



APMRN Update

Newsletter of the Asia Pacific Migration Research Network No. 13 Dec 2002

In this Issue	Page
2 nd Pacific Migration Research Network Workshop & 5 th International Conference	1
Sri Lankan News	6
Post-Fiji Engagement of APMRN member	7
Call for Papers	8
Publications	9
CIMI Course on Emigration of Skilled Professionals, their Return and Diaspora Links	11

2nd Pacific Migration Research Network Workshop and 5th International Conference of the Asia Pacific Migration Research Network in Fiji, 23rd to 26th September, 2002.

*Professor Vijay Naidu,
Convenor and Former Chair of APMRN*

Introduction

The 2nd Pacific Migration Research Network (PACMRN) Workshop and the 5th International Conference of the Asia Pacific Migration Research Network (APMRN) were both most successful in terms of research papers presented, policy issues discussed, the strengthening of the networks and their continuation for the next two year period. The 5th International conference of APMRN was the first held in the South Pacific sub-region.

The Pacific Migration Research Network Workshop (PACMRN) at the University of the South Pacific

The Pre-conference PACMRN Workshop was designed to bring together the Pacific delegates to the main conference so that certain Pacific research and networking matters were given the undivided attention of researchers. Their deliberations were to be reported to the International Conference.

This was to be the second such Pacific Migration Research Network Workshop since October, 1999. Like the previous one it was scheduled at the University of the South Pacific (USP).

The venue of the PACMRN Workshop was the Centre for Development Studies, School of Social and Economic Development, USP. Twenty one participants were involved in the Workshop which was formally opened by Professor Rajesh Chandra, Deputy Vice Chancellor of USP. In his welcome and opening address Professor Chandra raised several pertinent issues in migration research generally and especially in the Asia Pacific region, setting the backdrop to the day long symposium.

APMRN Update is the newsletter of the Asia Pacific Migration Research Network (APMRN), an initiative of the Management of Social Transformations (MOST) Programme of UNESCO and the Centre for Asia Pacific Social Transformation Studies (CAPSTRANS).

The APMRN Secretariat coordinates the activities of migration scholars in Australia, Bangladesh, China, India, Indonesia, Japan, Malaysia, New Zealand, Philippines, Republic of Korea, Singapore, South Pacific, Sri Lanka, Thailand and Vietnam. Taiwan is an unofficial member.

For more information on the APMRN and its research, please contact Kerry Lyon at the APMRN Secretariat, CAPSTRANS, University of Wollongong, Australia.

Phone: +61 2 4221 3171

Fax: +61 2 4228 6313

Email: apmrn@uow.edu.au

URL: www.capstrans.edu.au/apmrn



Management of Social Transformations



The objectives of the Workshop were as follows:

- ❖ Generate awareness about new issues in Pacific migration;
- ❖ Discuss new research methods and perspectives in migration research;
- ❖ Share findings in migration research;
- ❖ Identify migration trends and set targets for future research;
- ❖ Identify areas of research for collaborative work;
- ❖ Strengthen networks and team research activities;

The Workshop was divided into three components - a panel discussion, followed by presentations of research activities and findings of five postgraduate students and discussions relating to the future of PACMRN. In the first session, panellists, Professors Richard Bedford (Waikato), Robyn Iredale (Wollongong) and Vijay Naidu (USP) and Dr Malama Meleisea¹, the Regional Adviser for Social Sciences and Humanities, Asia-Pacific, UNESCO, Bangkok spoke on the topic '*Contemporary Migration Research in the Pacific: Issues, Trends and the Future*'.

Amongst the issues and trends identified were the sustainability of some rapidly depopulating Pacific island societies as a result of international migration; the shift in the 'cultural gravity' of some island cultures to metropolitan rim countries; the loss of skilled personnel such as doctors and nurses, teachers, engineers etc and crisis of development that this loss constituted; a potential for 'Pacific boat people' as a result of the rapid increasing population of western Pacific countries and the implication of this for political stability and international migration; the establishment of transnational communities of Pacific islanders facilitated by the ICT revolution; return migrants and their impact on island environments; the situation of Asian migrant workers in island societies; the connections between internal population mobility and emigration; gender issues in migration; the feminisation of migration; conflicts, refugees and asylum seekers - Australia's Pacific Solution; security risks presented by visiting non-resident nationals which include small arms, diseases and drug smuggling; people smuggling; the presence of crime syndicates amongst new migrants; racism towards new migrants; immigration rackets; the role of remittances in island development; the situation of the emergent 'underclass' of island people in metropolitan cities; island women migration; funding for migration research; possible links of PACMRN/APMRN with Metropolis.

