

## INTERACT – Annotated bibliographies

### ALBANIA

Barjaba, K. 2005. Labour emigration: from political will towards collaboration of migratory markets. In: IOM (International Organisation for Migration) and Government of the Republic of Albania (eds.), *Selected papers of National Strategy on Migration Workshop*. Tirana: IOM, pp. 31-46.

#### **Themes (goals)**

This paper focuses on the general theme of Albanian emigrants' structural integration abroad, focusing particularly on labour market integration. More specifically the themes referred to are:

- Promotion of vocational and language training for migrants
- Facilitation of economic assimilation
- Assessment of host countries labour markets and migrants' positioning in them [mainly Greece and Italy]
- The necessity for the creation of a new legal and institutional framework on the management of economic migration
- Regularisation of entry, placement and employment in host countries labour markets
- Migration as part of the integration processes
- Emigrants as a development factor in the host countries
- Seasonal Employment Agreements and the need for strengthening the enforcement mechanisms
- Migrants' social insurance as a critical aspect of migratory policies
- Assessment of changes in the pull capacities of labour markets in host countries and the weakening of pull factors

#### **Method of study (data used and method of analysis)**

The paper is based on a summary and analysis of the proceedings of a workshop organized by IOM Tirana prior to the adoption of the National Action Plan of Migration in 2005. The workshop was organized around 8 roundtables. The author was part of the roundtable on labour migration.

#### **Period to which results apply (if applicable)**

1990-2005

#### **Geographical area to which findings pertain**

Albania and mainly Greece and Italy as hosting countries

#### **Indication of innovative contribution**

The paper is fairly general due to the numerous themes it tackles. However, it identifies the main points on which the Government of Albania needed to concentrate in order to better manage labour emigration and migrants' integration in the labour markets abroad.

Ikonomi, L. 2009. *Migration Law: Training Manual [E Drejta Migratore: Manual Trajnues]*. Tirana: IOM.

#### **Themes (goals)**

Migration law and policies at an international, EU and national (Albania) level

#### **Method of study (data used and method of analysis)**

Literature review/document analysis

**Period to which results apply (if applicable)**

Contemporary; section on Albania refers to the post-1990's period

**Geographical area to which findings pertain**

International, EU and Albania

**Indication of innovative contribution**

It situates the legal and policy framework of Albania in the overall international and EU framework. It offers a summary of the main developments of migration law and policy in Albania since the 1990s.

Nika, T. 2012. The role of the National Institute of Diaspora as an interlocutor of the communication and cooperation between diaspora and the Albanian state [Roli i Institutit Kombëtar të Diasporës si interlokutor i mirëkuptimit e bashkëpunimit midis diasporës e shtetit shqiptar]. Paper presented at the international conference "20 year Albanian Migration to Italy", Tirana, 2 March.

**Themes (goals)**

Presents the role of the National Institute of Diaspora (NID) in the implementation of the National Strategy for Migration and Action Plan

**Method of study (data used and method of analysis)**

This paper is written by an official of the NID and it takes the form of a talk which refers to the activities of this institution.

**Period to which results apply (if applicable)**

Not applicable

**Geographical area to which findings pertain**

Albania

**Indication of innovative contribution**

Discusses the role of the NID in the implementation of the National Strategy for Migration and Action Plan and outlines specific objectives and activities that have been or are being planned by NID.

**ANGOLA**

Alvarez Tinajero, S. P. 2009. *Angola: A Study of the Impact of Remittances from Portugal and South Africa*. Geneva: IOM. Available on: <http://publications.iom.int/bookstore/free/MRS39.pdf> [Accessed 18 February 2015].

**Themes (goals)**

Study commissioned to better understanding the overall characteristics of remittance flows from the Angolan diaspora in Portugal and South Africa, and their use and impact in Angola, including the frequency and longevity of such flows, the preferred transfer channels and legislative frameworks. The study also inquires into remittances' utilization and impacts at the household level in Angola, in anticipation of future initiatives to enhance the potential development impacts of remittances in the country.

**Method of study (data used and method of analysis)**

Mixed, mainly survey

**Period to which results apply (if applicable)**

About 2006

**Geographical area to which findings pertain**

Angola, Portugal and South Africa

**Indication of innovative contribution**

Diaspora profiles (differences), diaspora engagement and remittances types in Angola.

IOM. 2008. *Strengthening the Private Sector and Combating Brain Drain in Angola through Involvement of the Diaspora and North-South Partnership* [online], IOM Info-sheet, available on:

[www.iom.int/jahia/webdav/shared/shared/mainsite/activities/countries/docs/strengthening\\_private\\_sector\\_angola.pdf](http://www.iom.int/jahia/webdav/shared/shared/mainsite/activities/countries/docs/strengthening_private_sector_angola.pdf) [Accessed 18 February 2015].

**Themes (goals)**

Programme about knowledge transfer via the return of qualified persons (doctors and other skilled-professionals) to the reconstruction and development in Angola. The project aims at contributing to reverse the 'brain drain' and support the overall country's rehabilitation, economic recovery and employment generation efforts (20 families with skills to reconstruct the country).

**Method of study (data used and method of analysis)**

Repatriation project

**Period to which results apply (if applicable)**

About 2008

**Geographical area to which findings pertain**

Angola (bringing people living mainly in Europe)

**Indication of innovative contribution**

This piece is very short but it would be interesting to gather information ex-post.

**BOSNA AND HERZEGOVINA**

Kačapor-Džihić, Z. and N. Oruč 2012. *Social Impact of Emigration and Rural-Urban Migration in Central and Eastern Europe – Final Country Report Bosnia and Herzegovina*. Cologne: GVG (Gesellschaft für Versicherungswissenschaft und -gestaltung e.V.).

**Themes (goals)**

Country report on Bosnia and Herzegovina, developed as a part of comprehensive study concentrated on the Central and Eastern Europe, aims to provide analyses of the patterns and trends, including the interstate social impact, of migrations from Bosnia and Herzegovina. It offers information on the economic and labor markets developments, human resource development, poverty, social exclusion and response of the B&H government to migrations, including the existing institutional and legal framework.

**Main findings**

Vast emigration from Bosnia and Herzegovina, whether forced or due to an economic reasons, resulted in creation of huge B&H diaspora. However, B&H does not have substantial migration policy and/or diaspora policy developed, and the appropriate migration policy coordination mechanisms are missing as well.

**Method of study (data used and method of analysis)**

Authors conducted an extensive analysis of the available primary and secondary sources and statistical data (including interviewing of relevant stakeholders in the government and non-governmental sectors).

