



Internal Migration Eye - IMigE

Vol 3 Issue 1

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All published working papers are available online at the [Migrating out of Poverty website](#).

New Policy Booklet

[Migration as a Pro-Poor Livelihood Strategy: the case of Ponorogo](#)

All published policy briefs and other policy-oriented documents are available online at the [Migrating out of Poverty website](#).

Research in the News

Introduction

Welcome to the sixth edition of Internal Migration Eye - IMigE - the newsletter of the Migrating out of Poverty Research Programme Consortium.

Who we are
Migrating out of Poverty (MOOP) is a DFID-funded consortium of six research institutes based in Africa, Asia and Europe, working together to conduct research on the links between migration and poverty. Our research aims to deepen the understanding of migration within and between developing countries in order to better equip migrants, organisations supporting them, and policy makers, with evidence to inform their efforts to reduce poverty.

Key Contents

In this issue we focus on migration data. Many countries now include questions about migration in their censuses and periodic household surveys. While census data provides insights into how many people are migrants and their demographic profile, household surveys capture information that helps us understand why people migrate, for how long, their livelihoods, their remittance behaviour and what they do if they return home.

The Migrating out of Poverty consortium is contributing to this migration information bank by publishing open access data from household surveys undertaken between 2013 and 2015 in Bangladesh, Indonesia, Ghana, Ethiopia and Zimbabwe. We adopted a near identical survey instrument in each country to facilitate cross-country comparisons. Our questionnaire has collected social, economic and demographic data on both migrant and non-migrant household members, and a specially designed module captured interactions between migrants and their households in the form of remittances and social contacts. Our survey also explored perceptions of migration as a way of improving the living standards of households.

While we can't claim that our samples are nationally representative, we have selected regions which are known to be

CMS professor Mariama Awumbila was interviewed on the BBC about 'waithood'

Other Activities

Country programme briefing notes:

Bangladesh
Ethiopia
Ghana
Indonesia
Kenya
Singapore
South Africa
Zimbabwe

Roundup of media, policy, outreach and publications activities of consortium members

A Good Read

Migration and Development Research is Moving Far Beyond Remittances

New Blogs

Julie Litchfield reflects on [developments in migration data collection](#) and the role of new MOOP research;
Eva Maria Egger reflects on her [visit to South Africa's City of Migrants](#);
Priya Deshingkar looks at [migration into cities on the climate front line](#);
Dew and Dorte Thorsen trace [Dew's Meandering Journey: From Africa to Asia to Europe](#);
Dorte Thorsen analyses [Meandering Journeys Through Restrictions and Intersecting Regimes of Mobility](#);
Kellynn Wee looks at the [empowerment potential of the phrase "Yes Ma'am"](#) for domestic workers in Singapore.

More blogs available at:
<http://migratingoutofpoverty.blogspot.co.uk/>

migrant-sending and sampled quotas of households with and without migrants. Thus we have generated sub-samples of households with different types of migration characteristics.

We want this information to be used, so in addition to reading the working papers highlighted below, please access the data on our [website](#), examine it, and feed back to us about it.

This introduction is adapted from Julie Litchfield's blog, [Minding the Migration Data Gap](#). See the [MOOP blog](#) for a fuller discussion.

Other contents: in the Other Activities section we highlight the summaries of MOOP activities in each focus country now available online; we showcase engagement with the media by CMS and RMMRU; we highlight the exchange between Sussex and ACMS, and summarise interactions with policymakers in Turkey, South Africa, Ghana and Sussex.

Feedback

If you have any comments about this edition, or about the newsletter in general, please contact [Angela Haynes](#), Migrating out of Poverty's Research Uptake Manager.

