

Report of the final policy-round-table

Brussels, 27th September 2012

Context of the final policy round-table in the project strategy

WP9 initially planned for an ambitious dissemination strategy that proved to be difficult to take as most of the project results were only made available at the end of the project. The Steering Committee that took place in Barcelona in November 2011, decided to adapt the round-table strategy to get a more readily benefice to the project. It was decided that the round-table would gather a little number of carefully selected stakeholders, and that the final round-table would be used to prepare the final policy briefs. This activity would be disconnected from the final conference, but comments and insights received at this meeting were integrated in the final conference preparation and the policy-briefs.

In advance of the meeting all partners updated the boundaries partners' list, in particular from Africa. Partners provided names, organisation and level of information needed for people they would like to keep informed about the activities of the project.

See MAFE boundary partners list in annex 2.

Objective and formatting of the round-table

The objective of this policy roundtable was to showcase findings from the MAFE research project and discuss their significance for European and national policies. The roundtable provided an opportunity to fine-tune policy briefings and associated policy recommendations ahead of the project final conference in December. It allowed a preview of findings to journalists and policy makers ahead of the project's formal launch in December.

The roundtable was held over a half-day in Brussels in September, 2012, and was organised around two sessions, each involving presentations on two of the four key MAFE research strands. For each session, two draft policy briefings were pre-circulated to participants. The research findings underpinning each was presented by the research theme leader (or a designated member of the research team); a discussant from the policy arena was then invited to comment on the research and associated policy recommendations.

Selection of participants

From MAFE:

- Work package leaders or a representative from each work package who can speak to the research findings
- Sussex author(s) of policy briefings

- At least one member of steering committee (Cris Beauchemin)

From policy arena:

- Four 'respondents' chosen in discussion with Thomas Huddleston (Advisory Board) and with work package leaders (drawing on list of boundary partners)
- A small number of Brussels-based journalists (drawing on list provided by ACP Observatory)
- Other interested policy makers based in Brussels

See final list of participants in annex.

Meeting minutes

Welcome – Cris Beauchemin (INED)

Cris Beauchemin provided a brief introduction to the MAFE project, underlining its focus on not only African immigration to Europe but also spontaneous return to Africa, as well as transnational relationships. He also stressed the comparative nature of different MAFE datasets.

He encouraged roundtable participants to comment on, with regard to the roundtable presentations outlining the key findings of each MAFE work package, together with the accompanying draft policy briefs:

- Are any of the findings particularly useful for the development of policy?
- If so what areas of current policy in particular?
- Are there any findings seem particularly remarkable or unexpected to you?
- Are there additional facets of African migration related to this theme that are not addressed in the current analysis?

Session 1 – Richard Black, University of Sussex, chair

'Changing patterns of migration between Africa and Europe: departures, trajectories and returns'

MAFE presenter: *Bruno Schoumaker, UCL* (15 mins)

Policy discussant: *Susanne Melde, ACP Observatory* (10 mins)

Bruno Schoumaker presentation highlighted the fact that the MAFE data in some cases provided new findings on patterns of migration between Africa and Europe, and in other cases lent support to previous arguments or findings. One example of the latter was that development in countries of origin was found to be associated with more rather than less migration, echoing previous studies. However, amongst the new findings that MAFE data suggest are very low rates of secondary mobility in EU countries amongst African migrants to Europe (at least for the three MAFE flows analysed), and a decline in return migration from Europe – although for Ghanaians, rates of return have increased in the 2000s after dropping significantly in the 1990s.

Susanne Melde raised a number of points on the WP5 briefing in her role as discussant:

- She pointed out that while reference to migrant trajectories is included in the WP5 title, there is very little discussion on this¹.

¹ A significant point, as this was one of the original aims of the MAFE project

- She noted that while the briefing suggests that migration from Africa to Europe is on the increase, what MAFE data actually demonstrate is that migration is increasing from four urban areas in sub-Saharan Africa, and argued that adding this nuance would help this not to be seen as a migration of the ‘huddled masses’.
- Susanne called for more nuance around the findings on irregular migration. The briefing gives the impression that it is one the rise, but from 2007-2010 illegal border crossings into the EU decreased. The irregular migration increase before this reflected the non-availability of legal channels.
- Return may be linked to immigration restrictions, but also needs to be seen in a more holistic way. For example, did people migrate with the intention to return?
- It needs to be clear that the conclusion about development being associated with more migration is not a new conclusion, even if it needs restating.
- It would be nice to hear more about South-South migration. These migrants are usually younger, less skilled, more likely to be forced migrants. Why, for example, do more Congolese now migrate to African destinations?²
- It might be beneficial to stress longer-term thinking about policy. Because of entrenched financial crisis in the EU it is very hard currently to propose additional channels of legal migration from Africa but the policy context may change in future years.

‘Migration between Africa and Europe: assessing the role of education, family and policy’

MAFE presenter: *Amparo Gonzalez-Ferrer, CSIC* (15 mins)

Policy discussant: *Elizabeth Collet, MPI Europe* (10 mins)

Amparo Gonzalez-Ferrer highlighted that having resources does matter in terms of whether people migrate, in all three MAFE countries of origin. However, the *specific* resource appears to have the greatest effect on the likelihood of migration to Europe varies between the three countries: for Ghanaians, education is the key resource shaping the migration decision; for Congolese, household livelihood status is what matters; and for Senegalese, owning property is the most significant determinant of migration to Europe. One significant finding on return is that those who come to Europe for study reasons are more likely than other groups to return³.