**Period to which results apply (if applicable)**

Since 1991 (roughly last 20 years)

**Geographical area to which findings pertain**

Bosnia and Herzegovina

**Indication of innovative contribution**

Not applicable (i.e. report is comprehensive, yet traditional and in accordance with respective standards of good academic practice).

**CAMEROON**

Cameroon Ministry of External Relations (Division of Cameroonians Abroad). 2008. Policy Considerations on the Mobilization, Protection and Valorisation of the Cameroonian Diaspora. Yaoundé.

**Themes (goals)**

Cameroon Government Draft-Policy Considerations for engaging its Diaspora. Principally it recognizes the contribution of 3<sup>rd</sup> World Diasporas to Development of Homelands through major impacts: remittances, foreign direct investments, market development, technology transfer, philanthropy, tourism, flow of knowledge new attitudes and cultural influences. It aims to:

- draft policy on migration and development (contribution of Cameroonians abroad in structuring national development programs);
- draft national policy on mobilisation, protection and valorisation of the Cameroonian diaspora (recruitment of Cameroonians to work in Cameroonian owned-businesses);
- management of the Cameroonian diaspora abroad (mapping: Geographical location, qualification, civil status and professional skills)

**Method of study (data used and method of analysis)**

Desk-top research

**Period to which results apply (if applicable)**

From 2008

**Geographical area to which findings pertain**

Cameroon

**Indication of innovative contribution**

Government recognition of its diaspora by creation of the Division of Cameroonians abroad at Ministry of External Relations

Cameroon Minister of External Relations. 2011. Promulgation (enacting) of Decree N0. 001/DIPL/CAB of 24 August 2011 authorizing the Cameroonians in the diaspora to vote. Yaoundé.

**Themes (goals)**

Political and civic participation. Law authorising Cameroonians abroad to vote. The Ministerial Decree is a revision of previous enactments which prohibited Cameroonians living abroad to political and civic participation in activities such as voting during national elections organized in Cameroon.

**Method of study (data used and method of analysis)**

Desk-Top Research Publications by Ministry of External Relations, Cameroon.

**Period to which results apply (if applicable)**

From 2011

**Geographical area to which findings pertain**

Cameroon and Abroad (Africa, America, Europe, Asia).

**Indication of innovative contribution**

First time ever that Cameroonians living abroad could vote.

## COLOMBIA

Mejia Ochoa, W. 2012. *Return Migrants to the Andean Community*. Bogota D.C.: Codice Ltda.

**Themes (goals)**

We study the change characteristics of immigrants from the countries of the Andean Community (CAN). This research has as a benchmark the international financial crisis began in 2008, the tightening of immigration policies in destination countries, the Spanish incentive to return, and xenophobia and discrimination in the destination countries of Andean citizens.

**Method of study (data used and method of analysis)**

It was based from the quantitative, from official sources in the countries of origin and destination, and the qualitative analysis of 200 interviews.

**Period to which results apply (if applicable)**

2008

**Geographical area to which findings pertain**

It encompasses the countries of origin and Spain. The areas are: La Paz and Cochabamba in Bolivia; Pereira, Dosquebradas and Cartago in Colombia, Quito, Cuenca, Guayaquil, Zamora and Cotocachi in Ecuador; Lima and Cuzco in Peru, and Madrid, Valencia and Barcelona in Spain.

**Indication of innovative contribution**

- The nationalization in Spain as safety representation allows temporarily Return and come back destination.
- The experiences in destination communities cause changes in the cultural imaginary of returnees that conflict with the habits of the more traditional home communities.
- Xenophobic and discriminatory attitudes towards migrants make them feel in a hostile environment.
- Spanish the Return policy, part of European Union guidelines, focuses on the process of leaving the country of migrants.

**ECUADOR**

Eguiguren, M. M. 2011. *Sujeto migrante, crisis y tutela estatal. Construcción de la Migración y modos de intervención del Estado ecuatoriano* [*Migrant subject, Crisis and State Tutelage. Construction of the Migration and Ecuadorian State Intervention Modes*]. Quito: Abya Yala Universidad Politécnica Salesiana, FLACSO Ecuador. 157 p.

**Themes (goals)**

This research studies the practices, discourse and the ways the Ecuadorian State is represented, that arise on a national crisis context and global change tendencies, as a response to the migration started in the late 90s. Such discourses involve several political actors and generates a dispute in which a particular concept about Ecuadorian migration appears. Before and after the massive 1999 Ecuadorian exodus, the migrant and the whole migration concept incorporates new meanings for the Ecuadorian State.

**Method of study (data used and method of analysis)**

The research selects a wide range of regulations and migration policies, put together or implemented between 1998 and 2006. Among others, it is based on primal sources, such as Bills (1999-2000), Administrative Reforms (2000-2002), the Abroad Ecuadorians National Plan (2001-2002) and the “Integral Care of Migrants and Families Act” (2004).

**Period to which results apply (if applicable)**

Between 1998 and 2006

**Geographical area to which findings pertain**

Ecuador

**Indication of innovative contribution**

Estate representations are closely linked to Ecuador’s political and finance crisis during the 1990s. The hegemonic discourse builds migration with moral categories, that explain as if it were cultural, the country’s economics, politics and corruption problems. Migration is noticed as a threat to the Nation’s order, somewhat it disturbs family and community; besides, it is politically conceived to legitimize some economic schemes.

Pérez, N., and A. Valle (eds.) 2009. *Los derechos en la movilidad humana: del control a la protección* [Rights on Human Mobility: from Control towards Protection]. Quito: Ministerio de Justicia y Derechos Humanos. 568 p.

**Themes (goals)**

This collection of 17 articles focuses on the rights of foreign migrants in Ecuador and Ecuadorians abroad. It also deals with the study of migration in different sociopolitical contexts. Shows the challenges of a new conception of human mobility that would exclude xenophobia and discrimination that advocates for equal treatment between the foreigners and natives.

Addresses rights issues in the context of human mobility, universal citizenship, transnational citizenship, transnational families, social and family legal situations concerning Ecuadorian migration, inadequate legal practices; reflections on human mobility frameworks; Ecuador immigration reform, globalization and political public, both Ecuador and other Latin American and European countries.

Collects contributions from international experts on human mobility regulations and advisory opinions on consular assistance and migrant workers and their families issued by the Inter-American Court of Human Rights, and the recommendations made by the Special Rapporteur of the United Nations Migration.