Five MA and PhD students made their presentations in the second session. Carmen Voigt-Graf (ANU) who researched Indo-Fijian and India Indian migration and their establishment of transnational communities in Australia for her PhD thesis (University of Sydney), spoke on her

proposed research on the migration of teachers from Fiji and the approach and methodology she intended to take. Markus Pangerl (ANU) spoke on the decision-making processes and the role of gender and class in decision making amongst Indo-Fijian migrants to Australia. This research is part of his PhD thesis work. Avelina Rokoduru (USP) presented her MA research findings on indigenous Fijian nurses and teachers who have migrated to the Marshalls and Kiribati. She reported specifically on the case of Fijian nurses in Ebeye. Raelyn Esau (Tokushima University, Japan) talked about her masters research on behavioural factors amongst Tongan migrants. Milosi Manoa (USP) spoke on issues relating to her MA thesis research on the short-term labour migration scheme for Tuvalu women to pick fruit in New Zealand.

Each one of these presentations was followed by comments and discussions. The matter of small islands being able to engage in long term sustainable development while losing skilled professionals received considerable attention.

The third and final session of the Workshop addressed organisational aspects of PACMRN. Participants confirmed the usefulness of the Network and agreed that a data base of migration researchers in the region would be a priority. They also agreed that the graduate student papers would be published and nominated Ms Voigt-Graf to be the editor.

**The 5th International Conference of the Asia Pacific Migration Research Network
(a MOST initiative) at the Naviti Resorts,
Fiji Islands
24th September to 26th September, 2002**

The 5th International Conference of the Asia Pacific Migration Research Network (APMRN) and APMRN Business Meeting involved the active participation of 35 members of the network, other agencies and government officials from the evening of 23rd September to 26th September, an official opening of the Conference, and the Conference on 24 and 25 September.

The Conference was officially opened by the Honourable, Ro Teimumu Kepa, Minister of Education in the government of the Republic of the Fiji Islands who warmly welcomed all participants and especially those from abroad. In her address she touched on several historical and contemporary dimensions of international migration and their policy implications, particularly with respect to UNESCO's long interest in the subjects of international migration and multicultural communities. The Hon Minister also pointed to Fiji as both a sending and receiving country and her concern relating to brain drain from the country.

The Conference theme was 'Poverty and Migration' and while one session was entirely devoted to this theme, poverty, as an issue in migration, featured in all the sessions.

There were six sessions over the two days. The first of these on the topic of *Migration and Sustainable Development* began with a paper on the South Pacific sub-region by Professor Richard Bedford (NZMRN, Waikato, New Zealand). This was a comprehensive presentation that extrapolated from contemporary data and trends the demographic situation in Oceania, inclusive of Australasia, fifty years from the present on the bases of current vital statistics. The plight of the central atoll countries of Kiribati and Tuvalu which face a threat to their fundamental survival with rising sea levels from climate change, rapid urbanisation and the potential for conflicts, the anticipated 14 million total population for Melanesia that is likely to exacerbate this and contribute to a 'doomsday scenario' as well as the enlargement of the Pacific world were amongst the topics covered.

Dr Theresa Wong (Asian MetaCentre, Singapore) spoke next on *Transnational Labour Migration, Gender and Development in Southeast Asia*. Her's was an extensive coverage of different categories of migrants in the region and the gendered nature of migration. She examined the movement of migrant workers from sending countries such as Philippines, Sri Lanka, Bangladesh, Malaysia and Indonesia as well as professionals moving from Singapore to mainland China. She pointed out that Singaporean middle class lifestyle, including working couples with children, was heavily dependant on female migration from sending countries. Policies of both sending and receiving countries need to be mindful of the benefits of such transborder movements of people.

The third paper in the first day's morning session was by Avelina Rokoduru. Avelina reported on the papers that were presented in the PACMRN Workshop from the previous day.

Forced Migration was the subject of the first afternoon session. Four papers were presented which included those funded by the Ford Foundation. Dr Diana Wong (University of Hebangsaan, Malaysia) spoke on the situation of undocumented migrants, particularly, Indonesians in Malaysia. Their lack of documentation made them extremely vulnerable, the procedures and mechanisms for their detention and deportation created more problems than they solved. There was a need to review current policies and processes relating to them.

Dr Malathi de Alwis (ICES, Sri Lanka) reported on her research findings on the conditions and needs of refugees in a Sri Lankan refugee camp. She highlighted the bureaucratic and often stereotypical approaches of

international agency employees in their dealings with refugees. She shared information pertaining to the needs and wants of women refugees which tended to be dismissed by the camp administrators. Refugee women, for instance, wanted greater privacy and access to water when doing their ablutions. They also wanted to have their cooking utensils as these gave a sense of identity and place to them.

Dr Mahendra Reddy (USP, Fiji) spoke briefly on the Ford Foundation and USP funded research (conducted jointly with Professor Vijay Naidu) on sugar cane farmers' perceptions of their future on the expiry of their land leases. They were generally pessimistic as they did not see long term security of tenure and did not want their children to continue as farmers. Dr Reddy also reported on another paper that had been compiled with Professor Naidu and Dr Mohanty on the cost of emigration from Fiji to the Fijian economy. The tentative formula for calculating this cost was enthusiastically received and discussed by participants.