Elizabeth Collett raised a number of points on the WP6 briefing in her role as discussant:

- She noted that what was remarkable about the MAFE project was that it looked at the whole migration journey, whereas policy tends to only look at discrete elements of the migration journey – so this should be stressed!
- The shift in destinations, with new reasons for migration, shows that this is not a ‘tidal wave’ of African migration to Europe.
- Secondary movement of migrants within the EU was very high on the policy agenda in Brussels earlier this year – but Commissioner responsible has asked for data showing that this is a substantial trend. MAFE data suggests that this type of migration is not significant.
- Should resources for integration be more targeted at people who are likely to stay, and return incentives targeted at those who are more likely to return?
- EU policy development is very much about one-on-one partnerships, so a better understanding of specific flows would help inform these; it would also be interesting to see whether partnerships developed in the last five years have had any impact on migration flows.⁴
- In general, the WP6 briefing does not bring out the influence of policy on movement.

² While interesting, this is not officially part of the MAFE Project’s set of research questions.

³ This has clear implications for policies on allowing non-EU students to study in EU countries.

⁴ These are too recent to evaluate using MAFE data.

- In order to claim that regularisation would help to facilitate return migration, the evidence for this would need to be very strong. Was this the case for example after regularisation occurred in Spain in 2006? There are real dangers of promoting regularisation as a route to return, particularly if this turned out not to be the case!

General discussion:

Valentina Mazzucato, Maastricht: with regard to WP6 presentation/briefing, queried the explanation that remitters are delaying return. An alternate explanation could be that this is part of their planned migration trajectory, and a sign of their stability in destination countries. Thus, this may be a signal that the migration is a success.

DG DEVCO participant: Was struck by increase in return to Ghana from Europe in the 2000s; do changing conditions in country of origin influence return?

Amparo Gonzalez-Ferrer: macro-economic conditions do not appear to be a significant determinant of either migration from Africa or return.

Bruno Schoumaker: this trend of return to Ghana from Europe is unique to this cohort; we don't see this for Ghanaians in North America or African destinations.

Valentina Mazzucato: in the case of Ghana, migration to Europe really took off in the 1980s – and it may be that some of that initial group is now beginning to return.

Thomas Huddleston, Migration Policy Group: What is the definition of return used in the MAFE Project.

Amparo Gonzalez-Ferrer: We look at returnees who have been home for a minimum of one year. But with the exception of Senegalese we found very little repeat migration.

Thomas Huddleston: What were the findings around gender?

Amparo Gonzalez-Ferrer: There was decreasing probability of coming to Europe for Senegalese women, and they were also slightly more likely to return than Senegalese men – but there are also other variables that influence these women's likelihood of migration.

Bruno Schoumaker: Also, Congolese women are much less likely to return. And, now they are more likely to leave for Europe as well.

Thomas Shuddleston: It would be good to see a more thorough analysis of how gender effects migration – and if this is not possible it would be good to explicitly state this in the WP6 briefing.

Susanne Melde: for WP5, return from Africa is a lot more likely. It would be good to see the reasons for this and whether or not return programmes facilitated by IOM are playing a role in this return.

Cris Beauchemin: We need to emphasise that we are looking at spontaneous return migration, not forced return. There is very little data on return of this nature. It should also be emphasised that because restrictions fail to limit migration, there are more irregular migrants and also a link to lower rates of return. We need to make a link between these three phenomena.

Amparo Gonzalez-Ferrer: In the case of Ghanaians, undocumented migrants are more likely to return – which is not the case in the other two groups. However, most of those who return are undocumented migrants living in the UK, not in the Netherlands, where there is a larger undocumented Ghanaian migrant population. This suggests that there is something particular to the UK case that is causing them to return, and it might be the case that undocumented Ghanaians are more marginalised within the Ghanaian migrant population in the UK.

Elizabeth Collett: the difficulty is how to make the argument about return and regularisation to policymakers. There has to be a balance between the impact of policy on migrant decisions and migrants' own agency.

Thomas Huddleston: Also, did you look at the impact of citizenship as a migration determinant? Because this could have important implications for European policy.

Amparo Gonzalez-Ferrer: We didn't look at citizenship separately, but these migrants are of course included in those who were documented.

Richard Black: In terms of trajectories, there isn't much on transit migration or migrant circulation – which are two things that the MAFE Project initially said that it would look at. This might be something that work package leaders should keep in mind as they finalise their synthesis reports. Also, it would be good to identify various policy debates that are on-going that we can try and influence, as this would be more likely to get traction.

Session 2 – Dr Cris Beauchemin, INED, chair

'African migrants at work: labour market integration in Europe, and economic re-integration of returnees'

MAFE presenter: Eleonora Castagnone, FIERI, and Richard Black, University of Sussex (15 mins)

Policy discussant: Philippe Legrain, BEPA (10 mins)

Eleonora Castagnone and Richard Black provided an overview of the findings for WP7; Eleonora noted that employment trends differed widely for the three MAFE migration flows, both in terms of migrant employment profiles before migration and after arrival in Europe. There were also significant differences in women's labour market integration in Europe, as migrant women were more likely to be inactive or unemployed in Europe than men, particularly in the case of Congolese and Senegalese migration flows. MAFE data shows that those who go to Europe to study often subsequently enter professional employment sectors, illustrating the value of higher education in Europe in terms of labour market integration. Richard noted that transnational economic contributions of African migrants in Europe grew over time for all three groups, with migrants more likely to remit, purchase property or contribute to hometown associations at the time of the MAFE study than when they arrived in Europe. The re-integration of migrant returnees in country of origin labour markets is broadly positive, with a higher proportion of people working in high or intermediate positions that in their final year in Europe before return. However, a relatively small but nonetheless significant proportion of returnees are inactive or unemployed upon return, suggesting that returnees' economic re-integration may not be universal.

