développement* (AFD) or the UK Department for International Development (DFID) are solely focused on development assistance to developing countries. Their mandate fall within the framework of the UN's Millenium Development Goals which seeks to reduce global poverty by half by 2015. Such governmental institutions support social, economic and environmental projects in various fields such as microfinance, education, health, infrastructure. They mostly work in partnership with other institutions, including governments, local authorities, foundations and finance institutions.

3.3. Inter-governmental organisations (IGOs)

This broad category of institutions embodies international and regional intergovernmental organizations (IGOs), UN agencies, and other international institutions such as the World Bank (WB) or the International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC).

IGOs which members are states are generally based on multilateral treaties or charters between at least two states. IGOs can either have a global or a regional character. The IOM is the sole prominent IGO specialized in the migration field and which activities are genuinely focused on all types of

migration issues. As for other IGOs, whether international or regional, they are not migration institutions per se, yet migration issues appear to be integrated in their wider field of activities. Indeed, they hold mandates regarding a specific group/situation of migrants, a specific migration-related issue or a particular geographical area.

In this section, we give a few relevant examples of each category of IGOs.

3.3.1. International IGOs

3.3.1.1. Non UN IGOs

A leading international IGO specialized in the field of international migration is the International Organization for Migration (IOM). The IOM has 127 member states and offices in over 100 countries, and works with governmental, intergovernmental, non-governmental and private sector partners. It holds a wide mandate which covers international migration management, promotion of cooperation on migration issues, helping in searching solutions to migration key issues and humanitarian aid to vulnerable migrants such as the IDPs. Moreover, its activities worldwide encompass all topics related to migration, including development, climate change, gender, health, IDPs.

It also provides a wide range of information (textual and statistical) including country profiles and reports, global trends, case-studies, and has organized numerous events on migration such as conferences and intersession workshops on various specific migration issues (health, development, trade, etc.).

3.3.1.2. UN agencies

Each UN specialized agency presented in Annex D is important since it is supposed to represent the international community whether at an international or a local level. UN specialized agencies deal with specific migration issues which are directly related to their own mandate. Eleven UN specialized agencies, as well as thematic issues covered, have been identified as following:

OHCHR: Focus on human rights and development

The activities of the Office of the High Commissioner for Human Rights (OHCHR) in the migration field consists mainly of monitoring States' compliance in promoting and respecting migrants' human rights.

To this effect, a treaty body, the Committee on the Protection of the Rights of All Migrant Workers and Members of their Families (CMW), a body of independent experts that monitors the implementation of the International Convention on the Protection of the Rights of All Migrant Workers and Members of Their Families by its State Parties, and two special procedures: the Special Rapporteur on the Human Rights of Migrants and the Special Rapporteur on Trafficking in persons, especially Women and Children, were established²⁰.

UNCTAD: Focus on development, circular migration and trade

The United Nations Conference on Trade and Development (UNCTAD) is a UN institution which mandate is helping to shape current policy debates and thinking on development. In order to achieve this aim, UNCTAD holds three main functions. Firstly, it serves as a forum for intergovernmental deliberations deemed to help consensus building. Secondly, it undertakes research, policy analysis and data collection for the debates of government representatives and experts. Finally, it provides technical assistance tailored to the specific requirements of developing countries.

As to migration, the UNCTAD aims to maximize migration's benefits for development by providing research and analysis, and offering policy options on migration, trade and development. Amongst all

²⁰ See OHCHR website: <http://www2.ohchr.org/english/issues/migration/taskforce/index.htm>, Acceded on 10 January 2010

migration-related issues treated by the UNCTAD are migration trends and their impacts on development, circular migration and high- skilled migrants²¹.

UNDP: Linking migration and development

The United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) is the UN's global development network, an organization advocating for change and connecting countries to knowledge, experience and resources to help people build a better life. UNDP's network links and coordinates global and national efforts to reach Millennium Development Goals²². This specialised agency is present in 166 countries worldwide and, within its framework of action, provides with a human development approach on migration²³.

UNDESA: Focus on development and causes, consequences of international migration

The Department of Economic and Social Affairs of the UN Secretariat is the primary source of information on matters related to international migration and development for the General Assembly, ECOSOC and its functional commissions. UNDESA's activities in this area are part of its overall responsibilities for the analysis of development prospects globally, and aim at providing the foundation for the policy debate on maximising the benefits of international migration for development. They include providing objective analyses of the causes and consequences of international migration; compiling, analyzing and disseminating statistics on international migration; working to improve the availability and comparability of those statistics; and, in collaboration with the Regional Commissions, monitoring national and regional policies on international migration²⁴.

UNHCR: Focus on refugees, asylum and humanitarian assistance

In order to fulfil its mandate to protect refugees and find durable solutions for them, the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) is actively involved in a range of activities with a direct bearing on migration. They include contributing to the work of regional fora on migration and asylum; assisting states to address the phenomenon of mixed migratory movements; capacity-building and institutional support relating to asylum; data-collection and analysis on forced migration and secondary movements of refugees; advocacy relating to asylum, statelessness and the phenomenon of internal displacement; provision of assistance for the voluntary repatriation and reintegration of refugees and return of displaced persons; advocacy to encourage the development aid community to recognize and mitigate the development impact of hosting large numbers of refugees or receiving back large number of refugees and displaced persons²⁵.

UNICEF: Focus on the rights of children

The United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF), guided by the Convention of the Rights of the Child, is dedicated to the realisation of the rights of children and women affected by migration. It carries out policy research and evidence based analyses to find practical solutions to the challenges that migration can bring, including an assessment of unaccompanied and separated migrant children. UNICEF focuses on the social impact of migration and remittances on children left behind, and the role that social protection and legislative reform can play in supporting the realization of the rights of affected children and women. UNICEF is currently testing methodologies to measure the social impact of migration and a remittance on children left behind, and is working jointly with the United Nations

²¹ See UNCTAD website: <http://www.unctad.ch/Templates/Page.asp?intItemID=1530&lang=1>, Accessed on 10 January 2010

²² The Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) are eight goals to be achieved by 2015 that respond to the world's main development challenges. The MDGs are drawn from the actions and targets contained in the *Millennium Declaration* that was adopted by 189 nations-and signed by 147 heads of state and governments during the UN Millennium Summit in September 2000. These eight goals are: eradicate extreme poverty and hunger ; achieve universal primary education ; promote gender equality and empower women, reduce child mortality; improve maternal health, combat HIV/AIDS, malaria and other diseases, ensure environmental sustainability; develop a global partnership for development.

²³ See UNDP website: <http://www.undp.org/about/>, Accessed on 10 January 2010

²⁴ See UNDESA website: <http://www.un.org/esa/desa/>, Accessed on 10 January 2010

²⁵ <http://www.unhcr.org/cgi-bin/texis/vtx/home>

Department of Economic and Social Affairs (UNDESA) to estimate the numbers of international migrant children. In addition to its research and analysis, UNICEF is also strongly committed to working directly with governments and civil society to develop protective policies for children, adolescents and women affected by migration, including human sustainable development, child trafficking and child protection²⁶.

UNESCO: *Focus on development, education, cultural integration and social cohesion*

UNESCO emphasises the human face of migration and addresses the implications of the movement of people in its fields of competence. These include: the migration/education nexus and the challenges raised by brain drain/gain, student mobility, and the international recognition of qualifications; the migration-development nexus, with a particular emphasis on the development of knowledge diasporas through the use of ICTs; the impact of environmental trends and climatic change on forced migration; the cultural integration of migrants in host societies, with particular attention to the balance between social cohesion and the respect for cultural diversity; and the research-policy nexus through the creation of research networks and of innovative platforms enabling exchanges between researchers and policy-makers. It does so by cooperating with a wide range of partners, including intergovernmental organisations, civil society groups and universities²⁷.

UNFPA: *Focus on development aid, trafficking, social services and HIV/AIDS*

International migration has important implications for demographic dynamics and thus for the core mandate of the United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA). UNFPA's approach towards policy and programmatic interventions in this area is rights-based and culture and gender sensitive. Among issues of particular concern are the challenges of female migration, including trafficking and smuggling; migration and the spread of diseases such as HIV/AIDS; the provision of basic social services, including reproductive health services, in areas of destination; and protection of the human rights of migrants. UNFPA seeks to improve data, research and institutional capacity for formulating and implementing migration policies and programmes. UNFPA is strongly dedicated to providing directed policy, advocacy and technical support to ensure that international migration is recognized as an important factor development²⁸

UNITAR: *Transversal migration issues*

The United Nations Institute for Training and Research's (UNITAR) mandate is to strengthen the effectiveness of the United Nations system through capacity development. For over a decade, UNITAR has been involved in inter-agency collaboration on international migration and related issues, providing training to government officials in most regions of the world. In addition, it supports the progress of international policy dialogue processes, principally the Global Forum on Migration and Development and the United Nations General Assembly's debate on international migration and development. Together with its partners, UNITAR works to enhance knowledge on legal underpinnings, policies and good practices related to migration and development, thereby enabling governments to make informed decisions in this field. Dedicated to promoting inclusive dialogue among all stakeholders in the migration process across sectors and world regions, the Institute offers a platform for networking, trust building, the exchange of ideas and the dissemination of lessons learned.²⁹

UNODC: *Focus on human trafficking and migrant smuggling*

The United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC), as guardian of the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime (UNTOC) and the Protocols thereto, assists States in their

²⁶ <http://www.unicef.org>

²⁷ See UNESCO website: http://portal.unesco.org/en/ev.php-URL_ID=29008&URL_DO=DO_TOPIC&URL_SECTION=201.html

²⁸ See UNFPA website: <http://www.unfpa.org/public/>, Accessed on 10 January 2010

²⁹ <http://www.unitar.org>

efforts to implement both the Protocol to Prevent, Suppress and Punish Trafficking in Persons (Trafficking in Persons Protocol) and the Protocol against the Smuggling of Migrants by Land, Sea and Air (Migrant Smuggling Protocol). UNODC's primary goals with respect to combating the distinct but interrelated crimes of human trafficking and migrant smuggling, is to promote global adherence to the Protocols and assist States in their efforts to effectively implement them. The key imperatives of those Protocols are to: "Prevent and combat the trafficking in persons and the smuggling of migrants [...] Protect the rights of smuggled migrants and victims of trafficking [...] Prosecute human traffickers and migrant smugglers, and [...] Promote cooperation between States in achieving these goals".

In providing technical assistance towards achieving these goals globally, UNODC's response is focused on two working areas: "Assisting states in bringing their legislation in line with the protocols and in developing effective criminal justice responses to migrant smuggling and human trafficking".

On a practical level, this means that UNODC offers assistance to States, not only helping to draft laws and create comprehensive national anti-human trafficking and anti-migrant smuggling strategies but also assisting with resources to implement them. States receive specialized assistance including the development of local capacity and expertise, as well as practical tools to encourage cross-border cooperation in investigations and prosecutions. Reflecting the multiple challenges posed by human trafficking and migrant smuggling for all countries, UNODC's work under the ongoing Global Anti Human Trafficking and Anti-Migrant Smuggling Programmes focuses on seven key areas: 1. Legislative assistance, 2. Evidence-based planning and policy development, 3. Data collection and research, 4. Criminal justice system responses, 5. Victim protection and support, 6. International cooperation, 7. Prevention and awareness-raising³⁰.

UN Regional Commissions: Regional perspective on international migration

International migration is a phenomenon that exhibits regional specificities. The work of the 5 United Nations Regional Commissions is dedicated to fostering incorporation of the regional perspective in any analysis of international migration and in addressing the multidimensional aspects of migration, which entails the integration of this phenomenon with development goals.

Their activities include monitoring the development of regional and sub-regional consultative processes focusing on migration, striving to move towards interregional convergence and regional integration initiatives. As a complement to these efforts, the regional commissions are actively engaged in analysing the countries' priorities and experiences regarding labour markets, training, exchanges of human capital and portability of pension and health benefits³¹.

3.3.2. Regional IGOs

Regional IGOs are composed of member-states belonging to a specific geographic area. None of the main regional IGOs has a mandate solely focused on migration issues, yet migration is integrated within programmes, projects or specific bodies as a part of a wider agenda.

3.3.2.1. League of Arab States

The League of Arab States (LAS) has been established in 1945 to promote cooperation between member-states belonging to the Arab world on issues such economic and social development and foreign policy.

The LAS Population Policies and Migration Department – as a part of the LAS – is the body responsible for « population issues » at the Arab regional level. Migration appears to be one of the population

³⁰ See <http://www.unodc.org/unodc/en/human-trafficking/index.html>

³¹ <http://www.un.org/regionalcommissions/>

issues on which the department concentrates its activities. This LAS body works with various partners including national, regional and international bodies.

3.3.2.2. The European Committee on Migration

Another example of such regional IGOs is the Council of Europe, an organisation composed of more than 40 European states which mandate is to « promote European unity, protect human rights, and facilitate social and economic progress »³². It has established various special and expert committees on social, legal and cultural issues. Specifically, the European Committee on Migration is the Council of Europe's body working to develop European cooperation and common strategies on migration issues including the situation and social integration of migrants, community relations and refugees. As an expert body on community relations, the Committee of experts on Roma and Travellers – part of the European Committee on Migration – works to develop policies and practices aims at promoting Roma's rights³³.

3.3.2.3. Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN)

The Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN) is an Asian regional IGO mainly established to promote peace and security and to promote cooperation between state members in economic, social and cultural fields. ASEAN's engagement in migration issues is essentially focused on labour migration and human mobility management.

3.3.2.4. Organisation of American States (OAS)

The Organisation of American States (OAS), a regional IGO uniting South, Central and North Americas, seeks to strengthen peace and security, and to promote democracy and economic, social and cultural development in the region.

The Department of Social Development and Employment of the OAS is the organization's body which mandate is to promote member states' cooperation in their efforts to advance on development issues. This department launched in 2008 the "Migration and Development Programme" (MIDE), a programme deemed to coordinate member states' initiatives on migration matters, mainly the promotion of migrants' rights through a development-oriented approach.

3.4. Non-governmental organisations (NGOs)

Non-governmental Organisations (NGOs) are private organizations such as foundations, federations, institutes, and other groups which are not established by an (inter)governmental agreement. They do not have to possess any official status, or mandate for their activities.

The activities of migration NGOs range from humanitarian, legal, social, development assistance to migrants to research and/or training. Depending on their scope – international, regional or national – their mandate is focused on a specific category of migrants, a particular geographical area as well as specific issues.

Migration NGOs are mostly aimed at helping or undertaking research on forced migration, refugees and asylum-seekers.

3.4.1. International NGOs

Certain international NGOs seek to provide humanitarian and development assistance to victims of natural disasters or conflicts. Therefore, their engagement in the migration field consists of helping a

³² <http://www.answers.com/topic/council-of-europe>

³³ http://www.coe.int/t/dg3/migration/European_committee_on_Migration/default_en.asp

specific category of migrants, who are those forced to migrate as a result of conflict or natural disasters.

For instance, the International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies (IFRC) is the world's largest humanitarian societies, carries out relief work to assist victims of disasters. This humanitarian agenda is also combined with a development agenda. Moreover, IFRC's action is also oriented in post-disaster assistance by providing access to basic health care.

Other international NGOs focus their activities on a specific group of migrants, mostly refugees and IDPs.

For example, the Internal Displacement Monitoring Centre (IDMC) is the leading international institution specialized in internal displacement worldwide. Its activities consist of monitoring forced migration of the IDPs and improving global capacities to protect them. In order to deepen global knowledge on internal displacement, it conducts fact-finding missions in numerous countries affected by this problem. Its comprehensive database contains up-to-date information and accurate analysis on conflict-induced displacements.

3.4.2. Regional NGOs

Regional migration NGOs, such as the AMAR International Charitable Foundation (Assisting Marsh Arabs and Refugees), provide social, legal or development aid to migrants – mostly vulnerable people and refugees – in a particular geographical area.

3.4.3. National NGOs

National migration NGOs are essentially engaged in helping refugees and asylum-seekers to be integrated in the host society by providing them with legal and social assistance.

For example, the *African Immigrants and Refugees Foundation (AIR Found)* is a national NGO located in the United States of America which aims to « facilitate the effective transition of African immigrants to American society and to support their productive, sustainable integration into their new homeland ».

Some migration national NGOs solely provide legal assistance to refugees and asylum-seekers. For instance, the Refugee Council based in the United Kingdom, gives direct assistance to asylum seekers and refugees to help them to address their needs.

3.5. Other types of organisations

3.5.1. International and regional financial organisations

Financial institutions, whether international or regional in scope, act as development agencies by providing financial or/and technical assistance to developing countries. Their involvement in migration-related issues mainly focuses on development, migrant workers and remittances.

The World Bank (WB) is an international institution which provides financial and technical assistance to developing countries. It is made up of two development institutions owned by 186 member states: the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development (IBRD) and the International Development Association (IDA).

WB's engagement in the migration field is focused on the migration's impact on development, migrant workers, remittances and the brain-drain. Its migration-related activities include generating data and indicators, studying benefits and costs of international migration, providing analytical and advisory services to numerous countries worldwide to help them meeting their development needs, strengthening migrant workers' protection, improving partnerships.

Similarly, the African Bank of Development is a regional financial institution which provides financial assistance by mobilizing and allocating resources for development-investments in member countries. Moreover, it also provides technical assistance to support development efforts³⁴.

Its activities in the migration field focus on the migration's potential for development, including remittances.

3.5.2. The International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC) and its hybrid status

International in scope, the International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC) has a hybrid status as it is both considered as a nongovernmental organization (NGO) and Intergovernmental organization (IGO). Indeed, the ICRC is established as a private association which existence has not been originally mandated by governments. However, its role and activities are mandated by the international community of states. It has an “international legal personality” established by international treaties-the Geneva Conventions-which define its functions and activities. ICRC is a prominent humanitarian actor which seeks to provide assistance and protection to victims of conflicts³⁵.

Migrants who are forced to move as a result of conflict fall under the mandate of the ICRC. Indeed, One of the stated goals of this organization is to “protect civilians against arbitrary displacement”³⁶.

In particular, the ICRC seeks to protect and assist the IDPs, who are protected under international humanitarian law and international law. For example, in 2008, the ICRC provided humanitarian assistance to people forced to move as a result of major humanitarian crises caused by armed conflict and generalized violence. It intervened in Afghanistan, the Eastern part of the Democratic Republic of Congo, Georgia, Kenya, Pakistan, the Philippines, Somalia and Sri Lanka. Moreover, ICRC provides its protection and assistance in post-conflict situations where displaced people and returnees' situation requires humanitarian agencies' support.

3.5.3. Global Commission on International Migration (GCIM) (2003-2005)

This is the most global migration institution – yet time limited – which achieved to place international migration in the global agenda. Following consultation with UN Secretary General Kofi Anan, the GCIM was launched on 9 December 2003. It is an international independent body consisting of eminent personalities which mandate is to provide a global framework for the “formulation of a coherent, comprehensive, global response to the issue of international migration”³⁷.

A core group of 33 governments and representatives of the European Union was established to support GCIM's work.

This Commission which closed on 31 December 2005 achieved its 3 main objectives, namely: “placing international migration in the global agenda”, “analyzing gaps in current approaches to migration and examining inter-linkages with other issues-areas” and “presenting recommendations to the UN Secretary General and other stakeholders”³⁸.

4. Networks, partnerships and programs

Annexes E and F present main migration inter-institutional networks, partnerships and programmes. These are classified into four categories:

- Academic networks, partnerships and programmes;

³⁴ <http://www.afdb.org/en/about-us/mission-objective/>

³⁵ <http://icrc.org/Web/eng/siteeng0.nsf/html/5W9FJY>

³⁶ <http://www.cicr.org/web/eng/siteeng0.nsf/html/displacement-update-240709?opendocument>

³⁷ <http://www.gcim.org/en/>

³⁸ http://www.ilo.org/dyn/migpractice/migmain.showPractice?p_lang=en&p_practice_id=7

- IGOs networks, partnerships and programmes;
- NGOs networks, partnerships and programmes;
- Mixed networks, partnerships and programmes.

Annex F provides information on 64 networks, partnerships and programmes. Specifically, it gives the name of the network/partnership/programme, its acronym, type, scope, members/partners, website and the thematic issues on which it is focused.

In this chapter, we do not solely emphasize ‘information networks’ as these are included in Section 6.2., which presents key online information resources.

4.1. Academic networks, partnerships and programmes

Example 1: International Migration, Integration and Social Cohesion (IMISCOE)

IMISCOE is a prominent interdisciplinary academic network which links 23 European research institutions including COMPAS and ERCOMER. This serves as a unique infrastructure which aim is to develop research programmes, exchange expertise and data on international migration, integration and social cohesion.

Example 2: Brookings-Bern Project on Internal Displacement

This project promotes a more effective response to the lack of international protection for the IDPs and advocates for a better and wider application of the Guiding Principles on Internal Displacement. It helps the UN Secretary-General on the Human Rights of the IDPs to carry out its mandate and works in partnership with international, governmental and regional institutions to develop policies for the IDPs.

4.2. IGOs networks, partnerships and programmes

Example: Global Migration Group (GMG)

The GMG is an inter-agency group uniting 14 international organisations, including IOM, UNDP, UNITAR, and the WB, involved in international migration issues. It seeks to promote a wider implementation of legal instruments and norms related to migration and to advocate for a better coordination of approaches to international migration. Indeed, adopting a more comprehensive and coherent agenda at a global level could enable the international community to better face migration challenges and enhance its opportunities.

Thematic issues covered by the GMG include forced migration, the economic crisis, development and children.

4.3. NGOs networks, partnerships and programmes

Example: Country of Return Information Project (CRI-Project)

The CRI-project is a multi-organizational network of NGOs, including Caritas International Belgium, which seeks to collect, transfer and exchange of information on return and reintegration issues. It both functions as a platform for information on the country of return as well as helpdesk service « answering any specific questions through a network of local partners ».³⁹

³⁹ <http://www.cri-project.eu/partners.html>

4.4. Mixed networks, partnerships and programmes

Example 1: The Metropolis Project (MPI: partner and founding member)

Metropolis is an international network aimed at linking research, policy and practice on migration, diversity, and changing large urban centres throughout the world. It describes its objective as following:

“(T)he Project aims to enhance academic research capacity, encourage policy-relevant research on migration and diversity issues, and facilitate the use of that research by governments and non-governmental organizations.”⁴⁰

It is deemed to help policymakers by providing them with research findings and analysis on diverse migration issues.

Example 2: The Hague Process on Refugees and Migration

The Hague Process on Refugees and Migration (Foundation THP) is an independent and non-political high-level forum for debate on refugees and migration issues within a perspective linking human rights and development. It brings together stakeholders from a wide range of backgrounds, namely policy makers, scholars, the civil society to enhance dialogue and generate initiatives regarding the aforementioned issues.

Example 3: The European Commission-United Nations Joint Migration and Development Initiative (JMDI)

This programme, implemented by the UNDP and the European Commission, consists of an inter-agency collaboration between 4 institutions (UNHCR, UNFPA, ILO and IOM) which main objective is to help civil society and local authorities to promote the link between migration and development. It also seeks to strengthen migration actors' networking, identify and exchange best practices enhancing migration's potential for development.

5. Events

5.1. Presentation of Annex G

Annex G consists of a table presenting 189 past events (conferences, seminars, workshops, experts meetings) having dealt with migration issues between 2004 and 2009. This table is divided into 9 categories, which are: the overall theme, the thematic issues, the name of the event, the type of event, the organizer, and the host country, the scale of the event, the date of the event and the event's internet link.

All events are classified by 14 overall themes, which are: development, human rights, economy, climate change, circular migration, integration, vulnerable people, health, gender, humanitarian issues, peace and conflict, forced migration, refugee/asylum, security and multidimensional issues.

Events' objectives clearly depend on the participants' backgrounds and the event's scale. For example, certain events, organised at a global level, generally bring together participants from various backgrounds, including IIGOs, civil society, policymakers and clearly have a political agenda.

⁴⁰ http://international.metropolis.net/index_e.html

5.2. Prominent events

The most global events organised in recent years on the nexus migration-development are the 2006 High-Level Dialogue for Migration and the three subsequent global forums for migration.

5.2.1. Focus on the 2006 High-Level Dialogue for Migration and Development⁴¹

The first High-Level Dialogue (HLD) on International Migration and Development was the main event organised at the international level during the past 5 years regarding the nexus Migration-Development⁴². It was conducted by the UN General Assembly on 14 and 15 September 2006 at UN headquarters. It is unique since it consists of a global forum gathering all actors concerned by the phenomenon of international migration. This international event included 4 plenary meetings during which were discussed the following issues:

- *Roundtable 1*: Effects of international migration on economic and social development;
- *Roundtable 2*: Measures to ensure respect for and protection of human rights of all migrants and to prevent and combat smuggling of migrants and trafficking in persons;
- *Roundtable 3*: Multidimensional aspects of international migration and development, including remittances;
- *Roundtable 4*: Ways of promoting the building of partnerships and capacity-building and the sharing of best practices.

This major event was aimed at discussing means to maximize the benefits of international migration for development and to alleviate its negative impacts.

The following key issues were discussed:

- International migration can be a positive force for development in countries of origin and in host countries.
- Were underscored the social, cultural and financial contribution of migrants.
- Need to address the causes of international migration to reduce forced migration and ensure that migrants leave their countries out of choice rather than by necessity (because of poverty, conflict, human rights violation, etc.).
- Migration as a long-term development strategy as well as a tool to achieve more short-term development goals (Millennium Development Goals).
- Interconnection between migration, development and human rights. Respect for migrants' human rights is fundamental to reap the full benefits of international migration for development. Participants referred to vulnerable migrants who need special protection such as migrant women and children as well as to international legal instruments to ensure the protection of those groups.
- Social consequences of international migration: integration of migrants, mutual adaptation, combat all intolerances.
- Remittances are the most "tangible benefit of international migration for countries of origin".
- Migrant communities have the potential to enhance development of their countries of origin. Benefits of circular migration of highly skilled migrants for they realize a transfer of know-how, skills, technology, expertise and new ways of thinking.
- Reduce the negative consequences of highly skilled emigration from developing countries (brain-drain), particularly for those who work in the health and education sectors. Promotion of return and circular migration.
- Labour migration is crucial for the world economy.

⁴¹ See line 6 in Annex A

⁴² See Summary of the High-Level Dialogue on International Migration and Development, 66th session of the UN General Assembly, Globalization and interdependence : international migration and development, 13.10.2006, A/61/515, pp. 1-2

- Half of the migrants are women. Positive: migration is for many women a mean of empowerment, recognition of their contribution to development. Negative: women are more prone to suffer violations of their human rights in low-paying jobs, etc.
- Concern for increasing irregular migration. Urgent to combat at all levels trafficking and smuggling of migrants especially women and children. Restrictive migration policies tend to increase irregular migration.

5.2.2. Three Global Fora for Migration (GFM): follow-up conferences to the 2006 UN GA HLD⁴³

Three follow-up to the 2006 UN GA HLD have been held between 2007 and 2009 as unique international platforms designed to discuss best practices and new instruments aimed at enhancing positive impacts of migration on development. The three GFM comprised governmental discussions preceded by a meeting between representatives of the civil society.

- **The first Global Forum for Migration** was held from 9 to 11 July 2007 in Belgium as the first follow-up to the 2006 UN GA HLD.

This two-day event was organised in 6 roundtables during which were discussed the following topics:

- *Roundtable 1:* Highly skilled migration: balancing interests and responsibilities/ Temporary labour migration as a contribution to development: sharing responsibility.
- *Roundtable 2:* Improving the formal transfer of remittances and reducing their cost/Working with the diasporas for development.
- *Roundtable 3:* Measuring Migration and Development Impacts: Latest Initiatives and Progress/Discussion on the future of the Global Forum on Migration and Development.
- *Roundtable 4:* How can circular migration and sustainable return serve as development tools?/The role of other than government partners in strengthening the developmental contribution of temporary labour migration.
- *Roundtable 5:* Increasing the micro-impact of remittances on development/Increasing the macro-impact of remittances on development.
- *Roundtable 6:* Coherent Policy Planning and Methodology to Link Migration and Development.

- **The second Global Forum for Migration** was held from 27 to 29 October 2008 in Philippines.

This two-day event was mainly organized in 9 roundtable sessions during which were discussed the following topics:

- *Roundtable 1:* Migration, Development and Human Rights
- *Roundtable 2:* Secure, legal migration can achieve stronger development impacts
- *Roundtable 3:* Policy and Institutional Coherence and Partnerships
- *Roundtable 4:* Protecting the Rights of Migrants - A Shared Responsibility
- *Roundtable 5:* Fostering More Opportunities for Legal Migration
- *Roundtable 6:* Strengthening Data and Research Tools on Migration and Development
- *Roundtable 7:* Empowering Migrants and Diaspora to Contribute to Development
- *Roundtable 8:* Managing Migration and Minimizing the Negative Impacts of Irregular Migration
- *Roundtable 9:* Policy and Institutional Coherence in Migration and Development Within Government

⁴³ See line 7 to 9 in Annex A

- **The third Global Forum for Migration** was held recently from 2 to 5 November 2009 in Greece.

This two-day event was mainly organized in 4 roundtable sessions during which were discussed the following topics:

- *Roundtable 1:* How to make the migration-development nexus work for the achievement of the Millennium Development Goals (Mainstreaming migration in development planning – Key actors, key strategies, key actions/ Engaging diasporas and migration in development policies and programs – Their role? Their constraints?/Addressing the root causes of migration through development, specifically in light of the current global economic crisis).
- *Roundtable 2:* Migrant integration, reintegration and circulation for development (Inclusion, protection and acceptance of migrants in society; linking human rights and migrant empowerment for development/Reintegration and circular migration—effective for development?).
- *Roundtable 3:* Policy and Institutional Coherence Partnerships (Policy and institutional coherence: latest data and research findings/ Regional and inter-regional processes and forums).
- *Roundtable 4:* Building Alliances (Business engaging with other Civil Society actors/ The Future of the Forum/The Future of the Civil Society Days of the Global Forum: Considerations & Ideas for Moving Forward).

5.2.3. Main thematic issues of prominent events

We have identified four thematic issues which appear to be important due to their high recurrence. These are presented below:

Table 3: Main thematic issues: recurrences and integration with other themes

Overall theme	Recur- rence	Alone	Combined	Linked to
Development	57	33	24	Political perspective (building partnerships between originating, transit and host countries), human rights, peace building, gender, economy, security, integration, circular migration
Human rights	21	6	15	Climate change, legal perspective, refugees, gender, labour migration
Economy	25	14	11	Development, circular migration, labour migration, political, human rights
Climate change	14	0	14	Legal and political perspective, developing countries, risks, forced migration

Efforts have been made at an international level to integrate all of these thematic issues with migration policies agendas and discussions organized to build and enhance strong partnerships between all relevant actors, e.g. states, inter-governmental/non-governmental organizations, UN agencies and civil society.

Reasons explaining why development and climate change have been integrated with international policy agendas are clear: these require to be discussed at an international level since all countries are concerned by these issues and need to build partnerships to face these challenges.

6. Key publications and resources

Based on Annex H – which is a guide presenting relevant publications and resources – this chapter aims to identify prominent publications and resources classified by thematic issues. Due to the considerable amount of publications on migration issues – which covers all disciplinary fields – we have chosen to circumscribe our review to the most relevant references.

The first section does not consist of a comprehensive literature review of all publications on migration-yet it offers a general overview of the themes analysed and the types of publications.

The second section provides references for key sources of information available online.

6.1. Key publications

The first part of Annex H consists of a list of different types of publications (books, working papers, reports, journals' issues, surveys, research papers, articles, conference papers, policy briefs, commentaries, lectures and legal instruments), which have been classified into 9 categories (general, legal, political, development, forced migration, humanitarian, social, economic and cultural). Publications reported in Annex H comprise academic literature as well as publications issued by NGOs and IGOs.

6.1.1. General: Global Migration Trends

These publications offer a general overview on migration patterns and processes worldwide or deal with general migration issues in a particular geographical area.

The leading text on contemporary migration patterns worldwide is *The Age of Migration, International Population movements in the modern world*. It offers a comprehensive overview on all aspects of international migration from various perspectives emphasizes all current debates and includes theoretical approaches.

