MIGNEX Handbook Chapter 9

Country-level policy review

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MIGNEX

MIGNEX (Aligning Migration Management and the Migration–Development Nexus) is a five-year research project (2018–2023) with the core ambition of creating new knowledge on migration, development and policy. It is carried out by a consortium of eight partners in Europe, Africa and Asia: the Peace Research Institute Oslo (coordinator), Danube University Krems, the University of Ghana, Koç University, Lahore University of Management Sciences, Maastricht University, the Overseas Development Institute, and the University of Oxford. In addition, Samuel Hall is a core subcontractor.

See www.mignex.org.

The MIGNEX Handbook

The MIGNEX Handbook grows chapter by chapter over the lifetime of the project. It is primarily as a tool for internal information-sharing and quality assurance. The text refers to 'we' as the team members and 'you' as an individual team member reader. The handbook is public in order to ensure transparency and facilitate knowledge exchange also on issues such as project management, methodology and communication.

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Publication information

History of changes

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9. Country-level policy review

This chapter explains the policy review process and the creation of the MIGNEX Policy Database. The aim of the chapter is to provide the guidelines that are necessary to achieve consistency and allow for comparability between countries.

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We have adopted a broad definition of 'policy' to include particular laws, interventions, practices and initiatives, as well as the broader policy environment.

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In addition to migration, we cover other policy areas that are relevant to the migration–development nexus, including employment, health, education, security and the environment.

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The policy review examines the degree of policy coherence, policy effectiveness and policy influence on the migration–development nexus

9.1 Introduction

One of the challenges in developing a policy review is that the term 'policy' can refer to many different aspects. We have adopted a broad perspective in relation to the use of this term. It refers to aspects such as the existence of particular laws, common practices, development initiatives, international policy interventions and the broader policy environment and framework.

MIGNEX researchers have developed several hypotheses for exploration. Many of these hypotheses deal with topics that relate to policy in multiple ways. In some cases, policy variables are directly relevant to the hypotheses, while in other cases these variables are key contextual factors. For instance, one of the hypotheses states that the existence of 'regular legal channels for migration reduces irregular migration'. In order to test this hypothesis we will need to collect information on the existence, and potentially the characteristics, of those regular channels.

Most of the analysis in this review involves policies that relate directly to migration and its link to development. In MIGNEX Handbook Chapter 2 on key concepts (Carling 2019), the policies of interest to MIGNEX are categorised into three types, as shown in Figure 1. First, there are migration policies that directly regulate or influence migration flows by defining a migration policy environment that can have positive or negative consequences for development (black box 1).
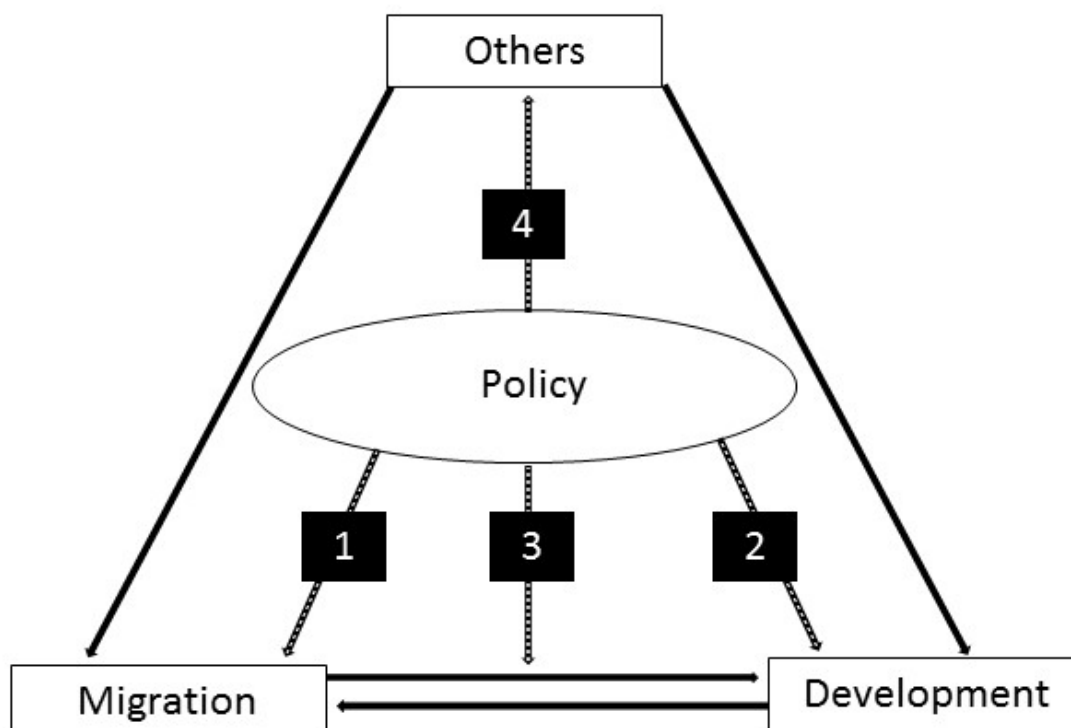
Figure 1 Relationships between policies related to migration and/or development

Second, there are policies that seek to promote or facilitate development and can indirectly influence migration processes (black box 2). Third, there are policies directed at the development impacts of migration, such as policies to amplify the development impact of remittances (black box 3). For the purpose of this review, we also need to collect data on policies unrelated directly to development or migration directly which affect these two aspects (black box 4).