**Method of study (data used and method of analysis)**

Analysis of immigration policies and regulations related to immigration, emigration, shelter, displacement and internal migration, as well as experiences of Ecuadorian migrants abroad and international migrants in Ecuador.

**Period to which results apply (if applicable):**

Not applicable

**Geographical area to which findings pertain**

Ecuador and Latin America, Central America, Europe and the United States.

**Indication of innovative contribution**

Proves how analysis of rights is incomplete without taking into account the demands facing public policy in the context of immigration, emigration, shelter, displacement and internal migration. Highlights the lesser effectivity of one-way public policies, facing transnational public policy, involving both countries of origin and destination.

**EGYPT**

Zohry, A., and P. Debnath 2010. *A Study on the Dynamics of the Egyptian Diaspora: Strengthening Development Linkages*. Cairo: IOM. Available on: <http://www.egypt.iom.int/Doc/A%20Study%20on%20the%20Dynamics%20of%20the%20Egyptian%20Diaspora%20%28English%29.pdf> [Accessed 18 February 2015].

**Themes (goals)**

The main goal of this study is to provide an overview on Egyptian diasporas, examine avenues for engaging diaspora in the development of Egypt and to recommend policies and programmes to enhance their contribution towards the socio-economic development of the country.

**Method of study (data used and method of analysis)**

This study relies on two sources of data: a) secondary data which includes a desk study and review of existing literature on Egyptian communities abroad, and b) primary data which includes fieldwork in Kuwait, England, and the USA. A quantitative study was carried out using a structured questionnaire administered via the internet as well as personally with 323 respondents in Kuwait (Arab region), USA and the UK (West). In addition, 49 in-depth interviews were conducted with Egyptian member of the diaspora, whose contact details were procured through their friends and colleagues in Egypt and from the diaspora communities in these three countries.

**Period to which results apply (if applicable):**

Not applicable

**Geographical area to which findings pertain**

Egyptians in Kuwait, England, and the USA

**Indication of innovative contribution**

This study is one of the very few studies on Egyptian diaspora

**INDIA**

Varadharajan, L. 2010. From Indians Abroad to Global Indians. In: L. Varadharajan, *The Domestic Abroad: Diasporas in International Relations*, New York: Oxford University Press, pp. 107-141.

**Themes (goals)**

Impact of a successful migrant community on the economic policy of the home country

**Method of study (data used and method of analysis)**

Historical, analytical

**Period to which results apply (if applicable)**

Post-independence India over the years

**Geographical area to which findings pertain**

India, USA

**Indication of innovative contribution**

This chapter focuses on the policy shifts in the Indian state in the wake of the economic crisis experienced by the nation in the nineties. This shift towards economic liberalization from the erstwhile postcolonial closed economy stance was somewhere related to the recognition of the diasporic communities of successful Indians abroad. The success of these diasporas was possible through their efforts at integrating with the host country though the Indian state had not contributed to those efforts as such. However, as the government realized the emerging presence of these Indians in the global context and efforts were initiated to bring these Indians to resurrect their ties with the homeland economy. Opportunities to invest in the Indian economy were made available through relaxed procedural rules, setting up of a Ministry of Overseas Indian Affairs, celebrating *Pravasi Bhartiya Divas* (Non resident Indians' Day), passing a legislation for dual citizenship to name a few.

Bhatt, C., and Narayan, K. L. 2010. Indian Diaspora, Globalization and Transnational Networks: The South African Context, *Journal of Social Sciences*, 25, nos. 1-2-3: 13-23.

**Themes (goals)**

Impact of transnational networks and Government of India initiatives on the Indian immigrants in South Africa.

**Method of study (data used and method of analysis)**

Historical, analytical

**Period to which results apply (if applicable)**

1990s to 2010

**Geographical area to which findings pertain**

South Africa and India

**Indication of innovative contribution**

This article describes the emergence of numerous associations that were built over the years by Indian migrants in South Africa and the transnational connections developed by them. However, once again, these associations are set up and function due to the efforts of and the need felt by the Indian diasporic community. Not much seems to have been done by the Indian state as such and it emerges on the scene much later to attempt to revive the diasporas' link with the homeland largely through offering dual citizenship, and by setting up the Ministry of Indian Overseas Affairs in India.

Gupta, A. 2012. The Indian-American Diaspora and its Impact on Politics. In: A. Gupta, *Global Security Watch: India*, Santa Barbara, Calif.: Praeger Security International, pp. 103-122.

**Themes (goals)**

Indian Diaspora in America and issues pertaining to Indian government policies

**Method of study (data used and method of analysis)**

Analytical

**Period to which results apply (if applicable)**

1990s to 2012

**Geographical area to which findings pertain**

USA, India

**Indication of innovative contribution**

This chapter assesses the impact of the American Indian diaspora on its homeland policies (and the complexities therein) but at the same time observes that not all diasporic Indian communities have been as influential as a lot depends on the level of influence and prosperity the diaspora enjoys in the host country. Indians in Fiji, Trinidad and Malaysia have in fact faced discrimination. American Indian diaspora, however, over the years has acquired political presence in the host country. The Govt. of India recognises the crucial role played by the diaspora in safeguarding the rights of the state in international fora and in the financial assistance offered by them in times of calamities. A diaspora cannot put at stake its credibility in the host country and any attempt to favour the homeland has to be done within this framework. This means that if the Indian state has to benefit from its diaspora it must ensure a compatible relation with the host country as well and this has a role to play in influencing India's policies, economic as well as political. At the 2012 *Pravasi Bhartiya Divas* (Non-resident Indians' Day), the Government of India declared the right to vote extended to the Indian diasporas, thus seeking to develop greater political stake in the homeland.

Khadria, B. *et al.* 2008. International Migration Policy: Issues and Perspectives for India. Working Paper I, International Migration and Diaspora Studies Project, New Dehli: Zakir Hussain Centre for Educational Studies, School of Social Sciences, Jawaharlal Nehru University (India), 20 p.

**Themes (goals)**

An overview of India's Migration related trends

**Method of study (data used and method of analysis)**

Analytical

**Period to which results apply (if applicable)**

1990s to 2008

**Geographical area to which findings pertain**

India, USA, Gulf region

**Indication of innovative contribution**

This paper analyses the trends in the migration of Indians to other countries and the diverse circumstances that shaped them at different historical junctures. It gauges the impact of the Indian state's role in this area and finds it not very promising most of the times, the primary case being a laidback attitude regarding keeping a tab on and influencing the migration trends especially in the earlier years. The paper goes on to provide suggestions in this regard which should be paid attention to for a more effective migration policy in India. It discusses the issue of integration in the host country and recommends a bilateral approach to address this concern and basically suggests adopting a policy where naturalization should be facilitated in a reasonable time frame. Host countries could also provide integration facilities such as language training, healthcare, insurance, deportation of labourers policy.