Migrating out of Poverty Quantitative Research Papers

WP 22 [Gendered migration patterns, processes and outcomes: Results from a household survey in Ponorogo, Indonesia](#)
By Khoo Choon Yen, Maria Platt, Brenda S.A. Yeoh, Silvia Mila Arlini, Grace Baey, Theodora Lam, Sukamdi, Julie Litchfield and Endang Sugiyarto

The first working paper to publish results from one of the Migrating out of Poverty household surveys, is based on the survey of 1,203 households - 903 migrant and 300 non-migrant - in the Sampung sub-district of Ponorogo, in Indonesia's East Java province. The authors find that migration is relied on as a livelihood strategy, and noted a strong gender dimension in the patterns and processes surrounding migration. The gendered division of responsibilities within households affects men and women's propensity to migrate in different ways. Gender also influenced migration destinations, with women more likely to migrate internationally. The authors find that migrant households are more likely to report a greater improvement of quality of life, and cautiously suggest that both internal and international migration have the potential to positively influence perceptions of quality of life for the households surveyed, but they stress the need for more in-depth analysis to verify this premise.

[Download](#) [Working Paper](#) 22

WP 28 [Are Migrant Households better Off than non-Migrant Households? Evidence from Ghana](#)

About us

Migrating out of Poverty is a seven-year research programme consortium (RPC) funded by DFID. It focuses on the relationship between regional migration, internal migration and poverty and is located in five regions across Africa and Asia.

Our research aims to deepen the understanding of migration within and between developing countries in order to better equip migrants, organisations supporting them, and policy makers, with evidence to inform their efforts to reduce poverty.

Partners

Refugee & Migratory Movements Research Unit at Dhaka University, Bangladesh

Centre for Migration Studies at the University of Ghana

African Migration and Development Policy Centre in Nairobi, Kenya

The **Asia Research Institute** at the National University of Singapore

The **African Centre for Migration and Society** at the University of Witwatersrand, South Africa

The **School of Global Studies**, University of Sussex, UK

By Mariama Awumbila, Joseph Kofi Teye, Julie Litchfield, Louis Boakye-Yiadom, Priya Deshingkar, and Peter Quartey

Drawing on data collected in 2013 from a sample of 1412 households, this paper examines the relationship between migration and poverty outcomes in Ghana. The results suggest that poor households are more able to access destinations within Ghana than to migrate internationally. Whereas the majority of migrants surveyed were engaged in agricultural/farm activities before migration, the occupational dynamics of migrants changed in favour of 'sales worker-ship'. The majority of the migrants sent remittances to their families either in the form of cash or goods. A slightly higher percentage of migrant households felt that their financial situation had improved compared to non-migrant households. Migration is viewed as a route out of poverty and having current migrants within Ghana is associated with greater perceptions of adequacy of the household financial situation. The authors conclude that internal migration contributes to the wellbeing of migrant households and urge that internal migration be incorporated into development policy in Ghana.

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WP 29 Migrating out of Poverty in Zimbabwe **By Vupenyu Dzingirai, Eva-Maria Egger, Loren Landau, Julie Litchfield, Patience Mutopo and Kefasi Nyikahadzoi**

This new working paper is based on the quantitative survey undertaken in Zimbabwe. It provides a profile of Zimbabwean migrants and their households and reports on perceptions held by households in Zimbabwe on the viability of migration as strategy to escape poverty. It presents a discussion of preliminary descriptive statistics on a small number of aspects of migration in and from Zimbabwe. To the best of the authors' knowledge, this is the first study which collects both qualitative and quantitative data in a survey of this size in Zimbabwe, with a sample of both households with migrants and without, and specifically addressing issues around migration, remittances and poverty. This preliminary research adds to earlier work on the role of remittances and migration as a poverty reduction strategy.

