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Capacity Building Workshop: Data Collection – Migration and Development

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

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

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

Trainers: Professor Jonathan Crush, Director, SAMP
       Professor Wade Pendleton, Senior Research Associate, SAMP
       Dr Abel Chikanda, Post-Doctoral Research Fellow, SAMP

DAY II: 12 APRIL 2011: TRAINING MODULE II: ACP DIASPORAS DATA COLLECTION

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

Presentations:

Prof Crush introduced the session by describing how the use of the term "diaspora" had proliferated in the last decade. In the context of debates over the relationship between migration and development, the term "diaspora" had taken on a more specific meaning. This was exemplified by the African Union (AU) definition of the African diaspora as "people of African origin living outside the continent irrespective of their citizenship and nationality and who are willing to contribute to the development of the continent and the building of the African Union" (AU, 2006).[1] In the context of South-South migration, a definition that limits diaspora to people living outside Africa is too exclusionary.[2] The proposed definition of the ACP Observatory is as follows: "Diasporas are people living outside their country of origin, irrespective of citizenship and nationality and who are willing to contribute to the development of their origin country and/or community."

Dr Chikanda presented an overview of current thinking about the relationship between diasporas and development and explained why states and regional organizations were now paying increasing attention to diaspora engagement. Mohan's classification provides a good starting point for examining the relationship between disapora and development.[3] This classification distinguishes between:
- Development IN the diaspora (which refers to i.e. how people within diasporic communities use their localised connections to secure economic and social well-being and, as a by-product, contribute to the development of their locality in countries of destination);
- Development THROUGH the diaspora (which refers to the transnational links and development activities of diasporas) and
- Development BY the diaspora (which refers to the economic, political, social and cultural development engagement of diasporas in countries of origin).

Development by the diaspora (also called diaspora engagement) is of most interest to countries in the South although there is a danger that diasporas might be viewed as "agents" of development such that the burden of delivering development is displaced from states to migrants. Diaspora engagement with countries of origin commonly goes through two stages -- embryonic

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[1] African Union, "Report of the Meeting of Experts from Member States on the Definition of the African Diaspora." Addis Ababa, April 11-12, 2005.
[2] J. Crush, "Diasporas of the South: Situating the African Diaspora in Africa" In D. Ratha and S. Plaza, eds., *Diasporas for Development in Africa* (Washington: World Bank, 2011). Available at http://siteresources.worldbank.org/EXTDECPROSPECTS/Resources/476882-1157133580628/DfD_FullReport.pdf
[3] Mohan, G. (2002) 'Diaspora and development', in J. Robinson (ed.) *Development and displacement*, Oxford University Press, Oxford, 77-140;

and developing – with distinctive motivations, types of engagement and organisational structures.

Open Discussion:

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

> (a) in the context of the ACP it was important to have a definition that included migrants in countries in the South;
> (b) the proposed ACP definition was possibly too "narrow" and an expansive and inclusive definition would be preferable. While this might make the term synonymous with "migrant" (i.e. all migrants were members of the diaspora), no-one should be precluded a priori;
> (c) an inclusive definition meant that the term lost analytical rigour and that it made sense in the context of development to tie the definition to those migrants who contributed to development; and
> (d) limiting the definition to those migrants willing to engage in development did not, in fact, improve analytical rigour for it raised the question of what we mean by "development", a notoriously difficult concept to pin down.

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

Delegates from the ACP Observatory on Migration noted that it is important to have an agreed-upon definition and that they had relied on the AU Definition in making their recommendation. They were asked whether they would considering reviewing this definition.

The second main issue was the danger of a focus on diasporas and development in isolation from the chronic problem of the 'brain drain.'[4] Diaspora engagement was not an antidote to the brain drain and should not be allowed to obscure the fact that development in the ACP states is being seriously undermined by skills outflow to the North.

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

Summary:

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[4] Beine, Michel A. R., Docquier, Frédéric and Schiff, Maurice, Brain Drain and its Determinants: A Major Issue for Small States. IZA Discussion Paper No. 3398. Available at SSRN: http://ssrn.com/abstract=1294540http://www.sciencedirect.com/science/article/pii/B9780080449104000778; J. Crush and C. Hughes, "Brain Drain" In *International Encyclopedia of Human Geography* (Elsevier, 2009). Available at http://www.sciencedirect.com/science/article/pii/B9780080449104000778

Three main points were made:

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

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

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

SESSION 2: MAPPING DASPORAS
Trainer: Prof Crush

Presentation:

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

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

Group Exercise No 1:

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

In this exercise, participants worked in country pairs. Representatives of the 6 regional organizations attached themselves to one of the country teams in their region. The exercise was divided into four parts:

- Diaspora Perceptions: The participants were asked to construct, from their own knowledge and experience, a list of countries in which they thought migrants from their country were located and the numbers involved;
- The GMOD: Participants were introduced to the GMOD online, its aims and objectives, its structure and the basis of the data contained in Version 4 of the database;[5]
- Mapping the Diaspora: Each group was provided with a copy of GMOD V4. They then used the database to identify in which countries, migrants from their country were recorded as living; to list and rank those countries; to count the number of countries involved; and to calculate how many were in the North and how many in the South;
- Discussion: Participants were provided with a set of discussion questions covering the following: the utility of the GMOD for locating their global diaspora, the strengths and weaknesses of a global database such as the GMOD and the usefulness of a database like this in developing strategies for diaspora engagement.

Debriefing:

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

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

Presentation:

This training session focused on how to make contact with diaspora individuals and to build a profile of the diaspora using an innovative web-based methodology developed by SAMP.[6] Usual sources of information about where individuals are located in foreign countries: consulates and embassies, migrant associations, migrant cultural spaces (e.g. churches, clubs), diaspora associations and social networks.

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[5] http://www.migrationdrc.org/research/typesofmigration/global_migrant_origin_database.html
[6] J. Crush, W. Pendleton, A. Chikanda et al, "Diasporas on the Web: New Linkages, New Methodologies" SAMP Draft Report, Available from crushj@queensu.ca

There was evidence of a recent explosion of internet use by members of diaspora for diaspora connectivity, networking, engagement, debate within the diaspora and with home countries. The question was whether this offered new methodological opportunities for accessing diasporas that overcame some of the problems of traditional methods.

The SAMP Project on the Southern African Diaspora in Canada used social networking sites (such as Facebook and Linked In) to contact members of the diaspora and invite them to complete an online survey. This methodology allowed them to collect detailed information from over 2,000 members of the diaspora.

Group Exercise No 2:
Designing an Online Diaspora Survey

The participants broke up into country groups and were tasked with answering three basic questions:

- What kinds of information are needed about the diaspora?
- What information is needed about their kinds of connections with home country? and
- How likely is it that the diaspora will engage in development activity at home?

There followed a practical demonstration based on SAMP's use of Student Voice to design and mount an online survey to demonstrate how themes and areas of interest had been converted into multiple choice questions. Because the host of the survey, Student Voice, allows the researcher to perform basic statistical operations and tests on the data, participants were shown how various questions could be instantaneously cross-tabulated to bring out differences in the gender profile of the diaspora.
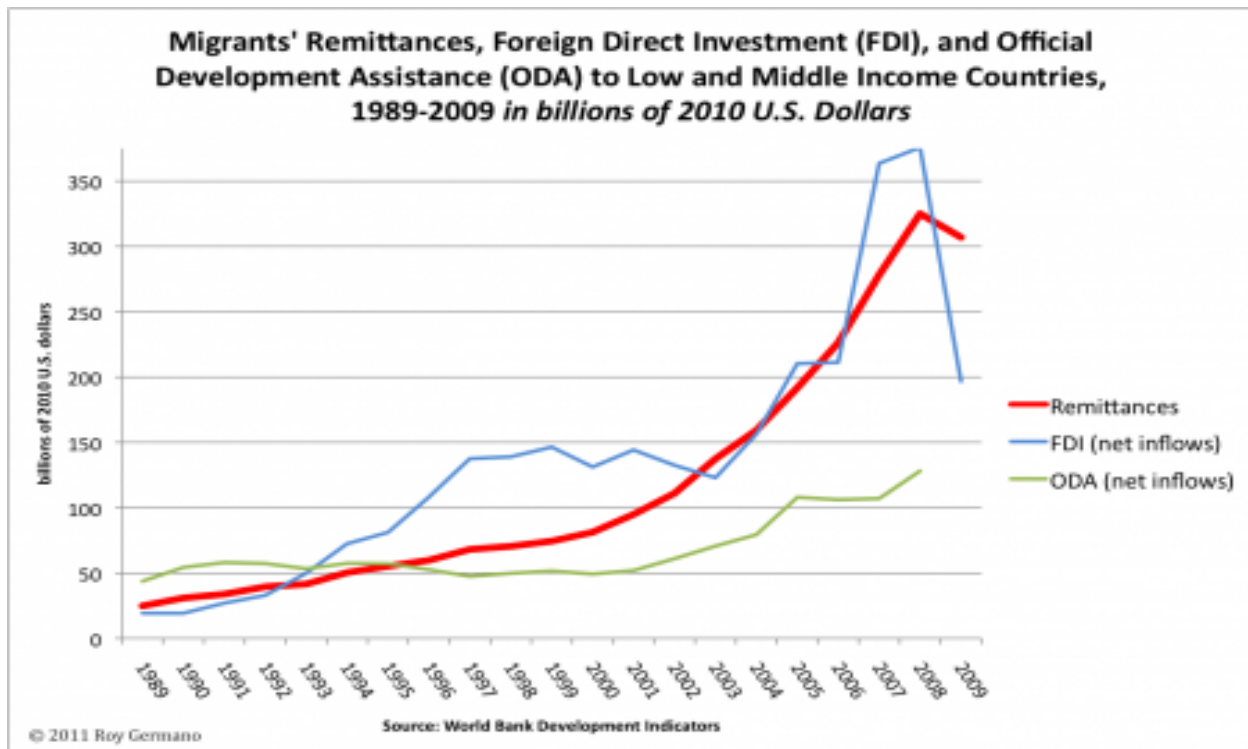
DAY III: 13 APRIL 2011: TRAINING MODULE III: SOUTH-SOUTH REMITTANCES