Dr Riwanto Tirtosudarmo (Indonesian Institute of Sciences) reported on inter-provincial migration (voluntary and forced), ethnic diversity, competition over limited economic opportunities, forced migration resulting from social and communal conflicts and the emergence of more than 1.2 million internally displaced people. Some of the causes and consequences of the conflicts in East Timor, Aceh, Papua, Maluku and Kalimantan were outlined and the challenges that these posed for the integrity of the Indonesian state were discussed.

The second afternoon session comprised a workshop on *Migration and Labour Requirements*. Professor Binod Khadria spoke on recent trends in skilled migration from India and the attempts to encourage Non-Resident Indian nationals overseas (NRIs) to invest in India and the generally poor response. Robyn Iredale reported on the five country study of the social and economic impact of return migrants funded by the Ford Foundation. The researchers were Dang Nguyen Anh (Vietnam), John Gow (Australia), Fei Guo (China and Australia), Robyn Iredale (Australia), Luo Keren (China), Huang Ping (China), Santi Rozario (Bangladesh and Australia) and Ching-lung Tsay (Taiwan). The research findings are reported in the APMRN publication, *Return Skilled and Business Migration and Social Transformation* (2002). Her report was followed by a general discussion on return migration including various policy initiatives to attract such migrants.

The first session of the second day of the Conference was dedicated to the Conference theme: *Migration and Poverty*. Presentations and discussions followed a 'forum'

format. The Chair, Dr Christine Inglis in her introductory statement observed that hitherto poverty and migration, though related, had been studied and written about separately, the challenge was to bring them together. Dr Tasneem Siddiqui's (Bangladesh) report on poverty and migration in South Asia was supplemented by brief statements by Professor Binod Khadria (India) and Dr Malathi de Alwis (Sri Lanka). The South Pacific sub-regional report was presented by Professor Dick Bedford who also referred to Professor Graeme Hugo's paper on Migration and Poverty in Australia. Professor Hye-Kyung Lee reported on poverty and migration in South Korea while Dr Riwanto Tirtosudarmo and Diana Wong spoke on their reports on this subject in Indonesia and Malaysia respectively. The Taiwanese case was reported by Professor Ching-lung Tsay.

The specificities of each sub-region were noted together with many of the challenges in exploring the connections and interrelationships between migration and poverty. Stereotypes about a 'poor country' such as Bangladesh that sent labour migrants actually camouflaged the complex dynamics of labour movements which in most instances did not involve the poorest categories of the population. While migration was often perceived as a response to poverty, in several instances it was seen as contributing to poverty. Demographic engineering through transmigration within Indonesia posed interesting insights into the nexus between population movements, poverty, ethnicity, vertical and horizontal inequalities. The situation of first nation people and Pacific islander migrants was highlighted in the South Pacific report.

It was agreed that there was a rather complex set of relationships between poverty and migration worthy of further research and policy formulation.

Discussions on poverty and migration incorporated the afternoon workshop on *The Role of the State in*

Migration as the state was seen as a significant actor in both facilitating migration and discouraging it as well as responding to poverty issues that arose as a result of the policies it followed and as a consequence of the workings of the market. Professor Bernard Guerin and Dr Pauline Guerin reported on their long-term research on Somali refugees in Hamilton, New Zealand. They identified state policies, language, the situation of women and children, rigid qualification requirements, colour and religion as several factors that contributed to their difficulties in adapting to New Zealand society. Their marginalisation has resulted in their relative poverty.

Remittances from emigrants were seen as a significant contributor to economic development which, if used wisely, could contribute to poverty reduction. Examples from Samoa where remittances accounted for Samoan Tala 100 million and India, US\$12 billion annually, indicated the potential in this regard.

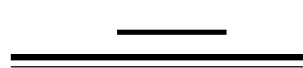
Development aid, trafficking and poverty, the return of skilled migration bringing with them 'knowledge flows', disadvantaged underclass, the exploitation of migrant workers by recruiters, employers and state agencies and the changing policies of both sending and receiving countries with respect to labour migrants were some of the points discussed. The issue of development displacement was also raised.

The 5th International Conference of the APMRN concluded with addresses by the outgoing Chair and the Co-ordinator of the APMRN Secretariat.

For the report of the Business Meeting and for assisting in the logistics of organising the 2nd PacMRN Workshop and the 5th International Conference of the APMRN, I would like to express my gratitude to the APMRN Secretariat at Wollongong and especially to Kerry Lyon and Professor Robyn Iredale.



Fiji 2002: The smiles say it all....Bula!



Appointment of new Chair, Deputy Chair and Coordinators.