IGOs' publications provide an up-to-date overview of current trends and issues regarding internal and international migration. UNDESA and IOM yearly reports are major sources of information on general migration issues.

Finally, the IOM also issues regularly reports on general migration issues in a particular region. Reports on migration in the Arab World and in Morocco are reported in Annex H.

6.1.2. Legal

Legal publications comprise relevant legislation applicable to the different categories of migrants as well as reports, articles and books presenting, commenting or discussing legal aspects of migration.

6.1.2.1. Legal instruments and related publications

Legal Instruments

Human rights norms concerning migrants are quite dispersed throughout several conventions, whether applicable to everyone or to specific categories of migrants. These norms are embodied in core human rights treaties, UN and regional human rights treaties, international humanitarian law, international and regional legislation concerning refugees and IDPs.

Migrants' rights are protected under these provisions but none of them specifically addresses the protection of migrants as a distinct category. Migrants' rights are human rights (non-derogable rights, civil and political rights, economic, social and political rights) and are therefore dispersed in the aforementioned norms.

In fact, only some specific provisions within this legal framework address rights of certain categories of migrants. For instance, the ICVRMW addresses the awareness of migrant workers' rights. Moreover, international refugee law instruments protect refugees' rights and the UN Guiding principles on Internal Displacement specifically set forth IDPs rights.

Annex H lists major legal instruments of relevance to the rights of protection of migrants. Human Rights instruments comprise the UDHR, eight of the nine core human rights conventions, and regional human rights conventions. Refugees and asylum-seekers may benefit from specific protection under international and regional conventions such as the 1951 Convention. As for internally displaced persons, their rights are set forth in the UN Guiding principles on Internal Displacement.

Related publications

Publications on legal instruments provide an account of the most important human rights instruments accompanied by analysis or commentaries.

The text of reference on human rights instruments is *Basic Instruments of Human Rights* written by Guy Goodwin-Gill and Ian Brownlie. This book provides an extensive collection of key documents covering all dimensions of human rights. It gives an accurate account of human rights instruments and also includes new developments in Human Rights Law such as Protocol 14 to the European Convention on Human Rights.

As for migrants' rights, the *Compendium of rights related to migration* is a key publication. This is an operational handbook which identifies all migrant related provisions in international human rights law and other international and regional instruments. This Compendium is the result of the THP Expert Group meeting on the ICMRW, human rights and migration which was held on 23 May 2006.

6.1.2.2. Publications on legal issues

General

General legal publications on migration mainly assess the scope of legal instruments regarding migrants, identify the lack of legal protection in current international migration regime and suggest solutions to fill this gap.

Three prominent opuses are *Migration and International Legal Norms*, *Refugee protection in international law*, UNHCR's global consultations on International Protection and *Managing Migration: time for a new international regime?*

The first one provides a comprehensive and up-to-date analysis of the source and scope of international law on migration. Despite the lack of a comprehensive legal instrument governing migration, wide range of legal norms relevant to migration embodies in different instruments, identifies gaps in international law, recommends for further cooperative efforts.

The second one examines key challenges faced by the 1951 Convention Relating to the Status of Refugees and its 1967 Protocol.

Finally, *Managing Migration: time for a new international regime?* assesses that current migration system is failing to face new challenges of migration. It presents views, perceptions and critical analysis of a group of eminent specialists, and introduces the concept of an internationally harmonized migration system.

On forced migrants' protection

Most of legal publications on migration issues focus on forced migration and its related categories of migrants, namely refugees, asylum-seekers and IDPs.

Publications reported in Annex H – which are mainly academic books, articles and UNHCR reports – focus on the status and the (lack of) legal protection of the “forced migrants” from a legal perspective (international human rights and refugee law and Islamic law). These are mainly UNHCR reports or academic books or articles.

These publications highlight theoretical debates on developing norms to respond to the legal gap regarding the protection of certain categories of forced migrants – the IDPs. They also advocate for a new institutional framework concerning humanitarian issues in situations of internal conflicts or natural disasters. Finally, some of these publications can put emphasis – from a legal perspective – on political issues such as security.

Since these publications encompass a wide range of topics (conflict-induced displacement, humanitarian assistance) and migrants' categories (women, children), some of them are reported in other categories of publications (IDPs, refugees, gender).

Amongst all opuses reported, we chose to present one of them – *The Rights to Asylum between Islamic Shariah and International Refugee Law, A comparative study* – for the following reasons.

Firstly, it is noteworthy to mention the increasing number of refugees in Arab and Islamic countries. Hence, a comparative study, commissioned by UNHCR, on rights protected by both Islamic Law and International Refugee Law appears to be relevant to current migration patterns and legal issues.

Secondly, it reflects UNHCR association with the OIC⁴⁴ which itself adopted in 1990 a Declaration on Human Rights in Islam. In fact, it is the outcome of their close cooperation regarding migration and forced displacement.

The Rights to Asylum between Islamic Shariah and International Refugee Law, A comparative study is a valuable comparative study on the norms enshrined in Islamic Shari'ah and International law regarding refugees, asylum, and forced migration. It presents an in-depth explanation of protection offered by Islamic Shari'ah and analyzes how these norms of protection underpin the international legal framework upon which bases its activities to assist uprooted people.

6.1.3. Political

Publications on political issues cover a large number of topics, including international migration management, immigration policies, security, integration and political impacts of immigrants. These focus points are the most recurrent in recent publications. International migration is in this case considered from the point of view of host countries. Although the international community is making efforts to manage and regulate international migration flows, they do so through the prism of their own national interest.

To begin with, some publications analyze migration policies and programs and outline the factors explaining their adoption and implementation at both international and national level.

At the global level, a notable publication is *Regulation and control of international migration* (Martin and Miller). *Controlling Immigration: A Global Perspective* also offers a remarkable view on immigration policies: it consists of a compared analysis of policies on migration control and their underlying assumptions on immigrants and their impacts on host societies. Other related publications, such as *Irregular Migration: The Dilemmas of Transnational Mobility*, present theoretical overviews of

⁴⁴ See foreword to the book written by OIC Secretary General E. Ihsanoglu

irregular migration. This book in particular contains a series of case studies of irregular migrant populations and primarily casts light on the UK example.

Secondly, there is a considerable amount of academic recent publications on the migration-security nexus, specifically since 2002, in the aftermath of the 9/11. Migration is at the top of the international community concern and has become a prior issue in national security agenda. *Crossing Borders: International Migration and National Security*, published in *International Security*, is a notable recent article on this subject. Moreover, the fear that international migration provides channels for the spread of international terrorism has conducted hosting countries, in particular, western democracies, to harden their immigration policies. Specifically, it has had an impact on hosting countries' procedures on granting refugee status. Many studies have been written on this subject.

Finally, some references, such as *The Politics of Migration*, focus on the political impact of migrants and migration on host societies. It appears that migration, in the globalized era, is highly politicized in western countries. Some political parties, in the extreme right wing specifically, stigmatize immigrants as potential "terrorists", "non citizens", in order to win votes, and contribute to create immigration phobia. Therefore, politization of migration often has social consequences regarding the perception of immigrants by nationals and integration within host societies.

6.1.4. Development

Since the early 21st century, the debate on the relationship between development and migration has gained prominence and has considerably changed. The nexus migration-development was previously seen in a pessimistic way (migration is a barrier to development, especially for the country of origin) whereas recently the positive effects of migration on development are the cornerstone of current debates and publications⁴⁵ from academia and policy-makers.

This recent interest for the migration-development nexus is reflected by the amount of books, articles and reports published the last few years. Annex H presents only a sample of these publications.

From all listed references, we have identified 3 types of publications:

- Some focus on all development issues (these can be general overviews or comprehensive studies)
- Some focus on particular topics related to migration-development nexus (remittances, circular migration)
- Some focus on a particular topic in a specific developing country (mostly African and South American countries)

6.1.4.1. General

Amongst all the publications listed in Annex H, the most recent is the UNDP's *Human Development Report* issued at the end of last year which is entitled "*Overcoming barriers: Human Mobility and Development*". It presents an in-depth investigation of current trends of migration through a development-oriented approach. More specifically, it brings valuable evidence of the positive impacts of migration, including increased incomes, better access to education and health care, better empowerment of vulnerable groups such as women. It also recalls the central role of all state actors in enhancing the positive effects of migration for development.

Secondly, *Migration and Development: Perspectives from the South* is a valuable source in an empirical manner as it analyses experiences of five major emigration countries: India, Mexico, Morocco, the Philippines and Turkey over the past 50 years. This book, resulting from discussions between

⁴⁵ Castles, S., and Miller, J, *The Age of Migration, International Population Movements in the modern world*, Fourth Edition, Palgrave Macmillan, 2009, p. 75.

academics, government officials and migrant activists from southern countries, casts light on migrant experiences of mobility and on their personal views on development.

Finally, *The Age of Migration* outlines all key topics related to migration-development issues, namely brain drain and brain gain, diasporas, circular migration and remittances.

6.1.4.2. From brain drain to brain gain

In the second half of the 20th century, migration was perceived as a threat for development of poorer countries. Indeed, emigration of well-educated people (“high-skilled”) from developing countries (e.g. Indians to the UK; Algerian to France or the USA, etc.) has led to the fear that these countries were losing their human resources and their chance to “develop”. This led to the coining of the term “brain drain”⁴⁶.

Loss of human resources is still a matter of concern nowadays, especially regarding skilled medical personnel from poorest African countries⁴⁷. However, international community currently puts emphasis on “brain gain” or “brain circulation”.

Castles and Miller state:

“Receiving-country governments and international agencies argue that highly skilled migration can bring brain gains for both receiving and sending countries. The aim is to replace the notion of brain drain with brain gain or brain circulation”⁴⁸.

This very turn is outlined in the book written by Findlay, A.M., that is *From brain exchange to brain gain: policy implications for the UK of recent trends in skilled migration from developing countries*.

Numerous books and articles have been published in recent years on this move from brain drain to brain gain.

Most of publications dealing with “brain gain” issues are put in “remittances” or “circular migration” categories as these types of flows are perceived and analyzed as genuine tools to enhance brain gain of emigration from developing countries, as stated below.

6.1.4.3. Role of Diasporas

In recent debates on migration and development, the international community has pointed out the central role of diasporas in helping countries of origin to develop by channelling economic and social remittances.

Similarly, in recent publications, the role of diasporas as agents of developments has been a very popular theme.

For example, in *“Diasporas and Development, Perspectives on Definitions and Contributions”*, an article issued in 2009, the author analyses the contribution of transnational communities to countries of origin and identifies subjects which should be put on research agendas.

⁴⁶ Ibid., p. 63; See glossary in Annex A for “brain drain” definition.

⁴⁷ See for example the case of Malawi which has the highest national HIV prevalence rates in the world and which medical personnel emigrates to richer countries (the UK).

⁴⁸ Op. Cit., p. 65

6.1.4.4. Circular migration

Circular migration is a central theme in policy debates about migration opportunities for development. Developing countries (countries of origin and countries of return) allegedly benefit from the return of migrants who provide them with financial, social and human capital.

However, in literature on this subject, emphasis is put both on positive and negative impacts that circular migration can have on countries of return.

For instance, *Circular Migration and Human Development* presents and analyses various views on circular migration, and points out that circular migration is not “positive” or “negative” *per se* for development. Actually, its potential for countries of return depends on several factors, including the degree of choice for return, the duration of return, the aptitude of return migrants and on the socio-economical of the country of return.

6.1.4.5. Economic and social remittances⁴⁹

The impact of economic and social remittances on the development of countries of origin has also been widely covered by publications on migration and development.

Economic remittances have major positive impact on the economic development of countries of origin. This is, according to the World Bank the largest source of external financing, far beyond financial assistance from the international community.

As for social remittances⁵⁰, they can also support development of countries of origin.

However, it appears that economic and social remittances do not automatically sustain development. Remittances can have a positive impact on development of countries of origin only if appropriate governance policies are put in place.

Publications about remittances comprise general analyses on remittances’ impact on development and case studies on specific geographical areas.

Regarding the former type of publications, *Migrants’ Remittances and Development: Myths, Rhetoric and Realities*, and *Global Economic Prospects 2006: Economic Implications of Remittances and Migration* are valuable sources of information as they provide good analyses on all remittances issues.

6.1.5. Forced migration

This section presents some of the publications relating to different categories of migrants, namely refugees, asylum-seekers, vulnerable groups (women, children, elderly), IDPs, and environmentally displaced persons, who are forced to migrate within or across borders to flee persecution, environmental disasters and conflicts.

6.1.5.1. General

Under “general publications” on forced migration, we refer to relevant publications which do not focus on a particular group of forced migrants but which can deal with:

- All types of forced migrants (Refugees, IDPs, stateless persons, etc.);

⁴⁹ See glossary in Annex A.

⁵⁰ “The ideas, behaviors, identities and social capital that flow from receiving country to sending country communities”, in Levitt P., “Social Remittances: migration driven local-level forms of cultural diffusion”, *International Migration Review* 1998:926.

- The whole world or focus on a specific geographical area (like Africa, Iraq, Palestine, Burma, Sri Lanka).

All *Forced Migration Review*'s issues mentioned in Annex H, Section Forced Migration/General focuses on forced migration trends on a specific region. For instance, "Protracted Displacement" issued in September 2009 highlights the impacts of protracted displacement on societies by providing experiences of long term displaced. Spotlight is cast on Sri Lanka.

Other publications offer a general overview of forced migration worldwide and analyze what challenges the international community has to face to ensure their protection. This is for example the main theme of *The Uprooted: Challenges in Managing Forced Migration*, Lanham, Lexington Books, 2005.

6.1.5.2. Refugees and asylum-seekers

Publications on refugees and asylum-seekers – covering all perspectives (humanitarian, legal, social, political) – are probably the most numerous and diverse amongst all forced migration literature as interest in these issues can be traced back the 1950s.

These issues are currently still under spotlight for several reasons. First, the number of refugees and asylum-seekers worldwide has risen at the beginning of this century, mostly in poor countries in Africa, Asia, the Middle East and Latin America and new trends of forced migration (IDPs, climate displaces) are likely to raise in the future. As a result, on the one hand, asylum-seekers have become a core political issue especially in the post-9/11 era which has conducted many western countries to strictly control their borders and detain alleged suspects; on the other hand, protection of refugees remains a legal and humanitarian concern.

Publications on refugees comprise journals, academic books and UN reports.

Some references such as the UNHCR report entitled *The State of World's Refugees* provide an overview on current refugee issues and data. Other publications, such as *Global Migrants, Global Refugees: Problems and Solutions* present a variety of current and future migration and refugee challenges.

A valuable source on refugee legal issues is undoubtedly *Refugee Protection in International Law*, UNHCR's *Global Consultations on International Protection* as this book, written by some of the world's preeminent international refugee lawyers, thoroughly examines key challenges that the 1951 Convention faces, including the scope of the principle of *non-refoulement* and the proper application of the elements of the refugee definition. This is the outcome of series of expert roundtable meetings during 2001 as part of UNHCR's Global Consultations on International Protection.

Finally, certain publications such as the FRM issue "*Europe: fortress or refuge?*" focuses on social and political perspectives on refugees in European Union.

Suggested Case Studies: *Afghanistan, Sudan, Burundi, DRC, Iraqis in Syria (currently between 1.2 and 1.4 million), Jordan (500,000 to 600,000), Lebanon (20,000 to 30,000) and Egypt (20,000 to 40,000)//Large number in Gulf States*

6.1.5.3. Vulnerable groups

We use "vulnerable groups" to refer to women, children and elderly. Effects of forced migration on migrants vary according to their age, gender or ethnicity.

Numerous publications focus on the fact that specific groups such as women, children and elderly have been particularly disadvantaged in processes of forced migration and therefore need a specific regime of protection.

Women

Since the 1980s, the amount of publications on women forced to flee their homes of residence has kept increasing. Focus has expanded from women to gender issues and has led to the recognition of a gender-based perspective on (forced)migration. Emphasis has been mainly put on gender-based violence (in situations of conflicts) as well as their needs of legal and social protection.

The FMO *Thematic Guide “Gender and Forced Migration”* is a key online publication as it offers an overview on gender perspectives on forced migration and presents all different impacts of forced migration on women. Gender issues covered by this guide include:

- Humanitarian assistance and women’s human rights gender impact on armed conflict (gender-based violence)
- Women refugees (life care in refugee camps, protection issues, healthcare needs, education and employment)
- Women in post-conflict settings
- Gendered approach to forced migration

Suggested Case Studies: Sierra Leone, Colombia, Rwanda, the Balkans

Children and Adolescents

FMR issue *“Displaced Children and Adolescents: challenges and opportunities”* is a key issue providing an overview on problems affecting specifically forced migrant children and adolescents. For example, it advocates for the need to strengthen the response to children forced to displace as a result of armed conflicts, and to protect such children from sexual exploitation and abuse in humanitarian crises. Concerns in relation to the situation of children in forced migration include education and healthcare.

Suggested Case Studies: Latin America, West Africa, Palestinian children and adolescents, Children and Adolescents in Sahrawi and Afghan Refugee Households

Elderly

Compared to publications on women and children, few literature on elderly forced to migrate does exist. The only valuable source we choose to report in Annex H is *“Older displaced people: at the back of the queue?”* which presents specific concerns on impacts of forced migration on elderly.

6.1.5.4. Internally displaced persons (IDPs)

Publications on internal displacement are numerous as this issue has recently gained prominence in both political and research agenda. References reported in Annex H comprise academic articles issued in legal periodicals (Protecting and Assisting the Internally Displaced: the way forward), IDMC reports (special country reports, yearly Global Overview of trends and developments, regional and thematic reports), books, and UN reports. Subjects covered by these publications are the following:

- General trends
- Dynamics of internal displacement
- Causes of internal displacement (internal conflicts, environmental disasters, human rights violations, development programmes)
- Climate change, natural disasters and how do we develop a disaster risk reduction strategies, minimize climate change effects
- Development (economic cost of internal displacement, lack of livelihood opportunities, etc.)
- Human rights lens
- Legal perspective on the situation of the IDPs
- Vulnerable groups: minorities and indigenous people, women, children, elderly
- Gender perspective

- Humanitarian coordination to face the crises of internal displacements
- Role of non-national actors, role of the ICRC
- Land, housing and property issues
- Nutrition and health

Some publications are focused on the IDPs' situation in a specific geographical area. IDMC's special country reports are a perfect example of such literature. Indeed, these reports consist in in-depth studies of internal displacement in particular regions, including Chad, Central African Republic, Georgia, Kenya, Zimbabwe and Sri Lanka. IDMC also offers overviews of internal displacement trends worldwide by issuing on a yearly basis its Global Overview of trends and developments on IDPs.

IDMC's reports should be considered as key references since IDMC is the leading research institution regarding IDPs issues.

Other publications combine different perspectives and issues on the IDPs situation. For example, Ferris' conference paper offers both a human rights and development perspective on internal displacement.

As to academic articles, the *Journal of Refugee Studies* and the *Forced Migration Review* provide legal and humanitarian perspectives on IDPs and illustrate current academic and political debates around the situation of IDPs.

6.1.5.5. Environmentally displaced persons (EDPs)

Environmental (or climate) and disaster migrants are people displaced by environmental change (desertification, deforestation, rising sea levels, etc.), natural disasters (floods, earthquakes) and man-made disasters (industrial accidents)⁵¹. While some environmentalists vigorously claim that hundreds of millions of people – so-called “environmental refugees”- will be at risk of displacement in the future as a result of climate change, others hold more moderated views on this prospective.

The amount of publications on this category of forced migrants is very important due to emerging concerns in relation to climate change as an expected major factor of future forced migration.

We chose to present four of these publications and to briefly describe issues they cover.

Firstly, the *FMO Research Guide on Climate Change and Displacement* offers a valuable introduction to the complex issues of the migration (displacement)-environment nexus highlighting the term of “environmental refugee” and the debate that surrounds it. This guide explores the main dimensions of the nexus including the terminology of “environmental refugee” and its applicability, whether environmental factors can be objectively identified as root causes of displacement, the issue of protection of environmentally displaced persons and emerging concepts such as vulnerability and resilience (adaptation, protection).

Secondly, Oli Brown in “*Migration and Climate Change*” states that there is a complex and unpredictable relationship between climate change and forced migration. Climate change does play a role in forced migration but it is often combined with other factors such as internal conflicts. The author outlines climate drivers for displacement and presents predictions (climate migration scenarios) and development implications of climate migration.

Thirdly, the report entitled “*In Search of Shelter: Mapping the effects of Climate Change on Human Migration and Displacement*”, jointly issued by CARE, CIESIN, UNHCR, UNU-EHS, WB offers a accurate view on current and future challenges of environmental displacement and makes suggestions for coordinated responses to face them. Its reliability stems from the fact that it is based on empirical work of various migration institutions. It mainly advocates for the protection of environmental

⁵¹ Castles, S., Mark J., Miller, Op. Cit.

migrants, framing the issue of adaptation, resilience in different regions which are/will be affected by this phenomenon, e.g. Asia, Mexico, The Sahel, The Nile Delta, and the Maldives. Policy recommendations include the need to focus on human security and on the most vulnerable population, invest in resilience, the need to include migration in adaptation strategies to climate change, and close the gaps in protection (integrate climate change into existing international and national frameworks).

Similarly, *"Climate Change and Displacement"* advocates for the need for collaboration, describes human security policy challenges that climate displacement implies. It also provides suggestions for humanitarian and global research agenda, including disaster risk mitigation, adaptation and cooperation. In this FRM issue, emphasis has been put on Central Asia, Ghana, gaps in IDPs protection, social breakdown in Darfur and health challenges.

Issues in relation to environmental displacement are quite similar to those related to the IDPs as the latter comprise persons forced to move within borders as a result of an environmental event. Given the lack of an international regime of protection for both IDPs and EDPs, concerns raised on these categories of forced migrants are mainly legal and humanitarian.

6.1.6. Humanitarian

Publications offering a humanitarian perspective on migration are mostly oriented toward a practical/operational perspective. Migrations from a humanitarian perspective imply forced migrations as a result of conflicts and natural disasters. Moreover, emphasis is put at the individual level: humanitarian action is aimed at assisting and protecting the individuals during two phases. First, humanitarian action consists of providing a response during emergencies or crisis (relief work-short term); secondly it provides a post-crisis assistance (long-term).

Publications offering a humanitarian perspective on forced migration during and after emergencies focus, on the one hand, on crisis management and practical response to humanitarian crisis; on the other hand, emphasis is put on longer term challenges, e.g. reconstruction and reintegration.

An example of such publications is the *FMR's special issue* entitled *"Tsunami: learning from the humanitarian response"*. It presents how the international humanitarian community dealt with the 2004 Tsunami, and how humanitarian response to such emergency crisis could be improved.

Issues covered include humanitarian coordination in Indonesia, post-tsunami protection concerns, ethnic conflict and tsunami in Sri Lanka, logistical challenges, response effectiveness views of the affected population.

6.1.7. Social issues

Most of publications on social issues focus on the relationship between the migrant and the host society. The core theme in relation to social issue is undoubtedly "integration", that is how immigrants become part of the host society. Integration is in fact a cross-cutting theme as it also covers political issues, such as immigration policies. The success or failure of social integration allegedly depends on immigration policies of the host country. A valuable book with a regional perspective (European) is *Migration and Integration as Challenges to European Society. This is an Assessment* of research reports carried out for the European Commission Targeted Socio-Economic Research (TSER) Programme, Centre for Migration and Policy Research, University of Oxford.

6.1.8. Health

Publications focusing on health issues in relation to migration mainly assess how the causes of forced migration – wars, conflicts, disasters – impact migrant's health. Health issues are often treated through a humanitarian perspective, i.e. in emergency and post-emergency situations (mostly during/after wars and conflicts). Such publications outline health challenges in time of emergency and provide suggestions regarding health assistance coordination. Some publications such as *"Health Consequences*

of *War and Political Violence*” focus on the impact of war on mental health. Other references offer a gendered-approach to health issues regarding refugees such as *“The Relevance of Gendered Approaches to Refugee Health”*.

6.1.9. Economic issues

Economic issues are partly covered by a development-approach to migration. Other economic issues treated separately from this approach are mainly related to economic impacts of immigrants in host societies (cost-benefit perspective) and – for contextual reasons – to the recent global financial crisis.

We chose to refer to two publications dealing with the aforementioned issues.

Firstly, *Workers without Frontiers: The Impact of Globalization on International Migration* offers a global perspective on trends and policies in labour migration and analyses the debate on open borders for migrant workers, balancing economic opportunities and “costs”.

Secondly, we refer to a summary report of the seminar *“Migration and the economic crisis”* organized by UNITAR. The subject of discussion was the economic impacts of the economic crisis on migrants and host societies.

6.1.10. Cultural Issues

Most publications deal with migrants’ cultural impacts on host societies. These can be positive (migrants’ opportunities for host society’s culture, multiculturalism) and negative (nationals’ rejection of immigrants, racism). For example, *Migration and Cultural, Religious and Linguistic Diversity in Europe. An overview of issues and trends*, provides a regional perspective on diversity emerging from immigrants settlement in Europe.

At an individual level, some publications such as, FMR’s issue *“Culture in Exile”*, focus on how cultural activities (theatre, art, music) can be used as psychosocial rehabilitation of forced migrants.

6.2. Guide to electronic resources

The second part of Annex H consists of an overview of the online resources and research tools available that provide information on all migration-related issues (all purpose websites), country profiles and reports, bibliographic tools (bibliographies, databases, and catalogues). It also highlights prominent sources of information on migration, namely news websites, key journals and periodicals, annual reports, portals as well as non-textual information sources (statistics, facts and figures).

The purpose of this section is not to describe all online resources and research tools, yet we intend to provide a brief description of each category and an example for each of them.

6.2.1. “All purpose” websites on migration issues

We refer here to websites which provide a wide range of up-to-date information on various topics. They report on different types of migrants/migrants situations and serve as reliable resource tool.

Forced Migration Online (FMO) is a prominent website that presents key features including thematic and regional searching guides, a digital library, as well as an directory of organizations.

6.2.2. Country profiles and reports

This section provides key resources available online that give overviews on situations in different countries worldwide as well as surveys on the causes of migration.

Country of Origin Information (UNHCR) is a database that provides a wide variety of information on human rights in different countries from reliable sources.

6.2.3. Bibliographic tools

Bibliographic tools comprise online resources useful to identify literature on a specific subject and up-to-date bibliographic databases and catalogues.

6.2.3.1. Bibliographies

This section consists of a list of the main bibliographic tools relating to 5 topics: IDPs and internal displacement crisis, gender and forced migration, international refugee law, refugee and global crisis of internal displacement.

Global Crisis of Internal Displacement provides an extensive bibliography, organized by theme and region, and covers all types of displacement.

6.2.3.2. Databases and Catalogues

This section presents the main bibliographic databases and catalogues.

UNHCR Library provides an access to bibliographic resources by title, author, publisher, year, languages, keywords, geographic terms and index terms.

6.2.4. Sources of information

This section lists the main online sources of information of different types, such as news, journals and periodicals and annual reports.

6.2.4.1. News

Here we refer to news websites providing and international or regional coverage on humanitarian crisis including emergencies, conflict situations and mass displacement crises.

World Refugee (World News Network, UAE) provides headline news from different sources; news stories can be browsed by topic.

6.2.4.2. Key journals and periodicals

In this section are listed key journals and periodicals available online. These are classified into the following categories: forced migration, humanitarian issues, human rights, migration-ethnic relation.

Forced migration

Forced Migration Review (RSC) is an online journal published thrice a year in English, Arabic, Spanish and French. It presents information on issues affecting refugees, IDPs and stateless persons.

Humanitarian issues

Asian Disaster Management News is a quarterly newsletter published by the Asian Disaster Preparedness Center. It presents information for managers in the Asia-Pacific region, including country profiles, disaster information resources and provides online documents and databases on disasters.

Human rights

Harvard Human Rights Journal (Human Rights Program) publishes a range of academic papers on human rights issues of contemporary relevance.

Migration/ethnic relation

International Migration Review (CMS) is an online quarterly with full-text issues on different types of migration. It is accessed through Forced Migration Online.

6.2.5. Annual reports

This Annex H section consists of a list of useful annual reports, providing information on country situations of human rights, humanitarian aid, food situations and overviews of migration issues of the previous year.

World Refugee Survey (US Committee for Refugees) provides information on refugees, country by country.

6.2.6. Portals

This section lists the main portals available online dedicated to migration.

Al-bab.com includes links to country-specific websites, news headlines and a directory. Information is compiled by the Middle East editor of the UK newspaper *The Guardian*.

6.2.7. Non-textual sources of information

All websites listed in this section contain non-textual information sources, e.g. statistics, facts and figures.

The *OFDA/CRED International Disaster Database (EM-DAT)* provides statistics and summary tables of different types of disasters in different regions and countries.

7. Thematic issues and perspectives

This section outlines thematic issues and perspectives covered by recent events and publications.

Firstly, numerous events and publications adopt a human rights lens on migration issues. Migrants' rights are generally evoked whatever is the subject of matter.

Secondly, three key thematic issues (development, climate change and the IDPs) have been identified.

Finally, the last section presents relevant thematic issues or perspectives, including legal, political, social or economic aspects of migration.

7.1. Protecting migrants' rights

It appears from the aforementioned events and publications that the protection and promotion of migrants' rights are raised as an overriding priority since migrants are considered as a vulnerable group. Whether stakeholders analyze legal, political, economic, humanitarian or social issues, migrants' rights are generally integrated to the subject of debate.

In line with the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, we refer here to all types of human rights, namely non-derogable rights (right to life, etc.), civil and political rights (right to peace, liberty and

security of the person, etc.), and economic, social and cultural rights (right to work, right to education, right to public health, etc.).

To begin with, combining migrants' rights to development is a recurrent feature of recent publications and events at the international level. The linkage between human rights and development perspectives has emerged as a genuine "nexus" in the agendas of all actors of the international community (academia, civil society and IGOs).

In particular, it has been set as a priority in UNDP and OHCHR's agendas. The direct link between respect for migrants' human rights and a better development of countries of origin and host countries has been identified as follows:

"The respect for human rights enhances migrants' capacity to contribute to development – of their own and family's lives, and of their countries of origin and their "host" country (...) a lack of respect reduced that contribution."⁵²

Moreover, respect for migrants' human rights tends to be acknowledged as a necessary component in migration management and policies. Policy makers generally discuss best practices which would incorporate a human rights-based approach.

Furthermore, protection of migrants' rights is a core issue in legal debates and publications, specifically in academic circles. Recent world evolutions – the increasing number of internally displaced persons as a result of internal conflicts or natural disasters as well as the resurgence of security issues – have conducted legal scholars to analyse the new challenges posed by these changes.

To sum up, migrants' rights have been integrated in debates and publications covering:

- Development, climate change and IDPs: three key thematic issues (see below)
- Legal issues
- Political issues (in particular security, terrorism and related immigration policies)
- Social issues (integration, health)
- Economic issues
- Humanitarian issues

7.2. Key thematic issues

Amongst most recurrent topics emerging from international-scale events and publications, we have identified 3 key issues that appear to be high ranked in the international agenda, whether in the UN system, within international organizations or scholar communities.

7.2.1. Migration-development nexus

Migration in relation to development is mainly understood as labour migration and analysed from a social and economic perspective.

Development and migration have recently been treated as two related portfolios policies. Migration has been fully incorporated into development policies since migrants are seen as potential agents of development. Development has been the most recurrent topic in all-scales conferences on migration specifically since the 2006 UN General Assembly High-Level for Migration and Development, which primary objective was to put this nexus in the global political agenda in a view to maximize migrants' contribution to development of countries of destination and origin. Instead of focusing on negative impacts of migration, the international community has recently put emphasis on the opportunities of migration for development.

⁵² OHCHR, *Migration and Development: a Human Rights Approach*

It also appears that a substantial literature exists on the link between development and human rights, covering multiple academic fields. This nexus should enable us to treat economic, political, and humanitarian aspects of migration at every level (international, inter-regional, regional, national and local).