Philippe Legrain raised a number of points on the WP7 briefing in his role as discussant:

- Speaking in a personal capacity, Philippe said that he did not accept the current political and moral framework around immigration, as he sees the ability to move freely as a human right.

- He pointed out that it's interesting to see that the Congolese and Ghanaians are succeeding much better in the UK. This shows that there are labour market barriers at the border, but also within borders. The case of the economic success of Somalis in the US is another example. This is about labour markets being relatively more open and less restrictive, and people having opportunities to succeed.
- The WP7 briefing refers to brain waste in the case of African migrants who are initially working in lower skilled employment than they were before migration, but is this really accurate? Even if skilled migrants are working in a lower wring of employment, with less prestige, they are probably still making a higher wage, and this may also be a stepping stone to higher wages. This may be the first step on the ladder they need to enter to eventually move up.
- Noted that it would be interesting to see why it is that transnational links tend to strengthen over time, as shown by MAFE research. You would think that the ties would weaken over time. But, regardless of their contributions to their country of origin, the biggest contribution that migrants make to development is to their own development – and this process itself should not be overlooked.
- In the case of those who are economically inactive upon return, it would interesting to know if this by choice or not.
- In terms of policy implications, improving language training and access to higher education is a better route that trying to promote skills recognition of African qualifications. You're going to get farther if you promote a recognized system of skills.
- In the case of remittances, we should tie development aid to remittances, as in the US-Mexico example⁵, as members of the diaspora tend to know what the priorities are in their home communities.
- Additionally, the freer the barriers, the more circular movement there is likely to be.

'Migrant families: living together or across national borders?'

MAFE presenter: Valentina Mazzucato, Maastricht (15 mins)

Policy discussant: Thomas Huddleston, Migration Policy Group (10 mins)

Valentina Mazzucato provided an overview of WP8 findings, explaining that the MAFE Project investigated transnational relationships from three perspectives: destination countries, migrants themselves and countries of origin. In all three migration flows, transnational families were common, ranging from 20-40 per cent of migrants with families. However, the likelihood of couples being in transnational partnerships varied significantly between different European destinations – with migrants in the UK being far less likely to be in transnational families than in other EU destinations. Being part of a transnational family was a more common arrangement amongst migrants in Europe who were undocumented, or who had arrived in Europe more recently. Overall, in the case of the large number of families in transnational arrangements there are probably two things going on here: in some cases this may be due to migrant choice while in other cases it may reflect policy and the limitations this often puts on migrant agency.

Thomas Huddleston raised a number of points on the WP8 briefing in his role as discussant:

- Commented that MAFE data are very unique as it provides information that is not available from official sources. However, this data is also from specific African cities, and you would expect their experience to be different from people living in rural areas.
- Asked whether it would be possible to restructure the briefing around multivariate analysis – he wanted to know who IS in transnational relationships, not who ISN'T.

⁵ The 'tres-por-uno' programme

- In the Immigrant Citizens Survey, which the MPG was involved in carrying out, it was found that many people who migrate are actually single. This wider context needs to be pointed to, because policymakers simply aren't aware of it. Much of the debate is around family reunification quotas, in terms of whether a given number is too high or too low, but we need a picture of how big the need actually is.
- It's important to look at the characteristics of who unifies and who doesn't, and to look at the destination context in Europe in more depth. The right to family life in Europe is an important principle, and there are various legal mechanisms to help guarantee this.
- It would also be interesting to know how reunification affects integration. What are the implications for those reuniting with family in Europe as well as the sponsor?
- It would also be interesting to look at who reunites in the country of destination, as opposed to who reunites in the country of origin, versus who falls into a family breakup.
- It's also important to look at the trajectory of reunification: was it preceded by visits? Were there failed attempts versus successes? This important for the policy debate, because most policies on family reunification are designed to help families to better live together in Europe, hence the requirements for education or language qualifications which are thought to lead to a better situation after reunification.
- Is there evidence of alternative routes to family reunification? For example, do people move to third countries in order to get rights there before then coming to Europe? This is highlighted in policy debates, but is there evidence of this?

General discussion:

Elizabeth Collett: In terms of labour market insertion in Europe, is there any evidence as to why people end up in certain trajectories? Is there discrimination in the labour market, lack of skills recognition, or other reasons? This has important implications for policy.

Bruno Schoumaker: Migrants do better than the rest of the population upon return, but they are also in relatively good employment positions before migration, so perhaps migration itself does not explain this. Also, for Senegal few migrants invest in assets once in Europe, although many of them have these before they leave. This may be because they are not migrating with the intention to return.

Richard Black: Unlike other MAFE work packages, there is no multivariate analysis for WP7 so it's not clear how much certain results might be affected by sample bias.

Susanne Melde: It's significant that there is frequent contact between migrants and households in countries of origin in only half the cases – and there may be implications here for diaspora-based policies. Also, it's important to look at how families are defined – extended families are extremely common in Africa, and perhaps using the European construct of the nuclear family is not appropriate to look at African families.