After discussion the following arrangements and appointments were agreed to and further changes have occurred:

Chair:	Tasneem Siddiqui was agreed to unanimously.
Deputy Chairs:	Binod Khadria (South Asia) Huang Ping (East Asia) Stella Go (SE Asia) Paul Spoonley (Australasia and Pacific)
Japan:	Hirano Kenichiro has stepped aside and Dr Ruro Ito has taken over.
South Korea:	Hye-kyung Lee has agreed to stay on for one more year.
China:	Luo Keren and Huang Ping.
Taiwan:	Ching-lung Tsay was asked to bring in a female co-coordinator.
Hong Kong:	It was decided that Hong Kong would, in future, come under China
Vietnam:	Dang Anh has been asked to bring in a female co-coordinator.
Philippines:	Stella Go.
Indonesia:	Riwanto Tirtosudarmo to liaise with Agus Dwiyanto.
Malaysia:	Dr. Noorul Ainur Mohd. Noorul has taken over from Diana Wong.
Singapore:	Brenda Yeoh and Theresa Wong.
Thailand:	Supang Chantavanich will be asked to bring in a male co-coordinator.
Bangladesh:	Tasneem Siddiqui will see if she can find a co-coordinator.
India:	Binod Khadria is to find a female co-coordinator working in a different area of migration.
Sri Lanka	Maunaguru Sidharthan and Shreen Saroor
New Zealand:	Dick Bedford and Paul Spoonley.
Australia:	Christine Inglis and Graeme Hugo.
Pacific:	Vijay Naidu is moving to Victoria University in Wellington for three years and his role as coordinator will be taken over by Dharma Chandra and Monoranjan Mohanty.

We would all like to thank Vijay for his role as Chair of the Network and his exemplary job as host of the 5th Conference.

Other news

- MoU with IOM - a Memorandum of Understanding has been signed between the APMRN Secretariat and the International Organization for Migration to work closely together over the next two years on issues of research funding, publications, liaison and

collaboration. IOM has given US\$5000 to assist the Secretariat with its functions.

- UN meeting on Migration Data Gathering and Sharing was held in New York in July 2002. Robyn attended on behalf of the APMRN and presented issues relevant to the region. Her participation was made possible by funding from IOM.
- A two-day conference on 'Gender, Migration and Governance in Asia' was held at the Australian National University on 5-6 December 2002. This event brought together 50 academics, NGO representatives, and policy makers to discuss issues on feminised migration in Asia, the role of civil society, and policies regarding the regulation/management of migrant labour. The conference was organised by the Regulatory Institutions Network within the National Institute of Government and Law at the ANU and the Asia Pacific Migration Research Network (APMRN), which is based at the University of Wollongong. The conference was jointly funded by the ANU, Japan Foundation Asia Centre, the Australian National Commission for UNESCO, the APMRN and the Australia-Korea Foundation.

The conference was extremely successful and included 17 papers presented by academics and NGOs from 14 countries/economies in the region and two European countries. The conference included sessions on: (1) 'Thematic and Analytic Frameworks for Gender, Migration and Governance in Asia'; (2) 'State Policies, Public Perceptions and Civil Interventions'; (3) 'Empowerment, Strategies and Actions by NGOs'; (4) 'Increasing Feminisation and Rising Civil Society'; (5) 'Migrant Women's Responses — Rights, Agency and Governance'; (6) 'Challenges and Barriers for NGOs'; (7) 'Summary and NGO-Researcher Collaboration'.

(Endnotes)

¹Dr Malama Meleisea kindly agreed to step in the place of Professor Paul Spoonley (the South Pacific sub-region co-ordinator of APMRN) who was unable to attend because of an unforeseen engagement.

Sri Lankan News

Malathi de Alwis, Sri Lanka Coordinator

Second Regional Summit on International Migrant Domestic Workers and HIV/AIDS August 2002

A Regional Summit on International Migrant Domestic Workers and HIV/AIDS was held in Colombo, Sri Lanka from August 26th- 28th and was attended by 132 participants from 24 countries as well as the UN Special Rapporteur on Human Rights of Migrants, Ms Gabriels Rodriguez and the UN Special Rapporteur on Violence Against Women, Ms Radhika Coomaraswamy.

The main objective of this second regional summit was to highlight the human rights violations of migrant domestic workers and their health vulnerability by providing an opportunity for representatives of labour-sending countries to meet with representatives of labour-receiving countries in order to work collectively to protect migrant labour and health rights.

Lengthy discussions took place on trends and patterns of migration with respect to foreign migrant domestic workers at pre-departure, post arrival and reintegration stages; legal recognition and protection; health and HIV/AIDS vulnerability and regional cooperation for holistic migration management. A declaration laying down possible strategies, policies and interventions that would uphold the dignity and rights of migrant domestic workers was drafted at this Summit and will be circulated among policymakers in the entire region.

The Summit was organized by CARAM-Asia with the help of the Migrant Services Centre, Sri Lanka. The UN special Rapporteur on Human Rights of Migrants, the Asia Pacific Forum on Women in Law and Development, the Arab Organization for Human Rights, Migrant International, the Global Alliance Against Trafficking in Women, the Solidarity Mondiale, the Indonesian National Commission on Violence Against Women and Canadian Human Rights Foundation also facilitated this Summit.