At the core of academics and policy-makers debates on development and migration, lies the following question: “does migration encourage or hinders development of countries of origin?”⁵³

Table 4, extracted from the paper entitled *Migration and Development: Opportunities and Challenges for Policymakers*⁵⁴, summarizes all possible positive and negative effects of migration on development.

Table 4: Possible positive and negative effects of migration on development

Positive effects	Negative effects
Increased global economic efficiency	Loss of highly skilled workers (brain-drain) and reduced quality of essential services
Good for the individual (in most cases), especially where there are new opportunities for workers not available in the home country	Reduced growth and productivity because of the lower stock of highly skilled workers and its externalities
Inflow of remittances and foreign exchange benefiting receiving individuals and countries	Lower return from public investments in public education
Emigration may reduce unemployment in some sectors in sending countries	Selective migration may cause increasing income disparities in sending country
Technology, investments and venture capital from diasporas	Sending country loses potential tax revenue
Leads to increased trade flows between sending countries and receiving countries	Risks creating a “remittance economy” and dependency amongst receivers, a problem exacerbated when remittances diminish over time
Possibility of emigration may stimulate investment in education and individual human capital investments	Inflationary potential of remittances, especially on real estate, in some areas
Charitable activities of diasporas can assist in relief and local community development	Reduces the size of “political classes”

Current debates and publications mainly emphasize the positive effects of migration on development, especially for the countries of origin. Circular migration and remittances in particular are perceived as developing tools for countries of origin and are systematically debated in academics and policymakers discussions. Moreover, suggestions are made by development agencies to tackle “negative causes” of migration. These include programmes to improve working conditions in developing countries, investment partnerships between countries of origin and countries of destination to improve the education system in the former.

The most recurrent topics or related perspectives combined with a development-based approach in publications and events are listed below:

- Migrants’ rights (specifically economic, social and cultural rights; political perspective)
- Brain-drain and brain-gain (economic and social perspectives)
- Role of diasporas (economic, social, cultural and humanitarian perspectives)
- Circular migration (economic and social perspectives)
- Economic and social remittances (economic and social perspectives)
- Gender

Remittances (financial flows to the country of origin from diasporas), brain drain (economic negative impacts on countries of origin when highly skilled workers leave the country), the importance of circular migration, labour migration, gender perspective, the respect for human rights of migrants and

⁵³ Castles, Miller, Op. Cit., p. 50

⁵⁴ The Institute for Public Policy Research, *Migration and Development: Opportunities and Challenges for Policymakers*, paper prepared for the International Organisation for Migration, March 2006.

policy coherence between originating, transit and host countries. These topics associated with development have also been extensively covered by recent publications, whether reports, books or periodicals.

Amongst the topics highly associated with international migration, is circular migration. This is a type of human mobility is at the core of discussions on development and economic issues. Patterns of circular migration, benefits for originating and host countries as well as best policies to adopt have been widely covered by events on circular migration. It has been discussed at national, regional and international levels and in diverse types of events.

7.2.2. Migration-climate change nexus

Although it must be recognized that economic and political components are the main push factors for displacement nowadays, climate change effects on migration for the next 50 years have been repeatedly assessed within the international community.

In 2007, the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC) assessed the importance of climate change as a key factor for migration and displacement. Current estimates of the number of people who will be *forced* to move by 2050 as a result of negative effects of climate change and environmental events range from 25 million to 1 billion. The most accepted prediction figure for climate-induced migration by 2050 is 200 million of people.

Norman Myers, well-known analyst from Oxford University, has conducted numerous researches to predict numbers of people forced to move as a result of climate change and environmental events. He supported the IPCC's estimation:

"There could be as many as 200 million of people overtaken by disruptions of monsoon systems and other rainfall regimes, by droughts of unprecedented severity and duration and by sea-level rise and coastal flooding."⁵⁵

Climate change has been high-ranked in the UN agenda these 3 last years. The challenge of the 21st century precisely lies in developing proper policies to prevent the negative impacts of climate change on migration and to help communities deemed to be affected by such environmental events to build adaptation strategies and invest in resilience. Whereas humanitarian consequences of climate change have been widely discussed in order to coordinate relief efforts, impacts of climate change on human mobility through a human rights-based approach have solely emerged recently. Both humanitarian international response to climate change mobility (within and across borders) and the protection of environmental migrants' rights should take an important place in the debate.

In recent years, impacts of climate change and disaster risk reduction have been discussed at a high level in the international community in order to ensuring adaptation to climate change and disaster risk reduction and integrating these issues into development policies.

The international community will have to face and to address diverse vulnerabilities in many parts of the world, mainly in the poorest countries and the most vulnerable population. The IOM warned:

"Climate change is further exacerbating the exposure to risk with its negative impacts on public health, food security, water availability and livelihoods."

It further recommends:

"We need to know and to act together, as we don't have decades to prepare."

⁵⁵ Extracted from IOM, *Migration and Climate Change*, 2008

Past events having dealt with migration and climate change have mainly focused on the negative consequences of climate change on migration and forced migration induced by climate change and environmental disasters. Moreover, other iterative topics are differential vulnerability, governments coordinated action, risks estimation. In any case, efforts have been made to assess the evidence of impacts of climate change on migration, to discuss predictions and to develop a co-management strategy to alleviate climate change negative impacts on human mobility.

Certainly, the negative impacts of climate change on migration have been discussed at an international level in the framework of conferences or workshops co-organised by UN agencies, the IOM and academic centres. Apart from international conferences and workshops, seminars have been organised by scholar communities such as the Oxford s Refugee Studies Centre and the IHEID in Geneva.

Nevertheless, it appears that the High-Level Dialogue focused on the nexus migration-development does not have its equivalent regarding the nexus migration, the latter has not been as covered as a specific issue at a global level as the nexus migration-development. High discussions on climate change and disaster risk reduction have taken place and have been thoroughly commented in recent years⁵⁶ but they did not deal specifically with impacts of climate change on migration.

Similarly, it appears that the nexus climate change-migration is also treated by numerous publications. Mostly, they explore the causal relationship between climate change and forced migration, the current and future challenges of environmental displacement and make suggestions on policies to adopt.

Concerns on climate change-displacements appear to be mostly legal and humanitarian as the “environmental migrants” is not a legal category⁵⁷, i.e. there is no specific international regime of protection for them.

Main issues linked to the nexus climate change-migration are: international policies and management, human rights, legal protection, humanitarian responses.

Suggested Case Studies: *West Africa/Sahel; the Ganges Delta; the Mekong Delta; The Maldives; Haiti (Port-au-Prince Earthquake, January 2010); Myanmar (Cyclone, 2008); Pakistan (Floods, 2007, South Asia Earthquake, 2005); Somalia (Floods, 2006); Indonesia and Sri Lanka (Ocean Tsunami, 2004)*

7.2.3. IDPs⁵⁸

Migration debate and publications currently focus on a particular group of migrants – the IDPs – a sensitive issue which has only gained prominence in the international political and research agenda the last fifteen years⁵⁹.

Although this type of human mobility is not new – yet a defining feature of the post-Cold War –, several factors including the proliferation of internal armed conflicts highly mediatised worldwide have contributed to push this issue into spotlight⁶⁰.

According to IDMC⁶¹, the number of IDPs forced to flee their habitual residence as a result of conflict, generalized violence, human rights violations or environmental events reached 26 million at the

⁵⁶ Conference of Parties to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change; Two Global Platforms for Disaster Risk Reduction in June 2007 and June 2009 organized by the UN International Strategy for Risk Reduction (ISDR) and the forthcoming Climate Conference in Copenhagen (6-18.12.2009).

⁵⁷ Some environmentalists use the terminology “environmental/climate refugees” but this category does not exist.

⁵⁸ See definition of an Internal Displaced Person (IDP) in Annex A

⁵⁹ See <http://www.forcedmigration.org/guides/fmo041/> Forced migration online; IDPs the category

⁶⁰ Monette Zard, *The Internally Displaced in Perspective*, Migration Policy Institute, May 2002

⁶¹ IDMC, *Global Overview on Trends and Developments in 2008*, May 2009

beginning of 2009. The largest concentrations of IDPs can be found in Sudan, Colombia and Iraq and altogether account for 45 per cent of the world's IDPs.

Protection concerns toward the IDPs have been raised as numerous factors such as the risks of being abused by armed combatants and removal from source of income and livelihood, are likely to increase IDPs vulnerability, especially children, the elderly and pregnant women and their need for protection.

Questions of legal, humanitarian and social protection of the IDPs as well as the limitations of the sovereignty have been recently widely debated. Indeed, numerous conferences and publications have focused on this specific category of migrants.

Firstly, there is no clear international regime of protection for the IDPs, even though the causes explaining the IDPs' displacement are very similar to those experienced by the refugees, the IDPs are not entitled to the same international protection – the 1951 Refugee Convention.

They have to seek legal protection from their governments since they are under their jurisdiction⁶². However, these governments are generally unable to do so or they can be the cause of the displacement.

As a result of the lack of a clear legal framework for the protection of the IDPs, no international institution has vested the responsibility to provide them assistance and protection. No international institution is clearly devoted to ensure their protection, yet many actors of the international community seek to provide humanitarian and development assistance, especially during conflicts and natural disasters.

The international community has in the past decade made efforts to adopt a normative and an operational approach to elaborate a legal framework for the IDPs and to improve systems of protection and assistance. The *Guiding Principles on Internal Displacement* (1998) set forth “the rights of IDPs and the obligations of governments towards them”, and define what national responsibility should entail⁶³. This legal framework has supposedly contributed to help all actors of the international community (governmental institutions, IGOs, NGOs) to coordinate their initiatives to protect the IDPs.

Furthermore, efforts have been made by the international community in order to address their situation. Institutional development, such as the creation of a Internal Displacement Unit within the OCHA or the appointment of Walter Kälin as the UN Representative on the Human Rights of Internally Displaced Persons, have been made by the international community in order to coordinate initiatives deemed to provide protection to IDPs. Durable solutions to internal displacement, including voluntary repatriation, resettlement in a third country or local settlement, have also been initiated by the UNHCR.

Major developments in the efforts to guarantee the IDPs legal and social protection have been made by the international community. However, the challenge of making international actors meet their humanitarian responsibilities of offering social and legal protection to the IDPs remains. The principle of sovereignty poses a major challenge regarding the scope of humanitarian operations and the role of humanitarian organisations for the protection of the IDPs.

Solutions to internal displacement are still being discussed at all levels, as well as the IDPs as a specific category of forced migrants⁶⁴.

⁶² Cathrine Brun, *Research Guide on Internal Displacement*, NTNU Research Group on Forced Migration

⁶³ Elizabeth Ferris, *Internal Displacement, Human Rights, and Development*, The Brookings-Bern Project in Internal Displacement, paper presented during the conference “Globalization, International Migration and Development”, 18-19 August 2008

⁶⁴ Some stakeholders advocate for a separate humanitarian category of IDPs whereas other practitioners, such as ICRC workers, do not treat them as a separate category.

Specific related issues

The following issues have also been covered by discussions and publications on IDPs:

- Dynamics of internal displacement
- Causes of internal displacement (internal conflicts, environmental disasters, human rights violations, development programmes)
- Climate change, natural disasters and how do we develop a disaster risk reduction strategies, minimize climate change effects
- Development (economic cost of internal displacement, lack of livelihood opportunities, etc.)
- Human rights lens
- Vulnerable groups: minorities and indigenous people, women, children, elderly
- Humanitarian coordination to face the crises of internal displacements
- Role of non-national actors, role of the ICRC
- Land, housing and property issues
- Nutrition and health

Suggested Case Studies: *Iraq (2, 2 million between 2003 and 2006), Sudan, Somalia, Sri Lanka, Children in Central African Republic, Zimbabwe*

7.3. Other issues

7.3.1. Legal issues

Legal publications and debates mostly focus on “forced migrants”, namely refugees, asylum-seekers, IDPs and on vulnerable categories of migrants, including women, children and stateless persons. Discussions concentrate on their legal status and protection.

Firstly, legal issues can be circumscribed to theoretical and normative debates/analyses/assessments regarding the international regime of protection of forced migrants. It appears that there is a gap in the international legal and institutional framework concerning the protection of specific categories of migrants, those who are forced to flee their residence as a result of conflict or natural disasters (the IDPs).

Therefore, legal discussions and publications also focus on humanitarian issues such as conflicts and environmental disasters.

They also focus on political concerns such as national security because political use of this theme has a direct implication on asylum policies.

7.3.2. Political issues

Political perspectives on migration cover a wide range of issues including security, migration management, regulation and control as well as the political impact of migrants on host societies (See Section 6.1.3.). First and foremost, the main stakeholders are policymakers, i.e. States, which are interested in managing and controlling migration flows since they are perceived as having a major impact of their own populations. In other words, this is a matter of national interest. It appears that political debates and publications mainly focus on host countries and societies and on what political impact have immigrants upon them.

Political issues are also linked to social issues regarding integration of migrants in host societies and the perception of migrants by “nationals”.

7.3.3. Social issues

The integration of immigrants in host societies is actually an overall theme which covers a very large spectrum of issues related to migration. It is indeed related to political topics (immigration policies, national security), economic topics (economic benefits of the host society if early integration of migrants), social topics social (integration, discrimination in the host country), legal aspects (status of migrants), cultural aspects and the issues of minorities. However, this is the main theme in relation to social issues.

Other social issues – related to social integration of immigrants – are the following: ethnic minorities, segregation, host society's social policy.

7.3.4. Health issues

Health issues are closely linked to humanitarian issues. Health perspectives on migration focus on migrants' health in emergency and post-emergency situations (mostly during and after conflict) and on women and children. The main topics covered from a "health perspective" include: conflict and health, gendered approach to health care, refugee health, mental health and posttraumatic stress.

7.3.5. Cultural issues

Cultural issues are mostly covered at national and regional levels rather than at global scale. They are often related to the following topics: identity, exile, integration, immigration, host society's policy.

Cultural issues mostly focus on migrants' impacts in host societies' culture. Increasing diversity – most felt in global cities – can have both positive and negative effects. Indeed, migrants can represent a real opportunity for multiculturalism in hosting societies. For example, jazz originates in migration. Migrants' harsh experiences (exile, forced migration) can be turned into great pieces of art and can enrich host societies' culture. However, this diversity/multiculturalism can represent – especially if it is politically used – challenges for host societies as it can lead to problems of racism and xenophobia.

7.3.6. Economic issues

Economic aspects of human mobility, whether as a cause or a consequence, have been largely covered in diverse-scale conferences and publications, especially recently, due to the financial crisis. However, economic aspects are mostly linked to the contribution of migrants to development and to a costs/benefits approach to migration.

7.3.7. Humanitarian issues

As stated above, the concerns of the international humanitarian community are related to forced migration due to conflicts and natural disasters emergencies. Their action is particularly crucial during mass movements of populations resulting from crisis (short-term relief work) and thereafter to coordinate efforts of reconstruction, resettlement, and reintegration (long-term/post-crisis assistance). Post-crisis assistance is particularly important as it requires a long-term coordination between all stake-holders. This assistance includes for example: return and peace processes, justice and reconciliation, sustainable return, reintegration, reconstruction and development.

Humanitarian debates and publications put emphasis on the effects of forced migration on individuals, in particular vulnerable groups, e.g. women, children and elderly, as they are particularly disadvantaged in forced migration crises and need specific humanitarian protection.

Similarly, protection and humanitarian assistance to refugees, stateless persons and IDPs is becoming increasingly challenging and has been put forth in both political and research agendas.

All humanitarian debates and publications tend to be practical oriented: lessons from past humanitarian operations are presented and best practices are shared.

Humanitarian issues are also strongly linked to social issues including physical and mental health as health emergency assistance and psychosocial assistance are part of humanitarian aid regime⁶⁵.

***Suggested Case Studies:** Haïti January 2010, Bosnia-Herzegovina, Sri Lanka, Indonesia*

8. Conclusions and recommendations

8.1. Conclusions

This report was commissioned by IIROSA to examine the feasibility of the organization of an international conference on migrations and their impacts on societies. The aim and the expected results of this conference were presented as following: providing a platform of discussion to alleviate migration's negative consequences on originating and host countries.

Firstly, this report provides an overview of prominent institutions involved in the migration field (academic/research centres, governmental institutions, IGOs, NGOs), major events organised (conferences, workshops, seminars) and valuable resources (publications and online search tools). It is not exhaustive and tends to reflect the global thinking on migration issues as discussed within the international community.

Based on research into around 200 events held in the past 5 years, 137 institutions, different types of publications and 64 networks and programmes, we have identified 3 niches: development, climate change and IDPs. These are currently the key thematic issues related to migration and debated at all level (international, national and local). These should be seen as crosscutting themes that could enable us to treat all dimensions of migration (legal, political, economic, social, cultural, and humanitarian) and the migration process as a whole (causes, consequences, patterns).

From this analysis, the following suggestions and recommendations on the title, the scope, the objectives and the programme of the conference are made.

8.2. Recommendations

8.2.1. Title of the conference

MIGRATIONS IN THE 21st CENTURY: CHALLENGES AND OPPORTUNITIES

8.2.2. Scope of the conference

1— Migration instead of asylum: The overall theme of the conference to be organized should not be solely asylum for it is too specific (linked to refugee as a specific category of migrants) and it is comprised into the large phenomenon of migration.

2— Causes, consequences and patterns of migration at 3 levels (individual, country of origin and hosting country): The international conference should not exclusively address the negative impacts of migration and discuss policies to adopt in order to alleviate them. However, seeking to address negative impacts of migration by establishing successful partnerships to prevent them implies to understand and discuss causes, impacts and patterns of migration, whether negative or positive for the migrant, the country of origin or the host country. Causes, consequences and patterns as a whole of

⁶⁵ In particular, a psychological assistance is required to assist the person to cope with wars and disasters' traumas.

the migration phenomenon, whether negative or positive for the migrant, the country of origin or the host society should be therefore debated.

3— Case studies, experiences and best practices to be integrated: They should not be treated separately in one session in a view to alternate analytical perspectives on migration with practical experiences, i.e. individual (the migrant), national (governmental institutions, local NGOs, etc.), and international (UN agencies, IGOs, NGOs, academic institutions, etc.)

8.2.3. Objectives of the conference

Bring together a wide range of participants involved in the migration field at an international, regional, national or local levels, namely policymakers, the civil society, the international community and individuals in order to:

- Explore and discuss the causes and consequences of migration;
- Assess the current sensitive issues;
- Share best practices on how to:
 - (1) Tackle the causes of forced migration;
 - (2) Alleviate negative impacts of migration;
 - (3) Enhance the opportunities created by migration.

8.2.4. Programme of the conference

Day 1

Objectives

- 1— Explore the causes of migration and assessing the challenges
- 2— Discuss options for tackling the causes of forced migration

Session 1: Opening

- Key addresses from personalities from:
- 1— Organizer of the conference: IIROSA
 - 2— Academia
 - 3— UNHCR
 - 4— IOM

Session 2: Exploring the causes of migration

- 1— Economic factors: poverty, unemployment, better life opportunities in country of destination.
 - 2— Conflicts
 - CS: Afghanistan, Somalia, Sri Lanka, Yemen, Eritrea, Philippines
 - 3— Human rights abuses and persecution
 - 4— Climate change; environmental events: Can we establish a causal relationship between climate change and forced migration?
- Case studies: Pakistan, Indonesia

Session 3: Options for tackling causes of forced migration

- 1— Peace building operations
 - 2— Disaster risk reduction
- Case studies: West Africa, Sahel

Day 2

Objectives

Exploring the negative and positive impacts of migration and assessing the challenges at 3 levels: 1— Individual; 2— Country of origin; 3— Country of destination.

Session 1: Consequences of migration at the individual level (migrant, his/her family and/or community)

- 1— Negative: Exclusion, xenophobia, human rights violations; vulnerabilities, lack of protection
- 2— Positive: Security of migrant, better life opportunities for him/her and his/her family, empowerment

Session 2: Consequences of migration for country of origin

- 1— Negative: Brain drain
- 2— Positive: Potential for economic development by social and economic remittances

Session 3: Consequences of migration for host country

- 1— Negative: of migration
- 2— Positive: diversity, multiculturalism, economic and social benefits for the hosting country

Day 3

Objectives

- 1— How do we alleviate the negative impacts of migration?
- 2— How do we enhance the opportunities of migration?

Session 1: Alleviating the negative impacts of migration

Roundtable 1: Protecting migrants' rights: a shared responsibility

1— International Legal Framework: Time for review or change?
Ex: Environmentally displaced persons, IDPs: what/who protects who?
Legal perspective: International Law and Islamic Law

2— Political responsibility
Ex: Combating irregular migrants, respecting migrants' rights

Roundtable 2: Humanitarian assistance to forced displaces: coordinating international humanitarian action

1— Protection and assistance in time of emergency
Humanitarian NGOs, ICRC
Post-crisis humanitarian assistance

Session 2: Enhancing migration opportunities

- 1— How to manage international migration to enhance its opportunities for migrant, country of origin and hosting country
- 2— Best practices and programmes: Migration potential for development

Session 3: Concluding

Annex A: Glossary

This glossary comprises some definitions of terms and concepts related to migration and is extracted from International Organization for Migration's online documentation and Global Migration Group's report on Migration and Human Rights⁶⁶.

ASYLUM SEEKER: This term applies to any person “seeking to be admitted into a country as a refugee and awaiting decision on his/her application for refugee status under relevant national and international instruments. Persons seeking asylum flee persecution based on race, religion, nationality, membership of a particular social group or political opinion or political reasons including conflict and war.”

BRAIN DRAIN: This term is used to describe the movement of educated and highly skilled persons from a country to another. This is usually used to describe the loss of the country of origin.

CIRCULAR MIGRATION (or RETURN MIGRATION): This refers to the movements of migrants who return to their country of origin once or many times over a period of time.

DEVELOPMENT: This is a dynamic process implying growth, advancement, empowerment and progress with the goal of increasing human capabilities, enlarging the scope of human choices and create a safe environment. Development refers to a process that transcends national borders. It actually depends on strong partnerships between countries of origin and host countries.

DIASPORA: Communities of migrants settled permanently in countries other than where they were born, but aware of their country of origin and continuing to maintain links with their country of origin.

ENVIRONMENTAL MIGRANT: A person who has been forced to leave his traditional habitat temporarily or permanently because of a lack of natural resources or/and environmental disruption (physical, chemical, biological changes in the ecosystem that render it unsuitable to support human life) that threatened his life or seriously affected his quality of life.

FEMALE MIGRANT: Women and girls who move from their country of origin in ever increasing numbers make up the ranks of female migration. Indeed, over the last five decades there has been a steady increase of female migration. Women now move around more independently and no longer solely in relation to their family position or under a man's authority.”

FORCED MIGRATION: Forced migration applies to a migratory movement “in which an element of coercion exists, including threats to life and livelihood, arising from natural or man-made causes, such as movements of refugees and internally displaced persons as well as people displaced by political instability, conflict, natural or environmental disasters, chemical or nuclear disasters, famine or development projects.

GLOBALISATION: It encompasses any form of societal change having a transnational dimension. This process transcends national borders. It is often characterized as a process of growing interconnectedness and interdependence generated by growing economic, cultural and politic links. It is also assimilated to integration, interdependence and multilateralism.

HUMAN TRAFFICKING: abuse of the human rights of the migrant through exploitation. It does not necessarily to be transnational in nature.

⁶⁶ Global Migration Group, *International Migration and Human Rights: Challenges and Opportunities on the threshold of the 60th anniversary of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights*, October 2008.

INTERNALLY DISPLACED PERSONS (IDPs): Persons or groups of persons who have been forced to flee their homes as a result of (or to avoid) armed conflicts, situations of generalized violence, violation of human rights, natural or human-made disasters, and who have not crossed an internationally recognized State border.

INTERNATIONAL MIGRATION: Movement of persons from their countries of origin to countries of destination aiming at stay in the host country for a certain period of time.

IRREGULAR MIGRATION/MIGRANT: Any cross-national movement that takes place outside the regulatory framework of the country of origin, the country of destination or both countries. An irregular migrant is every person who, owing to undocumented entry or the expiry of his or her visa, lacks legal status in a transit or host country. The term applies to migrants who infringe a country's admission rules and any other person not authorized to remain in the host country. The term "irregular" is preferred to "illegal" for it is less depreciative when talking about the migrants.

LIVELIHOOD: Means used to maintain and sustain life: it can be resources –capital, social institutions, networks- and strategies available to people through their local and transnational communities. Migrants can use a livelihood strategy whether in conflict situation or not.

MIGRANT CHILD: The category of migrant child refers to the person who is according to the law of the relevant country, below the age of eighteen years unless under the law applicable to the child, majority is attained earlier. Unaccompanied migrant children can be defined as migrant children who migrate across national borders separately (though not necessarily divorced) from their families.

MIGRANT WORKER or LABOUR MIGRANT: A person engaged in a remunerated activity in a state of which he is not a national.

PULL FACTORS: The factors present in another country that pressure or motivate the migrant to seek to reside in that country.

PUSH FACTORS: The factors present in a migrant's country of origin that pressure or motivate the migrant to leave their country of origin and seek to reside elsewhere.

REFUGEE: This term applies to any person who forcibly left their country of origin for he/she has suffered persecution for reasons of race, religion, nationality, membership of a particular social group or political opinion.

REMITTANCES: The part of migrant's earnings in the host country sent back to his country of origin. It is important to distinguish official from unofficial remittances.

SMUGGLING OF MIGRANTS: This refers to assisting a person who is not a national or permanent resident to enter and remain in a State without complying with the necessary requirements for legally entering and remaining in the State.

Annex B: Acronyms

AIR Found: African Immigrant and Refugee Foundation
AMAR Foundation: Assisting Marsh Arabs and Refugees Foundation
AMERA: Africa and Middle East Refugee Assistance, UK
APMRN: Asia Pacific Migration Research Network
APSIM: Academic Program for the Study of Involuntary Migration, Najah National University
ARC: American Refugee Committee
ASK: Association for Stimulating Know how
AU: African Union
AWADS: Asylum Welcome and Detainee Support
BADIL: Resource Center for Palestinian Residency and Refugee Rights, al-Majdal
CAHAR: Committee of Experts on the Legal Aspects of Territorial Asylum, Refugees and Stateless Persons
CARIM: Consortium for Applied Research on International Migration (at Robert Schuman Center for Advanced Studies)
CDMG: European Committee on Migration, Council of Europe
CEIFO: Centre for Research in International Migration and Ethnic Relations, Stockholm University
CIHC: Center for International Health and Cooperation
CIIP: Comparative Immigration and Integration Program
CIMS: Centre for Immigration & Multicultural Studies
CIR: Italian Council for Refugees
CIRE: Coordination et Initiatives pour Réfugiés et Etrangers
CIS: Center for Immigration Studies
CMR: Center for Migration Law
CMRS: Center for Migration and Refugee Studies, American University of Cairo
CMS: Center for Migration Studies
COMCAD: Center on Migration, Citizenship and Development, Bielefeld University
COMPAS: Center on Migration-Policy Society, University of Oxford
COMRI: Committee on Refugees and Immigrants, American Anthropological Association's Society for Urban, National, and Transnational/Global Anthropology (SUNTA).
CRG: Calcutta Research Group
CRI-project: Country of Return Information project
CRONEM: Centre for Research on Nationalism, Ethnicity and Multiculturalism
CRS: Centre for Refugee Studies
DEV: School of International Development
DFM: Development and Forced Migration Research Unit, Oxford Brookes University
ECA: United Nations Economic Commission for Africa
ECLAC: Economic Commission for Latin America (UN regional commission)
ECRE: European Council on Refugees and Exiles
ERCOMER: European Research Centre on Migration and Ethnic Relations
EU: European Union
FMSP: Forced Migration Studies Programme, The Graduate School for the Humanities and Social Sciences (GSHASS), University of the Witwatersrand
FOM: Federal Office for Migration
GA: General Assembly
GFM: Global Forum on Migration
GMG: Global Migration Group
HLD: High Level Dialogue
IASFM: International Association for the Study of Forced Migration
ICAR: Information Centre about Asylum and Refugees
ICMEC: The International Center for Migration, Ethnicity & Citizenship
ICMH: International Center for Migration and Health
IDMC: Internal Displacement Monitoring Centre
IDS: Institute of Development Studies

IIGO: International Inter-Governmental Organization
IGO: Inter-Governmental Organization
IHRC: Islamic Human Rights Commission
IMES: Institute for Migration and Ethnic Studies
IMI: International Migration Institute, University of Oxford
IMISCO: International Migration, Integration and Social Cohesion in Europe
IOM: International Organization for Migration
IPCC: International Panel on Climate Change
ISIM: Institute for the Study of International Migration
JMDI: The EU-UN Joint Migration and Development Initiative
MASC: European Centre for the Study of Migration & Social Care
MEA: Middle East and Africa
MIREM: Migration de Retour au Maghreb (Return Migration to the Maghreb)
MPI: Migration Policy Institute
MRS: Migration Research Series
NCRA: National Consortium for Refugee Affairs
NGO: Non Governmental Organization
OHCHR: Office of the High Commissioner for Human Rights
PME: Foundation for Population, Migration and the Environment
POGAR: Programme on Governance in the Arab Region
PRC: Palestinian Return Center
PRRC: Palestine Right to Return Coalition
RBAS: Regional Bureau for Arab States
RIPS: Regional Institute for Population Studies
RMMRU: Refugee and Migratory Movements Research Unit
RRP: Rural Research Programme
RSC: Refugee Studies Centre, University of Oxford
SAMP: Southern African Migration Project
SCMR: Sussex Centre for Migration Research
SDC: Swiss Agency for Development and Cooperation
SHAML: Palestinian Diaspora and Refugee Centre
SIMN: Scalabrini International Migration Network
SMC: Scalabrini Migration Center
SSRC: Social Science Research Council
UN: United Nations
UN MDG: United Nations Millennium Development Goals
UNCTAD: United Nations Conference on Trade and Development
UNDESA: United Nations Department of Economic and Social Affairs
UNDP: United Nations Development Programme
UNECE: United Nations Economic Commission for Europe
UNESCAP: United Nations Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific
UNESCO: United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization
UNESCWA: United Nations Economic and Social Commission for Western Asia
UNFPA: United Nations Population Fund
UNICEF: United Nations Children's Fund
UNICEF-IRC: United Nations Children's Fund-Innocenti Research Centre
UNITAR: United Nations Institute for Training and Research
UNODC: United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime
UNRISD: United Nations Research Institute for Social Development
UN-INSTRAW: United Nations International Research and Training Institute for the Advancement of Women
WB: World Bank
WHO: World Health Organization
WOREC: Women's Rehabilitation Centre