The homeland policies should support these issues, and can offer dual citizenship to all the immigrant Indians irrespective of the country they choose to go to as this gives a sense of belonging in hostile conditions and even otherwise.

## INDONESIA

Tirtosudarmo, R. 1999. The Indonesian State's response to migrations, *Journal of Social Issues in Southeast Asia*, 14, no. 1: 212-228.

**Themes (goals)**

The papers examines the historical evolution of intra and international migrations, and links the State' migration policies to the economic situation of the country, noting that exodus is likely to keep on going due to the poor economic context.

**Method of study (data used and method of analysis)**

Literature, statistics and press articles analysis.

**Period to which results apply (if applicable)**

From colonial times to the current period.

**Geographical area to which findings pertain**

Indonesia, Malaysia, Saudi Arabia.

**Indication of innovative contribution**

The article provides details on the several steps of increasing consciousness of mistreatments of workers abroad, and of the failure of the State to deal with this problem.

**IRAN**

Sadjadpour, M. K. 2007. Mohajerat va siyosat-e-khareji iran [Migration and Iranian foreign policy], *Siyassat-e-khareji [Foreign Policy Magazine. Teheran]*, no. 87: 1-16.

**Themes (goals)**

- The history of Iran as a country of immigration and emigration
- The impact of emigration/immigration phenomena on Iranian foreign policy
- Iran as a country of emigration/immigration: which management policy?
- Iranian State approaches to the migration phenomena
- Iran as an IOM Member
- Principles of Iranian policies of emigration/immigration phenomena
- Iranian diaspora as an economic and cultural capital resource for Iranian domestic economy
- Consequences of the growing Iranian diaspora phenomena: the conception and acceptance of Iranian nationality, multi-belonging and double-nationality phenomena
- Security issues and the question of multi-belonging and plural identities for the Iranian state

**Method of study (data used and method of analysis)**

Historical approach

Case studies

**Geographical area to which findings pertain**

Iran and Iranian diaspora

**JAMAICA**

Ying, N. *et al.* 2010. *Jamaica Diaspora Governance and Operational Structure: The Way Forward*. Kingston: Jamaica Diaspora Foundation/Jamaica Diaspora Institute. 60 p.

**Themes (goals)**

Civic participation, Social Interaction, Governance – institutional actors

**Method of study (data used and method of analysis)**

An assessment of the interest groups and associations in the major diaspora locations (United Kingdom, USA and Canada) was undertaken. These interest groups and associations are organized in special areas, namely: education; social services; health; and business, investment and trade. The research examined the governance approach and best practices from Major Diaspora (India, Mexico etc.) as well as proposed approaches within the Jamaican Diaspora.

**Period to which results apply (if applicable)**

Not applicable

**Geographical area to which findings pertain**

Jamaica Diaspora in major locations – USA, UK and Canada

**Indication of innovative contribution**

This is seminal piece of work from the Jamaica Diaspora Institute that has set the framework for the governance structure the linkage between the Jamaica Diaspora and the Government of Jamaica. It has also built the platform for the thematic area on Diaspora and Development for the National Policy and Plan of Action on International Migration and Development. Outputs from this research are now being integrated into the Jamaica Diaspora Policy, to guide strategic engagement and partnership with the Jamaican diaspora.

Dunn, L. and H. Gibb 2010. Gender, Migration and Crisis: Jamaican Female Migrants in Canada. In: *The Canadian Development Report 2010 – A Global Crisis of Development: Responses and Responsibilities*, Ottawa, Ontario: The North-South Institute, pp. 53-70. Available on: <http://www.nsi-ins.ca/wp-content/uploads/2012/11/2010-CDR.pdf> [Accessed 18 February 2015].

**Themes (goals)**

Labour Market outcomes and Social Interaction

**Method of study (data used and method of analysis)**

The team utilized data from the Labour Market Opinion Statistics from Human Resources and Skills Development Canada and Labour Force Data produced in the Economic and Social Survey Jamaica. Secondary data was also assessed to extrapolate the trends in female migration and gender relations in the labour market.

**Period to which results apply (if applicable)**

The research paper covers the period 2005-2009

**Geographical area to which findings pertain**

Canada

**Indication of innovative contribution**

The research has explored from a gender perspective, the impact of female temporary labour migration on the individual, household and macro level for the country of destination and country of origin. This work has provided insight into the relationship between migration and gender, as well as the human rights framework for migration, particularly in the area of labour relations. This work has added to the body of research that support the formulation of the National Policy and Plan of Action on International Migration and Development for Jamaica.

**MOLDOVA**

Mosneaga, V., V. Moraru, Gh. Rusnac, and V. Turcan 2011. *Fatetele unui proces: migratia fortei de muncă din Republica Moldova în Italia* [*Facets of a process: Moldovan labor migration from Moldova to Italy*]. Chisinau: Editerra-Prim. 263 p.

**Themes (goals)**

To characterize the Moldovan labour migration in Italy.

**Method of study (data used and method of analysis)**

The qualitative method (individual in-depth interviews, interviews with experts); statistical analysis; and desk research. 54 individual in-depth interviews; 10 interviews with Moldovan experts.

**Period to which results apply (if applicable)**

2009-2011

**Geographical area to which findings pertain**

Italy

**Indication of innovative contribution**

The first research of attitudes, plans and behavior of Moldovan labour migrants in Italy, which had realized abroad. Much attention is paid to the migrants' integration in Italy (language issues, education, employment, status of residence, citizenship, social interactions with the host society as well as with the Republic of Moldova).

Mosneaga, V., V. Moraru, and Gh. Rusnac 2012. *Mayatnik migratsii [The pendulum of migration]*. Chisinau: Tipografia-Sirius. 200 p. Available in Russian on: <http://demoscope.ru/weekly/2012/0515/biblio01.php> [Accessed 18 February 2015].

*Original reference:* Морару В., Мошняга В., Руснак Г. Маятник миграции. Кишинэу: Tipografia-Sirius, 2012, 200 с.

**Themes (goals)**

This work provides a multi-layered analysis of migration processes and migration management in the Republic of Moldova (1990-2011 years).

**Method of study (data used and method of analysis)**

Qualitative methods and literature analysis (migration policies, statistical data and media materials); historical analysis; and longitudinal policy analysis.

Desk research.