Also:

- family reunification visa routes might be used by migrants for economic migration, in addition to other visa streams possibly being motivated by family reunification.
- In terms of policy implications, it would be good to consider the impact of labour and other policies on family reunification.
- There are also policy implications for children left behind in countries of origin.

Valentina Mazzucato: What we measured was how many families actually reunited, but we have nothing specific on which channels they took.

Thomas Huddleston: but you have the reason for migration?

Valentina Mazzucato: yes – although this was for the migrant, not the spouse who reunified with them. In response to Susanne’s questions, it is right that there might be an impact of labour laws on transnational families; and it is true that African families are usually very extended and broad, sometimes incorporating kin who are not blood relations. In response to Thomas’s points, the larger context that many people who migrate to Europe is single, but in WP8 analysis we are only looking at migrants who were in a union at the time of their migration. In general, we see very few migrants coming to Europe from third countries, and this might be something significant to revisit.

Thomas Huddleston: what about routes to reunification in Europe or at home. How are these types of migration used by different families?

Cris Beauchemin: this is not an easy thing to answer at the family level, because we have biographical histories, and it’s not easy to develop typologies of families. However, the WP8 brief could look at who is engaging in this type of mobility (perhaps with a box looking at upward and downward mobility). For Senegal, those who reunify in Europe are those who are more permanently rooted here, with greater status, etc. Those who reunify in Senegal include those who have lower status.

Valentina Mazzucato: the only hesitation that I have about this is that families are very different for each of the three flows.

Elizabeth Collett: In general, it would be good to see a greater level of detail in the briefings, with better graphs and charts, and more precise statements that avoid ‘less than’/‘more than’ characterisations. Consideration is also needed regarding who the intended audience of the brief is. In some cases, there are three different policy debates relevant to the brief, but each group of policymakers would only be interested in a third of the content.

Susanne Melde: Briefs should also refer to synthesis papers for more information. Also, in the case of family reunification there are potential issues of using marriage as the only criteria.

Thomas Huddleston: There might also be other relevant policy audiences that we haven’t mentioned depending on the different reasons for migration of the family reunification sponsor. This may include refugees. Whether you have male or female sponsors is another issue. The NGO community and women’s NGOs in particular are mobilised around women’s reunification.

Annex 1 - Participants List

MAFE Project Brussels policy roundtable

27 Sept 2012, University Foundation

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*denotes confirmed participant who did not attend roundtable

Annex 2 – MAFE boundary partners list

Partner 1 - INED

Organisation name	Organisation description	Partner type	Contact name(s)
Government Departments			
Secrétariat général à l'immigration et à l'intégration	Minister in charge of the migration policy	Boundary	Gérard Bouvier, department of statistics
Secrétariat général à l'immigration et à l'intégration	Minister in charge of the migration policy	Boundary	Jean-Patrick Bernard, head of the department of statistics & head of the European Migration Network in France
Secrétariat général à l'immigration et à l'intégration	Minister in charge of the migration policy	Strategic	Nicole CADENEL, chef de la division des enquêtes et des études statistiques au DSED
AFD	Agence Française de Développement	Strategic	Nathalie Bougnoux
AFD	Agence Française de Développement	Strategic	Thomas Melonio, Research Officer, Research Department, Economic and Social Research Unit
AFD	Agence Française de Développement	Strategic	Guillaume Cruse, Migration Adviser
AFD	Agence Française de Développement	Strategic	Bertrand Commelin, Chef du Département Afrique de l'Ouest
Ministère des Affaires étrangères	Bureau des questions européennes, Sous-direction de la stratégie, des questions européennes et multilatérales	Strategic	Constance Motte

Ministère des Affaires étrangères		Boundary	Pierre Robion
Ministère des Affaires étrangères		Boundary	Thomas Dubois
Ministère des Affaires étrangères	Officer for research programme on international migration	Strategic	Séverine Fogel
CAS	Conseil d'analyse stratégique (service du premier ministre)	Strategic	Yves Chassard
IDRC International development research center	Canadian funding agency, African office Dakar	Strategic	Ramata Thioune, in charge of a programme on gender and migration in Africa
Veneto Region - Brussels Office	Immigration policies (SU.PA. "Successful Paths, Supporting Human and Economic Capital of Migrants" www.supaproject.wordpress.com)		Daniela Casale, in charge for
National NGOs - Associations			
Cette France-là	lobbying association on immigration www.cettefrancela.net	Boundary	Antonin Sopena, officer

CFDT (Trade Union)	Confédération française démocratique du travail	Boundary	Anousheh Karvar
France Terre d'Asile	NGO dedicated to the support of asylum seekers and refugees. Interested in migration policy in general	Boundary	Pierre Henry (directeur general)
Enda Europe (Enda)	French office of the international NGO "Enda".	Boundary	Anne-Laure Wittman, head
			Mérodie Beaujeu, charge de mission "migrations internationales"
FES (Fondation des émigrés sénégalais)	International association of Senegalese emigrants.	Boundary	Khadiy Sakho Niang, President
	http://www.la-fes.org		
International NGOs			
CICR, Unité de diplomatie Humanitaire	Comité international de la croix rouge	Boundary	Anne Zeidan, Conseillère diplomatique,) en charge d'un groupe de travail sur les migrations
Diapol (Enda)	NGO based in Senegal, part of "Enda Tiers Monde". Promote policy dialogue in matter of international migration and development.	Boundary	Moussa M'baye, head
			Badara NDIAYE, in charge of migration issues
Enda – Tiers Monde	International NGO based in Senegal.	Boundary	Cheikh Gueye, Secrétariat Général
Migration Policy Group		Boundary	Thomas Huddleston