Annex C: List of institutions

1— Academic/Research centres

- Australia: Center for Immigration and Multicultural Studies (CIMS)
- Bangladesh: Refugee and Migratory Movements Research Unit (RMMRU)
- Canada: Centre for Refugee Studies (CRS)
- Denmark: Academy for Migration Studies in Denmark (AMID), Copenhagen
- Dominican Republic: International Research and Training Institute for the Advancement of Women (UN-INSTRAW)
- Egypt: Center for Migration and Refugee Studies (CMRS), American University of Cairo
- Germany: Center on Migration, Citizenship and Development (COMCAD), Bielefeld University
- Ghana: Institute for Social, Statistical and Economical Resources, University of Ghana (ISSER)/Regional Institute for Population Studies (RIPS)
- Greece: Mediterranean Migration Observatory (MMO)
- Regional Institute for Population Studies (RIPS)
- Italy: Euro-Mediterranean Consortium for Applied Research on International Migration (CARIM), Florence/Innocenti Research Centre (IRC), (UNICEF)
- Jordan: Refugees, Displaced Persons and Migration Studies Center, Yarmouk University
- Morocco: Humanitarian Laws Study and Research Centre (CERMEDH), University Hassan II
- Netherlands: Center for Migration Law (CMR/European Research Centre on Migration and Ethnic Relations (ERCOMER)/Institute for Migration and Ethnic Studies (IMES), University of Amsterdam
- Philippines: Scalabrini Migration Center (SMC), Manila
- South Africa: Forced Migration Studies Programme (FMSP), The Graduate School for the Humanities and the Social Sciences (GSHASS)/Rural Research Programme (RRP)
- Sweden: Centre for Research in International Migration and Ethnic Relations (CEIFO), Stockholm University
- Switzerland: International Centre for Migration and Health; Swiss Forum for Migration and Population Studies, Neuchâtel
- The United Kingdom: Center on Migration-Policy Society (COMPAS), University of Oxford/Center for the Study of Migration, London/Center for Research on Nationalism, Ethnicity and Multiculturalism (CRONEM)/Development Research Centre on Migration, Globalization and Poverty, University of Sussex (DRC)/European Centre for the Study of Migration and Social Care, School of Social Policy (MASC)/Information Centre about Asylum and Refugees (ICAR), School of Social Sciences/Institute for Development Studies, University of Sussex (IDS)/International Migration Institute (IMI), University of Oxford/Development and Forced Migration Research Unit, Oxford Brookes University/Refugee Studies Centre (RSC), University of Oxford/School of International Development /Sussex Centre for Migration Research (SCMR), School of Global Studies; Overseas Development Institute (ODI); School of International Development
- The United States of America: Center for Migration Studies (CMS), New-York/Center for International Health and Cooperation (CIHC), New-York /Center for Immigration Studies (CIS)/Committee on Refugees and Immigrants (CORI)/Comparative Immigration and Integration Programme (CIIP); California Policy Research Center, Berkeley/Institute for the Study of International Migration (ISIM), Georgetown, Washington/ International Association for the Study of Forced Migration (IASFM)/ Center for Migration and Development/Migration Policy Institute (MPI)

2— Governmental institutions

2.1— Immigration: national perspective

- Canada: Citizenship and Immigration; Canadian government

- Switzerland: Federal Office for Migration (FOM), international, Integration-Return-Asylum, Swiss confederation
- The United Kingdom: Home Office, UK Border Agency
- The United States of America: US Citizenship and Immigration Services (USCIS); (Department of Homeland Security); Executive Office for Immigration Review (EOIR) (Justice Department): asylum-seekers

2.2— Development and humanitarian assistance

- Australia: Australian Agency for International Development (AusAID)
- Canada: Canadian Council for International Cooperation (CCIC): Development and Canadian International Development Agency (CIDA)
- France: Agence française de développement (AFD)
- Japan: Japan International Cooperation Agency (JICA)
- New Zealand: New Zealand Official Development Assistance
- Norway: Norwegian Agency for Development Cooperation
- Sweden: Swedish International Development Cooperation Agency
- Switzerland: Swiss Agency for Development and Cooperation (SDC); Development-Human Trafficking-Refugees-North Africa-Iraq crisis
- The United Kingdom: Department for International Development (DFID); International; Poverty-Millennium Development Goals-Global Aid-Health; Development
- The United States of America: US Agency for International Development (USAID)

3— Intergovernmental organizations (IGOs)

3.1— International IGOs

3.1.1— Non UN IGOs

International Office for Migration (IOM), IGO; International; all topics related to international migration; Switzerland

3.1.2— UN agencies

- United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF)
- United Nations Conference on Trade and Development (UNCTD)
- United Nations Department of Economic and Social Affairs (UNDESA); United Nations Division for the Advancement of Women (DAW)
- United Nations Development Programme (UNDP); UNDP Regional Bureau for Arab States; UNDP, Sudan, Governance and Rule of Law Unit; Climate Change; Energy and Environment; Programming Climate Change adaptations
- United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP)
- United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO)
- United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR)
- United Nations Office of the High Commissioner for Human Rights OHCHR)
- United Nations Human Settlements Programmes (UN-HABITAT)
- United Nations for Training and Research (UNITAR)
- United Nations Office for Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (OCHA)
- United Nations Office on Drugs and Crimes (UNODC)
- International Labour Office (ILO)
- UN Office of the Special Representative of the Secretary General on the Human Rights of Internally Displaced Persons (RSG on Human Rights of IDPs)
- United Nations Population Fund (UNPF)
- Joint United Nations programme on HIV/AIDS (UNAIDS)
- World Health Organization (WHO); Pan American Health Organization (WHO regional office)
- United Nations Development Fund for Women (UNIFEM)

- United Nations Regional Commissions (Economic Commission for Africa (ECA); Economic Commission for Europe (ECE); Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean (ECLAC); Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific (ESCAP); Economic and Social Commission for Western Asia (ESCWA); Regional Commissions New York Office)
- United Nations Relief Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East (UNRWA)
- United Nations Research Institute for Social Development (UNRISD): research
- Food and Agriculture organisation of the United Nations (FAO)
- United Nations International Strategy for Disaster Reduction (UNISDR)
- World Meteorological Organisation (WMO)

3.2— Regional institutions

- **Arab states:** League of Arab States; Population Policies and Migration Department, Social Affairs Division;; IGO; Inter-regional; Population issues at the Arab regional level; Youth mobility and empowerment; Health; Egypt; Organization of the Islamic Conference (OIC)
- **Africa:** African Union (AU); IGO; Regional (Africa); Development-Peace-Human Rights-Brain Drain; Ethiopia
- **Europe:** Ad Hoc Committee of Experts on the Legal Aspects of Territorial Asylum, Refugees and Statelessness Persons; Directorate General of Legal Affairs; Council of Europe (CAHAR); IGO; Regional (European); Asylum-Refugees-Stateless persons-Protection-State Responsibility; European Commission Humanitarian Aid (ECHO)
Organisation for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD); Economic implications of migrations; International Migration Policies
European Committee on Migration; Council of Europe (CDMG); IGO; Regional (EU) and International; Integration
- **Asia:** Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN)
- **Americas:** Organisation of America States (OAS)

4— Nongovernmental organisations (NGOs)

4.1— International NGOs

- International Federation of the Red Cross and the Red Crescent and its 7 zone offices (East Africa; Southern Africa; West/Central Africa; Pacific; Middle East and North Africa; Europe; Americas)
- Palestinian Return Centre (PRC); NGO; International; Palestinian Occupied Territory-Return Migration-Human Rights-Forced Migration Exile; UK
- National Consortium for Refugee Affairs (NCRA); NGO; International; Promotion and protection of the rights of refugees-refugee policies monitoring-South Africa
- Islamic Relief; NGO; International; Development Aid-Emergency Relief-Poverty-Orphan; HQ in the UK
- Refugees International; NGO; International; Refugees-Displaced persons-Protection-Refugee aid and development-Humanitarian assistance; USA
- Al-Awda, Palestine Right to Return Coalition (PRRC); NGO; International; Palestinians-Human Rights-Refugees-Humanitarian assistance-Education; USA
- Migrants' Rights International (MRI), non-governmental organization and global alliance of migrant associations and migrant rights, human rights, labor, religious, and other organizations which operate at the local, national, regional or international level.; International; Its mission is to advocate for the respect, protection and fulfillment of the full range of human rights of migrants around the world and to foster unity and the inclusion of migrant voices at all levels of policy-making; Switzerland
- Boat People SOS Committee; NGO; International; Refugee-assistance-Boat people-Human Rights-Integration; USA
- American Refugee Committee (ARC); NGO; International; Humanitarian assistance-Aid-Development: USA

- Africa and Middle East Refugee Assistance (AMERA-UK); NGO; International; Legal Aid-Minors-HIV-Refugees; UK
- International Islamic Relief Organisation (IIRO);
- Refugees United; NGO; International; Assistance; International
- Norwegian Refugee Council; The Norwegian Refugee Council (NRC) is an independent, humanitarian non-governmental organisation which provides assistance, protection and durable solutions to refugees and internally displaced persons worldwide.
- International Crisis Group
- The Platform for International Cooperation on Undocumented Migrants (PUCIM)
- OXFAM International
- Doctors without borders
- CARE
- Action Aid
- The Women's Refugee Commission
- Danish Refugee Council
- Italian Refugee Council

4.2— Regional NGOs

- Assisting Marsh Arabs and Refugees Foundation (AMAR Foundation); NGO; Regional (Iraq-Iran-Lebanon-Pakistan); Emergency Relief-Refugee aid and Development-Education; (partners: WHO-UNESCO-UNHCR); UK
- Platform for International Cooperation on Undocumented Migrants (PICUM); NGO; European; Human rights of undocumented migrants; Belgium
- Caritas Migrant Center; Lebanon
- Calcutta Research Group (CRG); NGO; Regional (Asia-India-Pakistan); Forced Migration-Refugees-IDPs-Minorities-Peace efforts; India
- Association for Stimulating Know How (ASK); NGO; Regional (Asia); Community Development-Economic deprivation-Women-Child labour-Forced migration
- Sudan Human Rights Organizations (SHRO)
- Qatar Charity

4.3— National NGOs

- African Immigrants and Refugees Foundation (AIR Found) ; NGO ; National ; Integration of African immigrants in American Society ; USA
- Refugee Action; assistance for integration and resettlement of asylum-seekers and refugees in the UK
- Palestinian Diaspora and Refugee Centre (SHAML); NGO, National; Palestinian Refugees; Palestinian territory occupied
- Resource Center for Palestinian Residency and Refugee Rights (BADIL); NGO; National (Palestinian territory); Palestinian Refugees and IDPs, Advocacy; Human Rights; Palestinian occupied territory
- Asylum Aid; NGO; National; Asylum policy-Human Rights-Asylum Seekers; UK

5— Other types of organizations

5.1— International and regional financial organizations

- World Bank (development)
- Japan Bank for International Cooperation
- African Development Bank Group
- Asian Development Bank Group
- European Bank for Reconstruction and Development (EBRD)
- Inter-American Development Bank Group
- Islamic Development Bank

5.2— The International Committee of the Red Cross and its hybrid status

- International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC): protection and assistance to victims of conflict; UE office

5.3— Global Commission on International Migration (GCIM)

- Global Commission for International Migration

Annex D: Table of relevant institutions and programmes classified by type

	Institution	Acronym	Type	Scope	Thematic issues	Related Program/Project	Partner/Network	(Online) Review / Publication	Country	Website
1	Institute for the Study of International Migration, Georgetown University	ISIM	Academic/ Research Center	International	Immigration and Integration of Immigrants Migration and Development Refugee and Humanitarian Emergencies			International Migration Journal		http://www.georgetown.edu/sfs/programs/isim/
2	Refugee Studies Centre, University of Oxford	RSC	Academic/ Research Center	International	Refugee issues		migration@oxford//forcedmigration.org	Journal of Refugee Law; Journal of Refugee Studies (Oxford University Press); Forced Migration Review	UK	
3	Center on Migration-Policy Society, University of Oxford	COM PAS	Academic/ Research Center	International	Migration policy International migration Return migration Country of origin conditions Receiving country Transit Integration		migration@oxford		UK	
4	International Migration Institute, University of Oxford	IMI	Academic/ Research Center	International	African migration; Migration and development; Transnationalism and Diasporas; Environment and Migration; Migration policies; migration theory		migration@oxford; University of Oxford		UK	http://www.imi.ox.ac.uk/about-us
5	Migration Policy Institute	MPI	Academic/ Research Center	International	Immigrant Integration Migration and Development/Remittances US Immigration Policy Refugees, Internally Displaced People, and Humanitarian Protection			migrationinformation.org	USA	
6	Sussex Centre for Migration Research, School of Global Studies	SCMR	Academic/ Research Center	International	migration and its consequences, together with articles on ethnic conflict, discrimination, racism, nationalism, citizenship and policies of integration.		IMISCOE	Journal of Ethnic and Migration Studies	UK	http://www.sussex.ac.uk/migration/index.php
7	Development Research Centre on Migration,	DRC	Academic/ Research	International	Relationship between different forms of migration				UK	http://www.migration

	Globalisation and Poverty , University of Sussex		Center, partnership between 8 Southern and Northern institutions CMRS, RMMRU, ISSER, RIPS, SCMR, IDS, DEV		and poverty . 1) Impacts of Migration on Rural Poverty and Livelihoods. (2) Changing Dynamics of Migration. (3) New Initiatives on International Migration. Current focus on Bangladesh and Ghana					drc.org/index.html
8	Institute of Development Studies, University of Sussex	IDS	Academic/ Research Center	International	International development	Partner of DRC/Research programmes: Globalisation; Governance: Knowledge, Technology and Society; Participation, Power and Social Change; Vulnerability and Poverty Reduction			UK	http://www.ids.ac.uk/ids/
9	Scalabrini Migration Center	SMC	Academic/ Research Center	Regional (Asia Pacific Region)	international migration, with a specific focus on migration questions in the Asia-Pacific region.		Member of Federation of Centers for Migration Studies, Scalabrini International Migration Network (SIMN) and Philippine Migrants Rights Watch (PMRW).	Asian and Pacific Migration Journal	Philippines	http://www.smc.org.ph/
10	Academy for Migration Studies in Denmark, University of Copenhagen	AMID	Academic/ Research Center	International	Different aspects of migration, ethnic questions, marginalization, citizenship and nationalism, both in Denmark and in the context of international, transnational and global processes.				Denmark	http://www.amid.dk/
11	Center for Migration and Refugee Studies , American University of Cairo (previously known as the Forced Migration and Refugee Studies	CMRS	Academic/ Research Center	Regional	All forms of international mobility, whether voluntary or forced, economic or political, individual or collective, temporal in the MEA. CMRS works along	Partner of DRC			Egypt	http://www.aucegypt.edu/ResearchatAUC/rc/cmrs/

	program (FMRS))				three building blocks: research, education and outreach, aiming to form strong synergies between them.					
12	Center for Migration Studies	CMS	Academic/ Research Center	International	All perspectives on international migration			International Migration Review: a leading peer-reviewed scholarly journal specialized in the subject of international migration.	US	http://www.cmsny.org/index.htm
13	Center on Migration, Citizenship and Development, Bielefeld University	COMCAD	Academic/ Research Center	International	Transnational studies. Three main research areas: 1. Migration and Development 2. Accommodation and Integration 3. Membership and Citizenship	Current projects at COMCAD deal with Environmental Change and Forced Migration (EACH-FOR, EU 6th Framework Programme), Transnationalisation, Migration and Transformation (TRANS-NET, EU 7th Framework Programme), and migration in and from Africa (MISA).			Germany	http://www.uni-bielefeld.de/(en)/tdrc/ag_comcad/
14	Centre for Migration Law	CMR	Academic/ Research Center	International	Issues surrounding migration and minority protection.	Current research projects include: * Persecution by Third Parties * European Asylum and Immigration law * Security of residence for long resident aliens in member states of the European Union * Immigration law and * the legal status of aliens in the Netherlands			Netherlands	http://www.ru.nl/law/cmr/
15	Centre for Research in International Migration and Ethnic Relations , Faculty of Social Sciences, Stockholm University	CEIF O	Academic/ Research Center	Regional (Europe)	International migration, processes of social exclusion, multiculturalism and diversity management, integration and incorporation and politics				Sweden	http://euprojekt.su.se/index.php/oe_124/oe.html

					and policies in relation to migration, integration and ethnicity.					
16	Centre for the Study of Migration		Academic/ Research Center	Local, Regional and International	Contemporary interest- including studies of the impact of Eastern European Migrants on Britain and refugee and migrant health issues including HIV Aids and TB -and historical interest - including the processes of settlement of Huguenots, Jews, Indians, African-Caribbeans, Pakistanis and Bangladeshis in the seventeenth, eighteenth, nineteenth and twentieth centuries – and the cultural, working on questions of diasporic identity, cultural memory and relocation.				UK	http://www.politics.qmul.ac.uk/migration/
17	Committee on Refugees & Immigrants, American Anthropological Association's Society for Urban, National, and Transnational/Global Anthropology (SUNTA).	CORI	Academic/ Research Center	National	Focus on the global problems of forced dislocation, the provision of asylum and resettlement to refugees, and the adjustment of immigrants.	American Anthropological Association's Society for Urban, National, and Transnational/Global Anthropology (SUNTA).			US	http://www.sunta.org/cori/ Web site http://www.aaanet.org/
18	Development and Forced Migration Research Unit, Oxford Brookes University	DFM	Academic/ Research Center	International	* Forced migration, refugees and asylum seekers * Urbanisation and urban change in the developing world.				UK	http://www.brookes.ac.uk/schools/planning/dfm/
19	Refugee and Migratory Movements Research Unit, University of Dhaka, Bangladesh	RMMRU	Academic/ Research Center	Regional	Migration, refugee, displacement, and governance issues in South Asia	Partner of DRC			Bangladesh	http://www.rmmru.net/
20	Institute for Social, Statistical and Economical Resources, University of Ghana	ISSE R	Academic/ Research Center	Regional (West Africa)	Research on regional economic and social issues in West Africa.	Partner of DRC			Ghana	http://www.isser.org/
21	Regional Institute for Population Studies	RIPS	Academic/ Research Center;	Regional (West Africa)	Demography in West Africa	Partner of DRC			Ghana	

			Former UNFPA-funded centre							
22	School of International Development	DEV	Academic/ Research Center	International	International development	Partner of DRC			UK	http://www.uea.ac.uk/dev/
23	European Centre for the Study of Migration & Social Care, School of Social Policy, Sociology and Social Research, University of Kent	MASC	Academic/ Research Center	International	Migration, social care and mental health			International Journal of Migration, Health and Social Care	UK	http://www.kent.ac.uk/masc/
24	European Research Centre on Migration and Ethnic Relations, Utrecht University	ERCOMER	Academic/ Research Center	Regional (European)	Immigration and gender inequality in the labour market; Collaboration: Social Integration of Immigrants in Western Countries: A Dynamic Perspective; Secretariat: Political trust and political participation amongst young people from ethnic minorities in the NIS and EU: A social psychological investigation; Secretariat: Biculturalism: Examining the bicultural mind; Secretariat: Ethnic categorisations and social context				Netherlands	http://www.ercomer.org/
25	Forced Migration Studies Programme, The Graduate School for the Humanities and Social Sciences (GSHASS), University of the Witwatersrand	FMSP	Academic/ Research Center	Regional (African)	All issues related to migration aid and social transformation.				South Africa	http://www.migration.org.za/
26	Information Centre about Asylum and Refugees, School of Social Science, City University	ICAR	Academic/ Research Center	National (UK) and international	UK asylum; Global refugee issues; Migration and Protection Citizenship and Integration Community Relations Doing Refugee Research				UK	http://www.icar.org.uk/
27	Institute for Migration and Ethnic Studies, University of Amsterdam	IMES	Academic/ Research Center	International	International migration and the integration of immigrants and their descendants in				Netherlands	http://www2.fmg.uva.nl/imes/

					host societies in a comparative perspective.					
28	International Centre for Migration and Health	ICMH	Academic/ Research Center	International	Research, training and policy advocacy in all areas related to migration and health		WHO; UNFPA		Switzerland	http://www.icmh.ch/
29	Refugees, Displaced Persons and Migration Studies Center, Yarmouk University		Academic/ Research Center	International	Refugees, displaced persons		The Forced Migration UNITWIN/UNESCO Network//Refugee Studies Center (RSC); University of Oxford, UK, UNHCR, UNRWA, UNESCO and UNICEF. In addition, the Center has active contacts with the Center for Refugee Studies, York University; Canada, International Information Center for Human Rights, Chicago, USA; and the International Organization for Migration, IOM; Geneva.		Jordan	http://www.yu.edu.jo/en/index.php?option=com_content&view=article&id=111&Itemid=267
30	Rural Research Programme , formerly the Refugee Research Programme, University of the Witwatersrand	RRP	Academic/ Research Center	Regional (Africa)	Mozambican refugees in South Africa; research on the integration of rural-based refugees that have been self-settled on a long-term basis.				South Africa	http://www.forcedmigration.org:8080/live/BrowseFullRecord.jsp?display=2336&query=_category:%22Web%20Catalogue%22%20AND%20(%22Refugee%20research%20programme%22%20%22University%20of%20the%20Witwatersrand%22)&general=%22Refugee+research+programme%22+%22University+of+the+Witwatersrand%22&category=Web%20Catalogue&hitsPerPage=10&doc=0&maxdoc=1&defaultor=false&defaultfield=_body

31	Swiss Forum for Migration and Population Studies, Neuchatel University	FSM/FMS	Academic/Research Center	International	Migration and citizenship		IMISCOE	Social Cohesion and Cultural Pluralism" series of SEISMO	Switzerland	http://www.migration-population.ch/
32	Center for Immigration Studies	CIS	Academic/Research Center	National	Immigration policies				USA	http://www.cis.org/
33	Centre for Immigration & Multicultural Studies, Research School of Social Sciences, The Australian National University	CIMS	Academic/Research Center	National	Immigration, multiculturalism				Australia	http://cims.anu.edu.au/
34	Centre for Research on Nationalism, Ethnicity and Multiculturalism, University of Surrey	CRONEM	Academic/Research Center	Regional (Europe)	Cultural integrationEthnic and national groupsAssimilationRefugee/local community relationsRefugee impact				UK	http://www.surrey.ac.uk/Arts/CRONEM/
35	Center for International Health and Cooperation	CIHC	Academic/Research Center	International	Forced Migration Humanitarian assistance Education Training Natural disasters Armed conflict Ethnic conflict				USA	http://www.cihc.org/
36	Center for Refugee Studies	CRS	Academic/Research Center	International	Legal, Asylum, Development, conflict, globalization, humanitarian intervention			Refuge www.yorku.ca/refuge	Canada	http://www.yorku.ca/crs/
37	International Association for the Study of Forced Migration	IASFM	Academic/Research Center	International	Forced migration				USA	http://www.iasfm.org/
38	Euro-Mediterranean Consortium for Applied Research on International Migration	CARIM	Academic/Research Center	International	Migration policy Intergration policy Trafficking in persons European Union Transit Refugee movements				Italy	http://www.carim.org/
39	Overseas Development Institute	ODI	Academic/Research Center	International	Development and humanitarian issues				UK	
40	Mediterranean Migration Observatory	MMO	Academic/Research Center	Regional (ME and Mediterranean)		Regional Study on the Middle East and Mediterranean (undertaken for GCIM)	GCIM		Greece	

41	Humanitarian Laws Study and Research Centre	CERM EDH	Academic/ Research Center						Morocco	
42	United Nations Children's Fund-Innocenti Research Centre	UNICEF-IRC	Academic/ Research Center (UN)	International	Children rights				Italy	http://www.unicef-irc.org/
43	United Nations International Research and Training Institute for the Advancement of Women	UN-INSTRAW	Academic/ Research Center (UN)	International	Gender, Migration and Development				Dominican Republic	http://www.un-instraw.org/en/7.html
44	United Nations Research Institute for Social Development	UNRISD	Academic/ Research Center (UN)	International	contemporary problems affecting development					http://www.unrisd.org/
45	Internal Displacement Monitoring Centre	IDMC	Academic/ Research Center	International	Internal displacement Conflict-induced displacement Forced migration Protection Humanitarian assistance Human rights Resettlement Return migration Reintegration		Norwegian Refugee Council		Switzerland	http://www.internal-displacement.org/
46	Federal Office for Migration	FOM	Governmental institution	National	Integration, Return, Asylum			http://www.bfm.admin.ch/bfm/en/home.html	Switzerland	
47	Home Office, UK Border Agency		Governmental institution	National	Immigration control, Asylum			http://www.ukba.homeoffice.gov.uk/	UK	
48	US Citizenship and Immigration Services (Department of Homeland Security)	USCIS	Governmental institution	National	Immigration control, Asylum, citizenship			http://www.uscis.gov/portals/site/uscis	USA	
49	Executive Office for Immigration Review (Department of Justice)	EOIR	Governmental institution	National	Immigration			http://www.justice.gov/eoir/	USA	
50	Australian Agency for International Development	AusAid	Governmental institution	International	Development assistance			http://www.ausaid.gov.au/	Australia	
51	Canadian Council for International Cooperation	CCIC	Governmental institution	International	Development assistance			http://www.ccic.ca/about/ethics_e.php	Canada	
52	Development and	CIDA	Government	International	Development assistance			http://www.acdi-	Canada	

	Canadian International Development Agency		ntal institution					cida.gc.ca/home		
53	Agence Française de Développement	AFD	Gouvernementale institution	International	Development assistance			http://www.afd-haiti.org/jahia/Jahia/lang/en/home;jsessionid=787EE0066944A16A75B9B0B5A8FDC2A3	France	
54	Japan International Cooperation Agency	JICA	Gouvernementale institution	International	Development assistance			http://www.jica.go.jp/english/	Japan	
55	New Zealand Official Development Assistance		Gouvernementale institution	International	Development assistance			http://www.nzaid.govt.nz/	New Zealand	
56	Norwegian Agency for Development Cooperation		Gouvernementale institution	International	Development assistance			http://www.norad.no/en/	Norway	
57	Swedish International Development Cooperation Agency	SIDA	Gouvernementale institution	International	Development assistance				Sweden	
58	Swiss Agency for Development and Cooperation	SDC	Gouvernementale institution	International	Development assistance, Human Development, Refugees, North Africa, Iraq Crisis			http://www.sdc.admin.ch/	Switzerland	
59	Department for International Development	DFID	Gouvernementale institution	International	Development Assistance, Global aid health			http://www.dfid.gov.uk/	UK	
60	US Agency for International Development	USAID	Gouvernementale institution	International	Development assistance			http://www.usaid.gov/	USA	
61	International Organization for Migration	IOM	IGO	International	All topics related to international migration. It acts to uphold the human dignity and well-being of migrants, encourage social and economic development through migration, advance understanding of migration issues.	Numerous projects throughout the world. See: http://www.iom.int/jahia/Jahia/activities/featured-projects/lang/en	Member of the GMG	International Dialogue on migration (IDM); International Migration Law (IML); Migration Research Series (MRS)	Switzerland	http://www.iom.int/jahia/Jahia/lang/en/pid/1
62	Office of the High Commissioner for Human Rights	OHCHR	IGO (UN)	International	Migration, development and human rights at the international, national and local level.	Several programmes throughout the world including Morocco, Timor-Leste, Angola and DRC. See: http://www2.ohchr.org/english/issues/migration/taskforce/ohchr-	Member of the GMG		Switzerland	http://www.ohchr.org/EN/Pages/WelcomePage.aspx

						activities.htm				
63	United Nations Conference on Trade and Development	UNCTAD	IGO (UN)	International	Integrated treatment of trade and development. Circular migration, gender, brain-drain, brain circulation.		Member of the GMG; participates in the interagency Task Force on Statistics of International Trade in Services.		Switzerland	http://www.unctad.ch/Templates/StartPage.asp?intltemID=2068
64	United Nations Environment Programme	UNEP	IGO (UN)	International	Environment and Development				Switzerland	http://www.unep.org/Documents.Multilingual/Default.asp?DocumentID=43
65	United Nations Development Programme	UNDP	IGO (UN)	International	Development aid Environment Poverty Democracy Natural resources Energy Sustainable development AIDS Human rights Women	Numerous programmes throughout the world. See: http://www.unctad.org/Templates/Page.asp?intltemID=1529&lang=1	Member of the GMG		NY, USA	http://www.undp.org/
66	United Nations Department of Economic and Social Affairs	UNDESA	IGO (UN)	International	Development, causes and consequences of international migration, policies on international migration, This is the primary source of information on matters related to international migration and development for the General Assembly, ECOSOC and its functional commissions.		Member of the GMG		NY, USA	http://www.un.org/esa/desa/
67	United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization	UNESCO	IGO (UN)	International	Implications of migration in the field of development, education, cultural integration, social cohesion.	Programme "International Migrations and multicultural policies". See: http://portal.unesco.org/shs/en/ev.php-URL_ID=1211&URL_DO=DO_TOPIC&URL_SECTION=201.html	Member of the GMG		France	http://portal.unesco.org/en/ev.php-URL_ID=29008&URL_DO=DO_TOPIC&URL_SECTION=201.html
68	United Nations Population Fund	UNFPA	IGO (UN)	International	Development agency, Human Rights, culture, gender, trafficking, HIV/AIDS, social services		Member of the GMG		NY, USA	http://www.unfpa.org

69	United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees	UNHCR	IGO (UN)	International	Refugees Refugee status determination procedures Refugee camps Asylum policy Migration policy Humanitarian assistance ICRC Resettlement Repatriation International humanitarian law Internally displaced persons		Member of the GMG		Geneva, Switzerland	http://www.unhcr.org/cgi-bin/texis/vtx/home
70	United Nations Children's Fund	UNICEF	IGO (UN)	International	Protection of children. Rights of children and women affected by migration, social impact of migration and remittances on children left behind	Refugee Education Trust. See: http://www.refugeeeducationtrust.org/	Member of the GMG; collaborates with UNDESA		NY, USA	http://www.unicef.org
71	United Nations Institute for Training and Research	UNITAR	IGO (UN)	International	All issues on international migration		Chairmanship of the GMG		Geneva, Switzerland	http://www.unitar.org/
72	United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime	UNODC	IGO (UN)	International	Human trafficking and migrant smuggling		Member of the GMG		Vienna, Austria	http://www.unodc.org
73	UN Regional Commissions (UNECE, UNESCAP, ECLAC, ECA, UNESCWA)		IGO (UN)	International	Regional perspective in analysis of international migration, multidimensional aspects of migration		Member of the GMG			http://www.un.org/regionalcommissions/
74	United Nations Human Settlements Programmes	UN-HABITAT	IGO (UN)	International	Human Settlement				Kenya (HQ)	
75	International Labour Organization	ILO	IGO (UN)	International	Labour migration; migration policy and partnership between governments, employers and workers.		Member of the GMG		Switzerland	http://www.ilo.org/global/lang-en/index.htm
76	World Health Organization	WHO	IGO (UN)	International					Switzerland	
77	United Nations Office for Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs	OCHA	IGO(UN)	International	Humanitarian assistance Emergency relief programmes Health Food supply Natural disasters Famine Nutrition Refugee aid and				Switzerland	

					development					
78	UN Office of the Special Representative of the Secretary General on the Human Rights of Internally Displaced Persons	RSG on Human Right of IDPs	IGO (UN)	International	IDPs				Switzerland	
79	Joint United Nations Programme on HIV/AIDS	UNAIDS	IGO (UN)	International	Health and migrants; Millennium Development Goals					http://www.unaids.org/en/AboutUNAIDS/Goals/default.asp
80	United Nations Development Fund for Women	UNIFEM	IGO (UN)	International	Women , Development, Human Rights, developing Countries					http://www.unifem.org/
81	United Nations Relief Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East	UNRWA	IGO (UN)	International	Palestinian Refugees, Education, Health					http://www.unrwa.org/
82	Food and Agriculture Organisations of the United Nations	FAO	IGO (UN)	International	Relief work and development, food aid					http://www.fao.org/
83	United Nations International Strategy for Disaster Reduction	UNISDR	IGO (UN)	International	Climate change, Disaster management Risk reduction				Switzerland	http://www.unisdr.org/
84	World Meteorological Organization	WMO	IGO (UN)	International					Switzerland	http://www.wmo.int/pages/index_en.html
85	African Union	AU	IGO	Regional (Africa)	Development, Peace, Human Rights, Brain Drain				Ethiopia	http://www.africa-union.org/root/au/index/index.htm
86	Ad-Hoc Committee of Experts on the Legal Aspects of Territorial Asylum, Refugees and Stateless Persons, Directorate General of Legal Affairs, Council of Europe	CAHAR	IGO	Regional (European)	Asylum Refugees Stateless persons Migration policy International instruments State responsibility Immigration law Displaced persons Safe third country Protection Family reunification Detention of asylum seekers		Council of Europe		Strasbourg, France	http://www.coe.int/t/e/legal%5Faffairs/legal%5Fco%2Doperation/foreigners%5Fand%5Fcitizens/asylum%2C%5Frefugees%5Fand%5Fstateless%5Fpersons/General/
87	European Commission Humanitarian Aid	ECHO	IGO	Regional (European)	Disaster preparedness; Food aid					
88	Organisation for	OECD	IGO	Regional	Economic implications of					