**Period to which results apply (if applicable)**

1990-2011

**Geographical area to which findings pertain**

Republic of Moldova

**Indication of innovative contribution**

A holistic picture of migration processes and regulation of migration in the Republic of Moldova. Attention is paid to the integration of migrants in host countries and reflection of the reasons for the return/non-return of Moldovan migrants to their homeland in the conditions of economical (2008-2010) crisis.

Moşneaga V., and R. Rusu 2008. Formarea diasporei moldovenesti peste hotare: esenta si specificul [The formation of the Moldovan Diaspora: the nature and specificity], *MOLDOSCOPIE (Probleme de analiza politica) [Problems of Political Analysis]*, 40, no. 1: 91-104. Available (in Romanian) on:

<http://www.uspee.md/images/reviste/moldoscopie/M40.pdf> [Accessed 18 February 2015].

**Themes (goals)**

Characteristics of the formation of the Moldovan Diaspora abroad; the policy of the Republic of Moldova regarding the Diaspora.

**Method of study (data used and method of analysis)**

Literature analysis and desk research.

**Period to which results apply (if applicable)**

1990-2011

**Geographical area to which findings pertain**

The countries of reception of Moldovan migrants & Republic of Moldova

**Indication of innovative contribution**

Using the methodology of the Israeli scholar R. Schvarts, in the article was analyzed the process of formation of the Moldovan communities/Diaspora abroad. The reflection of the Moldovan scientific literature on Diaspora; and the basic directions of Moldovan policy to Diaspora.

Mosneaga V., and V. Turcan 2012. Молдавские трудовые мигранты в Европейском Союзе: проблемы интеграции [Moldovan labour migrants in the European Union: problems of integration], *MOLDOSCOPIE (Probleme de analiza politica) [Problems of Political Analysis]*, 59, no. 4: 112-149. Available (in Russian) on: <http://www.uspee.md/images/reviste/moldoscopie/m59.pdf> [Accessed 18 Febraury 2015].

**Themes (goals)**

To provide the process of integration of Moldovan labour migrants in EU countries

**Method of study (data used and method of analysis)**

Qualitative method and literature analysis (statistical data and literature materials), desk research.

**Period to which results apply (if applicable)**

2012

**Geographical area to which findings pertain**

The countries of reception of Moldovan migrants & Republic of Moldova.

**Indication of innovative contribution**

Using the methodology of MIPEX on integration of the migrants in EU, authors analyze different aspects of integration (language, labour market and mobility, family reintegration, education, political participation, long-term residence, citizenship, social interactions, anti-discrimination, etc.). In the article was reflected index of the integration in migration policies in EU countries.

**MOROCCO**

Chattou, Z., and M. Belbah 2002. *La double nationalité en question. Enjeux et motivations de la double appartenance*. Paris: Karthala. 202 p.

**Themes (goals)**

Mettre en avant les enjeux identitaires qui sous-tendent l'acte de naturalisation

**Method of study (data used and method of analysis)**

Une enquête qualitative auprès des marocains qui ont acquis la nationalité française. La recherche ne fait pas référence à leur nombre ou à la méthode utilisée.

**Period to which results apply (if applicable)**

Jusqu'à 2002 date de la fin de l'enquête

**Geographical area to which findings pertain**

Maroc, France

**Indication of innovative contribution**

Cette étude est la seule qui prend en considération la position des institutions marocaines chargée de la politique de l'émigration par rapport à la question de naturalisation. Une position que les auteurs qualifient de pragmatique puisqu'elle reconnaît implicitement cette double nationalité qui serait un moteur d'intégration des migrants dans le pays d'origine. Un focus est fait dans ce sens sur les femmes qui arrivent à s'intégrer en France en dépassant les conflits de loi portant sur leur statut personnel au Maroc et cela par la voie de la naturalisation.

Daoud, Z. 2011. *La diaspora marocaine en Europe*. Casablanca: Croisées des chemins. 276 p.

**Themes (goals)**

Analyser le phénomène diasporique marocain en Europe à travers ses aspects historiques, socioculturels et économiques.

**Method of study (data used and method of analysis)**

Des entretiens et l'analyse des résultats de deux sondages de BVA.

**Period to which results apply (if applicable)**

1960-2011

**Geographical area to which findings pertain**

Europe

**Indication of innovative contribution**

Cette étude permet une vue globale sur les mutations de l'émigration marocaine vers l'Europe sur un siècle. Elle se focalise sur cette double caractéristique de la diaspora marocaine à savoir son attachement au pays natal et son implantation dans les pays d'accueil. Une caractéristique qui a obligé les responsables chargés de la question migratoire à tenir un discours sur la nécessité d'accompagner l'enracinement dans les pays d'accueil tout en préservant les liens d'attachement avec le pays d'origine.

**PAKISTAN**

Azam, F. 2005. Public Policies to Support International Migration in Pakistan and the Philippines. Paper presented at Arusha Conference, "New Frontiers of Social Policy" – Arusha, 12-15 December.

**Themes (goals)**

The paper examines the relevance and adequacy of the policy measures from the perspectives of making migration more "affordable", to include more social groups, and encourage productive use of capital and human assets resulting from migration.

**Method of study (data used and method of analysis)**

Based on review of existing literature

**Period to which results apply (if applicable)**

1992-2004

**Geographical area to which findings pertain**

Compares the policies of Pakistan and the Philippines

**Indication of innovative contribution**

The paper highlights policy strengths and gaps based on available empirical evidence from the two countries and makes recommendations for policy improvements and further research. Providing full information to migrants regarding migration related rules and procedures as well as opportunities and risks are the first step towards their empowerment and minimizing their vulnerability. Simplification of the rules and procedures is necessary. Lowering the cost of migration should be a central focus as it erodes the pre-migration assets of migrants. Also, a more proactive policy is needed to harness the investment potential of the diaspora.

**THAILAND**

Kang, X. 2012. Migration Policies of Thai Nationals Abroad and Evaluation of Migration Policy Effect. Paper presented to First Thai-Chinese Strategic Research Seminar, Bangkok, 24-26 August. Available on:

[http://www.nrct.go.th/th/Portals/0/data/%E0%B8%A0%E0%B8%95/2555/10/1stThai-Chinese\\_doc/Chinese-Presenters/KANGXI~1.PDF](http://www.nrct.go.th/th/Portals/0/data/%E0%B8%A0%E0%B8%95/2555/10/1stThai-Chinese_doc/Chinese-Presenters/KANGXI~1.PDF) [Accessed 18 February 2015].