Migrant Services Centre

The National Workers Congress (NWC) one of the few non politicized trade unions in Sri Lanka with a 40-year history of labour activism has been working extensively on migrant labour issues for the past 7 years. Their particular area of focus has been on unionizing migrant workers, returnees, prospective migrant workers and family members of migrants. They have also formed an affiliate body Migrant Services Center (MSC) to look into labour migration related problems. For example, with

the increased reporting of incidents of sexual violence against Sri Lankan migrant women domestic workers abroad, especially in the Middle East, MSC has sought to use the provisions of the 1990 UN Convention as a model to demand social, political and economic rights for migrants. MSC is now engaged in forming Associations of Migrant Workers (AMW) at the local level. Twenty such Associations are active now and they hope to reach their target of 100 by 2004. These Associations are informal voluntary organizations which network among migrant domestic workers and their families by providing information, support, counseling, advice, training in basic skills and promoting alternatives to migration (for further information, see www.eureka.lk/migrant)

Voting Rights for Migrant Workers

Since November 2000, Migrant Worker Associations in Sri Lanka have also taken the lead in demanding postal or other voting rights to migrant workers domiciled abroad in the hope that political parties will take their demands seriously once they are perceived as a substantial voting bloc (there are about 1 million migrant workers abroad whose total earnings amount to approx. US \$1 billion/year).

The Women's Manifesto released by a collective of feminist organizations, in 2001, also strengthened this campaign by demanding voting rights for Sri Lankan migrant workers abroad, the majority whom are women, while also calling for greater representation of women in politics and decision-making positions so that they can address women's issues at a structural level. The Manifesto noted that 'the exploitation and harsh treatment of migrant women workers mainly in the Middle East has been exposed but more needs to be done. Domestic servants and women in the informal sector have no organisations or laws to protect them.' The Manifesto recommended the implementation of bilateral agreements between the Sri Lankan state and recipient countries which involved the signing of contracts with minimum standards for recruitment, working conditions and repatriation, the appointment of more labour and-welfare officers, the provision of free legal assistance and counseling for migrant workers in recipient countries and the introduction of a system of social security for migrant workers.

The newly-formed Women's Independent Political Party also launched a comprehensive campaign for voting rights of migrant workers and nominated three migrant women returnees as candidates for the local government elections held in May 2002. Though this party did not win any seats it is hoped that the issues they raised will be taken up by other parties as well, in the future.

Post-Fiji Engagement of APMRN

Member:

Binod Khadria spoke at a National Symposium in the new Indian state of Chhattisgarh.

Just after returning from Fiji Conference, India Co-ordinator and Deputy Chair (South Asia) Prof. Binod Khadria was invited by the new Vice-chancellor Prof. Girijesh Pant of Guru Ghasidas University at Bilaspur in the new Indian state of Chhattisgarh, to speak at the National Symposium on 'Building Human Capabilities towards a Knowledge Society' (Oct.25-26, 2002). The topic of Prof. Khadria's presentation was 'Globalising Economies, National Capabilities and Higher Education - Searching for Some Operational Definitions and Functional Interlinkages.' Produced below is the abstract of what Professor Khadria said:

Given the emerging scenario of globalization, developing countries ought to redefine the concept itself from their own vantage point of view of balancing the local and regional interests with the global. They can do this by making truly 'successful globalization' contingent upon the fulfilment of two conditions: (i) A *necessary condition* of global physical presence of their own entities; and more importantly, (ii) A *sufficient condition* of significant gains being derived *locally* from that global physical presence. Both these conditions must be well-defined so as to change the meaning of globalization to the local and regional interest of the developing countries, some of which are great reservoirs of educated human resources and, therefore, of potential knowledge capital.

Ironically, despite the reservoir of knowledge capital, or human capital, developing countries like India suffer from very low national capabilities when it comes to average productivity of labour. India, for example, figures amongst countries where the GDP per employee per hour is not only the lowest in Asia but also in the world. One of the reasons for low average productivity of labour in India could be the brain drain, or withdrawal of the highly productive educated and skilled 'knowledge workers' from the domestic working population through emigration. In a forty-seven-country ranking of brain drain arrived at on the basis of a survey whether "well-educated people emigrate or do not emigrate abroad," and presented in the *World Competitiveness Yearbook 2000*, India has been placed at position forty-second from the top or sixth from the bottom. India has also been assigned a significance score of 3.291 calculated on a ten-point scale between 0 and 10, using a special standard deviation method (SDM) to assign each country a standardized (STD) value or score. The low ranking and score both mean that India has a high degree of brain drain in terms of well-educated people emigrating abroad. The USA is at the top with a score of 8.524,

meaning very few educated Americans emigrate (in fact, USA is the most sought-after destination country with highest positive net in-migration in the world), and the UK's ranking is thirteenth with a score of 6.343, meaning that some people emigrate. India is better off, relatively speaking, than Venezuela (43rd; 3.286), Philippines (44th; 3.179); Russia (45th; 2.337), Colombia (46th; 2.280), and South Africa (47th; 1.932); but worse off than Argentina (36th; 4.661). In a new definition of globalisation, this brain drain from India may be looked at as satisfying the first, the necessary condition of global physical presence of highly educated Indians.