	Economic Cooperation and Development			(European)	migration					
89	European Committee on Migration, Council of Europe	CDMG	IGO	Regional (EU) and International	Integration of population, community relation					http://www.coe.int/t/dg3/migration/default_en.asp
90	Organization of the Islamic Conference		IGO	Inter-Regional						
91	League of Arab States; Population Policies and Migration Department, Social Affairs Division,	LAS	IGO	Inter-regional	Population issues and challenges at the Arab regional level within a broad partnership with related national, Arab and international bodies. * Youth empowerment and activating youth participation * Reproductive health and Reproductive rights with special focus on youth and women * International migration * Maternal mortality		* League Of Arab States * United Nations Population Fund - UNFPA * United Nations Development Programme (ICTDAR) * The Joint United Nations Programme on HIV/AIDS (UNAIDS) * The UN Refugee Agency (UNHCR) * United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF) * International Labour Organization (ILO) * The World Bank * International Organization for Migration (IOM) * Untied Nations Development Programme- UNDP * United Nations Population Information Network - UNPIN * World Health Organization - WHO * Center Of Arab Woman For Training And Research - CAWTAR * Forum Of African And Arab Parliamentarians On Population And Development - FAAPPD * United Nations Development Fund For Woman - UNIFEM	Egypt		http://www.poplas.org/en/index.asp
92	Association of Southeast Asian Nations	ASEAN	IGO	Inter-regional (Asia)	collaboration for migraiton management					http://www.aseansec.org/

93	Organisation of America States	OAS	IGO	Inter-regional (Americas)	collaboration for economic and social development, peace					http://www.oas.org/en/default.asp
94	Africa and Middle East Refugee Assistance	AMER A-UK	NGO	International	Legal aid, Minors, HIV, Refugees Asylum seekers Civil and political rights Family member entry Resettlement Refugee status application Promotion of refugee law	The Refugee Law Project in Uganda			London, UK	http://www.amera-uk.org/
95	American Refugee Committee	ARC	NGO	International	Southern Europe Western Africa Sudan Rwanda Iraq Pakistan Thailand Refugees Humanitarian assistance Health Development				USA	http://www.archq.org
96	American Council for Voluntary International Action	InterAction	NGO	International	Immigration, HR, development				USA	
97	International Islamic Relief Organization	IIRO	NGO	International	Development aid Emergency relief Poverty Orphan				HQ in the UK	http://www.islamic-relief.com/
98	Refugee International		NGO	International	Refugees Displaced persons Protection Refugee aid and development Humanitarian assistance				Washington, USA	http://www.refintl.org
99	National Consortium for Refugee Affairs	NCRA	NGO	International	promotion and protection of the rights of refugees; monitoring of refugee policies and laws to promote best practice models and compliance with minimum international and national constitutional standards				South Africa	http://www.refugee-rights.org/NGODirectory/NCRA-SouthAfrica.htm
100	International Federation of the Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies	IFRC	NGO	International				World Disasters Report	Switzerland	
101	Migrants' Rights International	MRI	NGO	International	Migrants' human rights worldwide				Switzerland	
102	Refugee United		NGO	International	Assistance to refugees					http://www.refunite.o

										rg/
103	Norwegian Refugee Council	NRC	NGO	International	assistance, protection and durable solutions for refugees and IDPs worldwide					http://www.nrc.no/
104	International Crisis Group		NGO	International	assistance during crisis, conflicts emergencies					http://www.crisisgroup.org/home/
105	The Platform for International Cooperation on Undocumented Migrants	PUCIM	NGO	International	Assistance and protection of undocumented migrants in Europe					http://www.genevainternational.org/navigate.php?kind=1&id=2174&lang=en&last=98&lastsub=183
106	OXFAM International		NGO	International	Humanitarian assistance					http://www.oxfam.org/en
107	Doctors Without Borders		NGO	International	Humanitarian assistance					http://doctorswithoutborders.org/
108	CARE		NGO	International	Humanitarian assistance					http://www.care.org/
109	Action Aid		NGO	International	Humanitarian assistance					http://www.actionaid.org/
110	The Women's Refugee Commission		NGO	International	Humanitarian assistance					http://www.womensrefugeecommission.org/
111	Danish Refugee Council		NGO	International	Relief Work , refugees					http://www.drc.dk/
112	Italian Refugee Council		NGO	International	Relief Work , refugees					http://www.cir-onlus.org
113	Palestinian Return Centre	PRC	NGO	International	Palestinian occupied territory, Return migration Human rights Conflict Forced migration Exiles				London, UK	http://www.prc.org.uk/
114	Boat People S.O.S. Committee		NGO	International	Refugee-assisting organization Subject Keywords Trafficking in persons Subject Keywords Boat people Flight by boat Human rights Migrants rights Assistance Social welfare Integration Legal assistance				USA	http://www.bpsos.org
115	Al-Awda = Palestine Right to Return Coalition	PRRC	NGO	International	Palestinians Human rights				USA	http://www.al-

					Refugees Humanitarian assistance Education					awda.org/
116	African NGO Refugee Protection Network	NGO network (Interagency collaboration)	NGO	Regional (Africa)	Refugees Internally displaced persons				Uganda	http://www.humanrightsfirst.org/intl_refugees/regions/africa/great_lakes_ANRPNForum.htm
117	Assisting Marsh Arabs and Refugees Foundation	AMAR Foundation	NGO	Regional (Iraq, Iran, Lebanon, Pakistan)	Emergency relief Refugee aid and development , education		WHO, UNESCO, UNHCR		London, UK	http://www.amarappeal.com/
118	The Migration Policy Group	MPG	NGO, think-tank	Regional (Europe)	Integration, Anti-discrimination				Belgium	
119	Platform for International Cooperation on Undocumented Migrants	PICUM	NGO	Regional (European)	Human Right of Undocumented Migrants				Belgium	http://www.picum.org/
120	Caritas Migrant Center Lebanon	CLMC	NGO	Regional					Lebanon	http://www.caritas.org.lb/en/homepage.html
121	Sudan Human Rights Organizations	SHRO	NGO	Regional	Human Rights					http://www.shro-cairo.org/
122	Qatar Charity		NGO	Regional	Relief work, humanitarian assistance					http://www.qcharity.org/english/index.aspx
123	Resource Center for Palestinian Residency and Refugee Rights, al-Majdal	BADIL	NGO	National (Palestinian Territory)	Palestinians Refugees Research Advocacy Durable solutions Human rights Refugee participation			Al-Majdal Quaterly Magazine	Palestinian territory occupied	http://www.badil.org/al-Majdal/al-Majdal.htm
124	Palestinian Diaspora and Refugee Centre	SHAML	NGO	National	Palestinian Refugees				Palestinian territory occupied	http://www.shaml.org
125	African Immigrant and Refugee Foundation	AIR Found	NGO	National	Integration of African immigrants in American Society				USA	http://www.airfound.org/
126	Refugee Action		NGO	National	Assistance for integration and resettlement of asylum seekers and refugees in the UK				UK	http://www.refugee-action.org.uk/
127	Resource Center for Palestinian Residency	BADIL	NGO	National	Palestinian Refugees and IDPs; advocacy. Hu,an					http://www.badil.org/en/about-badil

	and Refugee Rights				Rights					
128	Asylum, Aid		NGO	National	Asylum, and legal Assistance; human rights in the UK				UK	http://www.asylumaid.org.uk/
129	World Bank	WB	Financial Institution	International	Development impact of migration and remittances for developing countries. Potential benefits and costs of migration at both the household and aggregate level.	Numerous projects throughout the world. See: http://web.worldbank.org/WBSITE/EXTERNAL/PROJECTS/0,,contentMDK:20052313~menuPK:279613~pagePK:41367~piPK:279616~theSitePK:40941,00.html	Member of the GMG		Washington, USA	http://web.worldbank.org/WBSITE/EXTERNAL/TOPICS/EXTPOVERTY/EXTMIGDEV/0,,menuPK:2838383~pagePK:149018~piPK:149093~theSitePK:2838223,00.html
130	Japan Bank for International Cooperation	JBIC	Financial Institution	Regional	Development assistance					http://www.jbic.go.jp/en/
131	African Development Bank Group		Financial Institution	Regional	Development assistance				Tunisia	http://www.afdb.org/
132	Asian Development Bank Group		Financial Institution	Regional	Development assistance					http://www.adb.org/
133	European Bank for Reconstruction and Development	EBRD	Financial Institution	Regional	Development assistance					http://www.ebrd.com/
134	Inter American Development Bank Group		Financial Institution	Regional	Development assistance					http://www.iadb.org/?lang=en
135	Islamic Development Bank		Financial Institution	Regional	Development assistance					http://www.isdb.org/irj/portal/anonymous
136	International Committee of the Red Cross	ICRC	Hybrid status	International	Protection and assistance to victims of conflicts					http://www.icrc.org/
137	Global Commission on International Migration		International Commission	International	was given the mandate to provide the framework for the formulation of a coherent, comprehensive and global response to the issue of international migration.					http://www.gcim.org/en/

Annex E: List of networks and programmes

1— Academic networks and programmes

- Inter-University Committee on International Migration; International; Refugee policies-Forced migration-Immigration
- International Migration, Integration and Social Cohesion (IMISCOE); Network of excellence uniting 23 European Research Institutes including COMPAS, ERCOMER, CMR; Regional (Europe); Migration-Integration-Social Cohesion; Transnational
- Scalabrini International Migration Network (SIMN); Network; Regional (Asia Pacific Region); Rights of migrants-Refugees-Itinerants; Transnational
- Odysseus Academic Network for Legal Studies and Migration in Europe; Academic Network; Regional (European); Immigration-Asylum Law-Vulnerable People; European Countries
- Comparative Immigration and Integration Program (CIIP), Center for German and European Studies
- Forced Migration and Refugee Studies Program, American University of Cairo
- Migration and Human Rights, UNESCO Chair, University Hassan II
- Programme for the Study of Global Migration, The Graduate Institute
- Comparative Immigration and Integration Program, California Policy Research Center (CPRC)

2— IGOs networks and programmes

- Inter-Agency Internal Displacement Division; Multi-organisational partnership; International; Displaced Persons-Forced Migration-Humanitarian Assistance-Human Rights; UNDP-UNHCR-IOM-UNICEF-OCHA-OHCHR; Switzerland
- Global Migration Group (GMG); Inter-agency Group; International; ILO-IOM-OHCHR-UNCTAD-UNDP-UNDESA-UNESCO-UNFPA-UNHCR-UNICEF-UNITAR-UNODC-UN regional commissions-WB

3— NGOs networks and programmes

- Swiss Refugee Council
- Country of Return Information Project (CRI-Project); NGO network-multiorganisational partnership; International; Return Migration-Reintegration; Caritas International Belgium-CIRE-CIR-ACCEM Spain-Danish Refugee Council; Belgium-Transnational
- African NGO Refugee Protection Network; Interagency collaboration; Regional (Africa); Refugees-IDPs; Uganda
- Country of Return Information Project International
- NGO Coordination Committee in Iraq (NCCI): NGO forum, HR, humanitarian assistance, development assistance in Iraq

4— Mixed networks and programmes

- The Forced Migration UNITWIN/UNESCO network; Institutional Network; Inter-regional (Arab, African and European Countries); Forced Migration-Refugees; American University; Cairo; Arab Countries-Africa and Europe

- European Council on Refugees and Exiles (ECRE); Pan-european network-multi-organisational partnership; Regional (Europe); Refugees-Migration policy-Asylum seekers-Human Rights-Integration-IDPs; UK
- The Hague Process on Refugees and Migration: Multidisciplinary network (more than 330 individuals. and regions with expertise in refugee and migration issues)
- Migrants' Rights International (MRI), Federation of migrants' rights organisations, trade unions and faith-based groups within the various global regions promoting and defending the human rights of migrants; International; Switzerland
- International Rescue Committee (conflict, return, crisis)
- Inter-agency Standing Committee (IASC)
- International Association for the Study of Forced Migration (IASFM)
- Development innovations and networks (IRED)
- Climate Change Knowledge Network (research)
- Child Migration Research Network (CMRN)
- Third World Network
- Europe's Forum on International Cooperation (EUFORIC) (webportal on EU activities in the world)
- Southern Africa Migration Project (SAMP); Organisations Network; International; Gender-Brain Drain-HIV-Development Issues; Transnational
- Philippine Migrants Rights Watch; Network; International; Filipino migrants' rights in the country and abroad; Transnational
- Intergovernmental Consultations on Migration, asylum and Refugees (IGC): informal non-decision making forum for inter-governmental information and policy debate, management on international migration flows
- Platform for European Red Cross Cooperation on Refugees, Asylum-seekers and Migrants (PERCO);
- United Nations Population Information Network (UNPIN)
- Asylumlaw.org (Online Network); International; Legal assistance to prepare asylum cases
- December 18th Network for the Promotion of the Rights of Migrant Workers
- International Association of Refugee Law Judges (network)
- International Network on Displacement and Resettlement
- PARinAC (NGO-UNHCR Partnership in Action)
- Asia Pacific Migration Research Network
- European Legal Network on Asylum (ELENA)
- Platform for European Red Cross Cooperation on Refugees, Asylum-seekers and Migrants
- NTNU Research Network on Internal Displacement
- Child Migration Research Network ; run by the Development Research Centre on Migration Globalisation and Poverty at the University of Sussex; Children in developing countries
- European Network Against Racism
- International Council of Voluntary Agencies (ICVA): humanitarian platform
- Disaster Emergency Committee (DEC): umbrella of organisation for 13 human aid agencies
- UNITED for Intercultural Action: European Network for rights of refugees, minorities and migrants
- Programme on Governance in the Arab Region (POGAR); UNDP-RBAS, Regional (Arab countries), Migration and Development-promotion of good governance

- practices in Arab states-Identify national needs and solutions, transnational; launched in 2000
- Program on Forced Migration and Health; Center for Global Health and Economic Development (CGHED)-Heilbrunn Department of Population and Family Health-Mailman School of Public Health-Columbia University, Academic Program; International; Forced Migration and Health; NY, USA
 - Academic Program for the Study of Involuntary Migration (APSIM); Najah National University; Inter-regional (Arab, African and European countries); Forced Migration-Repatriation-Reconstruction Policy (Network: The Forced Migration UNITWIN/UNESCO network)
 - Inter-University Committee on International Migration; International; Refugee policies-Forced migration-Immigration
 - Return Migration to the Maghreb (MIREM); European University Institute; Inter-regional (EU-Maghreb); Return Migration-Development; EU; Italy
 - The EU-UN Joint Migration and Development Initiative (JMDI); UNDP-UNHCR-UNFPA-ILO-IOM; International; Migration and Development; Belgium
 - Programme for the Study of Global Migration; IHEID; International; Human Right-Diasporas-Conflicts-Refugees; Switzerland
 - Diaspora Research Programme; George Washington University; International; integrated study of the transnational social fields constituted by immigrant communities that remain simultaneously active in social, economic, cultural or political processes in their countries of origin and with compatriots worldwide. Primary focal areas center on identity, policy, and development; research, policy analysis, public dissemination (including publications, conferences, and presentations), policy dialogue facilitation, scholarly publication, provision of technical expertise, teaching, training, and capacity-building.
 - Brookings-Bern Project on Internal Displacement
 - The Refugee Law Project in Uganda (AMERA-UK)
 - United Nations Development Programme (ICTDAR)
 - The Joint United Nations Programme on HIV/AIDS (UNAIDS)
 - International Migration Programme (ILO)
 - International Migration and Development Programme (WB)
 - Climate Change, Environment and Migrant Alliance (CCEMA)
 - Humanitarian Practice Network

Annex F: Table of networks and programmes

	Name	Acronym	Type	Scope	Members/Partners	Thematic issues	Website
1	Inter-University Committee on International Migration		Academic/Research network	International	Chaired by MIT, Programme of the Center for International Studies /Boston University, Brandeis University, The Fletcher School of Law and Diplomacy, Harvard University, MIT, Tufts University, and Wellesley College.	Refugee policies-Forced migration-Immigration	http://web.mit.edu/cis/www/migration/
2	Asia Pacific Migration Research Network, Australian National University Coombs Building Fellows Road	APMRN	Academic/Research Network	Inter-regional organised in regional networks throughout the world	Legal, Development, Climate Change, Gender, Internal Displacement, Emergency	Research project of the Management of Social Transformations (MOST) Programme of UNESCO	http://portal.unesco.org/shs/en/ev.php-URL_ID=2879&URL_DO=DO_TOPIC&URL_SECTION=201.html
3	International Migration, Integration and Social Cohesion	IMISCOE	Academic/Research Network	Regional (Europe)	23 European Research Institutes including COMPAS, ERCOMER, CMR	Migration-Integration-Social Cohesion; Transnational	http://www.imiscoe.org/
4	Scalabrini International Migration Network	SIMN	Academic/Research Network	Regional (Asia Pacific Region)		Rights of migrants-Refugees-Itinerants; Transnational	http://www.simn-cs.net/
5	Odysseus Academic Network for Legal Studies and Migration in Europe		Academic/Research Network	Regional (European)		Immigration-Asylum Law-Vulnerable People; European Countries	http://www.ulb.ac.be/assoc/odysseus/index2.html
6	Forced Migration and Refugee Studies Program		Academic/Research Program		American University of Cairo		http://www.aucegypt.edu/ResearchatAUC/rc/cmrs/Pages/default.aspx
7	Programme for the Study of Global Migration		Academic/Research Program	International	The Graduate Institute	Migration and International Organizations, Collection of International Migration Law Instruments, Human Rights of Migrants. Texts, Comments and Analysis of the Treaty-Bodies Practice UNHCR and the Globalization of Refugee Issues, 1951-1989 Diasporas et conflits: pratiques transnationales et stratégies socio-économiques de la jeunesse tamoule sri lankaise en Europe Global Detention Project	http://graduateinstitute.ch/globalmigration
8	Migration and Human		Academic/Research		Chaire UNESCO,	Legal aspects of migration	

	Rights		Program		University Hassan II		
9	Comparative Immigration and Integration Program, California Policy Research Center (CPRC)	CIIP	Academic/Research Programme	National	Immigration, Integration		http://migration.ucdavis.edu/rs/ciip.php
10	Inter-Agency Internal Displacement Division; International		IGOs network	International	UNDP-UNHCR-IOM-UNICEF-OCHA-OHCHR	Displaced Persons-Forced Migration-Humanitarian Assistance-Human Rights	
11	Global Migration Group	GMG	IGOs network	International	ILO-IOM-OHCHR-UNCTAD-UNDP-UNDESA-UNESCO-UNFPA-UNHCR-UNICEF-UNITAR-UNODC-UN regional commissions-WB		http://www.globalmigrationgroup.org/
12	Swiss Refugee Council		NGOs network			Refugees	http://www.refugeeresettlement.net/content/swiss-refugee-council
13	Country of Return Information Project International	CRI-Project	NGOs network	International	Caritas International Belgium-CIRE-CIR-ACCEM Spain-Danish Refugee Council; Belgium-	Return Migration-Reintegration	http://www.cri-project.eu/similar-projects.html
14	African NGO Refugee Protection Network		NGOs network	Regional (Africa)		Refugees-IDPs	http://www.peacebuildingportal.org/index.asp?pgid=9&org=2939
15	NGO Coordination Committee in Iraq	NCCI	NGO network			HR, humanitarian assistance, development assistance in Iraq	http://www.ncciraq.org/
16	The Forced Migration UNITWIN/UNESCO network		Mixed Network	Inter-regional (Arab, African and European Countries)	American University; Cairo; Arab Countries-Africa and Europe	Forced Migration-Refugees;	http://portal.unesco.org/education/en/ev.php-URL_ID=18562&URL_DO=DO_TOPIC&URL_SECTION=201.html
17	European Council on Refugees and Exiles Regional	ECRE	Mixed Network	Regional (Europe)		Refugees-Migration policy-Aylum seekers-Human Rights-Integration-IDPs	http://www.ecre.org/
18	The Hague Process on Refugees and Migration		Mixed Network				http://www.thehagueprocess.org/
19	Migrants' Rights International	MRI	Mixed Network	International		migrants' human rights	http://www.migrantwatch.org/
20	International Rescue Committee		Mixed Network			conflict, return, crisis	http://www.theirc.org/
21	Inter-agency Standing Committee	IASC	Mixed Network				http://www.humanitarianinfo.org/iasc/
22	International Association for the Study of Forced	IASFM	Mixed Network			forced migration issues	www.iasfm.org

	Migration						
23	Development innovations and networks	IREN	Mixed Network				http://www.ired.org/modules/freecontent/index.php?id=12
24	Climate Change Knowledge Network		Mixed Network				http://www.cckn.net/
25	Child Migration Research Network	CMRN	Mixed Network			Impacts of migration on children and youth	http://www.childmigration.net/
26	Third World Network		Mixed Network			Development	http://www.twnsid.org.sg/
27	Europe's Forum on International Cooperation	EUFORIC	Mixed Network	International		webportal on EU activities in the world	http://www.euforic.org/
28	Central European Forum for Migration Research	CEFMR	Mixed Network	International		Various aspects of internal and international migration	http://www.cefmr.pan.pl/
29	Southern Africa Migration Project	SAMP	Mixed Network	International		Gender-Brain Drain-HIV-Development Issues; Transnational	http://www.queensu.ca/samp/
30	Philippine Migrants Rights Watch		Mixed Network	International		Filipino migrants' rights in the country and abroad; Transnational	http://www.pmrw.org/
31	Intergovernmental Consultations on Migration, Asylum and Refugees	IGC	Mixed Network			asylum and Refugees informal non-decision making forum for inter-governmental information and policy debate, management on international migration flows	http://www.igc.ch/
32	Platform for European Red Cross Cooperation on Refugees, Asylum-seekers and Migrants	PERCO	Mixed Network				http://www.ifrc.org/what/disasters/about/types/manmade/perco.asp
33	United Nations Population Information Network	UNPIN	Mixed Network				http://www.un.org/popin/
34	Asylumlaw.org International		Mixed Network			Legal assistance to prepare asylum cases	
35	December 18th		Mixed Network			Promotion of the Rights of Migrant Workers	
36	International Association of Refugee Law Judges		Mixed Network				http://www.iarjl.org/general/
37	International Network on Displacement and Resettlement		Mixed Network				http://www.displacement.net/members/
38	PARinAC (NGO-UNHCR Partnership in Action)		Mixed Network				http://www.icva.ch/doc00000074.html

39	Asia Pacific Migration Research Network		Mixed Network				http://portal.unesco.org/shs/en/ev.php-URL_ID=2879&URL_DO=DO_TOPIC&URL_SECTION=201.html
40	European Legal Network on Asylum	ELENA	Mixed Network				http://www.ecre.org/about_us/elena
41	Platform for European Red Cross Cooperation on Refugees, Asylum-seekers and Migrants		Mixed Network			Asylum-seekers and Migrants	http://www.ifrc.org/what/disasters/about/types/manmade/perco.asp
42	NTNU Research Network on Internal Displacement		Mixed Network				http://www.idp.ntnu.no/
43	Child Migration Research Network		Mixed Network		the Development Research Centre on Migration Globalisation and Poverty at the University of Sussex	Children in developing countries	http://www.childmigration.net/
44	UUNITWIN/UNESCO Forced Migration Network		Mixed Network				http://portal.unesco.org/education/en/ev.php-URL_ID=18562&URL_DO=DO_TOPIC&URL_SECTION=201.html
45	European Network Against Racism		Mixed Network				http://www.enar-eu.org/
46	International Council of Voluntary Agencies	ICVA	Mixed Network				http://www.icva.ch/
47	Disaster Emergency Committee	DEC	Mixed Network				http://www.dec.org.uk/
48	Humanitarian Practice Network	HPN	Mixed Network				http://www.odihpn.org/
49	UNITED for Intercultural Action:		Mixed Network	Regional (Europe)		European Network for rights of refugees, minorities and migrants	http://www.unitedagainstracism.org/
50	Programme on Governance in the Arab Region	POGAR	Mixed Network	Regional (Arab countries)	UNDP-RBAS	Migration and Development-promotion of good governance practices in Arab states-Identify national needs and solutions, transnational; launched in 2000	http://www.pogar.org/
51	Program on Forced Migration and Health; Center for Global Health and Economic Development	CGHED	Mixed Network	International	Heilbrunn Department of Population and Family Health-Mailman School of Public Health-Columbia University, Academic Program;	Forced Migration and Health;	http://cghed.ei.columbia.edu/?id=people
52	Academic Program for the Study of Involuntary	APSIM	Mixed Network	Inter-regional (Arab, African and European	Najah National University;	Forced Migration-Repatriation-	

	Migration CO network			countries);		Reconstruction Policy	
53	Inter-University Committee on International Migration;		Mixed Network			Refugee policies-Forced migration-Immigration	http://web.mit.edu/cis/www/migration/
54	Return Migration to the Maghreb EU	MIREM	Mixed Network	Inter-regional (EU-Maghreb)	European University Institute;	Return Migration-Development;	http://www.mirem.eu/?set_language=en
55	The EU-UN Joint Migration and Development Initiative	JMDI	Mixed Network	International;	UNDP-UNHCR-UNFPA-ILO-IOM	Migration and Development	http://www.migration4development.org/
56	Diaspora Research Programme		Mixed Network	International;	George Washington University;	integrated study of the transnational social fields constituted by immigrant communities that remain simultaneously active in social, economic, cultural or political processes in their countries of origin and with compatriots worldwide. Primary focal areas center on identity, policy, and development; research, policy analysis, public dissemination (including publications, conferences, and presentations), policy dialogue facilitation, scholarly publication, provision of technical expertise, teaching, training, and capacity	
57	Brookings-Bern Project on Internal Displacement, University of Bern, Brookings Institution		Academic/Research Center	International	USA, Switzerland, Representative of the UN Secretary-General on the Human Rights of Internally Displaced Persons	Internally Displaced persons Human rights Protection Regional security Humanitarian assistance Emergency relief Return migration	http://www.brookings.edu/projects/idp/About-Us.aspx
58	The Refugee Law Project in Uganda	AMERA-UK					http://www.refugeelawproject.org/
59	United Nations Development Programme	ICTDAR					http://www.ictdar.org/
60	The Joint United Nations Programme on HIV/AIDS	UNAIDS					http://www.unaids.org/en/default.asp
61	International Migration Programme				ILO		http://www.ilo.org/public/english/protection/migrant/
62	International Migration and Development Programme				WB		http://econ.worldbank.org/external/defa

							ult/main?menuPK=1572917&pagePK=64168176&piPK=64168140&theSitePK=1572893
63	Migration and Development Programme	MIDE			OAS		
64	Climate Change, Environment and Migrant Alliance	CEMA			UNU, UNEP, IOM, MRF	Migration as a result of climate change	

Annex G: 189 migration events that occurred these last 5 years classified by themes

	Overall theme(s)	Thematic issues	Name of the event	Type of event	Organised by	Host country	Scale of the event	Date	Internet Link
1	DEVELOPMENT	Migration and Development; Migration policies and development – How to achieve policy coherence and close cooperation between countries of origin, transit and destination? Migrant communities and development – How to facilitate the migrants' positive contribution to development?	High level Dialogue on International Migration and development	First plenary assembly on migration issues	GA; UN	US (NY)	International	14-15.09.2006	http://www.un.org/migration/index.html
2	DEVELOPMENT	Migration and development	Global Forum on Migration and Development (first)	Forum (governments' discussions and civil society dialogue)	Forum created following the GA High Level Dialogue on development and migration; Organised by the King Baudouin Foundation	Belgium; Brussels	International	09-10-11.07.2007	http://www.gfmd-fmmd.org/
3	DEVELOPMENT	Migration and development	Global Forum on Migration and Development (second)	Forum	Forum created following the GA High Level Dialogue on development and migration; Organised by Ayala Foundation	Philippines; Manila	International	27-28-29.10.2008	http://www.gfmd2008.org/
4	DEVELOPMENT	Integrating Migration Policies in Development Strategies for the Benefit of All	Global Forum on Migration and Development (third)	Forum	Forum created following the GA High Level Dialogue on development and migration; Organised by Ayala Foundation	Greece; Athens	International	02 to 05.11.2009	http://www.gfmdathens2009.org/index.php?id=9&L=0
5	DEVELOPMENT	Co-development; Regular and Irregular migrations	Migration and development (french)	Conference	EU and Africa	Morocco	Regional (EU and Africa)	10-11.07.2006	http://www.diplomatie.gouv.fr/fr/europe_828/union-europeenne-monde_13399/politique-migratoire_14603/conference-euro-africaine-rabat-10-11.07.06_38190.html#sommaire_3
6	DEVELOPMENT		Economic migrations, social cohesion and development: an integrated approach	Conference	European Council; 8th Conference of the Council of Europe of the Ministers in	Kyiv	Regional (UE)	4-5.09.2008	http://www.coe.int/t/dg3/migration/Ministerial_Conferences/8th%20conference/MMG-8_Issue_paper_colour_fr.pdf

			(french)		charge with migration issues				
7	DEVELOPMENT		Migration and development (french)	Workshop		France (Paris)	Regional (UE)	29-30.03.2006	http://www.iddri.org/Activites/Ateliers/apd_at_eur2_synth-fr.pdf
8	DEVELOPMENT	Development	International Migrants and Development	seminar; 3rd meeting	The International Forum for Social Development ; UN	US (NY)	International	08.10.2003	
9	DEVELOPMENT	Development	The Contribution of Migrants to Development: Trade, Investment and Developmental links	Ad hoc expert meeting	UNCTAD	Switzerland (Geneva)	International	12.09.2007	http://www.unctad.org/Templates/meeting.asp?intItemID=2068&lang=1&m=17729
10	DEVELOPMENT	Discuss the follow-up to the 2006 High-level Dialogue on International Migration and Development, (b) to exchange information on current and planned activities in the area of international migration and development, and (c) to identify emerging issues on international migration and development.	7th coordination meeting on international migration	Meeting	Population Division Department of Economic and Social Affairs	New York, US	International	20-21.11. 2008	
11	DEVELOPMENT	1) Migration and Development: 2)Migration policies and Development 3)Partnership among countries of origin, transit and destination 4) Migrant communities and Development 5) Promoting migrants' contribution to the development of their home country	Migration and Development	Conference	Belgium Government; IOM; European Commission; World Bank	Brussels, Belgium	International	15-16.03.2006	http://www.migrationdevelopment.org/index.php?id=47
12	DEVELOPMENT	Migration and development; it will bring together 1000s of 'virtual' visitors to network, explore virtual exhibitions and post questions online to key participants in Athens.	Migration and Development Virtual Fair	1st Migration and Development Virtual Fair; in parallel with the GFMD Civil Society Days	The EU-UN Joint and Migration Development Initiative (JMDI)	Athens, Greece	International	02-03.11.2009	http://w3.migration4development.org/
13	DEVELOPMENT	Migration and Development: Integration of the migration phenomenon in development strategic objectives; Developing; policy agendas a migration perspective; Migration and the Millenium development goals; Working	Migration and Development	Intersessional Workshop	IOM	Conference Center of Varembe, Geneva, Switzerland	International	2-3.02.2005	http://www.iom.ch/jahia/Jahia/policy-research/international-dialogue-migration/intersessional-workshops/migration-and-development-2005

		cooperatively to manage the benefits and risks of migration for development - effective practices and lessons learned; Diasporas as Agents of Development							
14	DEVELOPMENT	The realization that the amount remitted by migrants to developing countries far exceeds foreign assistance has fueled growing interest in the relationship between migration and development among both scholars and policy makers; Linkages between them and consider what we can learn from comparing the two processes in terms of their relationship to development.	Migration and Development Within and Across Borders - Concepts, Methods and Policy Considerations in International and Internal Migration	Conference	COMPAS, SSRIC, ESRC and IOM	New York, US	International	17-19.11.2005	http://www.compas.ox.ac.uk/events/previous/events-2005/
15									
16	DEVELOPMENT	Policy objectives in the areas of migration and development with a view to identifying opportunities for integrating migration in national policy instruments such as Poverty Reduction Strategy Papers (PRSPs) and the international policy-framework of the Millennium Development Goals; as well as exploring opportunities for development to be a primary focus of migration policy formulation.	Aligning migration and development goals	Seminar in conjunction with the 42nd Session of the Commission on Population and Development	IOM, UNFPA and the MacArthur Foundation	United Nations Headquarters	International	23-24 .03.2009	http://www.unitar.org/ny/international-law-and-policy/migration-and-development-series/aligning-migration-and-development-goals
17	DEVELOPMENT	Diasporas; policy development in the 'host' as well as in the 'home' or sending countries that will lead to superior development outcomes.	Migration, Diasporas and Development: Trans-Atlantic perspectives	Workshop	Nordic Africa Institute and George Washington University's Diaspora Research Program (Washington, DC).	Stockholm and Uppsala, Sweden	National	16.03.2009	http://www.google.com/calendar/event?eid=YXVmbG5mbDdy2lwMGdmcnQ2MHFvY3EwbW8gbWlncmF0aW9uNGRldmVsb3BtZW50QG0&ctz=Europe/Brussels
18	DEVELOPMENT	The seminar will bring together development and migration experts to share their views and discuss the migration-development nexus in the context of their respective	Building Partnerships	Seminar	UNITAR, UNFPA, IOM and the MacArthur Foundation	United Nations Headquarters, New York	International	07.03.2007	http://www.unitar.org/ny/international-law-and-policy/migration-and-development-series/building-partnerships

		mandates and policy agendas. A look at the historical evolution of this nexus will lead to a discussion on more recent developments. The Seminar will present evidence and experiences regarding the building and functioning of partnerships that bring together the development and migration 'communities', including local actors, the private sector, as well as migrants and diaspora organizations.							
19	DEVELOPMENT	Link migration with social development and social policy issues in the Global South. Results of the workshop will feed into a second research phase consisting of comparative country case studies with South-South migration flows in Latin America, Asia and Africa.	Social Policy and Migration in Developing Countries	Workshop	UNRISD, Institute for Futures Studies; International Organization for Migration	Institute for Futures Studies, Stockholm, Sweden	International	22 - 23.11.2007	http://www.unrisd.org/80256B3C005BD6AB/(httpEvents)/77946E282A242B73C125734F00309C5D?OpenDocument
20	DEVELOPMENT	Migration and Development	EU-Africa Ministerial Conference on Migration and Development	Conference		Libya	International	22-23.11.2006	
21	DEVELOPMENT	Migration and development	Expert meeting on migration and development	Conference	Organised by the Global Commission on International Migration	Geneva, Switzerland	International	09.03.2005	http://www.gcim.org/news/?sec=gcimevents&lang=en_US&nav=&id=2005/03/09/01
22	DEVELOPMENT	Migration and Development	Conference on migration and development	Conference related to the preparation of the 2006 HLD	Government of Belgium; IOM; EC; WB	Brussels	International	15-16.03.2006	
23	DEVELOPMENT	International migration and development, Migrants and cities; Making migration a force for development, EU policies on migration and development, Decentralized development cooperation and migration, Capacity building for migration and development, Remittances, development & MDGs: UNDP's evolving perspective,	UN International Symposium on International Migration and Development	Symposium (conference) organised in the framework of the GA High-Level Dialogue	Population Division of the Department of Economic and Social Affairs of the United Nations in collaboration with Fondazione Rosselli,	Turin, Italy	International	28-30.06.2006	