**Themes (goals)**

Outbound Migration Policy Effect in Thailand

**Method of study (data used and method of analysis)**

Desk Study: Review of Policies and data

**Period to which results apply (if applicable)**

1970s to present

**Geographical area to which findings pertain**

Thailand

**Indication of innovative contribution**

It is the sole paper representing the various aspects of emigration in Thailand and precisely highlighting the effects and practices of Thai emigration throughout history to this day.

**TUNISIA**

Boubakri, H. 2013. Revolution and international migration in Tunisia, MPC Research Reports 2013/04, Robert Schuman Centre for Advanced Studies, San Domenico di Fiesole (FI): European University Institute. Available on: <http://www.migrationpolicycentre.eu/docs/MPC-RR-2013-04.pdf> [Accessed 18 February 2015].

**Themes (goals)**

Migration and politics after the revolution in Tunisia. Analysis of migration after the revolutions in Tunisia and Libya.

**Method of study (data used and method of analysis)**

Statistics data; analyses of the evolution and the prospects of migration relations; setting up of new structures representative of the Tunisian diaspora; analyses the evolution and the prospects of migratory relations between Tunisia, on one hand, and the EU and its member States, on the other hand.

**Period to which results apply (if applicable)**

2008-2013

**Geographical area to which findings pertain**

Tunisia, Libya, Italia

**Indication of innovative contribution**

After the revolutions: Mobilization of diaspora savings and the establishment of an Agency for migration and development are part of the planned actions to improve the involvement of the diaspora in the development of zones of origin; the definition of a clear policy and principles establishing the framework for negotiations and future partnerships with the European Union and its member countries in the areas of mobility and movement of people: visa policies, professional migration, association of Tunisia in the European debate on mechanisms and means of fight against illegal migration and against smuggling of migrants, etc. Tunisia must put the respect of its international obligations and those of its European partners as regards fundamental human rights and the dignity of migrants at the center of any immigration policy.

Boubakri, H. 2010. *Migration pour un travail décent, la croissance économique et le développement: le cas de la Tunisie* [Migration towards decent work, economic growth and development: the case of Tunisia]. Geneva: International Labour Organization/Bureau International du Travail. Available on: [http://www.ilo.org/wcmsp5/groups/public/---ed\\_protect/---protrav/---migrant/documents/publication/wcms\\_179665.pdf](http://www.ilo.org/wcmsp5/groups/public/---ed_protect/---protrav/---migrant/documents/publication/wcms_179665.pdf) [Accessed 18 February 2015].

**Themes (goals)**

International mobility of Tunisians migrants workers; Study of politic cooperation between Tunisia and UE; Scientific Tunisian diaspora; How Tunisia manages labour migration

**Method of study (data used and method of analysis)**

Method based on previous investigations, statistics data and analyse of public politics

**Period to which results apply (if applicable)**

Tunisian migration evolution from the 1960s until 2010

**Geographical area to which findings pertain**

Tunisia and the host countries

**Indication of innovative contribution**

The research proposes recommendations towards a better articulation between migration and the labour market in destination countries and state of origin; Promotion of South-South cooperation; This research outlines the mechanisms related to the protection of Tunisians migrants social rights and promoting their contribution to development in Tunisia (social security, taxes exemption in order to promote migrant investments in the state of origin, etc.).

Taamallah, K. (ed.) 2005. *Les dimensions socio-culturelles des Maghrébins émigrés en Europe*, Actes du colloque international de sociologie de 1994. Tunis: Université de Tunis. 400 p.

**Themes (goals)**

Representations of Maghreb migrants in Europa; issues around Maghreb migrants in Europa; European politics of migration; integration of migrants in the host countries; Arab language in Europa.

**Method of study (data used and method of analysis)**

Statistic data, investigations

**Period to which results apply (if applicable)**

1990s until 1994.

**Geographical area to which findings pertain**

Maghreb, European Union (France, Italia, Belgium, Spain), Libya.

**Indication of innovative contribution**

Description of the social and economic role of the OTE (“office des Tunisiens à l’étranger”: the Office of Tunisians living abroad) in supporting first migrants and “second generation”; return migration (especially from Libya).

Jerad, R. 2011. *Autopsie du phénomène migratoire tunisien: entre “rationalité” de l’émigré et pragmatisme politique* [Autopsy of Tunisian migration phenomenon : link between the « rationality » of the migrant and political pragmatism]. Tunis: École Nationale d’Administration de Tunis [National School of Administration]. 129 p. Available on: <http://www.memoireonline.com/03/12/5587/Autopsie-du-phenomene-migratoire-tunisien--entre-quotrationalitequot-de-l.html> [Accessed 18 February 2015].

**Themes (goals)**

Motivation to migration; History of Tunisian migration ; integration of migrants and their descendents in hot societies. History of multilateral and bilateral agreements between UE and Tunisia since 1960.

**Method of study (data used and method of analysis)**

Inquiries and field research : interviews with the people of management structures of the Tunisian migratory flows. Oral testimonies from persons resident abroad, statistical data provided by various government departments and non-governmental, national and international structures.

**Period to which results apply (if applicable)**

1960-2011

**Geographical area to which findings pertain**

Tunisia, EU

**Indication of innovative contribution**

Youths from immigrant background replicate social class of their parents. Since 1970, Tunisian state develops new labor markets (with Libya and Arab Gulf States); then other destinations are invested like Spain, Greece or Italia. Since 1990, migration targets Scandinavian countries, North America, Sub-Saharan Africa, Australia, etc. Student migration targets East Europa. Tunisia encourages people to relieve in order to reduce labor market and to beneficiate from Emigrates transfers of funds to their families in Tunisia. Tunisian authority develops a global strategy of attachment to the national community by promoting the religion and teaching Arabic language.

Bel Haj Zekri, A. 2011. La dimension sociopolitique actuelle de la migration en Tunisie [Sociopolitical current dimension of migration in Tunisia], CARIM AS 2011/48, Robert Schuman Centre for Advanced Studies, San Domenico di Fiesole (FI): European University Institute. Available on:

[http://cadmus.eui.eu/bitstream/handle/1814/18474/CARIM\\_ASN\\_2011\\_48.pdf?sequence=1](http://cadmus.eui.eu/bitstream/handle/1814/18474/CARIM_ASN_2011_48.pdf?sequence=1) [Accessed 18 February 2015].

**Themes (goals)**

Political change after the Tunisian revolution and implementation of a new migration politic (economic, work, regional development, promotion of Tunisia).

**Method of study (data used and method of analysis)**

Analysis of new migration politic by decrees, declaration and demands of Tunisian abroad associations.