SESSION 1: DATA ON REMITTANCES
Trainers: Prof Crush, Dr Chikanda

Presentations:

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

Migrants' Remittances, Foreign Direct Investment (FDI), and Official Development Assistance (ODA) to Low and Middle Income Countries, 1989-2009 in billions of 2010 U.S. Dollars

© 2011 Roy Germano   Source: World Bank Development Indicators

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

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

The IMF compiles remittance data on an annual basis according to its own definition of remittances (as indicated in the figure below).[7] The World Bank uses this data to publish an annual Remittances Factbook.[8]

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[7] *IMF, Balance of Payments and International Investment Position Statistics*, 2011 at
http://www.imf.org/external/np/sta/bop/bop.htm

Table 3.2. Tabular Presentation of Remittances Concepts in BPM6

Total remittances and transfers to NPISHs: a+b+c+d+e+f

Total remittances: a+b+c+d

Personal remittances: a+b+c

a	b	c	d	e	f
Personal transfers (part of current transfers)	Compensation of employees less taxes, social contributions, transport, and travel	Capital transfers between households	Social benefits	Current transfers to NPISHs	Capital transfers to NPISHs

Source: IMF, 2008 (BPM6).
Note: "Personal transfers" is a standard item; other items are supplementary.

Participants viewed a video entitled "Cash Back" which focused on diaspora remitting practices.[9]

Global remittances have grown from $2 billion in 1970 to $440 billion in 2010. Although South-South migration made up over 40% of global migration stock, South-South remittances had been virtually ignored.[10] According to the World Bank, transaction costs for South-South remitting are amongst the highest in the world.[11]

[8] *World Bank Migration and Remittances Factbook 2011* at http://data.worldbank.org/data-catalog/migration-and-remittances
[9] http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=shc5Ai7HmGc
[10] D. Ratha and W. Shaw, "South-South Migration and Remittances" (Eashington: World Bank, 2007) at http://siteresources.worldbank.org/INTPROSPECTS/Resources/334934-1110315015165/SouthSouthMigrationandRemittances.pdf
[11] http://remittanceprices.worldbank.org/

Source: http://remittanceprices.worldbank.org/

ACP countries, which make up more than half of the developing countries, received only 9% of remittances to developing countries in 2010.[12] ACP countries received more than $27 billion in remittances in 2010. Eighteen countries did not report any data e.g. DRC, Zimbabwe, Somalia. Nigeria is the only ACP country among the top 10 remittance receiving countries worldwide (~$10bn in 2010)

The World Bank's new Bilateral Remittances and Migration Database for 2010 shows total bi-directional remittance flows between any two countries in the world.[13]   This data base can be used to estimate and monitor remittance corridors and flows from all countries worldwide to the ACP countries, as well as remittance outflows from those countries.

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

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

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[12] *Human Mobility Report 2011: Migration and Human Development in African, Caribbean and Pacific Countries* (Brussels: ASCP Secretariat, 2010).
[13] http://go.worldbank.org/JITC7NYTT0

SESSION 2: DESIGNING A HOME COUNTRY HOUSEHOLD REMITTANCES SURVEY
Trainer: Prof Pendleton

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

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

Two examples were given:

(a) World Bank's African Remittances Project[14] and
(b) SAMP's Migration and Remittances Survey (MARS)[15]

Group Exercise No 3:

Designing a Household Remittances Survey.