		Globalization of education and strategies to mobilize the highly skilled, Enhancing intra-regional cooperation in the Arab region, The benefits of return migration							
24	DEVELOPMENT		The Challenge of Globalization-Labour Migration	Roundtable; Preparatory meeting for the 2006 High Level Segment of ECOSOC	UNDESA	NY	International	05.04.2006	
25	DEVELOPMENT		Indigenous people and Migration	Workshop related to the preparation of 2006 HLD	IOM; UNDESA	Geneva, Switzerland	International	06-07.04.2006	
26	DEVELOPMENT		Migration, Development and Poverty in Southern Africa	MIDSA Workshop related to the preparation of 2006 HLD	IOM; SAMP	Windhoek	International	24-25.04.2006	
27	DEVELOPMENT	Contribution of migrants to development; migration policies	International Migration and Development	Meeting	DESA		International	03-07.04.2006	
28	DEVELOPMENT	Raise awareness among parliamentarians of issues related to migration and development.	High Level Parliamentary Conference on Migration and Policy Coherence for Development	Conference	OECD, the European Parliament and the European Commission	Brussels, Belgium	Regional (Europe)	12.02.2009	http://www.google.com/calendar/event?eid=N2xsYjZwMzQ5aXBmZHZmNHFya3Y1Yjd2b2MgbWlncmF0aW9uNGRldmVsb3BtZW50QG0&ctz=Europe/Brussels
29	DEVELOPMENT	International Migration and Development: Current Discussions in the International Community; International Migration and Development in the Philippines: Findings (and Gaps) from Research; Good Practices in Migration and Development: Lessons from Mexico	Turning Transnational? International Migration and Development Prospects in the Philippines	Conference	Scalabrini Migration Center	Philippines	Regional (Philippines)	2007	http://www.smc.org.ph/conference%202007/conference07.html
30	DEVELOPMENT		Key Migration Issued Seminar: Contribution of Diasporas		UNITAR; UNFPA; IOM	NY	International	11.05.2006	
31	DEVELOPMENT	Links between migration and rural development; Diasporas as agents of change and development partners;	How does international migration affect ACP (African-Caribbean-Pacific countries) rural development?	8th Brussels Development meeting	CTA, the European Commission-DG Development and EuropeAid, the EU Presidency, the ACP Secretariat, Euforic, IPS Europe and	Brussels, Belgium	Regional (Europe)	11.12.2008	http://brusselsbriefings.net/past-briefings/december-11-2008/

					Concord (European platform of development NGOs)				
32	DEVELOPMENT	45 diaspora-engaging institutions found in 30 developing countries, exploring their activities and objectives; it also provides important perspectives from country case studies by senior practitioners from Mali, Mexico, and the Philippines. During the discussion, panelists and book contributors will provide insights for developing-country governments as they think about, design, and manage diaspora institutions.	Closing the Distance: How Governments Can Strengthen Ties with Their Diasporas	Discussion	Migration Policy Institute	Washington, DC, US	International	22.09.2009	
33	DEVELOPMENT		Migration, Development and Poverty Reduction	8th Conference	APMRN	Fujian, China.	International	26-29.05.2007	http://apmrn.usp.ac.fj/
34	PEACEBUILDING ; DEVELOPMENT	The underlying factors that encourage diasporas to engage in activities that can either support or obstruct peacebuilding and development in their countries of origin.	Capacity Building for Peace and Development: Roles of Diaspora	Expert Forum		Toronto, Canada	National	19-20.10.2006	
35	DEVELOPMENT; HUMAN RIGHTS	Human Rights; Development	Linking Human Rights and migrant empowerment for development	Expert Seminar	OHCHR	Switzerland (Geneva)	International	08.10.2009	
36	GENDER; DEVELOPMENT		Workshop on Women and Migration	Workshop related to the preparation of 2006 HLD	UNFPA; IOM	NY	International	01-03.05.2006	
37	DEVELOPMENT; ECONOMY	Role of the African migrant community in the development of their countries of origin through the agency of remittances.	Remittances and Development: the role of the African Migrant Community	Workshop	AfroEuro Foundation	Amsterdam, Netherlands	Inter-regional (Africa; Europe)	07.02.2009	
38	DEVELOPMENT; ECONOMY; POST-CONFLICT	This seminar will explore and discuss the roles that diasporas can play in the economic recovery and development of countries affected by violent conflict and situations of state collapse. It will look at how individuals and	Diasporas and development in conflict-affected countries	Seminar	UNITAR, UNFPA, IOM and the MacArthur Foundation	Office of the Permanent Observer of the African Union to the United	International	06.11.2007	http://www.unitar.org/ny/international-law-and-policy/migration-and-development-series/diasporas-development

		organizations from the diaspora can spark and support private sector development in these situations, e.g. through temporary returns and knowledge transfers, investment and entrepreneurship.				Nations			
39	SECURITY; DEVELOPMENT	Migration processes in South Asia and international frameworks; migration dynamics in the context of globalisation, security and development.	Third Residential Training Workshop on Migration, Globalisation, Security and Development	Workshop	The South Asia Migration Research Network	Kathamandu, Nepal	Regional (South Asia)	08-15.03.2009	http://www.google.com/calendar/event?eid=djcyqmQxbzk1Z2xubG5qbWliMG5jNmJajQgbWlncmF0aW9uNGRldmVsb3BtZW50QG0&ctz=Europe/Bussels
40	DEVELOPMENT (TEMPORARY MIGRATION)	1) Exploring the Return-Development nexus 2) Tools and Measures for Return 3) Enhancing the Development Potential of Return Migration-Practical Approaches	Enhancing the Role of Return Migration in Fostering Development	Intersectoral Workshop	IOM		International	7-8.07.2008	http://www.iom.ch/jahia/Jahia/policy-research/international-dialogue-migration/intersectoral-workshops/enhancing-role-of-return-migration-2008
41	VULNERABLE PEOPLE (WOMEN); DEVELOPMENT; LABOUR MIGRATION	Labour Migration of women; Migration-Development nexus; Internal mobility	Migration and Mobility and how this movement affects women	Consultative meeting	UN Division for the Advancement of Women	Sweden	International	02-04.12.2003	
42	DEVELOPMENT; REGULAR MIGRATION	Secure and Regular Migration Can Achieve Stronger Development Impact.	Regular Migration for Development	Arab Regional Expert Meeting	League of Arab States (LAS) and IOM	Cairo, Egypt	International	08-09.10.2008	http://appablog.wordpress.com/2008/10/07/egypt-league-of-arab-states-and-iom-host-a-regional-meeting-on-regular-migration-for-development/
43	DEVELOPMENT; HUMAN RIGHTS	The importance of migrants' welfare, rights and protection in the context of the current debate on international migration and development. In addition, particular emphasis will be placed on the less-discussed issue of migrants' political participation in their countries of origin.	The Human Rights of Migrants: Facilitating migrants' participation in national and international affairs	Panel organised on the occasion of International Migrants Day	UNITAR, IOM, UNFPA, IDEA, CMS	United Nations Headquarters, New York	International	18.12.2008	
44	CULTURE; DEVELOPMENT; DEMOCRACY	Democracy, culture, migration and their involvement in various developments projects.	African Culture and Democratic Dialogue - Migrants Conference	Conference	Cagintua e.V.	Potsdam, Germany	International	24-25.07.2009	http://www.google.com/calendar/event?eid=aXl3bjNqZDlxcmNnZXVhdXE5YzJwcXRnbDggbWlncmF0aW9uNGRldm

									Vsb3BtZW50QG0&ctz=Europe/Brussels
45	DEVELOPMENT; ECONOMY	Socio-economic development; Temporary labour migration; Highly-skilled migration; Remittances: development impact	Expert meeting on international migration and development in the Arab Region	Meeting	ESCWA; DESA	Beirut, Lebanon	International	15-17.05.2006	http://www.un.org/esa/population/meetings/EGM_Ittmig_Arab/Programme_of_work.pdf
46	DEVELOPMENT; CIRCULAR MIGRATION	Circular migration; Benefits to countries of migrant origin, which can tap into the skills and resources of returning migrants; to destination countries, which can fill labor market needs without facing the full challenges of immigrant integration and build profitable trade and business ties with countries of migrant origin; as well as to migrants themselves, who may take advantage of wider openings for legal migration.	Circular Migration and Development	Discussion	Migration Policy Institute	Washington, DC	National	18.04.2007	http://contact.migrationpolicy.org/site/Calendar/321353935?view=Detail&id=3101
47	DEVELOPMENT	The speech covered questions such as what impact has the globalization process had on the socio-economic disparities that exist within and between different regions of the world? How are these disparities influencing current patterns of international migration? And how can states and other stakeholders ensure that international migration contributes to the goals of poverty reduction and development in the world's least prosperous regions?	Disparities, development and international Migration'	Lecture	COMPAS	Oxford, UK	National	01.02.2005	http://www.compas.ox.ac.uk/events/previous/events-2005/
48	DEVELOPMENT; ECONOMY (TRADE)		Migration, Trade and Development	Roundtable	IHEID	Geneva, Switzerland	International	26.05.2009	http://graduateinstitute.ch/globalmigration/Home/NewsEvents.html
49	DEVELOPMENT; INTEGRATION	Trends and issues in MPI's main program areas: Migration and Development, International Migration Policy, US Immigration Policy, Immigrant Integration.	The New Age of Mobility: Managing Migration Locally, Nationally, and Internationally	Conference	Migration Policy Institute	Washington, DC	International	21.03.2007	http://contact.migrationpolicy.org/site/Calendar/321353935?view=Detail&id=2841
50	DEVELOPMENT;	the seminar focused its	Labour Migration:	Seminar	UNITAR		International	03.10.2008	http://www.cmsny.org/CMSW

	HUMAN RIGHTS; GENDER	attention on the interlinkages between migration, development and the human rights and protection of migrants.	Protection, Gender, and Development				I		EB/Press04.html
51	DEVELOPMENT; CULTURE	Culture and development; integration	Culture and Development: does culture make the difference? (in french)	5th conference	AFD-EUDN	Paris, France	Internationa I	05.12.2007	http://www.afd.fr/jahia/Jahia/site/afd/lang/fr/pid/2560
52	DEVELOPMENT; ECONOMY	Development; remittances, aid	Migration and development: mutual benefits	4th conference	AFD-EUDN	Paris, France	Internationa I	November 2006	http://www.afd.fr/jahia/Jahia/site/afd/lang/fr/pid/2560
53	DEVELOPMENT; ECONOMY	Migration, remittances and development. The questions addressed included: * What effect do remittances have on poverty, inequality and economic development? * Who migrates overseas and is it worth their while? * How do remittances impact investment and consumption? * What factors that drive the cost of remittances? * Can migration reduce educational attainment? * Do migrants improve governments at home?	The Second Conference on International Migration and Development	Conference	WB, Agence Française de Développement and the World Bank and Migration Development Program		International	10-11.09.2009	http://go.worldbank.org/RWUEPO1P60
54	ECONOMY (FINANCIAL CRISIS); DEVELOPMENT	The Global Economic Crisis and Migrants' Remittances; 2. Economic Downturn and Migrants' Coping Mechanisms; 3. Harnessing Migrants' Remittances for Development: Best Practices and Initiatives. Capacity building as an enabling tool? Four working groups will bring together a mix of policy makers and practitioners to explore policy recommendations in the light of two key subject matters: 1. Remittances for Development: Stakeholder Engagement 2. Migrant Capacities and Development of Country of Origin	The Impact of the global financial crisis on migrants' remittances and its implications on development	Conference		Netherlands	Internationa I	27.03.2009	http://w3.migration4development.org/calendar/
55	DEVELOPMENT;	Impact of Crisis on Migration		Conference	WB		International	13-14.07.2009	http://go.worldbank.org/CRFP

	ECONOMY (FINANCIAL CRISIS)	and Remittances Flows” “Global Forum on Migration & Development”	Conference on Diaspora and Development						G79K10
56	LEGAL; HUMAN RIGHTS; INTEGRATION; DEVELOPMENT	A focus on legal and policy aspects relating to international migration, and the welfare, rights and integration of migrants rounded out the first day of this Conference, led by members of academia, the private sector and government. The Conference continued with discussions on international labour mobility and development.	International Migration and Development: Continuing the Dialogue – Legal and Policy Perspectives	Conference	Center for Migration Studies (CMS) in cooperation with the International Organization for Migration (IOM)	NY	International	17-18 .01.2008.	http://www.cmsny.org/CMSWEB/Press01.html
57	DEVELOPMENT; GENDER; HUMAN RIGHTS	Legal and regulatory frameworks for labour migration and mobility at the international, regional, bilateral and national levels. It will focus on the regard given to concerns of protection, gender and development under these arrangements, and examine how existing frameworks deal with these sometimes conflicting concerns. Throughout, the question of how regulatory policies strike the balance between the interest of various stakeholders, and how they distribute rights and responsibilities among them will be discussed.	Labour migration: protection, gender and development	Seminar	UNITAR	United Nations Headquarters, New York	International	03.10.2008	http://www.unitar.org/ny/international-law-and-policy/migration-and-development-series/seminar-on-labour-migration
58	HUMAN RIGHTS		International Migration and the Rights of Migrants	Workshop	National Council for Human Rights (Egypt) and the International Organization for Migration (IOM)	Cairo, Egypt	International	26-28.08.2008	http://www.zohry.com/egymig/en/activities.htm
59	HUMAN RIGHTS			8th Session	Committee on the Protection of the Rights of All Migrant Workers and Members of Their Families, OHCHR	Location: Palais des Nations, Genève, Suisse	International	From: Monday 14 April 2008 until: Friday 25 April 2008	

60	HUMAN RIGHTS	Human rights-based legal, policy and operational approaches to human trafficking; look at the role of innovative partnerships for the protection of victims of trafficking and effective advocacy; identify the role of the demand side in international human trafficking; discuss good practices and challenges facing capacity-building for counter-trafficking, including the inclusion of capacity-building in national and regional action plans; and explore the resources and contributions that various actors can bring to the fight against human trafficking.	Countering human trafficking: partnerships for protection and capacity-building	Seminar	UNITAR, IOM, UNODC, UNFPA, OHCHR, ILO and the MacArthur Foundation	United Nations Headquarters, New York	International	02.06.2008	http://www.unitar.org/ny/international-law-and-policy/migration-and-development-series/countering-human-trafficking
61	HUMAN RIGHTS	Human Rights and Migration: Working together for Safe, Dignified and Secure Migration 1) Human Rights and Migrants: Frameworks and Implementation 2) Fighting Discrimination and Promoting Integration: Human Rights Challenges for Migrants and Societies 3) Labour Mobility: Rights and Responsibilities 4) Realising the Human Rights of Migrants: Partnerships for Success	Effective respect for the Human Rights of Migrants: A Shared Responsibility	Intersessional Workshop	IOM	CICG, Geneva, Switzerland	International	25-26.03.2009	http://www.iom.ch/jahia/Jahia/policy-research/international-dialogue-migration/intersessional-workshops/effective-respect-human-rights-migrants-shared-responsibility
62	HUMAN RIGHTS		Forum Migrations et droits de l'Homme	Forum	Instituto Superior de Ciências do Trabalho e da Empresa (ISCTE) Portugal	Lisbonne, Portugal	International	19-21.04.2007	http://www.fidh.org/Forum-Migrations-et-Congres,4203
63	HUMAN RIGHTS	1) The Central Role of Human Rights in addressing Trafficking in Persons and Migrant Exploitation 2) Trafficking in Persons and Migrant Exploitation: Towards a Needs-Based Approach to Assistance and Protection	Trafficking in Persons and Exploitation of Migrants: Ensuring Protection of Human Rights	Intersessional Workshop	IOM	CICG	International	9-10.07.2009	http://www.iom.ch/jahia/Jahia/policy-research/international-dialogue-migration/intersessional-workshops/ensuring-protection-of-human-rights

64	HUMAN RIGHTS; TEMPORARY MIGRANTS		Protecting Temporary Migrant Workers: Policy Solutions from a Developing Country	Discussion	Migration Institute	Policy Washington, DC	National	19.09.2007	http://contact.migrationpolicy.org/site/Calendar/25209686?view=Detail&id=3341
65	HUMAN RIGHTS; LEGAL	Immigration Law and International Human Rights; The Rights of Noncitizens Beyond Our Borders; A Comparative Approach to Human Rights and Immigration Law; Human Rights Strategies for Advancing Immigrants' Rights	IMMIGRANT RIGHTS AND INTERNATIONAL HUMAN RIGHTS	Conference	Georgetown University Center	Law Washington DC	International	12.10.2007	http://isim.georgetown.edu/Event%20Flyers/ImmigrantRightsandInternationalHumanRightsConference.pdf
66	HUMAN RIGHTS; CLIMATE CHANGE	Human Rights approach to climate change; effects of climate change on migrations	Climate Change and Migration: Addressing Vulnerabilities and Harnessing Opportunities	Conference	United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights	Geneva, Switzerland	International	19.02.2008	http://www.unhchr.ch/huricane/nsf/0/BA5B630BFAD7FC1C12573F600386398?opendocument
67	HUMAN RIGHTS; ASYLUM	Detention facilities, the high costs of detaining asylum seekers in such facilities, and their impact on asylum seekers. Policies and practices of the US Department of Homeland Security's Immigration and Customs Enforcement agency that have perpetuated the ongoing abuses, and presents recommendations on how the new administration can remedy them.	Discussion on the Treatment of Asylum Seekers in the United States	Discussion	Migration Institute	Policy Washington, DC	National	30.04.2009	http://contact.migrationpolicy.org/site/Calendar/25209686?view=Detail&id=4101
68	HUMAN RIGHTS; REFUGEES	Measures refugees are taking to pursue basic human rights in exile: Somalis risked—and many lost—their lives fleeing to Yemen, Sudanese refugees protesting in Egypt met with lethal repression, and ethnic Chin from Myanmar went on a three-week hunger strike in India. Risks and Rights highlights the trends fueling refugees' discontent; the number of years refugees stay in a country of first asylum is increasing, yet governments continue to warehouse	A Discussion on the World Refugee Survey 2006 -- Risks and Rights	Discussion	Migration Institute	Policy Washington, DC	National	15.06.2006	http://contact.migrationpolicy.org/site/Calendar/321353935?view=Detail&id=2381

		refugees, denying them the right to work and freedom of movement.							
69	ECONOMY	1) What is the relationship between Trade and Migration? 2) Managing Movement 3) Prospects for the GATS Negotiations for Managing Movement?	Trade and Migration	Intersectoral Workshop	IOM; OECD; WB	Palais des Nations, Geneva, Switzerland	International	12-14.11.2003	http://www.iom.ch/jahia/Jahia/policy-research/international-dialogue-migration/intersectoral-workshops/trade-and-migration-2003
70	ECONOMY	Migration Management in the Evolving Global Economy	Free Movement of Persons in Regional Integration Processes	Intersectoral Workshop	IOM	CICG, Geneva, Switzerland	International	18-19.06.2007	http://www.iom.ch/jahia/Jahia/policy-research/international-dialogue-migration/intersectoral-workshops/free-movement-persons-in-regional-integration-processes-2007
71	ECONOMY (FINANCIAL CRISIS)	Impacts of the global financial and economic crisis on the situation of migrants, on global migration movements and patterns, and on migration policies.	Migration and the economic crisis	Seminar; Migration and Development Series 2009	UNITAR; IOM, UNFPA and the MacArthur Foundation	Permanent Mission of Nigeria to the United Nations, New York	International	21.05.2009	http://www.unitar.org/ny/international-law-and-policy/migration-and-development-series/migration-and-economic-crisis
72	ECONOMY (LABOUR MIGRATION)	Migration Management in the Evolving Global Economy 1) Managing labour Migration 2) experiences relating to labour migration from the perspectives of migrants	Making Global Labour Mobility a Catalyst for Development	Intersectoral Workshop	IOM	WMO, Geneva, Switzerland	International	8-9.10.2007	http://www.iom.ch/jahia/Jahia/policy-research/international-dialogue-migration/intersectoral-workshops/making-global-labour-mobility-catalyst-development-2007
73	ECONOMY (FINANCIAL CRISIS); DEVELOPMENT	Migration trends The impact of the economic crisis on migration Trade, investment and development linkages of migration Policy frameworks to enhance migrants' contributions to development	Ad Hoc Expert Meeting on the Contribution of Migrants to Development: Trade, Investment and Developmental Links	Meeting	UNCTAD	Palais des Nations, Geneva, Switzerland	International	29.07.2009	http://www.unctad.org/Templates/meeting.asp?intItemID=2068&lang=1&m=17729&info=highlights
74	ECONOMY	how immigrants fare — and behave — during recessions going back to the Great Depression.	Immigration and the Current Economic Crisis	Conference	Migration Policy Institute	Washington, DC	National	14.01.2009	http://contact.migrationpolicy.org/site/Calendar/25209686?view=Detail&id=3961
75	ECONOMY		Assessing the Impact of the Current Economic/Financial Crisis on International Migration	Roundtable	IHEID	Geneva, Switzerland	International	30.03.2009	http://graduateinstitute.ch/globalmigration/crisisandmigration.html

76	ECONOMY	How has the current crisis affected the movement of people worldwide? Will it accentuate trends already emerging or will it precipitate the formation of a new world order? The conference began by situating these questions in context, drawing on examples from history, near and far, and the influence these shocks and crises have had on migration patterns. The final day focussed on new and emerging geographies of migration and the corresponding changes in migration governance.	New Times? Economic Crisis, Geo-Political Transformation and the Emergent Migration Order	Annual Conference	COMPAS	UK	National	21-22.09.2009	http://www.compas.ox.ac.uk/events/annual-conference-2009/
77	ECONOMY		Migration and the Labour Market in Central and Eastern Europe May, 25-28,	INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE	UNESCO Centre of Demography and Human Ecology, Institute of Economic Forecasting Russian Academy of Sciences Institute for Migration Research	Chisinau (Moldova)	International		http://portal.unesco.org/shs/en/files/3440/10696687201ceenom_moldova.pdf/ceenom_moldova.pdf
78	ECONOMY; ASYLUM	Economic consequences of immigration, and issues associated with asylum migration. It will seek to expand the focus of existing studies on the economic consequences of legal and illegal immigration to other host countries, to source countries, to place the economic study of immigration in a global context, and to enhance our understanding of those migratory movements that are undertaken for the purpose or with the consequence of seeking asylum in another state.	WIDER Conference on Poverty, International Migration and Asylum	Conference	UNU-WIDER	Helsinki, Finland	International	27-28 September 2002	http://www.wider.unu.edu/events/past-conferences/migration/en_GB/migration/
79	ECONOMY (FINANCIAL CRISIS)		Global Migration and the Crisis: Do we Still Need Immigrants Now? Philippe Legrain	Presentation	IHEID		International	26.10.2009	http://web-prod.iheid.ch/corporate/calendarofevents_fr.html

80	ECONOMY	Impact of remittances	Ministerial Conference on Enhancing the Development	Conference related to the preparation of the 2006 HLD	Government of Benin; IOM; UNOHR; UNDP	Cotonou	International	09-10.02.2006	
81	ECONOMY; POLICIES	importance of a common European migration policy, the human rights' protection, and the role of banking and financial businesses and institutions in the complete economic integration of migrants	Venice Forum 2008 Migration from a national, European and global perspective	Conference	UniCredit and the Municipality of Venice, in cooperation with Fondazione Venezia 2000	Venice, Italy	International	12-13.06.2008	http://www.unicreditgroup.eu/en/events/Event0031.htm
82	ECONOMY (FINANCIAL CRISIS); GULF COUNTRIES	how the crisis will affect the demand for migrant workers and the strategies the migrants need to adopt to cope with the situation at the home country and at their place of work.	Recession and the Gulf	International Conference	Kerala Center for Development Studies	Kerala	International	23-24.07.2009	http://w3.migration4development.org/2009/07/kerala-hosts-conference-on-recession-and-the-gulf/
83	ECONOMY (LABOUR MIGRATION)	Labour migration in the global world market	Challenges and Opportunities of labour migration in the Middle East and North Africa Region	Conference	European Commission and World Bank	Rabat, Morocco	International	16-17.06.2008	http://siteresources.worldbank.org/INTMOROCCOINFRENCH/Resources/MENA-International-Migration-Conference-Brochure.pdf
84	ECONOMY; LABOUR MIGRATION; POLICIES	Processes driving and shaping international labour migration flows; the impacts of international migration on receiving countries, migrants and their countries of origin; the desirable objectives of labour migration policies; and the policies and governance arrangements that are best suited to effectively manage international labour migration.	COMPAS Annual Conference 2006	COMPAS Annual Conference 2006	COMPAS	Oxford, UK	National	05-06.07.2006	http://www.compas.ox.ac.uk/events/previous/events-2006/
85	ECONOMY; LABOUR MIGRATION (HIGH-SKILLED MIGRANTS)		Policy Briefing: Migration of highly skilled Indians: current policy trends and future insights on India-US migration	Discussion	Institute for the Study of International Migration And The South Asia Forum	Washington DC	International	08.09.2009	http://isim.georgetown.edu/Event%20Flyers/Sloan%20TWP/TWP_Briefing_Khadria_v4.pdf
86	CLIMATE CHANGE and ENVIRONMENTAL EVENTS	Impacts of gradual environmental changes (climate processes) and sudden environmental events (climate events) on migration. Both put at risk the inhabitants of coastal regions, low lying	Climate change, environmental degradation and migration: preparing for the future	Seminar organised in the context of this year's Commission on Sustainable Development (5-16.05.2008)	UNITAR, IOM, UNFPA and the MacArthur Foundation	United Nations Headquarters, New York	International	8-9 .05.2008	http://www.unitar.org/ny/international-law-and-policy/migration-and-development-series/climate-change

		islands, and areas susceptible to drought, and may force them to move to safer areas. The potential movement of people, both internal and cross-border, is expected to rise and have an unprecedented impact on lives and livelihoods.							
87	LEGAL; VULNERABLE PEOPLE; HUMAN RIGHTS; CLIMATE CHANGE	Concepts of protection, Refugee law and protection, Protection of women and children, Protection of Palestinian refugees, Protection of other vulnerable groups, Gender and protection in humanitarian action, Environmental displacement, protection and natural disasters.	International Conference: Protecting People in Conflict & Crisis The Refugee Studies Centre at the University of Oxford (RSC), in collaboration with the Humanitarian Policy Group at the Overseas Development Institute (HPG)	Conference	The Refugee Studies Centre at the University of Oxford (RSC), in collaboration with the Humanitarian Policy Group at the Overseas Development Institute (HPG), organised a conference on the theme of Protecting People in Conflict & Crisis: Responding to the Challenges of a Changing World.	Oxford, UK	International	22-24.09.2009	http://www.rsc.ox.ac.uk/
88	CLIMATE CHANGE AND ENVIRONMENTAL EVENTS; FORCED MIGRATION	A Political Demographic Frame work of Environmental (Climatic) Change(s) and Population Displacement'Environmental Change and Forced Migration: A State of the Art Review' by James Morrissey Climate Change & Internal Displacement: The Legal Perspective by Michèle Morel PhD Candidate (Ghent University)Climate change, migration and responsibilityEnvironmental Change and Migration: A case study of the Ethiopian HighlandsEnvironment and Migration	Environmental Change and Migration: Assessing the Evidence and Developing Norms for Response'	Workshop	The Refugee Studies Centre	Oxford, UK	International	08-09.01.2009	http://www.rsc.ox.ac.uk/
89	ENVIRONMENTAL EVENTS ; FORCED	The lives of refugees and other forced migrants are a growing, complex	Dispossession and displacement: Forced migration in the Middle	Conference	he Council for British Research in the Levant with the	UK	International	28-29.02.2008	http://www.rsc.ox.ac.uk/

	MIGRANTS; MENA	humanitarian emergencies or natural disasters, the topic encompasses many others, including those who have been resettled due to development projects and government policies to reduce nomadic mobility, as well as biodiversity conservation programmes, and generalized poverty. The conference assessed research on refugees and forced migration from Afghanistan in the East to Morocco in the West as well as Sudan to the South.	East and Africa		Refugees Studies Centre, University of Oxford, in collaboration with the British Institute in East Africa, the British Institute at Ankara, the British Institute of Persian Studies and the British Institute for the Study of Iraq (formerly British School of Archaeology in Iraq), and the British Society for Middle Eastern Studies.				
90	CLIMATE CHANGE; ENVIRONMENTAL EVENTS		Environmentally Induced Migration	Policy Dialogue	The United Nations University Institute for Environment and Human Security (UNU-EHS) and the Centre for Ethnic and Migration Studies (CEDEM)	Brussels, Belgium	International	04.07.2008	http://www.efmsv2008.org/article/676
91	CLIMATE CHANGE; ENVIRONMENTAL EVENTS; DEVELOPING COUNTRIES	Displacement scenarios	Adaptation to climate change in developing countries	Conference	UNHCR	The Hague	International	25.11.2008	http://www.unhcr.org/492eb4e02.html
92	CLIMATE CHANGE; ENVIRONMENTAL EVENTS; POLICIES	Environmental Change and Forced Migration; Estimates of future numbers of migrants as a result of climate change suggest that there will be large flows of people in the future. Are these estimates realistic? And if they are, what are the possible response options?	Sustainable development and environmental economics	Seminar	IDRI/ Science Po Paris	Paris, France	National	12.05.2009	http://www.iddri.org/Activites/Seminaires-reguliers/Seminaire-Developpement-durable-et-economie-de-l%27environnement/Environmental-Change-and-Forced-Migration
93	CLIMATE CHANGE; ENVIRONMENTAL EVENTS; FORCED MIGRATION	Climate change and migration	Environment. Forced migration and social vulnerability	International Conference		Bonn. Germany	International	09/11.10.2008	http://www.efmsv2008.org/article/676
94	CLIMATE	Climate change and migration	Side event at Bonn	Discussion	UNU, IOM, UNHCR	Bonn,	International	April 2009	http://www.un.org/climatecha