Two more significant reasons than brain drain for India's low national capability are, however, 'poverty of health' and 'poverty of education' amongst the masses. Leaving aside the poverty of health, which in turn is also responsible for poverty of education, still about a third of India's population is illiterate at the start of the twenty-first century, not to mention what proportion is without access to primary or secondary education. Unless and until this is minimized to a natural proportion, no amount of return migration of the highly productive skilled professionals to India would be able to uplift the average national capability or productivity significantly. Naturally, the most popularly acceptable argument would be to concentrate all developmental benefits from the brain drain to higher end of education - in some kind of a compensatory stance. However, this also means gradual withdrawal of the state from higher education, leaving the lower levels of education in the public domain exclusively. This is, however, paradoxical and a self-defeating proposition in at least one important manner in the long run: The most valuable input in the lower-end education is the teacher, who is the output of the higher level of education. If higher education is neglected by the state, there is every possibility that the lower levels of education would gradually become weak and eventually perish, thus bringing the whole edifice of education to the ground, and with it the average productivity of the workforce that lies at the root of the national capability. Perhaps the more logical argument would be to channelize the benefits of brain drain into lower levels of education (and health) for consolidating the development efforts further there, without withdrawing the role of the state from the higher levels. If this can be accomplished through innovative policy measures, then perhaps it can be expected that the sufficient condition of deriving significant gains from global physical presence of the highly educated Indian would be met.

Professor Khadria, in his presentation, attempted to unravel some of the holistic interconnections between education and national capabilities on the one hand, and proposing a positive definition of globalisation which is operational from the point of view of focusing upon a growth-oriented knowledge economy within the broader paradigm of a welfare-oriented knowledge society in a developing country like India on the other.

**Call for Papers
for Workshop on 'Migration and Health
in Asia'
21-23 May 2003, Singapore-Bintan**

The Asian MetaCentre for Population and Sustainable Development Analysis, based in the National University of Singapore is inviting submissions for a workshop on 'Migration and Health in Asia' to be held in Singapore-Bintan on 21-23 May 2003.

This workshop focuses on the relationship between 'migration' and 'health' in the context of Asia whereby mobility of people across borders in Asia has resulted in a wide range of social, cultural political, economic, physical and psychological health issues. Themes include: Conceptions of health meanings across different diasporas in Asia; Differential access to health and social services among migrants and locals; Differential health status among migrant and non-migrant populations; Illegal migration and health issues; Gender, body politics and health needs among migrants; and Migration and vectors of diseases.

Interested applicants should submit an abstract of about 500 words and Curriculum Vitae to the Asian MetaCentre at popnasia@nus.edu.sg by 31 December 2002. More details are available at www.populationasia.org.

**Call for Papers
Singapore Journal of Tropical
Geography**

Special Issue on
*Southeast Asian Women in the Context of
Transnational Migration*
July 2004

Special Issue Editors:

Theresa W. Devasahayam¹, Shirlena Huang² and
Brenda S.A. Yeoh²

¹Family Studies Research Programme, National
University of Singapore

²Department of Geography, National University of
Singapore

In recent decades, migration trends have seen an increasing feminisation with the numbers of unskilled female migrants in some streams surpassing that of men. The migration process is multifaceted, involving the individual, the family, the state, and non-state actors – both local and international. It is also double edged: On the one hand, migration potentially translates into

economic and social empowerment for female migrants and their families. When women migrate, the remittances they send home lead to an increase in household incomes and, as a result, migrant women wield greater decision-making power within the home, while their status beyond the family also magnifies. On the other hand, the migration experience is also known to exact a considerable toll unique in its problems as female migrants may find themselves vulnerable to a range of abuses whether in the countries of destination or origin.

By and large, efforts to police the movement of female unskilled workers have been unsystematic and slow across the region, especially among receiving countries, given the ways in which unskilled female migrants are socially and politically portrayed as 'temporary' workers with few rights. At present, the varying social, legal and political dimensions of migration are yet to be addressed laterally at the state-to-state level as well as hierarchically between states and the international community.

Given the uncertain conditions of female migrants, a range of non-governmental organisations (NGOs) and community-level institutions (for example, mosques and churches) are now concerned with championing their rights and securing a measure of protection for these women. Migrant women negotiate the legal, political and gendered structures that disadvantage them, often through becoming involved in local NGOs and community-level institutions.