IOM, Geneva	International Organization for Migration	Strategic & boundary	Frank Lackzo, Head of Research and Publications
Media			
RFI	Radio France Internationale, Emission "Accents d'Europe"	Boundary	Frédérique Lebel, journalist
Radio France - France Culture	Emission "Cultures Monde"		
Mediapart			
Africa n°1	Emission le Grand Débat	assistante de production de l'émission le grand débat	
Libé	journaliste spécialisée migrations		Catherine Coroller
Intergovernmental organisations			
European Commission, DG Research		Boundary	Stephen Davies, DG Home affairs, Immigration and Asylum Unit (interested in temporary mig and circulation)
European Commission, DG Research		Boundary	Giulia Amaducci, DG HOME

ILO - International Labour Office	International Migration Programme	Strategic	Piyasiri Wickramasekara, Senior Migration Specialist International Labour Office
OECD / SWAC	Club du Sahel et de l'Afrique de l'Ouest – Sahel and West Africa Club	Strategic & boundary	Programme Officer, Migration
	http://www.oecd.org/document/7/0,3343,en_38233741_38246954_38483911_1_1_1_1,00.html		
OECD / SWAC	Club du Sahel et de l'Afrique de l'Ouest – Sahel and West Africa Club	Strategic & boundary	Massaer Diallo, Head of unit, Governance & Conflict Prevention
	http://www.oecd.org/document/7/0,3343,en_38233741_38246954_38483911_1_1_1_1,00.html		
OECD / SWAC	Club du Sahel et de l'Afrique de l'Ouest – Sahel and West Africa Club	Strategic & boundary	SWAC Deputy Director
	http://www.oecd.org/document/7/0,3343,en_38233741_38246954_38483911_1_1_1_1,00.html		
OECD Development Centre		Strategic & boundary	JP Garson
OECD Development Centre		Strategic & boundary	Jason Gagnon

OECD Development Centre		Strategic & boundary	Jean-Christophe DUMONT
World Bank	« Africa Migration Project »	Strategic & boundary	Neil Ruiz Dilip Dratha Sonia Plaza
ICMPD	International Center for Migration Policy Development	Strategic & boundary	Malin Frankenhaeuser
	UN observser status		
	www.icmpd.org		
UN – INSTRAW	UN Agency	Strategic	Amaia Pérez Orozco, "Gender and remittances" project
	international research and training institute for the advancement of women		
UNESCO	Programme specialist, International Migrations and Multicultural Policies section		Antoine Pécoud
Research Networks - Think-Tanks			

Imiscoe		Boundary	Karen Kraal, Network office
CGD	Center for Global Development <http://www.cgdev.org/>	Boundary	Michael Clemens, research fellow; leader of a programme on migration
Policy network	“Policy Network is an international thinktank dedicated to promoting progressive policies and the renewal of social democracy. Policy Network facilitates the sharing of ideas and experiences among politicians, policymakers and experts on the centre-left.”	Boundary	Annie Bruzzone, programme on integration and immigration
	http://www.policy-network.net/		
Statistical offices			
Italy - ISTAT	National Institute of statistics	Strategic & boundary	Giambattista Cantisani, GIP ADETEF / MEDSTAT II – Lot 2
France, Insee	National Institute of statistics	Strategic & boundary	Catherine Borrel, in charge of immigration studies
Eurostat	In charge of international migration statistics	Strategic	David Thorogood Anne HERM
Elected Representatives			

France, Assemblée nationale	UMP	Strategic	Etienne Pinte, Deputy, National assembly
France, Assemblée nationale	Socialist Party	Strategic	Sandrine Mazetier
European Parliament		Strategic	Marie-Hélène Flautre. Deputy. Ecologist
Green Party		Strategic	Esther Benbassa (Senator)

Partner 2 – UCL

Organisation name	Organisation description	Partner type	Contact name(s)
Government Departments			
Ministry of Development Cooperation	Donor, development ministry	Strategic	Charles Michel (Minister)
Ministry of Development Cooperation	Donor, development ministry	Strategic	Marie Cherchari (person in charge of migration)
Ministry of Development Cooperation	Donor, development ministry	Strategic	Amelie Derbaudrenghien (person in charge of migration)
Commission universitaire pour le développement (CUD)	Donor, development agency for universities	Strategic	Rola Abdou
Centre pour l'égalité des chances et la lutte contre le racisme	Public institution against discrimination	Boundary/strategic	Edouard Delruelle
EuropeAid	EU development agency	Strategic	Hélène Bourgade
			Concha Blat

			Sara Monteresi
National NGOs			
Croix-rouge de Belgique	NGO – with activities on migration in DR Congo	Boundary	Catherine Stubbe
			Damienne Martin
CARITAS	NGO – with activities on migration (voluntary return)	Boundary	Anne Dussart
CIRE	NGO – Migrant rights	Boundary	-
CNCD	Platform of Development NGOs	Boundary	Oumou Zé
Espérance Revivre au Congo	Migrant association	Boundary	
International NGOs			
IOM	International migration organisation	Strategic/Boundary	Tamara Keating (MIDA)
			Pascal Reyntjens (REAB)Elsa Bousquet (MIDA)
			E. Bousquet
Migration Policy Group	Think-tank	Strategic/Boundary	Jan Niessen (Director)
Media			
RTBF	Media broadcaster (Radio)	Boundary	Jacqueline Liesse
Le Soir	Newspaper journalist	Boundary	Colette Braeckman
			Pascal Martin
Le Soir	Newspaper journalist	Boundary	Michel De Muelenaere