**Period to which results apply (if applicable)**

2011

**Geographical area to which findings pertain**

Tunisia, Italia, France, Australia

**Indication of innovative contribution**

The research takes into account of the 2011 “Arab spring” political break: before 2011 Tunisian revolution, Tunisians living abroad were not involved in migrant Tunisian policy and neither in politic in general because of the totalitarian regime. Now: request of migrants Tunisian associations to participate in the redefinition of migration politic; entry of bi-national ministers in the government (Six); increase in illegal migration, especially into Italia; return of Tunisian migrant from Libya.

Bel Haj Zekri, A. 2004. Les politiques migratoires, les institutions compétentes et leur environnement en Tunisie [Sociopolitic current migration dimension in Tunisia], CARIM AS 2004/02, Robert Schuman Centre for Advanced Studies, San Domenico di Fiesole (FI): European University Institute. Available on: [http://www.carim.org/publications/CARIM-AS04\\_02-Zekri.pdf](http://www.carim.org/publications/CARIM-AS04_02-Zekri.pdf) [Accessed 18 February 2015].

**Themes (goals)**

Tunisian state migration policy. Inventory and action of Tunisian institution and of Tunisian and abroad NGO’s operating in migration field.

**Method of study (data used and method of analysis)**

Data of Tunisian ministries, of NGO’s; statistics; analysis of the medias discourse dealing with migration.

**Period to which results apply (if applicable)**

Until 2004

**Geographical area to which findings pertain**

France, Italia, Germany, North Africa

**Indication of innovative contribution**

Tunisian migration politic considers migrants as a part of the national community. Tunisia turning into a country of transit.

## TURKEY

Bilgili, O., and M. Siegel 2011. Understanding the Changing Role of the Turkish Diaspora, UNU-MERIT Working Paper Series no. 039, Maastricht: United Nations University. Available on: <http://migration.unu.edu/publications/working-papers/understanding-the-changing-role-of-the-turkish-diaspora.html> [Accessed 18 February 2015].

### **Themes (goals)**

The study aims to understand the changing role of Turkish diaspora in relation to Turkey's style of dealing with its citizens living abroad.

### **Method of study (data used and method of analysis)**

Historical mapping of Turkish migration and policy shifts in migration and development and diaspora engagement, in-depth interviews with policy makers, bureaucrats and academics, analysis of the diaspora organization websites.

### **Period to which results apply (if applicable)**

1960-2011

### **Geographical area to which findings pertain**

Turkey

### **Main findings**

The state perception towards Turkish emigrants evolved from being sources for economic development and welfare to being seen as a lobbying power both for internal and external relations of the country and as its representatives in Europe legitimizing Turkey's claim to EU citizenship.

### **Indication of innovative contribution**

The study combines several methodological tools and offers a multi-layered assessment of the changing role of Turkish diaspora.

Artan, Z. 2009. *From Village Turks to Euro Turks: Turkish State's Perceptions of Turkish Migrants in Europe*. MA Thesis. Boğaziçi University, Istanbul.

### **Themes (goals)**

Evaluation of the changes in Turkish state perceptions regarding Turkish migrants in Europe during the last fifty years in various policy areas including economic policy, political rights, citizenship and state services.

### **Method of study (data used and method of analysis)**

Assessment of the work of the Turkish parliament and speeches of parliamentarians on Turkish migrants in Europe.

### **Period to which results apply (if applicable)**

1960-2008

### **Geographical area to which findings pertain**

Turkey

**Main findings**

While Turkish migrants were regarded as villagers without education in 1960s, developments in the socio-economic and political status of many migrants paved the way for the emergence of a new notion; Euro Turks, starting from the late 1990s. Moreover, while Turkish emigration to Europe was supported primarily for remittances in 1960s and 1970s, migrants were started to be perceived as sources of political power that would support Turkey's interests, especially its EU membership bid, from 1990s onwards.

**Indication of innovative contribution**

This study not only examines laws and regulations adopted during the fifty year period but also analyzes discourses that accompanies all those amendments in order to provide a better understanding of the changes in state perceptions.

Kadirbeyoğlu, Z. 2007. National Transnationalism: Dual Citizenship in Turkey. In: T. Faist (ed.), *Dual Citizenship in Europe: From Nationhood to Societal Integration*, Aldershot: Ashgate, pp. 127-146.

**Themes (goals)**

Assessment of the underlying causes of increased tolerance of dual citizenship in Turkey.

**Method of study (data used and method of analysis)**

Examination of parliamentary debates and the discourse centering on the necessity of emigrants to achieve political, economic and social rights in their countries of residence and evaluation of the chronology of dual citizenship related legislation.

**Period to which results apply (if applicable)**

1960-1981

**Geographical area to which findings pertain**

Turkey

**Main findings**

The reason of a strengthening lobby for the dual citizenship was due to the existence of various expatriate Turkish organizations which pressured policy makers in Turkey to accommodate migrants' needs to integrate in their host country without having to relinquish their rights to inheritance in Turkey. Governments' tolerance of dual citizenship can be explained with reference to factors that include the official national self-understanding of Turkish identity, proportion of citizens living abroad, economic ties those citizens have with Turkey and finally, roles different political and non-political actors play in influencing the process of increased acceptance of dual citizenship.

**Indication of innovative contribution**

Comprehensive analysis of parliamentary debates and legislation on dual citizenship

İçduygu, A, and F. Keyman 2003. Globalization, Migration and Citizenship: The Case of Turkey. In: G. Youngs and E. Kofman (eds.), *Globalization: Theory and Practice*, 2<sup>nd</sup> Edition, London: Continuum, pp. 193-206.

**Themes (goals)**

Analysis of the changing regime of Turkish citizenship in a historical and structural context in order to see how the challenges confronting the migrant sending Turkish state are related to the process of globalization.

**Method of study (data used and method of analysis)**

Study of the changes in the Turkish citizenship law starting with the amendment of the citizenship law in 1981 allowing dual citizenship and the pink card regulation which works with a dual nationality principle.

**Period to which results apply (if applicable)**

1981-2003

**Geographical area to which findings pertain**

Turkey

**Main findings**

While the status aspect of Turkish citizenship was seen as an element that could be given up, the citizenship identity was seen as unchangeable and Turkish expatriates with dual citizenship or nationality were seen as representatives of Turkish interest in Europe.

**Indication of innovative contribution**

Critical analysis of the republican model of citizenship in Turkey within the context of globalization.