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WP 31 Migration and Social Networks: Evidence from Bangladesh **By Julie Litchfield, Raisul Mahmood, Tasneem Siddiqui, Eva-Maria Egger, and Shayan Ansari**

This new working paper is based on the MOOP household survey undertaken in Bangladesh in 2013. It captures information on households and their migrant and resident members, migrant destinations and contacts at their destination to explore the role of social networks in the migration process in Bangladesh. Migration can be costly and can also involve considerable risks around finding adequate housing and employment. Many migrants moving to large cities, unable to afford secure housing, end up living in slums or squatting in insecure places. This can lead to involvement in dangerous occupations such as prostitution, drug trafficking and begging. Social networks at destination act as forms of social insurance, enabling migrants to secure work and accommodation prior to moving and thus reducing uncertainty.

[Download Working Paper 31](#)

New policy booklet

Migration as a Pro-Poor Livelihood Strategy: The case of Ponorogo - Policy Booklet

ARI has published a summary of the key findings from their 2013 quantitative survey in this new publication. Aimed at policy makers, this booklet highlights key findings on migration patterns and impacts of migration as a pro-poor livelihood strategy and uses infographics to convey the data in an accessible way. The authors identify policy recommendations, including the facilitation of safe migration via legal channels, at the end.

[Download Policy Booklet](#)

Other Activities

In addition to conducting research, partners in the Migrating out of Poverty Consortium present their work to a variety of non-academic audiences including policy makers, civil society - including migrant organisations - the media and the general public.

Summaries	of	Country	Programmes
Summaries of Migrating out of Poverty Phase 1 and Phase 2 project activities in each focus country are now available online:			
Bangladesh		country	programme
Ethiopia		country	programme
Ghana		country	programme
Indonesia		country	programme
Kenya		country	programme
Singapore		country	programme
South	Africa	country	programme
Zimbabwe		country	programme

Bangladesh partner RMMRU organised a Workshop of South Asian Journalists on Migration and Media in Kathmandu, Nepal in August 2015.

Consortium partners Sussex and ACMS collaborated to stage an exhibition of the [MoVE project](#) in MOOP's [Gendered Dimensions of Migration conference](#) in Singapore in June/July 2015; in Brighton, UK at the University of Sussex and in the town in September 2015; and in the Global Forum on Migration and Development in Istanbul, Turkey in October 2015.

The Centre for Migration Studies (CMS) in Ghana used their MOOP research to inform contributions to the latest [World Migration Report](#), published by the IOM in October 2015.

RMMRU, ARI, ACMS and Sussex participated in the [civil society days of the Global Forum on Migration and Development \(GFMD\)](#) in Istanbul, Turkey in October 2015.

ACMS and Sussex hosted researcher exchange visits in South Africa and the UK respectively in July, August and September 2015.

CMS MOOP research leader, Mariama Awumbila, was interviewed for the BBC programme, Waithood, broadcast in October 2015.

ARI shared [early insights from their field research on their blog](#) in November 2015.

ACMS gave a presentation at a High Level Seminar and Policy Development Workshop on Labour Migration in November 2015 which was the first step in developing South Africa's first labour migration policy.

CMS contributed to the IOM's training programme for policymakers in December 2015.

Sussex hosted DFID's Migration Team Awayday in November 2015.

ACMS closed their Migrating for Work programme (MiWORC), with a series of research dissemination events held between September-November 2015 and a closing seminar. The seminars addressed migrant labour in South African public health, agriculture, domestic work, hospitality, and social security and social protection of migrants in South Africa and the South African Development Community (SADC) region. Visit <http://www.miworc.org.za/> for more information.

A good read

"Migration and Development Research is Moving Far Beyond Remittances" by Michael Clemens, Caglar Ozden and Hillel Rapoport (2014) Introduction *World Development* 64:121-124.

Research on migration and development has recently changed in two ways. First, it has grown sharply in volume, emerging as a subfield in its own right. Second, while it once embraced principally rural-urban migration and international remittances, migration and development research has broadened to consider a range of international development processes. These include human capital investment, global diaspora networks, circular or temporary migration, and the transfer of technology and cultural norms. This introduction to the special issue of *World Development* on migration and development presents a selection of frontier migration-and-development research that gives evidence of these trends.

[Download the paper](#)



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