La Libre Belgique	Newspaper journalist	Boundary	Annick Hovine
UCL	External Relation Service	Boundary	Dominique Hoebeke
En Marche	Newspaper journalist	Boundary	virginie tiberghien
Alter	Newspaper journalist	Boundary	Emmanuel Deloeul

Partner 4 - UCAD

Organisation name	Organisation description	Partner type	Contact name(s)
Government Departments			
Direction des Affaires Juridiques et Consulaires	Ministère des AE et des Sénégalais de l'Extérieur	Boundary/strategic	Cheikh Tidiane Thiam
Ministère des Sénégalais de l'Extérieur/cabinet du ministre	Protection sociale des Sénégalais de l'extérieur, Protection judiciaire et sanitaire des Sénégalais de l'extérieur	Boundary	Samba Yombe Thiam
Ministère des Affaires Etrangères/ Direction de l'Assistance technique	Programme d'appui aux initiatives de solidarité pour le développement des ressortissants sénégalais en France.	Boundary	Papa Birame Thiam
Ministère de la Fonction Publique, Emploi / Direction de l'Emploi	Aide au retour et à la réintégration des migrants dans le domaine de l'emploi, Intermédiation pour l'emploi	Boundary	Abdoulaye Diop

Ministère de la Jeunesse/Agence Nationale pour l'Emploi des Jeunes (ANEJ)	traitement des offres d'emplois des entreprises espagnoles et de la préselection des candidats à l'émigration légale.	Boundary	Rokhaya Niang Thiaw
Ministère de l'Economie et des Finances/Direction de la Population et de la Planification du Développement Humain,	Coordination de la mise en œuvre de la politique de population et du Comité Consultatif National de l'Observation ACP sur les migrations	Boundary	Bakary Djiba (directeur); Lanfia Diané (service population)
Cabinet du Ministre de l'Intérieur	Conseiller technique Ministère de l'Intérieur	boundary	Commissaire Paul Diouf
National NGOs			
Union pour la Solidarité et l'Entre aide (USE)	partage d'information, d'orientation vers d'autres acteurs	Boundary	Fatimata Sy
Diaspora (DIADEM)	d'appuyer les acteurs de la société civile à construire des partenariats pour l'action, la recherche et le dialogue en vue de faire de la migration un moyen au service du développement	Boundary	Badara Ndiaye

Centre d'Orientation et de Documentation sur la migration (CODM)	initiative de la Fondation des Emigrés Sénégalais (FES) qui a pour mission de mettre en place une base de données fiables et de s'en servir pour informer, conseiller, orienter les candidats à l'émigration, les jeunes sans emploi, les émigrés désireux de retourner au pays, les entreprises, le public en général	Boundary	Dr Rosnert Ludovic Alissoutin (Directeur); Mme Djelia Ly (Conseillère au CODM); Mme Aissata Ka (Service Recherche Action formation)
Association des Emigrés de Retour (AER)		Boundary	Yéro Basse
Rencontre Africaine pour la défense des Droits de l'Homme (RADDHO)/West African Refugees and Internally Displaced Persons Network (WARIPNET)	Coalition d'ONG d'Afrique de l'Ouest/ Conseil juridique en direction des migrants - Formation & Sensibilisation - Plaidoyer	Boundary	Sadikh Niass

Alliance pour la migration, le leadership et le développement (AMLD)	plaidoyer auprès des acteurs étatiques et non étatiques (UA, ECOWAS, ACP, Etats Africains, OSCs); la promotion des meilleures pratiques conformes aux conventions internationales; le conseil aux gouvernements sur les problèmes liés à la migration; la recherche de données sur la migration; la formation en gestion de la migration des acteurs étatiques et non étatiques, la formation sur les conventions internationales ou régionales; l'information; la communication; le partage de connaissances en participant aux rencontres nationales, régionales et internationale	Strategic	Professeur Ndioro Ndiaye
Plateforme ANE	Plateforme des Acteurs non étatiques pour le suivi de l'Accord de Cotonou au Sénégal, Sénégal	Boundary	Papa Senghane Diouf
ENDA Dia Pol	Advocacy policy	strategic	Cheikh Gueye

Confédération Nationale des Travailleurs du Sénégal (CNTS)	Labour organisation. informer les migrants d'autres pays africains et sénégalais sur la législation de réciprocité dans la Sécurité Sociale et cotisations que certains pays de la zone ont signé et qui pourrait les bénéficier	boundary	Mamadou Diouf
Groupe de reflexion sur les migrations CONGAD	Advocacy policy association	boundary	Mamadou Migname Diouf
International NGOs			
UNFPA Bureau de Dakar	Assistance au gouvernement du Sénégal en matière de population	Strategic	Papa Madiop Diop
UNFPA Bureau Régional de l'Afrique de l'Ouest	Renforcement des capacités des institutions pour la mise en œuvre des programmes de population de la	Strategic	Laurent Napoleon Assogba
OIM	International migration organisation	Boundary/strategic	Lamine Daffé
			Lucie Motuin
UN-habitat		Boundary	Mansour Tall
Human Development Report Office	U N for development program	Boundary/strategic	Papa Seck