Focusing on Southeast Asian women, this Special Issue recognises the significance of gendered identities in shaping the experiences of at unskilled migrant female workers while also taking into account the inflections of have unique experiences as migrants given their gendered identity, which becomes inflected further by class status, educational background, ethnic identity, and citizenry membership. As such, the papers in this issue should aim to delimit the social, economic, legal and political structures and institutions particular to each country within the region that either have produced, reinforced and/or perpetuated female migrants' vulnerability to exploitation or have facilitated social agency and advocacy both in migrant communities themselves and among women's activist groups. Moreover, these papers should seek to emphasise that greater protection and activism on the part of female migrants is a multi-layered issue involving states, international communities, country representatives in foreign locales, labour recruiters, and women's groups and other religious community organisations.

To these ends, papers ought to examine the following issues in the context of Southeast Asian women:

- How do migrant women and their families negotiate their responses to the persistence of structural inadequacies at the familial, national and international levels?

- What power dimensions underscore the representation of unskilled female migrants in sending and receiving countries?
- What are the various state and non-state responses and measures that inform migration policy pertaining to female migrants?
- What transnational discourses on migrant worker protection and vulnerability have developed?

Manuscripts should be sent to the guest editors by 30 November 2002. All papers will be refereed, and submission must be in English. Further details of the Singapore Journal of Tropical Geography are available at <http://www.fas.nus.edu.sg/geog/journal/htm>.

Guest editor contact details:

Theresa W. Devasahayam
Postdoctoral Fellow
Family Studies Research Programme
c/o Asian Research Institute
Level 4, 5 Arts Link
AS7, Shaw Foundation Building
National University of Singapore
Singapore 117570
Email: aritwd@nus.edu.sg

Publications

New UNHCR Statistical Yearbook Briefing Notes

UNHC is releasing its new Statistical Yearbook, containing a wealth of statistical information, maps and charts on refugee populations worldwide. The new annual yearbook, which contains statistics through the end of 2001, was produced by UNHCR's Population and Geographic Data Section.

Among some of the main findings in the new Statistical Yearbook is the fact that 86 percent of the world's refugees over the past decade originated from developing countries, and seven out of ten of them were also hosted by developing nations. So while rich countries voice increasing concern over the numbers of asylum seekers arriving on their borders, it is mainly poor nations that provide asylum to the world's refugees—72 percent over the past 10 years. As the yearbook notes, the fact that seven out of 10 refugees are hosted by low-income countries underscores the responsibility of richer nations to share in international refugee protection.

These statistics also underscore the vital importance of investing in solutions for refugees and displaced people

in regions of origin. We need to see more investment not only in humanitarian activities by UNHCR and its partners, but also in the longer-term development sphere where a lot more could be done to support the often poor communities that host refugees. The High Commissioner is extremely active in promoting future development projects that benefit host communities and make use of the skills and productive potential of the refugees themselves.

Migration Research Series from the International Organization for Migration

The International Organization for Migration is pleased to announce that it is offering a subscription to its Migration Research Series. This series consists of research studies that deal with topical migration issues and migration management activities which are of interest to governments and institutions who deal with migration on an international and local level.

Subscription rate: US\$ 70.00 including postage (6 issues per year)

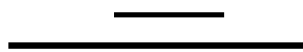
Single issue: US\$ 10.00 plus US\$ 2.00 for postage

Subscription forms may be accessed using the following link:

<http://www.iom.int//DOCUMENTS/PUBLICATION/EN/mrs.htm>

Back issues may also be ordered using the above link. The following titles have so far been published in this series:

1. Myths and Realities of Chinese Irregular Migration
2. Combating Trafficking in South-East Asia: A Review of Policy and Programme Responses
3. The Role of Regional and Consultative Processes in Managing International Migration
4. The Return and Reintegration of Rejected Asylum Seekers and Irregular Migrants: An Analysis of Government Assisted Return Programmes in Selected European Countries
5. Harnessing the Potential of Migration and Return to Promote Development
6. Recent Trends in Chinese Migration to Europe: Fujianese Migration in Perspective
7. Trafficking for Sexual Exploitation: the Case of the Russian Federation
8. The Migration-Development Nexus: Evidence and Policy Options



9. A Review of Data on Trafficking in the Republic of Korea
10. Moroccan Migration Dynamics: Prospects for the Future
11. Journeys of Jeopardy: A Review of Research on Trafficking in Women and Children in Europe

Publications

International Organization for Migration
Research and Publications Department
17, route des Morillons
1202 Geneva

Publications <publications@iom.int>
+41 22 717 9405

IOM Publication

Migration Trends in Eastern Europe and Central Asia: 2001-2002 Review

The International Organization for Migration has just released a new book entitled *Migration Trends in Eastern Europe and Central Asia*. This is the third volume of the previous CIS Report books published. Below is the book's description and some bibliographic details for reference.