**UKRAINE**

Kubal, A., K. Ivashchenko, T. Nikitina *et al.* 2013 – in proces. A range of publications presenting the results of the Ukrainian part of the **THEMIS project – Theorizing the Evolution of European Migration Systems** (see <http://www.imi.ox.ac.uk/research-projects/themis> [Accessed 18 February 2015]) organized by the International Migration Institute in Oxford (UK) with participation of research teams from Ukraine (specifically, experts of the Institute of Sociology, NASU), Brazil and Morocco and four destination countries – due in September-October 2013).

**Themes (goals)**

To study contemporary changes in migration systems of recipient countries and in Ukraine as a country of origin, to investigate the links between the new and old diasporas and analyse the mechanisms migrants apply to cope with the challenges of adaptation and integration.

**Method of study (data used and method of analysis)**

Qualitative and quantitative methods including 91 in-depth interviews with return migrants and members of their families (2011-2012) and the survey of 420 respondents (stratified random sampling with quota screening at the final stage) in the city of Kyiv and in the Lviv Region (2012).

**Period to which results apply (if applicable)**

2011-2013

**Geographical area to which findings pertain**

Ukraine, Netherlands, Norway, Portugal, UK

**Indication of innovative contribution**

For the first time explores feedback processes in migration system and studies migrants and their communities as social actors. Touches upon issues of employment, citizenship, residential integration and social interaction via focus on the state, employers, travel agencies, educational establishments and new connections created by social media. Presents unique comparative research data.

*Effective Governance of Labour Migration and its Skills Dimensions – Moldova, Ukraine.* Research project conducted in Moldova and Ukraine by the ILO and IOM local offices in collaboration with Ukrainian counterparts (launched on March 2011 and completed on September 2013).

**Themes (goals)**

This project aimed to develop capacity among relevant actors in the migration process in Ukraine and the Republic of Moldova, including Government and workers' and employers' organisations, in the management of labour migration. The project had a particular focus on enhancing human capital and preventing skills waste. Among the key objectives of the study were: 1) building the capacity of relevant officials to analyse skills shortages and oversupply as a result of migration; 2) enhancing the capacity of target countries to balance migration flow and return with national and EU Member states' skills needs; 3) building capacity of stakeholders to negotiate and manage rights-based labour migration schemes, including bilateral agreements on social protection; 4) delivering technical assistance and capacity building to manage labour migration, enact relevant legislation and engage social partners in migration issues.

**Method of study (data used and method of analysis)**

Analysis of national labour market (vacancies and skills needs, occupational profiles), reviewing national legislation on social security, testing mechanisms for the recognition of prior learning.

**Period to which results apply (if applicable)**

2011-2013

**Geographical area to which findings pertain**

Ukraine and Moldova

**Indication of innovative contribution**

Human capital and effects of migration on skills oversupply and shortages were analysed. The project proposed policy recommendations to capitalise on skills that migrants acquire abroad and expanded knowledge base on how skills oversupply and shortages impact migration to support better migration management and ethical recruitment policies and programmes. It also improved capacity to design and adopt concrete measures for a more systematic recognition of qualification, to provide better protection and expanded avenues for regular migration under existing and newly developed rights based labour migration and social security agreements. Among the other valuable contributions were the ideas of improving the capacities of national stakeholders for the development of migration policies and programmes; building up a space for social dialogue between social partners to discuss labour migration issues and monitor progresses toward the effective implementation of rights based migration policies and programmes; improving capacity of legislative instances to include migrant rights protective provisions into relevant legislation. The project collaborates with Diaspora associations for distributing information on job and business opportunities in origin countries.

Makazan, E., O. Abreu-Bastos, and V. Koshulka 2013. *Migration and Gender in Ukraine: origins, status and consequences*. Saarbrücken: LAP LAMBERT Academic Publishing.

**Themes (goals)**

To study the impact of gender issues on migration processes in contemporary Ukrainian society. The first chapter, “Gender problems of modern Ukrainian society as predictors of migration”, highlights the characteristics of the “gender concept” in Ukraine and impact of gender issues on the development of Ukrainian society and human capital settings.

The second chapter, “Ukrainian Migration Agenda: the current state” examines the scope and causes of forced migration from Ukraine paying attention to legal and illegal emigration, “brain drain” of Ukrainian scientists, teachers and qualified youth, analyses scope and effectiveness of migration policy of the Ukrainian state. The third chapter, “Analyses of contemporary forced migration for the future of Ukraine” is devoted to demographic and gender implications of migration and their possible future developments.

**Method of study (data used and method of analysis)**

Secondary data analysis, including the results of several opinion polls held in Ukraine and abroad, as well as materials of the ad-hoc social surveys designed and conducted by the authors among Ukrainian students. Study also includes data from a wide range of periodicals and web sources (ILO, IOM, UNDP, the World Bank), and the results of expert analysis on gender and migration policies from Ukraine, Portugal, Germany, Italy, and the USA.

**Period to which results apply (if applicable)**

Throughout the 2000s with retrospective analysis of earlier period since Independence in Ukraine.

**Geographical area to which findings pertain**

Ukraine and, with reference to migration flows, main destination countries.

**Indication of innovative contribution**

The presented results reflect the complexity of gender and migration situation in the country and extensively cover the causes and consequences of forced migration from Ukraine. It is underlined that “brain drain” is not refundable. Difficult socio- economic situation makes Ukrainians seek work abroad, and the state is not able to create the necessary conditions for human development and human capital accumulation.

The situation can be improved by launching fundamental reforms in higher education, science, banking, real estate market to provide stable conditions for employment and personal development. Special attention should be paid first-hand to different groups of migrants such as youth, workers with dependent children, highly-qualifies professionals.

## VIETNAM

Consular Department, Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Vietnam. 2011. *Review of Vietnamese migration abroad*. Hanoi: ADN Publishing house.

### **Themes (goals)**

This policy report presents an overview of international migration from Vietnam. It addresses sources of statistical data, purposes of migration (for employment, study, marriage and other purposes), main destination countries, management and protection of migration abroad, roles of Vietnamese diasporas, remittances, issues of concern, policies and legislation of international migration

### **Method of study (data used and method of analysis)**

- Data from government agencies (Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Ministry of Labour, Invalids and Social Affairs, Ministry of Justice, Ministry of Education and Training, Border Guard of Ministry of Defence, Ministry of Public Security, Census)
- Qualitative method

### **Period to which results apply (if applicable)**

Not applicable

### **Geographical area to which findings pertain**

- Country of origin: Vietnam
- All destination countries and territories

### **Indication of innovative contribution**

A comprehensive administrative report of the Government of Vietnam on international migration