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

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

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

- Background information about the migrant-sending household
  - Who will answer the questions in the household? One or more informants?
  - Does household receive remittances

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[14]

http://econ.worldbank.org/WBSITE/EXTERNAL/EXTDEC/EXTDECPROSPECTS/0,,contentMDK:21681739~pagePK:64165401~piPK:64165026~theSitePK:476883,00.html
[15] http://www.queensu.ca/samp

- Location (rural v urban, informal v formal settlement)
- Information on household members (status, age, gender, education, occupation, number of dependants/siblings etc)
- Household/dwelling information (type of structure, access to services, ownership)
- Household type (nuclear, extended, male-centred, female-centred)
- Household resources (land, livestock, consumer goods etc)
- Household size and membership
- Household income and expenditure data
- Poverty and food security level of household
- Migration history of household and members
- Where are migrants?
- Who money sent to in household (few or many)
- Type of migrant and amount sent

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

- Remitting Behaviour of Migrants
  - How much do migrants remit? How often?
  - Why do they remit? What determines how much they remit and how often?
  - Do they remit goods? What kinds of goods? Value of those goods? Why those particular goods?
  - What channels do migrants use (formal v informal)? What is their attitude towards channels? Are they willing to be "banked"?
  - Do they remit individually or collectively?
  - Do they send remittances in times of unexpected events or emergencies?
  - *How long have they been remitting for?*
  - *Currency used for remittances. Currency exchange? Are remittances received in local or destination country currency?*
  - *Cost of transfers in relation to total remittances and impact on remittance amounts. Would migrants send more if costs lower?*
  - *Motivated to remit? Motivations for remitting?*
  - *Range of amounts sent. Cash or in-kind.*

- Household Impacts of Remittances
  - ***Lack of control by migrants who may not agree with uses*** *Remittance receipts (cash and goods)*
  - *Control over decisions about remittance use*
  - *Use of remittances (basic needs, education, health, savings, accommodation)*
  - *Role of remittances in household survival, poverty alleviation, reducing food insecurity, living conditions*
  - *Use of remittances to build human capital*
  - *Redistribution of remittances*

- *Investment (in business start-ups and development, agriculture)*
- *For use of family or savings for migrant?*
- *Impacts on household AND individual migrant*
- *To whom are remittances sent... may vary with reason remittances sent*
- *Relationship of remittances to household poverty*
- *Assessment of monetary value of goods*
- *Comparing households with and without migrants vis a vis poverty levels*
- *Attitude of other household members to use of remittances family*
- *Impact on family structure, marital relations*
- *Impact of inflation on questions about expenditures*
- *Possible negative impacts – changed behaviour and aspirations of children and youth*
- *Onward transmission of remittances to other countries?*
- *Intra-household conflict and division over remittance receipts and usage*
- *Use of remittances for political destabilization*

SESSION 3: ANALYSING AND INTERPRETING SURVEY DATA
Trainer: Prof Crush

Group Exercise No 4:
Analysing and Interpreting Remittances Data.

Participants joined one of four multi-country groups tasked with discussing different topics. Each group was provided with a different set of 5-6 data tables from the SAMP MARS survey.[16] They were asked to interrogate the tables through answering six targeted questions relevant to their theme.

A. **Building a Migration Profile**

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

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[16] W. Pendleton, J. Crush, E.Campbell, T. Green, H. Simelane, D. Tevera and F. de Vletter, "Migration, Remittances and Development in Southern Africa" SAMP Migration Series No 44, Cape Town, 2006; B. Dodson, "Gender, Migration and Remittances in Southern Africa" SAMP Migration Series No 49, Cape Town, 2008. These reports can be downloaded for personal use at http://www.queensu.ca/samp/sampresources/samppublications/. Reposting these reports on other websites is not permitted.