Title: *Migration Trends in Eastern Europe and Central Asia: 2001-2002 Review*

ISBN: 92-9068-115-2
UN Sales Number: E.02.III.S.4
Price: US\$ 35.00
Number of Pages: 204

Summary:

In 1997 and 1999, IOM published its first original reports on migration in the CIS countries. This third volume of that series - the 2001/2002 Review - contains a statistical and analytical update of recent migration flows for 12 countries in Eastern Europe and Central Asia (EECA), taking into account relevant political and historical developments that interact with population movements.

The report also contains a description and analysis of the specific features of irregular migration in the EECA countries, where numerous unresolved economic, social, ethnic and environmental problems still contribute to the growth of illegal migration, trafficking in people and smuggling of migrants and thus complicate the challenges of migration management.

This publication may be ordered from the Sales and Marketing section of the United Nations offices in Geneva or in New York. Below is the website to access the Order Form:

<http://www.iom.int/documents/PUBLICATION/EN/un.htm>

APMRN Working Papers 10, 11 and 12

The APMRN Working Papers series has three new issues available. In the last update, it was announced that *Working Paper 9 Migration Research and Policy Landscape* with case studies from Australia, the Philippines and Thailand was available.

The new Working Papers are:

APMRN Working Paper 10 - Selected Papers from the 4th International APMRN Conference, Manila 2001 edited by Ben Carino and Kerry Lyon includes papers by Brenda Yeoh, Katie Willis, Natalie Yap, Robyn Magalit Rodriguez, Agus Dwiyanto Setiadi, Supang Chantavaanich, Huang Ping, Yuko Ohara-Hirano, Vijay Naidu and Ravindra Pillay. The Working Papers covers the four main themes of the Conference: Migration trends in the Asia Pacific region; implications of these trends for the nation states; the role of ethnic minorities in receiving societies, and policy strategies for addressing migration outcomes.

APMRN Working Paper 11 - Nation Skilling: Migration, Labour and the Law in Australia, Canada, New Zealand and the United States edited by Mary Crock and Kerry Lyon. This Working Paper is a result of a Symposium held in Sydney in November 2000 which was co-hosted by the Law Council of Australia and the University of Sydney. The Symposium brought together a wide variety of people sharing an interest in the role that immigration plays in 'skilling' a nation. Working Paper 11 collects together some of the key papers delivered at that Conference under the key headings of 'The Immigration Process' and 'Business and Migrant Workers' and includes papers by Graeme Hugo, Mary Crock, Robyn Iredale, Margaret Allar, Ben Saul, Phillip Ruddock, Stephen Yale-Loehr, Christofer Erhardt, Susan Martin, B. Lindsay Lowell, Ron McCallum and Richard Vann.

APMRN Working Paper 12 - 5th International APMRN Conference, Fiji 2002: Selected Papers Australia, Fiji, India, Indonesia, Japan, New Zealand and Taiwan edited by Kerry Lyon and Carmen Voigt-Graf.

The 5th International APMRN Conference held in Fiji was attended by APMRN members, scholars from the Pacific and representatives of international organisations, including UNESCO and WHO. A selection of papers from the Conference are included in this volume together with papers presented at the PacMRN Workshop which prior to the Conference at the University of the South Pacific in Suva. Details of the papers presented are contained in the first article in this Newsletter in the Report on the Conference by Professor Vijay Naidu.

CIMI Course on Emigration of Skilled Professionals, their Return and Diaspora Links

Rebecca Bardach is developing a course under the auspices of the Center for International Migration and Integration (CIMI), founded by the Joint Distribution Committee, in Israel, on the issue of reversing the negative effects of brain drain.

The course is entitled: 'Migration and Integration for Development: From Policy to Practice'. The course focuses on the issue of brain drain, examining efforts which can be made to reverse the negative effects of brain drain, by facilitating return/migration and reintegration of skilled professionals and by maintaining strong links to the diaspora. The course concentrates on sharing models and methods used in Israel; an international component will be shared by IOM and UNHCR; and participants will share their own experiences to bring in a comparative component. The course extends beyond policy to practice and implementation, with the intent that participant will leave the course with practical tools and ideas which they can immediately apply to their own work.

Participants: The course is geared towards professionals from either the governmental or non-governmental sector who work in fields related to migration, integration and development. The course is geared generally towards developing countries or countries in transition (although much of it is also relevant to developed countries dealing with the issue of brain drain as well).

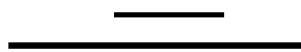
Scholarships are generally available for participants from such countries which cover the costs of the course, room and board, leaving only the cost of travel and personal per diem to the participant.

The course is co-sponsored by CIMI and MASHAV, the Israeli Ministry of Foreign Affairs' foreign aid and educational body. Interested individuals can contact me directly for further details about the course, or their local Israeli Embassy or consulate to apply directly.

The deadline for applications is JANUARY 30, 2003.

Rebecca Bardach
Director of Program Development, JDC-CIMI
P.O. Box 3489
Jerusalem 91034
ISRAEL

Tel: ++972 2 655 7151
Fax: ++972 2 566 7893
Email: info@cimiglobal.org





Management Of Social Transformations