Bureau International du Travail - BIT/ Migration	Coordination régionale du Projet pour l'amélioration de la gestion des flux migratoires. Mandat: Protection des travailleurs migrants / Promotion d'un travail décent	Boundary	Federico Barroeta
PNUD Dakar		Strategic	M. Deberre
Media			
Réseau des journalistes pour la population	Press Association	Strategic	Alassane Diédhiou
Elected representatives			
Parliament	groupe de travail sur les migrations	Boundary	Amadou Barry

Partner 5 - UNIKIN

Organisation name	Organisation description	Partner type	Contact name(s)
Government Departments			
Ministère de l'intérieur	Ministry in charge of home affairs, immigration policies and security	Boundary and Strategic	Justin SHIMBA; Charles MOKAPADI
Ministère des Affaires étrangères	Ministry in charge of international affairs, congolese diaspora and migration policies	Boundary and Strategic	Jerome KANKONDE
			Didier MANGANGU

Ministère de la Coopération internationale et Régionale	Ministry in charge of international cooperation with international and african organisation, congolese migrants living in Africa	Boundary and Strategic	Raoul Mukuba
Direction Générale des Migrations	Public service in charge of migration management, borders (surveillance des frontières)	Strategic	Mufaume
National NGOs			
NSCC	A group of many NGOs dealing with many aspect of human development , human right (migration, poverty, health, etc.)	Strategic	Jonas TSHIOMBELA
			Freddy NSAPU
			André MAYENGO
Facilité intra ACP			Evelyne NDIPONDJOU
Observatoire ACP			Papa SEFU

Partner 7 – UPF & Partner 11 – CSIC

Organisation name	Organisation description	Partner type	Contact name(s)
Government Departments			
AECID	Spanish Agency for International Cooperation	S & B	José Manuel Albares, jefe del Departamento de Cooperación con África Subsahariana de la AECID

	Spanish Agency for International Cooperation	S & B	Jaime Mira Salama, Directorate General of Development Policy, Planning and Evaluation. Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Cooperation
Foro para la Integración de los Inmigrantes	Spanish Board for Immigrants Integration	S & B	Lorenzo Cachón, Presidente del Foro para la Integración de los Inmigrantes
Observatorio Permanente de la Inmigración (OPI)	Statistical and Research Support on Migration within the Ministry of Employment & Immigration	S & B	Monserrat López Cobo, Directora del Observatorio Permanente de la Inmigración (OPI)
Ministerio de Asuntos Exteriores	Foreign Office	S & B	María del Carmen de la Peña Corcuera, Directora General de Política Exterior para África
			Abass Ndiour, Embajador de Senegal en España
Oficina del Presidente	Prime Minister Office	S & B	
Gobierno de Canarias	Canarias Regional Government	S & B	Pablo Martín-Carbajal González, Director General de Relaciones con África
Government of Catalonia	Catalunya Regional Government	S & B	Oriol Amoros, Secretari per l'Immigració
		S & B	David Minoves, Director De la Agencia Catalana de Ayuda al Desarrollo y Ayuda Humanitaria
Gabinete Técnico de Inmigración- Ayto. Barcelona	Immigration Department in Barcelona City Council		Ramón Sanahuja
INE	National Institute of Statistics	S & B	Orlando Montoro

CIS	National Centre for Sociological Research	S & B	Mónica Méndez
National NGOs			
Amnistia Internacional		S & B	Itziar Ruiz Gimenez
Asociacion de Senegaleses de España		S & B+C38	
Media			
El País			Tomás Bárbulo
Casa Africa			
Others			
Fundació Jaume Bofill			Mònica Nadal
Ignacio Suárez Fernández-Coronado			Fundación Carolina, Responsable del Programa de Eficacia de la Ayuda al Desarrollo para AL y Africa
Grupo de Estudios Africanos de la UAM			

Partner 8 - FIERI

Organisation name	Organisation description	Partner type	Contact name(s)
Government Departments			
Ministero degli Affari Esteri	DG italiani all'estero e le politiche migratorie	Boundary/ Strategic	Carmine Robustelli
	DG Coop. Sviluppo	Boundary/ Strategic	Elisabetta Belloni

	DG italiani all'estero e le politiche migratorie	Boundary/St rategic	Carla Zuppetti
Ministero Lavoro e Politiche Sociali	DG (Generale Direction) Immigrazione	Boundary/St rategic	Natalie Forlani
	DG (Generale Direction) Immigrazione	Boundary/ Strategic	Giuseppe Silveri
Ministero Cooperazione Internazionale e Integrazione	n/a	Boundary/St rategic	Andrea Riccardi (Min.)
International Organisations			
IOM	International Organisation of Migration	Boundary/ Strategic	Tana Anglana;
			Peter Schatzer
ITC-ILO	International Training Centre of the ILO	Boundary/St rategic	Miriam Boudraa
ETF	European Training Foundation, Turin	Boundary/St rategic	Ummuhan Bardak
			Mariavittoria Garlappi
Media			
La Stampa	National newspaper	Boundary	Maria Teresa Martinengo
Metropoli	Weekly supplement on immigration of La Repubblica (national newspaper)	Boundary	Gennaro Schettino
Redattore Sociale	on line press agency working in the social sector	Boundary	Stefano Trasatti
Radio Tre	National Radio	Boundary/St	Irene Panozzo

		ategic	
Il Sole 24 Ore	Il Sole 24 Ore	Boundary/St ategic	Roberto Bongiorno
Il Sole 24 Ore	Il Sole 24 Ore	Boundary/St ategic	Riccardo Balaam
Il Manifesto	National newspaper	Boundary/St ategic	Stefano Liberti
Fortress Europe	Blog on migration	Boundary/St ategic	Gabriele Del Grande
Volontari per lo Sviluppo	Review	Boundary/St ategic	Silvia Pochettino
Donor govts			
Compagnia di San Paolo	Banking Foundation	Strategic	Nicolò Russo Perez
			Marzia Sica
NGOs			
Society for International Development	International NGO	Boundary/St ategic	Angela Zarro
LVIA	International NGO	Boundary/St ategic	Marco Alban
CISV	International NGO	Boundary/St ategic	Alessandra Casu