6. What variations and differences can you identify between see between these five sending countries?

B. Migration and Remittance Patterns

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

C. The Impact of Remittances

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

D. Migration and Gender

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

SESSION 4: INFORMAL REMITTANCES
Trainer: Dr Chikanda

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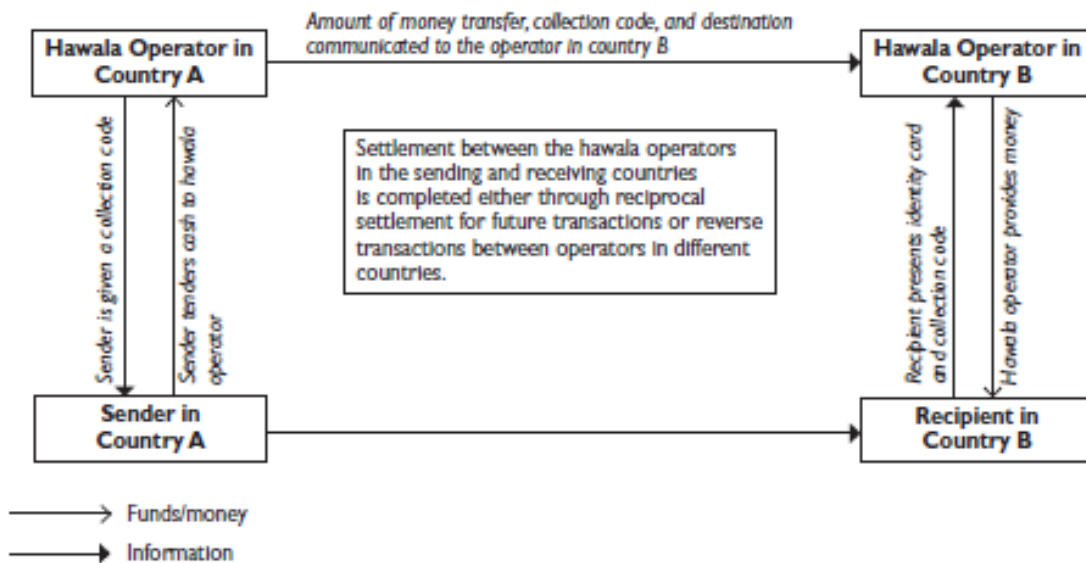
Reasons for using informal channels include:

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

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

Group Exercise No. 5
Discovering Informal Remittances

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

- what types of informal remitting channels (cash and goods) were they aware of in their countries and
- how could informal flows into and out of their countries be measured.

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

Summary:

Three main points emerged:

- there seemed to be a potential contradiction between the argument that informal remitting was motivated by cheaper costs and the argument that part of the reason for the seemingly explosive growth in global remitting was that migrants were switching from informal to formal (recorded) channels. More research was needed on whether and why migrants were switching particularly given the drive of commercial banks to "bank the unbanked";

- the argument made by several participants that what was more important was not whether a transfer was "informal" or "formal" but whether or not it was recorded and

- household surveys were a valuable tool for tracking the relative importance and amounts of informal transfers.

APPENDIX: OUTLINE OF SAMP TRAINING

Training Module II: ACP Diasporas Data Collection

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

Defining the Diaspora (Crush)

- Variety of uses of the term "diaspora" in popular culture
- Original meaning and dictionary definitions
- Growing use of term "diaspora" in migration and development debate
- AU Definition of "diaspora"
- Proposed ACP Migration Observatory definition of "diaspora"

Diasporas and Development (Chikanda)

- Reasons for growing interest in development potential of diasporas
- Mohan's tripartite classification of diasporas and development
- Typology of economic, social, political and cultural activities of
- diasporas in destination and origin countries
- Forms of diaspora "engagement"
-
Open Discussion

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

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

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

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

Using the Internet to Contact Diasporas
- Diaspora use of the internet and SNSs
- Recruiting respondents through SNSs
- Recruiting respondents through other web-based tools
- Response rates

Group Exercise Two: Designing an Online Diaspora Survey – Country Teams

Demonstration of Online Survey

- What questions to ask
- Turning issues into questions
- Example of actual survey
- Data analysis online

Training Module III: South-South Remittances

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

- Changing meanings of remittances
- Reasons for emergence of remittances as "new development mantra"
- Challenges of measuring and monitoring remittance flows
- IMF system for defining and collecting data on remittances
-
- Viewing of "Cash Back" Video
-
- Global remittance trends and flows
- South-South remittances
- Review of World Bank Global Remittances and Migration Database, 2010
- Presentation of remittance volumes and origins to 12 ACP pilot countries
- Remittance uses and impacts at different scales
-
Session 2: Designing a Household Remittances Survey (11.00-13.00)
Trainer: Prof Pendleton

- Options for collecting household data on remittances through surveys
- World Bank African Remittances Project
- SAMP Migration and Remittances Survey (MARS)
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Group Exercise Three: Designing a National Household Remittances Survey - Country Teams

Session 3: Analysing and Interpreting Remittances Data (14.00-16.00)

Group Exercise Four: Interpreting Data From a National Remittances Survey – Inter-Country Teams

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

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

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