	CHANGE; ENVIRONMENTAL EVENTS		climate negotiations on climate change, migration and displacement.			Germany	I		nge/projectsearch/print.asp?projID=296&ck=nQ9yaLNBcn3RFsE
95	CLIMATE CHANGE; ENVIRONMENTAL EVENTS		Side event and discussions with delegates and experts on climate change and migration during the UN General Assembly	Discussion	IOM, UNHCR, OCHA, IASC	NY, USA	International	September 2009	http://www.un.org/climatechange/projectsearch/proj_details.asp?projID=296&ck=TZtacN7bBrTTqb5
96	CLIMATE CHANGE; ENVIRONMENTAL EVENTS; RISKS	How climate change affects the ability of people to manage their risks - through migration and displacement, or through mechanisms such as risk reduction and insurance, as the impacts of climate change become more pronounced in vulnerable areas of the world.	Insure Me: Climate Change, Human Migration and Risk	multi-part discussion panel	The United Nations University Office at the United Nations, New York (UNU- ONY) and UNU Institute for Environment and Human Security in Bonn, Germany (UNU-EHS)	NY, USA	International	24.09.2009	http://www.ony.unu.edu/events-forums/new/WWNY/2009/insure-me-the-cost-of-climate.html
97	CLIMATE CHANGE; ENVIRONMENTAL EVENTS; FORCED MIGRATION; POLICIES	* Where, why and how will climate change induced displacement occur? * What are likely to be the most effective ways of preventing or mitigating this displacement? * What national and international action now will help minimise the adverse impacts of such forced migration?	Climate Change and Forced Migration	Conference	Institute for Public Policy Research		International	29.04.2008	http://www.ippr.org/events/?id=3068
98	LEGAL; CLIMATE CHANGE		International Law and Climate Displaced People	Workshop	IHEID; Geneva Academy of international humanitarian law and human rights; Adh Geneva; Global Humanitarian Forum Geneva	Geneva, Switzerland	International	23.06.2009	http://graduateinstitute.ch/webdav/site/globalmigration/shared/_communIntersites/ILCDP%20Program-1.pdf
99	LEGAL, CLIMATE CHANGE	Human Displacement and Climate Change in International Law	'When home gets too hot: Human Displacement and Climate Change in International Law'	Debate	Refugee Studies Center, Oxford	The Hague, Netherlands	International	22.05.2008	
100	CIRCULAR MIGRATION	1)National Level Unilateral Approaches to Managing Movement and Temporary Stay of Workers 2)Bilateral	Trade and Migration	Intersessional Workshop (follow-up to the 12-14.11.2003 trade and migration	IOM; OECD; WB	WMO, Geneva, Switzerland	International	04-05.10.2004	http://www.iom.ch/jahia/Jahia/policy-research/international-dialogue-migration/intersessional-

		Approaches to Managing the Movement and Temporary Stay of Workers 3) Regional Arrangements for Managing the Movement and Temporary Stay of Workers 4) National Implementation of International Obligations		workshop)					workshops/trade-and-migration-2004
101	CIRCULAR MIGRATION	Circular migration as a possible way to increase the likelihood that global mobility gains will be shared by migrant-origin and destination countries alike.	Learning By Doing: Experiences of Circular Migration	Discussion	Migration Policy Institute	Washington, DC	International	04.09.2008	http://contact.migrationpolicy.org/site/Calendar/25209686?view=Detail&id=3841
102	CIRCULAR MIGRATION	Policies for foreign workers that encourage circular migration. The policies intend to reduce irregular entries, as well as the number of long-term residents. Can they be a "triple win" for the workers, employers and countries of origin?	The Challenge of Circular Migration: A Triple Win Solution?	Policy Briefing	Institute for the Study of International Migration	Georgetown University	International	17.07.2009	http://isim.georgetown.edu/Event%20Flyers/Sloan%20TWP/Briefing%2009-07-17%20Doomernik_v2.pdf
103	CIRCULAR MIGRATION	1) Return Migration in the Framework of Comprehensive Migration Management 2) Contextualizing Return, Case studies 3) Managing Return Migration when Entry or Stay is not authorized 4) Towards a Cooperative Approach to Return Migration	Managing Return Migration	Intersessional Workshop	IOM	CICG, Geneva, Switzerland	International	21-22.04.2008	http://www.iom.ch/jahia/Jahia/policy-research/international-dialogue-migration/intersessional-workshops/managing-return-migration-2008
104	CIRCULAR MIGRATION	Empirical patterns of circular migration and benefits it may have for both source and receiving nations.	Circular Migration: Empirical Trends and Forward to Policy	Policy briefing	Institute for the Study of International Migration	Washington DC	National	15.02.2007	http://isim.georgetown.edu/Event%20Flyers/Sloan%20TWP/Feb.%2015th%20Agenda%20WEB%20edition.pdf
105	INTEGRATION	Migrants' participation in host countries. Institutions and organizations that facilitate the political, socio-economic, cultural and religious engagement of migrants, especially of migrant youth and women in communities and the society at large.	Facilitating migrants' participation in society	Seminar	UNITAR, UNFPA, IOM and the MacArthur Foundation	United Nations Headquarters, New York	International	03.05.2007	http://www.unitar.org/ny/international-law-and-policy/migration-and-development-series/facilitating-migrants-participation
106	INTEGRATION	1) Different approaches to integration and the diversity of the challenges they entail	Migrants and the Host Society ; Partnerships for Success	Intersessional Workshop	IOM	CICG, Geneva, Switzerland	International	12-13.07.2006	http://www.iom.ch/jahia/Jahia/policy-research/international-dialogue-

		2)Rights and Duties of various stakeholders in integration 3)Keys to integration and its impact on the job market and social services 4) Possible models and partnerships for successful integration				d			migration/intersessional-workshops/migrants-and-the-host-society-2006
107	INTEGRATION	Recognizing that immigrants create both challenges and offer great assets, the state of Illinois is at the forefront of immigrant integration by asking how it might better direct its resources to ensure that immigrants are able to overcome the challenges they face and unleash their great potential for the benefit of families, communities, and the state alike.	For the Benefit of All: Strategic Recommendations to Enhance the State's Role in Immigrant Integration	Briefing	Migration Policy Institute	Washington, DC	National	15.02.2007	http://contact.migrationpolicy.org/site/Calendar/321353935?view=Detail&id=2781
108	INTEGRATION	On both sides of the Atlantic, immigrant integration policies, the problems of discrimination and racism, and the varied impact of affirmative action-type approaches have led to highly emotional political and academic debates. As a prelude to his new book Affirmative Action: Speeches, Policies and Practices in Debate (2004), Dr. Martiniello will discuss the meaning of the expression 'affirmative action' in the European context and will set out the range of arguments in favor and against affirmative action policies in Europe. What can the European Union learn from the US experience? Can affirmative action be a remedy against racism in the European Union and can it be a useful tool in the process of "integration" of ethnic immigrant minorities?	Affirmative Action, Racism and the Integration of Ethnic Immigrant Minorities	Briefing	Migration Policy Institute	Washington, DC	National	12.08.2004	http://contact.migrationpolicy.org/site/Calendar/321353935?view=Detail&id=1441
109	INTEGRATION	During the conference,	Conference on the role	Conference	UNESCO and France	UNESCO	International	22-23.11.2007	

		professionals will compare experiences and ideas about four key areas where European broadcasters agree they can contribute to the process of integrating migrants: * on air presenters, hosts and actors should reflect and give visibility to diversity; * close attention should be paid to the way in which information on issues relating to migration and integration is conveyed and analyzed; * audiovisual works such as documentaries, films, fiction and cartoons must include all facets of life of the different components that * a specific human resources policy should be put in place for the media, taking into account the multicultural dimension of society.	of the media with regard to migration and integration in Europe		Televisions	Headquarters, Paris, France			
110	INTEGRATION		Between 'Parallel Lives' and 'Community Cohesion' Toward new models of immigration, integration and multiculturalism	COMPAS Annual Conference 2007	COMPAS	, St Anne's College, University of Oxford	National	05-06.07.2007	http://www.compas.ox.ac.uk/events/previous/events-2007/
111	INTEGRATION	The major moral-political dilemma emerging across the EU out of the discord between declared ideals of citizenship and actual exclusion of minorities from civil, political, and social rights. Drawing on case-study analysis of migration, the changing welfare state, and labour markets in the UK, Germany, Italy, and Sweden, the seminar will chart the variety of Europe's social and political landscape.	"Migration to the EU: Challenges, Rights and Opportunities"	Seminar	SEESOX/COMPAS	Oxford, UK	Regional	22-23.02.2007	http://www.compas.ox.ac.uk/events/previous/events-2007/
112	INTEGRATION	Dialogue among specialists and decision-makers from places that send and receive migrants.	Paths & Crossroads: Moving People, Changing Places".	Annual International Metropolis Conference	Metropolis,	Lisbon	International	02-06.10.2006	http://www.ceg.ul.pt/metropolis2006/

113	INTEGRATION	Challenges and opportunities experienced by the more than 5 million members of Europe's African-origin population amid immigration and national identity debates, and a reported increase in hate crimes and discrimination.	Integration in Europe: Perspectives Shared from the Viewpoint of the "Integrated"	Discussion	Migration Policy Institute	Washington, DC	International	29.04.2008	http://contact.migrationpolicy.org/site/Calendar/25209686?view=Detail&id=3661
114	INTEGRATION; IDENTITY; EXILE	The physical and existential trauma of migration and exile that is exemplified by the Palestinian experience of diaspora, but also witnessed among other Arab populations.	Migration, Exile, and the Search for Identity	Discussion	the Kennedy Center International Committee on the Arts. Presented in cooperation with the League of Arab States.	Washington, DC	International	05.03.2009	
115	INTEGRATION	Integration of newly arrived migrants/segregation	Migrant community organisations: their role in promoting integration and social cohesion	Conference	Institute for Public Policy Research	London; UK	National	13.05.2008	http://www.ippr.org/events/index.asp?id=3040
116	INTEGRATION; SECURITY	European developments on immigrant integration, including the Commission's strategies, in the light of the heightened security context. Susan Ginsburg will relate the European issues to the developments in the United States following the 9/11 attacks. The expectations the US and Europe have of each other in combating terror will figure highly into the conversation.	Immigrant Integration and Terrorism in Europe: A Conversation with Jean-Louis de Brouwer, Director for Immigration, Borders, and Asylum at the European Commission's Directorate General Justice, Freedom, and Security	Briefing	Migration Policy Institute	Washington, DC	International	20.09.2005	http://contact.migrationpolicy.org/site/Calendar/321353935?view=Detail&id=2021
117	INTEGRATION; POLICIES	Good practices and processes for better integration of diverse communities and is a follow-up of the panel discussion on "Integrating Migrants – A Challenge for Inclusive Societies",	The Inter-Ethnic City: Management and Policies for a Better Integration of Migrants	High-Level roundtable	the Permanent Missions of Italy and of Canada to the United Nations, the Alliance of Civilizations (AoC), and the International Organization for Migration (IOM)	NY, USA	International	28.09.2009	http://www.un.int/iom/Inter-Ethnic%20City.html
118	INTEGRATION; CULTURE; POLICIES	Topic 1: Addressing the public perceptions of international migration and international migrants Topic 2: Ascertaining the social conditions of international migrants Topic 3:	The International Forum for Social Development Third Meeting on "International Migrants and Development		UN New-York	UN New-York	International		

		Prospects and limits of national policies, bilateral agreements and regional processesTopic 4: Reflecting on the objectives, instruments and modalities of a strengthened international cooperation	Seminar "						
119	REFUGEES; INTEGRATION; PALESTINIAN IDENTITY	how Palestinians' lives in Syria, Jordan, and Lebanon are both constrained by borders and also extend beyond them as part of a continual process of reaffirming and redefining Palestinian identity.	Beyond Borders: Palestinian Refugees and Diasporic Identities	Discussion	Institute for the Study of International Migration and Center for Contemporary Arab Studies	Georgetown University	International	24.11.2008	http://isim.georgetown.edu/Event%20Flyers/Rochelle%20Davis%20invite.pdf
120	INTEGRATION; IDENTITY	Transforming the boundaries of identity; Transforming the boundaries of community; Transforming the boundaries of policy areas	Transforming boundaries	12th conference	IASFM	Cyprus	International	28.06-02.07.2009	http://www.iasfmconference.org/index.php?conference=iasfm12&schedConf=iasfm12
121	IMMIGRATION; INTEGRATION RELIGION	The intersection of religion, migration, and foreign policy, this forum will focus on how immigrants are transforming religious life in their destination countries and how mainstream religious groups are addressing the tensions in immigration policy and immigrant integration.	Religion, Migration, and Foreign Policy	Conference	Georgetown University Berkley Center for Religion, Peace, and World Affairs Institute for the Study of International Migration	Washington DC	International	14.03.2008	http://isim.georgetown.edu/Event%20Flyers/Religion%20and%20Migration%202008%20Audience%20Program.pdf
122	INTEGRATION (Muslims in Europe)	Security concerns following the terrorist attacks on Madrid and London have led to increased harassment of young Muslims, fuelling anger and frustration in Muslim communities and risking, in turn, radicalisation.	Muslims in Europe: The EU's new agenda on integration and radicalisation'		COMPAS	Brussels	Regional (Europe)	06.12.2005	http://www.compas.ox.ac.uk/events/previous/events-2005/
123	CULTURE; INTEGRATION	Recognition of cultural diversity and multiculturalism and how can integration or assimilation correct the perceived problems of multiculturalism? How can the ideologies and policies of integration and social	Accommodating diversity: do current critiques of multiculturalism miss the point?	12th International Metropolis Conference	COMPAS	Melbourne, Australia	International	08-12.10.2007	http://www.compas.ox.ac.uk/events/previous/events-2007/metropolis-seminar-diversity/

		cohesion, as currently proposed in some countries of immigration, incorporate cultural diversity? Would other concepts such as 'interculturalism' help or do we need to re-think multiculturalism? Why is multiculturalism more successful in some countries than others?							
124	CULTURE; INTEGRATION; TURKEY	Issues of migration in its multiple relationships with various facets of culture, the inter/multidisciplinary conference aims to interrogate established notions of migration both in Turkey and outside of Turkey.	E/Im/Migration and culture	4th cultural studies conference	The Cultural Studies Association of Turkey and Isik University	Turkey	National	15-17.09.2007	http://www.arabesques-editions.com/calls/html/conferences-and-cfps/article1415612.html
125	INTEGRATION (Minorities)	Civic and political inclusion of migrant-background minorities into the public sphere of their places of settlement.	Multicultural Democracy and Immigrants' Social Capital in European Cities.	Conference	LOCALMULTIDEM Project	Brussels, Belgium	Regional (Europe)	28-29.01.2009	http://www.google.com/calendar/event?eid=MHFudGZpNDZrdTJoNWFnZW91c3N0Zzd0Y3MgbWlncmF0aW9uNGRldmVsb3BtZW50QG0&ctz=Europe/Brussels
126	VULNERABLE PEOPLE (CHILDREN); REFUGEES; LEBANON; IRAQ; JORDAN	Migrant children, internal displacement, migrant workers, protection, irregular migrants, Palestinian refugees in Iraq, Lebanon, Jordan	Refugees and Forced migrants at the crossroads-Forced migration in a changing world	11th Conference	IASFM	Cairo, Egypt	International	06-10.01.2008	http://www.iasfm.org/conferences/IASFM11%20Full%20Conference%20Report.pdf
127	VULNERABLE PEOPLE (women); ASYLUM; INTEGRATION	Protection of women seeking asylum and women refugees; safety; legal help; health	Refugee and Asylum Seeking women: challenges, changes, choices	Conference	Refugee Council	Regents College, London	National	23.03.2005	http://www.refugeecouncil.org.uk/eventsandtraining/conferences/archive/women.htm
128	LEGAL; VULNERABLE PEOPLE (CHILDREN); INTEGRATION	Protection of children; legislation and integration	Refugee Children: Safeguarding the future of those hardest to protect	Conference	Refugee Council	Regents College, London 9 November 2005 - Royal York Hotel, York	National	20.10.2005 and 09.11.2005	http://www.refugeecouncil.org.uk/eventsandtraining/conferences/archive/children.htm
129	VULNERABLE PEOPLE (ELDERS)	Highlight the impact of global ageing on international migration patterns and the challenges arising for national social security systems.	Migration and Ageing	Seminar	UNITAR, UNFPA, IOM and the MacArthur Foundation	United Nations Headquarters, New York	International	01.10.2007	http://www.unitar.org/ny/international-law-and-policy/migration-and-development-series/migration-ageing

		Raise awareness of the situation of elderly migrants as regards access to health care and pension benefits. Discuss policy options for improving access to, and the transferability of social security schemes, as part of a comprehensive approach to migration management.							
130	VULNERABLE PEOPLE (CHILDREN)	Migrant Children	Protection of Migrant Children	Regional Round table	Save the Children UK	Bangkok	Regional (UK-Thailand)	5-6.06. 2008	http://www.unicef-irc.org/knowledge_pages/resource_pages/migration/meetings.html
131	VULNERABLE PEOPLE (CHILDREN); AFRICA; ASIA	The meeting shared findings from new and ongoing research on independent child migration in Africa and Asia.	Children on the Move in the Developing World			University of Sussex, Brighton, UK	National (UK)	6-8 .05.2008.	http://www.unicef-irc.org/knowledge_pages/resource_pages/migration/meetings.html
132	VULNERABLE PEOPLE (CHILDREN)	The conference discussed research on migrant children in Europe, including several categories of child migrants: children travelling with their parents to work, children escaping war and natural disasters, children separated from their parents, children migrating unaccompanied for work or education, children left behind when their parents migrate, and children trafficked for exploitative purposes.	Focus on Children in Migration – From a European research and method perspective	Conference	Save the Children, Separate Children in Europe Programme, European Network of Masters in Children's rights	Warsaw,	Regional (european)	20-21 .03. 2007	http://www.unicef-irc.org/knowledge_pages/resource_pages/migration/meetings.html
133	VULNERABLE PEOPLE (CHILDREN and MINORS)	The meeting examined UNICEF's possible responses to children's migration, spanning the sub-regions of Europe, North Africa and West and Central Africa. The irregular migration of children in these regions is now an ever-present problem that seems to be growing in scale. UNICEF's main concerns are the lack of integrated and concerted strategies between the various countries involved, and the paucity of knowledge to guide policy, advocacy and	Inter-regional Meeting on the Irregular Migration of Minors,	Meeting	UNICEF	Rabat, Morocco	Inter-regional (Europe, North Africa and West and Central Africa)	13-15.03.2007	http://www.unicef-irc.org/knowledge_pages/resource_pages/migration/meetings.html

		programmes.							
134	VULNERABLE PEOPLE (CHILDREN); HUMAN RIGHTS	Migration and Child trafficking; move for work	Independent Child Migrants: Policy Debates and Dilemmas	Workshop	Development Research Centre on Migration, Globalisation and Poverty, University of Sussex and UNICEF Innocenti Research Centre	Central Hall, Westminster, London	International	12.09.2007,	
135	VULNERABLE PEOPLE (CHILDREN); HUMAN RIGHTS	Migration and Child trafficking; move for work	independent Child Migrants: Policy Debates and Dilemmas	Workshop	Development Research Centre on Migration, Globalisation and Poverty, University of Sussex and UNICEF Innocenti Research Centre	Central Hall, Westminster, London	International	12.09.2007	
136	VULNERABLE PEOPLE (CHILDREN); HUMAN RIGHTS	The specific needs and problems that undocumented children face in Europe when trying to uphold their basic social rights to housing, education and health care.	International Conference on Undocumented Children in Europe	Conference	PICUM, the Platform for International Cooperation on Undocumented Migrants	Brussels, Belgium	International	22.01.2009	http://www.google.com/calendar/event?eid=aDdicGJ0bDA4MTNmN2M4YzR1M3BxcGs3Mm8gbWlncmF0aW9uNGRldmVsb3BtZW50QG0&ctz=Europe/Brussels
137	Health	Public health implications of increasingly mobile populations 1)Health and Migration Challenges 2) Public Health and Migration 3) Migration and Health policies	Health and Migration	Intersessional Workshop	IOM; co-sponsored by the WHO and the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention	CICG, Geneva, Switzerland	International	9-11.06.2004	http://www.iom.ch/jahia/Jahia/policy-research/international-dialogue-migration/intersessional-workshops/health-and-migration-2004
138	Health	1)Mobility of health-care workers 2) Possible policy approaches towards managing the mobility of health-care workers 3)Addressing innovative solutions for managing the mobility of health-care workers	Migration and Human Resources for Health: From Awareness to Action	Intersessional Workshop	IOM; collaboration with WHO and ILO	CICG, Geneva, Switzerland	International	23-24.03.2006	http://www.iom.ch/jahia/Jahia/policy-research/international-dialogue-migration/intersessional-workshops/migration-and-human-resources-for-health-2006
139	HEALTH; DEVELOPING COUNTRIES	the impact of the outward migration of health workers on the health systems in developing countries.	Migration and Global Health	Conference	NY University	NY, USA	National	15.02.2007	http://uc.princeton.edu/main/index.php/component/content/article/1777
140	HEALTH (risks; HIV-AIDS); FORCED MIGRATION	The links between international population movement and the global HIV/AIDS epidemic. The session will address the challenges created by voluntary and forced	XVII th International Aids Conference	Conference		Mexico City	International	03-08.08.2008	http://www.aids2008.org/Pag/PSession.aspx?s=42

		migrations in terms of the production of HIV risk and the particular vulnerabilities that migrant populations face. It will also highlight how migration may be propelled by global inequalities in access to adequate AIDS-related care and medication, and the barriers that HIV positive migrants face in crossing international borders.							
141	HEALTH; GENDER	The panel was designed to (i) examine brain drain and HIV/AIDS as contributing factors to the crisis of health care systems in sub-Saharan Africa; (ii) put special emphasis on the gender dimension: how HIV/AIDS, brain drain and the health care crisis impact men and women differently; (iii) discuss how policy responses to HIV/AIDS and brain drain can be coordinated so as to ensure the right to health in developed and developing countries, including through the achievement of MDG 6.	Migration, brain drain, and caregiving	Seminar; Side event to the 53rd session of the Commission on the Status of Women (CSW)	IOM, UNFPA and the MacArthur Foundation	US, NY, United Nations Headquarters, Dag Hammarskjöld Library Auditorium	International	06.03.2009	http://www.unitar.org/ny/international-law-and-policy/migration-and-development-series/brain-drain
142	GENDER; AFRICA	African migration research and gender studies	African Migration and Gender in Eastern Africa - An International Conference by invitation at the Humboldt University Berlin, Germany	Conference	EDULINK partnership IMMIS	Humboldt University Berlin, Germany	International	24-26.09.2009	http://www.h-net.org/announce/show.cgi?ID=167935
143	GENDER		Gender dimensions of international migration	Workshop	Organised by the Global Commission on International Migration	Geneva, Switzerland	International	23-24.03.2005	http://www.gcim.org/news/?sec=gcimevents&lang=en_US&nav=&id=2005/03/24/01
144	HUMANITARIAN ISSUES; SOMALI DIASPORA	How can humanitarian organisations, of any persuasion, develop more innovative methodologies for delivering relief and protection?	Humanitarian Action in Somalia: Expanding Humanitarian Space'	Policy Workshop	Refugees Studies Centre, Oxford Department of International Development University of Oxford	Oxford, UK	International	08-09.06.2009	http://www.rsc.ox.ac.uk/

		3. The role of Islamic charitable funding and agencies': How can Islamic charities and relief agencies play a more powerful role in delivering relief and protection in Somalia? 4. The role of the Somali diaspora: How can the Somali diaspora be more effectively engaged in planning, financing and facilitating humanitarian relief efforts in the country? 5. The role of the Media: How the mass media frame the humanitarian crisis? The role of information communications in supporting humanitarian action.							
145	HUMANITARIAN ISSUES; PEACEBUILDING ; INTEGRATION	What lessons can be learned from the specific approaches to humanitarian intervention that have been mobilised in the region, particularly with regard to the protection of displaced people and their eventual return to the homeland? What particular challenges do returning displaced people face at this time, and what are the implications of return and reintegration for peace-building and the consolidation of the post-conflict state?	Violence, Protection and Displacement Along the Border of Uganda and Sudan	Workshop	Oxford Department of International Development	Oxford, UK	International	27.06.2008	http://www.rsc.ox.ac.uk/
146	HUMANITARIAN ISSUES; REFUGEES	Meeting to take up the 2009 report of the UNHCR and to consider questions relating to refugees, returnees and displaced persons and humanitarian questions. Trends Causing Crises to Multiply; Means Humanitarian Action Operating in Difficult International Environment	64th General Assembly	38th and 39th meetings	UN Third Committee ((Social, Humanitarian and Cultural))		International	November 2009	http://www.reliefweb.int/rw/rwb.nsf/db900sid/MUMA-7XG2ZG?OpenDocument&query=conference%20migration
147	PEACEBUILDING		Displacement, Peace Process and Post-Conflict Peacebuilding	A conference organized on the occasion of the	IHEID	Geneva, Switzerland	International	02.06.2009	http://graduateinstitute.ch/globalmigration/Home/NewsEvents.html

				publication of the latest issue of the Refugee Survey Quarterly (Vol.28, No 1)					
148	CONFLICT	The conflict in Darfur is having an increasingly destabilizing impact in the surrounding region, resulting in further displacement. The security situation is also making it more difficult for humanitarian operations to function effectively, hampering the delivery of protection and assistance. UNHCR's representatives will address the ongoing displacement crisis in the region and the protection challenges refugees and internally displaced persons continue to face.	UNHCR Leaders Discuss Developments in the Ongoing Crisis in Sudan and Chad	Discussion	Migration Policy Institute	Washington, DC	International	18.07.2007	http://contact.migrationpolicy.org/site/Calendar/25209686?view=Detail&id=3261
149	FORCED MIGRATION	Plenary 1: Emerging patterns of irregularity and their effects among migrants and refugees in the Middle East Plenary 2: The situation of refugees in the Middle East Plenary 3: Regions at the Crossroads: Transregional Forced Migration Plenary 4: The Voices of the Displaced in Forced Migration Research Plenary 5: Commemoration of the 20th Anniversary of the Journal of Refugee Studies	11th International Association for the Study of Forced Migration Conference	Conference	International Association for the Study of Forced Migration (IASFM)	Cairo, Egypt	International	January 6 - 10, 2008	http://www.iasfm.org/conference.html
150	FORCED MIGRATION	* State of Forced Migration Address * Boundaries of Identity * Boundaries of Policy * Boundaries of Community	12th International Association for the Study of Forced Migration Conference	Conference	International Association for the Study of Forced Migration (IASFM)	Nicosia, Cyprus.	International	28 June – 2 July 2009	http://www.forcedmigration.org/events/2009/iasfm12/
151	FORCED MIGRATION	This conference brings together academics, activists, NGOs, policy makers, government representatives, and forced migrants themselves from a wide array	Forced Migration and Shifting Borders	2nd Annual Conference	Canadian Association for Refugee and Forced Migration Studies (CARFMS)	University of Ottawa	International	June 1-3, 2009	http://carfmsconference.yorku.ca/

		of disciplinary and regional backgrounds in order to discuss diverse issues related to forced migration within and across borders. We invite participants from a range of perspectives to engage in a series of interdisciplinary dialogues in order to explore, debate and understand the varied aspects of forced migration.							
152	FORCED MIGRATION		Refugees and the Insecure Nation: Managing Forced Migration in Canada	Inaugural Conference	Canadian Association for Refugee and Forced Migration Studies (CARFMS)	York University, Toronto, Canada	National	15-18.06. 2008	http://carfms08.yorku.ca/index.php?conference=carfms&schedConf=index
153	LEGAL; ASYLUM		The migration-asylum nexus: definitions and dimensions	Conference	COMPAS Panels at the 9th International Association for the study of Forced Migration (IASFM)		International	January 2005	http://www.compas.ox.ac.uk/events/previous/events-2005/
154	ASYLUM; IMMIGRATION	Role of immigration and asylum in a globalised world	The Future of Refugee and Migration Policy	Briefing	Migration Policy Institute	Washington, DC	National	30.07.2004	http://contact.migrationpolicy.org/site/Calendar/321353935?view=Detail&id=1443
155	ASYLUM; REFUGEES; IMMIGRATION	concerns about new US laws and regulations that affect asylum seekers and refugees.	Current Challenges to Protection A Focus on US Policy	Briefing	Migration Policy Institute	Washington, DC	National	12.04.2006	http://contact.migrationpolicy.org/site/Calendar/321353935?view=Detail&id=2301
156	SECURITY (Terrorism)	Contemporary anxieties about terrorism in the mainstream media and politics have clearly articulated the war against terrorism and the struggle for global security to the control of immigration, as well as the criminalisation of Islam.	Terrorism and Migration	Interdisciplinary conference	University of Southampton	UK	National	17-18.11.2007	http://www.arabesque-editions.com/calls/html/conferences-and-cfps/article1818905.html
157	SECURITY (Terrorism); ASYLUM		Terrorism, Migration and Asylum: EU perspectives	Conference	the Centre for European Policy Studies (CEPS) and the Centre for Migration Law (CMR)	Brussels, Belgium	Regional (Europe)	15.02.2007	http://www.libertysecurity.org/article1288.html
158	SECURITY	reforms to the system through which foreigners travel to and seek entry into the United States. It investigates changes to the visa issuance process and the infrastructure that	Secure Borders, Open Doors: Visa Procedures in the Post-September-11 Era	Briefing	Migration Policy Institute	Washington, DC	National	18.08.2005	http://contact.migrationpolicy.org/site/Calendar/321353935?view=Detail&id=1901

		supports the visa function, and analyzes how well the new mechanisms advance the stated policy goals.							
159	REFUGEES; IDPs; IRAQ	ranks of refugees and internally displaced people continues to grow. Neighboring countries, in particular Jordan and Syria, are now host to as many as a million Iraqis displaced by sectarian violence.	Focus on Iraq: Refugees and IDPs	Discussion	Migration Policy Institute	Washington, DC	National	06.12.2006	http://contact.migrationpolicy.org/site/Calendar/321353935?view=Detail&id=2701
160	REFUGEES; CONFLICT; IRAQ	As the violence escalates in Iraq, civilians are moving to seek safety in rapidly escalating numbers. Syria and Jordan have thus far borne the brunt of the outflows, with estimates above half a million Iraqi refugees in each country. As the sectarian conflict increasingly moves into "ethnic cleansing" of formerly mixed neighborhoods, many Iraqis are becoming displaced within the country.	Civilian Flight from Violence in Iraq	Discussion	Migration Policy Institute	Washington, DC	National	20.12.2006	http://contact.migrationpolicy.org/site/Calendar/321353935?view=Detail&id=2721
161	REFUGEES; SECURITY (Terrorism)	The US Patriot Act of 2001 included broad language that denies asylum, refugee resettlement or adjustment of legal status in the United States to anyone who has provided "material support" to a terrorist organization. the impact in the US of the material support provision on refugees and asylum seekers, and legislative proposals to amend it.	Terrorism Legislation Affecting Refugees	Briefing	Migration Policy Institute and the Refugee Council USA (RCUSA)	Washington, DC	National	09.03.2007	http://contact.migrationpolicy.org/site/Calendar/321353935?view=Detail&id=2861
162	SECURITY; HUMAN RIGHTS; REFUGEES; IRAQ	"Displacement and security: key humanitarian challenges for the international community"; UNHCR's interventions for displaced Iraqis in the Middle East: the challenges faced and the success achieved; Assisting displaced persons in urban	Displacement, Security, Human Rights and Humanitarian Actions	Conference	Organized by the Summer Programme and the Programme for the Study of Global Migration at the Graduate Institute, Geneva	Geneva, Switzerland	International	17.06.2009	http://graduateinstitute.ch/webdav/site/globalmigration/shared/_communities/June%2017%20Program.pdf