FOCSIV	National confederation of NGOs	Boundary/Strategic	Gianfranco Cattai
Research Institutions			
Istituto Cattaneo		Boundary	Asher Colombo
IDOS Caritas		Boundary	Franco Pittau
Centro Studi Medi		Boundary	Andrea Torre
SMMS		Boundary	Paolo Boccagni
CeSPI		Boundary	Andrea Stocchiero
ISMU		Boundary	Laura Zanfrini
Neodemos		Boundary	Massimo Livi Bacci

Partner 9 -SCMR

Organisation name	Organisation description	Partner type	Contact name(s)
Government Departments			
DFID	Donor, development ministry	Strategic	Peter Gordon
DFID	Donor, development ministry	Strategic	Lisa Phillips
FCO Migration Directorate	Foreign Affairs ministry	Strategic	Peter Spoor
FCO, country Manager, Central and Southern Africa, Migration Directorate	Foreign Affairs ministry	Strategic	Dominique Hardy
Ghana's High Commissioner, UK		Strategic	Professor Kwaku Danso Boafo
Canadian High Commission, UK		Boundary	Robert Orr
Ministry of Foreign Affairs, NL, Cluster International Migration	Foreign Affairs ministry	Strategic	Wies Maas
National NGOs			
AFFORD	Diaspora organisation	Strategic / Boundary	Chukwu Emeka-Chikezie
Africa Recruit	Diaspora organisation	Boundary	Titi Banjoko
The African Diaspora Policy Centre	Diaspora organisation	Boundary	Dr. Giulia Sinatti
Breakthrough Family Ministries	Diaspora organisation	Boundary	Rev. Godson-Afful
African Citizens Development Foundation	UK NGO	Boundary	Dele Ayayi-Smith
Migrants Rights Network	UK NGO	Boundary	Ruth Grove-White
Refugee and Migrant Justice	UK NGO	Boundary	Jill Rutter
Xn Foundation	UK NGO	Boundary	Akan Odon
Migrants Resource Centre	UK NGO	Boundary	Nazek Ramada
Refugee Council	UK NGO	Boundary	Sarah Cutler
Development Initiatives	UK NGO	Boundary	Kerry Smith

International NGOs			
IOM	International migration organisation	Strategic/Boundary	Clarissa Azkoul
IOM	International migration organisation - Kinshasa	Strategic/Boundary	Sefu Papa Kawayo
World Vision UK	NGO	Boundary	Kate Laburn-Peart
Media			
BBC World Service	Media broadcaster	Boundary	Peter Okwoche
BBC World Service Business	Reporter		
BBC World Service	producer		
The Economist	reporter		
The Guardian	Economics editor		Larry Elliott
The Guardian	Foreign Editor		Harriet Sherwood
The Guardian	Political Editor		Patrick Wintour
The Independent	Political editor		Ben Russell
BBC News Online			Dominic Casciani
Intergovernmental organisations			
UNHCR London		Boundary	Laura Padoan
UNDP Geneva		Boundary	Adam Rogers
UNRISD Geneva		Boundary	Katja Hujo
UNICEF Policy Advocacy Unit		Boundary	David Stewart

Research Networks - Think-Tanks			
IPPR	Public policy think tank	Boundary	Alex Glennie
New Economics Foundation	Think tank	Boundary	Susanna Mitchell
Ghana Diaspora Educational and Professional Network	Academic network	Boundary	Wisdom Tettey Project Coordinator
OPML	Consultancy	Boundary	Ian MacAuslan
EMN UK / Analysis, Research and Knowledge Management, UKBA Knowledge Management Network	Government research	Boundary	Dr Sarah Poppleton
European Centre for Development Policy Management, NL	Research Network	Boundary	Jacque Dias
ELDIS, Migration	Development policy, practice and research web portal	Boundary	Georgina Aboud
Statistical offices			
Office for National Statistics		Boundary	Migration Statistics Unit

Partner 10 - UM

Organisation name	Organisation description	Partner type	Contact name(s)
Government Departments			
MINBUZA	Ministry of cooperation and development	Strategic	Paul Gosselink
Ministry of the Interior and Kingdom Relations, Repatriation and Departure Service	Government ministry responsible for repatriations	Strategic	Hans Faber, Director International Affairs
National NGOs			

Diaspora for Development	Umbrella organization for diaspora organizations in NL and Europe	Strategic	Mr. Santo Deng, Director
African Diaspora Policy Centre			
Global Society Foundation (SMS)	Development Organisation		Malu Padilla
Cordaid	Development Organisation		
Hivos	Humanistic Institute for Development Cooperation		
Stichting Buitenlandse Partner			
International NGOs			
Oxfam Novib			Annick Nzambimana
Media			
Trouw	National newspaper		