		and camp settings: Personal experiences from Jordan and Chechnya							
163	REFUGEES; IRAQ; AFGHANISTAN	Afghanistan and Iraq are the UN High Commissioner for Refugees' two biggest operations today, one with its roots in the Cold War and the other very much a 21st-century phenomenon. In both, UNHCR faces a complex and dangerous mix of persecution and war, internal and international displacement, and a severely restricted humanitarian 'space.' In directing UNHCR's field programs, Ms. Hopkins travels frequently to refugee-producing and refugee-hosting sites; she has recently completed missions to Afghanistan, Pakistan, and Iran. She will discuss the challenges of the agency's two largest operations, and will be prepared to answer questions about others.	UNHCR in Iraq and Afghanistan, 2007	Discussion	Migration Policy Institute	Washington, DC	International	18.09.2007	http://contact.migrationpolicy.org/site/Calendar/25209686?view=Detail&id=3361
164	REFUGEES; SUDAN	More than 1,000 refugees from Sudan (including Darfur), subjected to harassment and police violence in Egypt, have fled across the Sinai desert to seek asylum in Israel. At least five have been killed by Egyptian border guards while attempting to enter Israel. Those who managed to enter, without authorization, were subjected to indefinite detention without judicial review, since Israel regards all Sudanese as 'enemy infiltrators.' The Israeli authorities have summarily returned at least 45 asylum seekers to Egypt. It is not known what happened to them	The Plight of Sudanese Refugees in Israel	Discussion	Migration Policy Institute	Washington, DC	National	20.09.2007	http://contact.migrationpolicy.org/site/Calendar/25209686?view=Detail&id=3381

		subsequently. These government actions have become a matter of deep public controversy in Israel, raising profound questions about its identity as a nation forged by survivors of genocide.							
165	REFUGEES; IDPs; IRAQ	The Migration Policy Institute will host a policy briefing where Andrew Harper, the Coordinator for the Iraq operation for the UN High Commissioner for Refugees will provide an update on the situation of Iraqi internally displaced persons and of refugees in neighboring countries: their economic deprivation, access to health and education, legal status, and the specific vulnerabilities of particular groups. He will also discuss the efforts of UNHCR and other agencies to address the needs of the displaced with new programs such as cash distributions via ATM cards, and through cooperation with host governments.	A Snapshot of Iraqi Refugees and IDPs: Current Dangers and Responses	Discussion	Migration Policy Institute	Washington, DC	International	30.01.2008	http://contact.migrationpolicy.org/site/Calendar/25209686?view=Detail&id=3481
166	LEGAL; FORCED MIGRATION and REFUGEES	Conceptualising the Fields of forced migration and refugee studies. The second day of the conference considered Key Future Research Areas in refugee and forced migration studies for the coming years.	An Unsettled Future? Forced Migration and Refugee Studies in the 21st Century	International Conference	Refugee Studies Center, Oxford	University of Oxford	International	07-08.12.2007,	http://www.rsc.ox.ac.uk/
167	LEGAL; REFUGEES; IDPs; HUMAN RIGHTS	Refugee protection has undergone numerous developments. The increase in the numbers of refugees and internally displaced persons (IDPs) over past decades and the responses by States pose new challenges to protection under international law. The Refugee Studies Centre	International Conference on Refugees and International Law: The Challenge of Protection	Conference	Refugee Studies Center, Oxford	University of Oxford	International Conference	15 - 16.12.2006	http://www.rsc.ox.ac.uk/

		wished to provide a forum to identify and address challenges to refugee protection from the perspective of the individual as a subject of rights in international law.							
168	REFUGEES; IRAQ;		The Iraqi Refugees after the 2003 Invasion. A New Crisis in the Middle East	Conference	IHEID	Geneva, Switzerland	International	09.03.2009	http://graduateinstitute.ch/globalmigration/Home/NewsEvents.html
169	REFUGEES; Muslim World		Enhancing refugee protection in the Muslim World	Conference	Organisation of the Islamic Conference (IOC)			28-30.11.2005	
170	VULNERABLE MIGRANTS; REFUGEES; INTEGRATION	Irregular migrants, transient labour migrants, asylum-seekers and refugees	Promoting the Integration of Vulnerable Migrant Groups	Conference	Institute for Public Policy Research. Joseph Rowntree Foundation	London; UK	National	24.11.2008	http://www.ippr.org/events/index.asp?id=3264
171	MIGRATION POLICIES	International migration is now at the center of policy and political debates across the world. Yet, while the policy community seeks ways to redesign immigration systems to harness migration flows to benefit both the origin and destination countries, low-skilled labor migration in developed countries has proved the most difficult to manage. Channels for legal low-skilled migration are limited; formal recruitment in origin countries is largely underdeveloped; and unauthorized movements are common.	Policies to Manage Migration	Discussion	Migration Policy Institute	Washington, DC	National	07.02.2008	http://contact.migrationpolicy.org/site/Calendar/25209686?view=Detail&id=3521
172	Migration policies; SECURITY (Terrorism)	The September 11, 2001 terrorism incidents led to legislation affecting migration in the US and Europe. This seminar will assess the effectiveness of the laws and procedures enacted to deter terrorists, their impacts on migration flows and migrant communities, and their implications for transatlantic	Migration and Terrorism: US and European Perspectives	Conference	Comparative Immigration and Integration Programme (CIIP)		International	04-06.03.2004	http://migration.ucdavis.edu/rs/more.php?id=140_0_3_0

		cooperation on migration management. We appreciate the support of the German Marshall Fund of the United States, the UC Center for German and European Studies, and the UCSD Center for Comparative Immigration Studies							
173	IMMIGRATION (National immigration policies)	Many nations are deploying "selective policies" to attract highly skilled foreign students and workers with point systems or temporary visas. Some observers fear America is losing the global competition, that say Europe's Blue Card will trump our Specialty Visa (H-1B). But as more nations implement selective policies, broadening migrants' options, will they succeed in attracting the migrants they want? Will national immigration policies matter less than welcoming societies, good jobs and the best schools?	Bright Promises & Possible Pitfalls of Selective Migration: Lessons from the Competition	Briefing	Institute for the Study of International Migration	Georgetown University Law Center	International	19.09.2008	http://isim.georgetown.edu/Event%20Flyers/Sloan%20TWP/Briefing%2008-09-19%20Koslowski.pdf
174	MIGRATION ISSUES	provide a forum for Arab decision-makers and international experts to discuss their priorities towards the formulation of national policies with regard to migration issues in general and geographical mobility of human resources in particular, at the national as well as the regional level.	Arab Migration in a Globalized World	Conference	IOM; LAS (League of Arab States)	Cairo	International	October 2002	
175	IRREGULAR MIGRATION		Irregular Migration : Challenges for the 21 Century	Seminar	CDIM, Montreal University	Canada	National	08.11.2005	http://www.cerium.ca/Irregular-Migration-Challenges-for
176	IRREGULAR MIGRATION		Key Migration Issues Seminar: Irregular Migration	Seminar	UNITAR; UNFPA; IOM	NY	International	30.08.2006	
177	IRREGULAR MIGRATION	Explore and debate together the nature, dynamics and challenges of irregular migration.	Irregular Migration: Research, Policy and Practice	COMPAS Annual Conference 2005	COMPAS	Oxford, UK	National	07-08.07.2005	http://www.compas.ox.ac.uk/events/previous/events-2005/

178	CULTURE	a conference about migration, connection, heritage and cultural memory	Moving Cultures, Shifting Identities:	Conference		Australia	International		http://www.allconferences.com/conferences/2006/20061213191440/
179	ARAB AND AFRICAN MIGRATIONS		Arab and African Migrations Abroad	Workshop	Department of Arab Expatriates, the League of Arab States	Cairo, Egypt	Inter-regional (Africa; MENA)	17-18.10.2008	http://www.zohry.com/egymig/en/activities.htm
180	CULTURE		Cultural Migrations	Colloquium	University of Nottingham	UK	National	21.06.2006	http://www.allconferences.com/conferences/2006/20060511032432/
181	MEDIA	Exploring Media in Caribbean Diasporas	New Media & the Global Diaspora 2009!	Symposium	Roger Williams University	Bristol, UK	National	01-03.10.2009	http://www.newmediasymposium.org/
182	MIXED MIGRATION	Key challenges of mixed migration across the Gulf of Aden	Refugee Protection and International Migration in the Gulf of Aden	Regional Conference	UNHCR	Sana'a, Yemen	Regional	May 2008 19-20	http://www.unhcr.org/4a252c786.html
183	POLICIES; ETHICS	empirical manifestations, governance issues, and ethical implications of global migration.	Reconceptualizing Migration: Economies, Societies and Bio-Politics	Conference	Columbia University	NY, USA	National	02-03.04.2009	http://www.google.com/calendar/event?eid=NWZmYjR0azdkbzNyNDhqYzUxMGw5MnZuNWcgbWlncmF0aW9uNGRldmVsb3BtZW50QG0&ctz=Europe/Brussels
184	Multidimensional : ECONOMY; HUMAN RIGHTS; CHILDREN	economic issues related to the children of immigrants, and temporary migration. Possible topics include (but are not restricted to): economic conditions faced by the children of immigrants; human capital formation; intergenerational integration; racial/ethnic stratification, segregation, and attitudes; social capital of immigrants and their children; the effects of temporary migration on host societies; the economic conditions faced by temporary migrants	The Economics of Immigration: Children of Immigrants and Temporary Migration	Conference		Vancouver, Canada	National	11.05.2009	http://www.google.com/calendar/event?eid=MWN0bDVrZXU3YjA1c2puMzRiaGkZTzoZ2cgbWlncmF0aW9uNGRldmVsb3BtZW50QG0&ctz=Europe/Brussels
185	Multidimensional : ECONOMY; HUMAN RIGHTS; MULTICULTURALISM AND INTEGRATION	Labour Mobility in a Global Economic Downturn, International Migration and National Welfare – the Challenge of Managing Migration, Border Zones and Mobility – Øresund and Beyond, Making the Family – Marriage Within and Across	MIGRATION AND MOBILITY NATIONAL RESPONSES TO CULTURAL DIVERSITY	14th Int'l Metropolis Conference as a part of the International Metropolis Project	Metropolis, Faculty of Humanities (university of Copenhagen), Danish National Centre for Social Research, Aalborg University	Copenhagen, Denmark	International	14-18.09.2009	http://www.metropolis2009.org/

		Borders, Youth issues: Opportunities and Identities of Opposition, Irregular Migration and Labour Market Activities,							
186	Multidimensional: ECONOMY; INTEGRATION; HUMAN RIGHTS; MANAGEMENT); MENA	the economic dimensions of international migration; - irregular migration; - migrants in society and the human rights of migrants; and, - national, regional and international governance of international migration.	Regional Hearing for the Mediterranean and the Middle East	Conference	Organised by the Global Commission on International Migration	Cairo, Egypt	Regional (MENA)	13-14.09.2004	http://www.gcim.org/en/cairoreport.html
187	Multidimensional : ECONOMY; HUMAN RIGHTS; MULTICULTURALISM AND INTEGRATION; MANAGEMENT; AMERICAS	The economic dimensions of international migration II. Irregular migration; III. Migrants in society and the human rights of migrants; and, IV. The governance of international migration.	REGIONAL HEARING FOR THE AMERICAS	Conference	Organised by the Global Commission on International Migration	Mexico	Regional	16-17.05.2005	http://www.gcim.org/mm/File/Mexico%20Hearing%20Report.pdf
188	Multidimensional : LEGAL; SOCIAL; INTERCULTURAL	Migration and Demographic Challenges of the 21st Century 2. Social and Legal Status of Migrants 3. Forced Migration 4. Protection of Labour Migrants Rights and Illegal Migration 5. Migration and Discrimination	International Conference "Migration & Social and Intercultural Aspects of Sustainable Development"	International Conference	UNESCO	Moscow, Russia	International	10-12-03.2004	http://portal.unesco.org/shs/en/ev.php-URL_ID=4112&URL_DO=DO_TOPIC&URL_SECTION=201.htm
189	Multidimensional : ECONOMY; HUMAN RIGHTS; GENDER; POLICIES; DEVELOPING WORLD	Migration, poverty and social policy; Financial and Human Rights flows; Gender, actors and strategies; Migration in the developing world	Social Policy and Migration in Developing Countries	Workshop	Institute for Futures Studies; International Organization for Migration	Stockholm, Sweden	International	22 - 23 Nov 2007	http://www.unrisd.org/unrisd/website/events.nsf/(httpAuxPages)/4644DA5F7D7C04B2C12573A2005191E5?OpenDocument&category=Agenda

Annex H: Guide to publications and resources⁶⁷

A— PUBLICATIONS

1— Global Migration Trends

- Boyle, Paul, Halfacree, Keith and Vaughan Robinson, *Exploring Contemporary Migration*, Longman 1998
- Castles, Stephen, and Miller, Mark J., *The Age of Migration, International Population movements in the modern world*, Fourth edition, Palgrave, Mac Millan, 2009
- Cohen, Robin, *The Cambridge Survey on World Migration*, Cambridge University Press, 1995
- De Haas, Hein, “Morocco: From Emigration Country to Africa’s Migration Passage to Europe”, October 2005, available at: <http://www.migrationinformation.org/Profiles/display.cfm?ID=339>
- GCIM, *Migration in an interconnected world: New directions for action: Report of the Global Commission on International Migration*, 2005, available at: <http://www.gcim.org/attachements/gcim-complete-report-2005.pdf>
- IOM, *World Migration Report 2008*, 2008
- IOM, *Arab Migration in a Globalized World*, 2004
- IOM, *Moroccan Migration Dynamics: Prospects for the Future*, 2002
- Koser, Khalid, *International Migration, A very short Introduction*, Oxford University Press, 2007
- Lowell, B. Lindsay, “Trends in International Migration Flows and Stocks, 1975-2005”, OECD, *Social, Employment and Migration Working Papers*, No. 58, 2007
- Martin, Susan, Martin, Philip, Weil, Patrick, and Widgren, Jonas, *Migration in the New Millennium: Policy recommendations*, Gutersloh, Germany: Bertelsmann Foundation Publishers, 2000
- UNDESA, *World Economic and Social Survey* 2004, 2005

2— Legal

2.1— Legal instruments

2.1.1— Regional and international human rights instruments

2.1.1.1— International (UN and non-UN instruments)

- Universal Declaration of Human Rights (UDHR), available at: http://www.hrcr.org/docs/universal_decl.html
- International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights (ICCPR), available at: <http://www.hrcr.org/docs/Civil&Political/intlcivpol.html>
- International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights (ICE & CR), available at: <http://www.hrcr.org/docs/Economic&Social/intlconv.html>

⁶⁷ This guide is partly based on the “Guide to forced migration resources on the web” set up by forcedmigration.org, which is a prominent source of information on forced migration issues.

- International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination (ICERD), available at: <http://www.hrcr.org/docs/CERD/cerd.html>
- UN Convention Against Torture and other Cruel, Inhuman and Degrading Treatment or Punishment (CAT), available at: <http://www.hrweb.org/legal/cat.html>
- UN Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination Against Women (CEDAW), available at: <http://www.hrcr.org/docs/CEDAW/cedaw.html>
- UN Convention on the Rights of the Child (CRC), available at: <http://www.unhchr.ch/html/menu3/b/k2crc.htm>
- UN International Convention on the Protection of the Rights of All Migrant Workers and Members of their Families (ICRMW)
- UN Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities (CRPD)

2.1.1.2— Regional

- African [Banjul] Charter on Human and Peoples' Rights, available at: <http://www.hrcr.org/docs/Banjul/afrhr.html>
- African Commission on Human and Peoples' Rights, Rules of Procedure, available at: http://www.hrcr.org/docs/African_Commission/afrcommrules.html
- American Convention on Human Rights, available at: http://www.hrcr.org/docs/American_Convention/oashr.html
- European Convention on Human Rights, available at: http://www.hrcr.org/docs/Eur_Convention/euroconv.html
- European Convention for the Prevention of Torture and Inhuman and Degrading Treatment or Punishment, available at: http://www.hrcr.org/docs/Eur_Conv_Torture/eurotort.html
- American Declaration of the Rights and Duties of Man, available at: http://www.hrcr.org/docs/OAS_Declaration/oasrights.html

2.1.2— Humanitarian Law

- 1949 Geneva Conventions and 1977 Protocols, available at: <http://www.icrc.org/ihl.nsf/WebCONVFULL?OpenView>

2.1.3— International and Regional legislation on Refugees and IDPs

2.1.3.1— International

- 1951 Convention and 1967 Protocol Relating to the Status of Refugees UNHCR, available at: http://www.unhcr.org/cgi-bin/texis/vtx/home/+LwwBmeJAIS_3wwwxFqzvqXsK69s6mFqA72ZR0gRfZNhFqA72ZR0gRfZNtFqrpGdBnqBzFqmRbZAFqA72ZR0gRfZNDzmxwww1FqhuNlg2/opendoc.pdf
- United Nations Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs. *Guiding Principles on Internal Displacement*, available at: http://www.reliefweb.int/ocha_ol/pub/idp_gp/idp.html

2.1.3.2— Regional

- Convention Governing the Specific Aspects of Refugee Problems in Africa (OAU Refugee Convention) 1969 Africa Union, available at: <http://www.africa->

- union.org/Official_documents/Treaties_%20Conventions_%20Protocols/Refugee_Convention.pdf
- Cartagena Declaration, 1984, available at: <http://www.asylumlaw.org/docs/international/CentralAmerica.PDF>
 - The Addis Ababa Document on Refugees and Forced Population Displacements
 - Declaration on the Protection of Refugees and Displaced Persons in the Arab World, 1992, Egypt
 - Recommendations for a South Asia Protocol/Charter for the Protection of Refugees, Migrants, Internally Displaced and Stateless Persons

2.2— Publications on legal issues

2.2.1— On legal instruments

- Brownlie, Ian and Goodwin-Gill, Guy, *Basic Documents on Human Rights*, Oxford University Press, 2006
- IOM, *Compendium of International Migration Law Instruments*
- IOM, *Droit international de la migration No 14*, Recueil d'instruments, 2008 (only available in french)
- Reid, Clare, *FMO Research Guide: international law and legal instruments*, Oxford Refugee Studies Centre, 2005
- The Hague Process on Refugees and Migration, *Compendium of rights related to migration*, September 2008

2.2.2— On protection of migrants rights (International Human Rights Law, International Refugee Law, legislation regarding IDPs and Islamic Law)

2.2.2.1— General

- Aleinikoff, Thomas Alexander, and Chetail, Vincent, *Migration and International Legal Norms*, 2003
- Choelewinski, Ryszard, Perruchoud, Richard, and Macdonald, Euan, *International migration law: developing paradigms and key challenges*, 2007
- Goodwin-Gill, Guy, *Managing Migration: time for a new international regime?*, 2000
- Grant, Stephanie, *International Migration and Human Rights*, GCIM, September 2005
- *Mondialisation, migration et droits de l'homme: le droit international en question*, Tome 2, Ed. Bruylant, 2007

2.2.2.2— Forced migration (refugees, asylum-seekers, stateless persons, IDPs issues)

- Abou El Wafa, Ahmed, *The Rights to Asylum between Islamic Shariah and International Refugee Law, A comparative study*, UNHCR/OIC, Riyadh: Naif Arab University for Security Sciences, 2009
- Akram, S., Orientalism revisited in asylum and refugee claims, I.J. of refugee law, 12 (1), 2000
- Dillman, Jeffrey D., International legal standards on conditions of detention, Palestine Human Rights Information Centre, 1992
- ELENA, *Research Paper on the application of the concept of internal flight alternative*, ECRE, 1998

- ELENA, *Research Paper on sexual orientation as a ground for recognition of refugee status*, 1997
- *Forced Migration Review*, Ten Years of the Guiding Principles on Internal Displacement, Oxford, Refugee Studies Centre, December 2008
- Goodwin-Gill, Guy S., "International Protection and Assistance for Refugees and the Displaced: Institutional Challenges and United Nations Reform", Conference Paper "Refugee Protection in International Law: Contemporary Challenges", Oxford, 24 April 2006
- Harvey, Rachel, *Children and Armed Conflict: a short guide to international law and developments*, The Children's Legal Centre, 2003
- "Islam, Human Rights and Displacement", *Forced Migration Review*, Oxford, Refugee Studies Centre
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- UNHCR, *the UNHCR Resettlement Handbook*, 2002
- UNHCR, *Refugee protection in international law*, UNHCR's global consultations on International Protection, 2003
- Zaat, Kirsten, *The protection of forced migrants in Islamic Law, new issues on refugee research*, Research Paper No. 146, UNHCR, December 2007

3— Political

- Adamson, F.B., "Crossing Borders: International Migration and National Security", *International Security*, 31(1), 2006
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- Anderson, B. and M. Ruhs, 2008, "A Need for Migrant Labour? The micro-level determinants of staff shortages and implications for a skills based immigration policy". A paper prepared for the Migration Advisory Committee (MAC).
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- Jordan, Bill, and Duvell Franck, *Irregular Migration: The Dilemmas of Transnational Mobility*, Edward Elgar, 2003
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4— Migration and Development

4.1— General

- Dhananjayan Sriskandarajah, *Migration and Development*, A paper prepared for the Policy Analysis and Research Programme of the Global Commission on International Migration, September 2005
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4.2— Brain-drain and Brain-gain

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- IOM, *World Migration Report 2005: Cost and Benefits of International Migration*, 2005
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4.3— Role of diasporas

- IOM, “Engaging Diasporas as Development Partners for Home and Destination Countries: Challenges for Policy Makers”, *Migration Research Series*, 2006
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4.4— Circular migration

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- Newland, Kathleen, Circular Migration and Human Development, UNDP, *Human Development Research Paper Series*, October 2009
- Nunez Johnsson, Renato, “Circular Migration and Employment in Southern Africa”, *Working Paper Series* 2009-01, October 2009

4.5— Economic and social remittances

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- Cerstin, S., and Maimbo, S.M., “Migrant Labor Remittances in Africa: Reducing Obstacles to Development Contributions”, WB, *Africa Region Working Paper Series* No. 64, November 2003
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10— Cultural

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B— OVERVIEW OF KEY ONLINE RESOURCES AND SEARCH TOOLS

1— “All-purpose” websites on migration issues

- Forced Migration Online (FMO): <http://www.forcedmigration.org/>
- Internal Displacement Monitoring Centre (IDMC): <http://www.internal-displacement.org/>
- International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC): <http://www.icrc.org/>
- NGO Network on the question of Palestine: <http://www.un.org/depts/dpa/ngo/>
- Reliefweb (OCHA): <http://www.reliefweb.int/rw/dbc.nsf/doc100?OpenForm>
- Hurisearch (HURIDOCs): <http://www.huridocs.org/>

2— Country Profiles and reports

- Countries and Emergencies (Reliefweb): <http://www.reliefweb.int/rw/dbc.nsf/doc103?OpenForm>
- Country of Origin Information (UNHCR): <http://www.unhcr.org/refworld/publisher/UNHCR.html>
- European Country of Origin Information Network (ACCORD): <http://www.ecoi.net/0.home.htm>
- FAO Country Profiles and Mapping Information System (FAO): <http://www.fao.org/countryprofiles/default.asp?lang=en>
- IDP Database (IDMC): [http://www.internal-displacement.org/8025708F004BD0DA/\(httpPages\)/1DEE6B69E30F84A68025708F0058BE6D?OpenDocument](http://www.internal-displacement.org/8025708F004BD0DA/(httpPages)/1DEE6B69E30F84A68025708F0058BE6D?OpenDocument)
- Refugee Conditions by Country (USCRI): <http://www.refugees.org/worldmap.aspx>
- Country Information Resources (FMO): <http://www.forcedmigration.org/browse/thematic/countryinfo.htm>

3— Bibliographic tools (bibliographies, databases, catalogues)

3.1— Bibliographies

- On IDPs and internal displacement crisis (Global IDP Project Switzerland): [http://www.internal-displacement.org/8025708F004CFA06/\(httpKeyDocumentsByCategory\)/CD451C549FD0CD288025709F006577D8/\\$file/IDP_Bibliography.pdf](http://www.internal-displacement.org/8025708F004CFA06/(httpKeyDocumentsByCategory)/CD451C549FD0CD288025709F006577D8/$file/IDP_Bibliography.pdf)
- On Gender: Gender-based Persecution as a Basis for Asylum: An Annotated Bibliography 1993-2002 (Law Library Journal, US): <http://forcedmigrationguide.pbworks.com/Gender-based+Persecution+as+a+Basis+for+Asylum>
- On International Refugee Law: www.llrx.com/features/refugee.htm
- Refugee literature (UNHCR): www.unhcr.org/cgi-bin/texis/vtx/research/opendoc.pdf
- Global Crisis of Internal Displacement (Brookings-CUNY Project on Internal Displacement, US): www.brookings.edu/fp/research/project/idp/links/bibliography.htm

3.2— Databases and Catalogues

- Center for Migration Studies Library (CMS, US): www.cmsny.library.net
- IPS Library (Institute for Palestine Studies, Lebanon): www.palestine-studies.org/final/en/library/library.php
- Refugee Studies Centre Library (Oxford University): www.bodley.ox.ac.uk/rsc
- UNHCR Library (UNHCR, Switzerland): www.unhcr.org/cgi-bin/texis/vtx/biblio

4— Sources of information (news, journals and periodicals, annual reports)

4.1— News

- Integrated Regional Information Networks (OCHA): www.irinnews.org
- Migration News (University of California-Davis): www.migration.ucdavis.edu/mn/index.php
- UNHCR News: English version: www.unhcr.org/cgi-bin/texis/vtx/news; Arabic version: www.unhcr.org.eg/nnews.asp
- World Refugee (World News Network, UAE): www.worldrefugee.com

4.2— Key journals and periodicals

4.2.1— On Forced Migration

- *Forced Migration Review* (RSC): <http://www.fmreview.org/>
- *Global Appeal* (UNHCR): <http://www.unhcr.org/ga09/index.html>
- *International Journal of Refugee Law* (OUP): <http://ijrl.oxfordjournals.org/>
- *Journal of Refugee Studies* (RSC): <http://jrs.oxfordjournals.org/>
- Nutrition Information in Crisis Situations: <http://www.unscn.org/en/publications/nics/index.php>
- *Refugee*: Canada's Periodical on Refugees (Center for Refugee Studies, Canada): www.yorku.ca/refuge

- *Refugee Reports* (US Committee for Refugees and Immigrants): <http://www.refugees.org/>
- *The State of the World's Refugees*: <http://www.unhcr.org/pages/49c3646c4b8.html>
- *World Refugee Survey* (US Committee for Refugees): <http://immigrants.org/article.aspx?id=2114&subm=19&ssm=29&area>About%20Refuges>

4.2.2— On humanitarian issues

- *Asian Disaster Management News*: <http://www.adpc.net/infores/newsletter/newsletter.html>
- *Australasian Journal of Disaster and Trauma Studies*: <http://www.massey.ac.nz/~trauma>
- *Australian Journal of Emergency Management*: <http://www.ema.gov.au/ema/emaInternet.nsf/HeadingPagesDisplay/AJEM?OpenDocument>
- *Disasters (Overseas Development Institute)*: <http://repository.forcedmigration.org/journals/>
- *Disasters: Preparedness and Mitigation in the Americas* (Pan American Health Organization): <http://www.paho.org/english/ped/newsletter.htm>
- *Humanitarian Exchange (Humanitarian Practice Network)*: <http://www.odihpn.org/publist.asp>
- *International Review of the Red Cross (ICRC)*: <http://www.icrc.org/eng/review>
- *Journal of Humanitarian Assistance* (University of Cambridge): <http://www.jha.ac>
- *Talk Balk (ICVA)*: <http://www.icva.ch/cgi-bin/browse.pl?doc=information#TB>

4.2.3— Human Rights

- *Harvard Human Rights Journal* (Human Rights Program): <http://www.law.harvard.edu/studorgs/hrj>
- *Human Rights in the OSCE Region: The Balkans, the Caucasus, Europe, Central Asia and North America*: http://www.ihf-hr.org/cms/cms.php?sec_id=46
- *Yale Human Rights and Development Law Journal*: <http://islandia.law.yale.edu/yhrdlj>

4.2.4— Migration/Ethnic relation

- *Les Cahiers de l'URMIS (CNRS)* : <http://www.unice.fr/urmis-soliis/Cahiers.html>
- *Ethnopolitics* : <http://www.ethnopolitics.org>
- *Hommes et Migrations* : <http://www.hommes-et-migrations.fr>
- *International Migration Review (CMS)* : <http://repository.forcedmigration.org/journals/>
- *Migration Information Source (MPI)* : <http://www.migrationinformation.org/>
- *Migration Letters* : <http://www.migrationletters.com/>
- *Migration News (Migration Dialogue)* : <http://migration.ucdavis.edu/mn/index.php>

4.3— Annual Reports

- *Amnesty International Annual Reports*: English version: www.amnesty.org/ailib/aireport/index.html, Arabic version: www.amnesty.org/report2006/globaloverview-ara
- *Annual Reports on Humanitarian Aid* (European Community Humanitarian Office-ECHO): http://ec.europa.eu/echo/media/publications/annual_reports_en.htm
- *Armed Conflicts Report* (Project Ploughshares): <http://www.ploughshares.ca/libraries/Statements/Reportslist.htm>
- *Country Reports on Human Rights Practices* (US Department of State): <http://www.state.gov/g/drl/rls/hrrpt/>
- *For the Record* (Human Rights Internet): <http://www.hri.ca/record.aspx>
- *Human Development Report* (UNDP): <http://hdr.undp.org/en/>
- *Humanitarian Action Report* (UNICEF): <http://www.unicef.org/har08/>
- *The State of Food Insecurity in the World* (FAO): <http://www.fao.org/docrep/011/i0291e/i0291e00.htm>
- *The State of the World's Refugees* (OUP): <http://www.oup.com/us/catalog/general/subject/Politics/InternationalStudies/HumanRights/?view=usa&ci=9780199290956>
- *World Disasters Report* (IFRC): <http://www.ifrc.org/publicat/wdr2009/index.asp>
- *World Refugee Survey* (US Committee for Refugees): <http://immigrants.org/article.aspx?id=2114&subm=19&ssm=29&area>About%20Refugees>
- *World Report* (HRW): <http://www.hrw.org/world-report-2009>

5— Portals

- Al-bab.com: <http://www.al-bab.com/>
- Asian Studies WWW virtual library: <http://vlib.org/AsianStudies>
- Conflict Data Service (INCORE): <http://www.incore.ulst.ac.uk/services/cds/countries/>
- EISIL: Electronic Information System for International Law (ASIL): <http://www.eisil.org/>
- ELDIS: The Gateway for Development Information: <http://www.eldis.org/>
- Human Security Gateway: <http://www.humansecuritygateway.com/>
- Index on Africa: <http://www.afrika.no/>
- Internet Directory (Human Rights Internet): <http://www.hurisearch.org/>
- LANIC: Latin America Network Information Center: <http://lanic.utexas.edu/>
- World Law Index: <http://www.worldlii.org/>

6— Non-textual information sources (statistics, facts and figures)

- Asian Migration Atlas: <http://www.scalabrini.asn.au/atlas/amatlas.htm>
- EM-DAT: The OFDA/CRED International Disaster Database: <http://www.emdat.be/database>
- Global Data Center (Migration Information Source): <http://www.migrationinformation.org/DataHub/>
- Publications/Statistics (UNRWA): <http://www.unrwa.org/etemplate.php?id=253>
- Statistics (UNHCR): <http://www.unhcr.org/pages/49c3646c4d6.html>
- Data (FMO Web Catalogue): <http://www.forcedmigration.org/partners/>