In the discussion below, the concept of "migration-relevant policies" includes both the migration policy environment (e.g. conventional migration policies) and policy interventions that seek to affect the development impacts of migration. It also includes policy and projects that might have large effects on migration dynamics, even if not presented under a migration heading (Carling 2019:7).

In addition to migration-policies, MIGNEX researchers identified 9 different policy topics to explore the migration–development nexus described above. These policy topics were developed following the discussion by MIGNEX researchers in a data collection coordination meeting held at PRIO in Oslo during 18 and 19 June and are based on the hypotheses of the project. The policy topics are: Employment, Health, Education, Security, Political, Institutions, Financial Inclusion, Infrastructure and Environment. These topics relate mainly to development policies.

The review of the policy topics gives special attention to the level of coherence (or lack thereof) across policies, the existence and coverage of the policies, and the direct and indirect influence that each has on migration or the relationship between migration and development. Capturing policy coherence (or incoherence) consists of examining the outcome of the interplay between policies across different areas as well as at different government levels (Carling 2019:7).
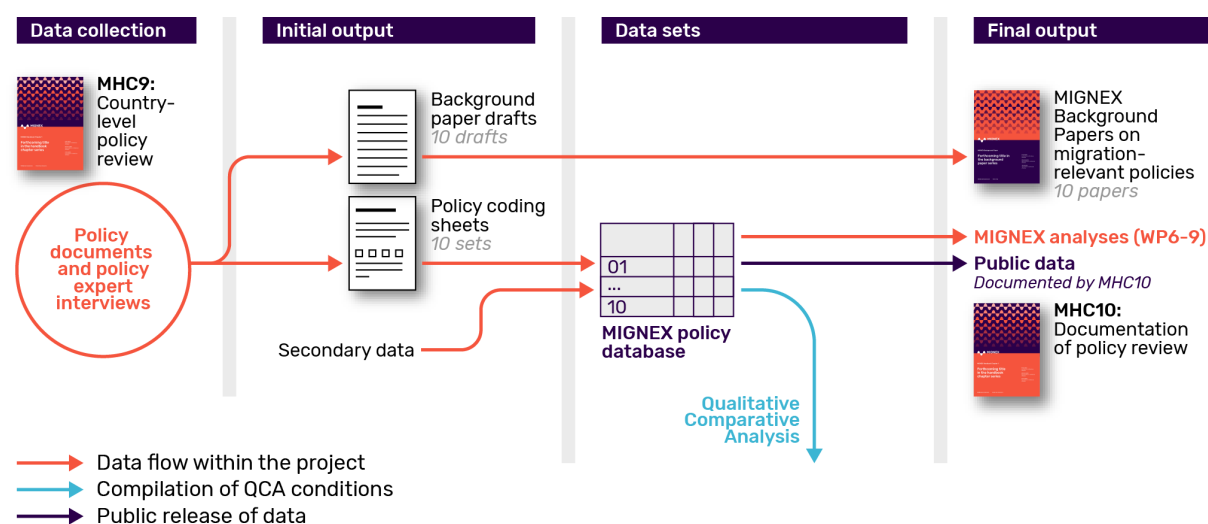
Figure 2. Key outputs of the policy review

Three pilot studies in Ghana, Cape Verde and Afghanistan were conducted to refine the methodological approach developed in this handbook chapter. There are two key outputs of the policy review, as indicated by Figure 2. First, the main output is a background paper for each country. These papers will be published as MIGNEX Background Papers covering the ten countries of origin and transit. Second, each team will produce a policy-coding sheet for each country, which is an Excel file. This provides the standardized input for a policy database to be used in the QCA analysis (See Czaika and Godin 2019; Czaika and Carling 2020). Sections 9.3 and 9.4 below explain the characteristics of these two outputs in detail.

9.2 General information

9.2.1 Unit of analysis

The unit of analysis of the policy review is the country. This is the case for the background paper and policy database.

9.2.2 Period of analysis

The focus of the policy review of MIGNEX is on the existing policy framework in 2020. However, it is also important to explore the broad trends in policies (e.g. becoming more or less restrictive), in order to understand current migration patterns. Therefore, the policy review should cover both aspects. As a guideline, researchers should cover any important trends and changes in policies over the last decade.

9.2.3 Type of information and sources

Key sources for collecting information include, but are not necessarily limited to:

1. *Official documents from governments*, including the legislative and legal archive of each country and national development plans.

2. *News articles* discussing the purpose and coverage of policies. Researchers should aim to use a diverse pool of media sources in order to avoid relying on a single perspective on the issue (e.g. newspapers with different political standings).

3. *Publications in academic outlets.*

4. *Publications by international organisations* (including cooperation agencies), inter-governmental organisations, international non-governmental organisations (INGOs), local NGOs reports and other grey literature.

5. *Expert interviews* with at least 14 knowledgeable interviewees per country including policymakers, senior bureaucrats, international representatives, academics, and analysts.

9.2.4 Expert interviews

Researchers should conduct an initial desk review related to sources one to four above before the start of the expert interviews. This would allow the researchers to identify clear gaps to cover during the expert interviews.

In the pilot phase of the policy review, teams were asked to conduct 10 to 20 interviews, and after evaluating the pilots it was determined that at least 14 interviews were necessary to complete the review appropriately. The final number of interviews per country may vary depending on different factors such as the expert's knowledge, the lack of documentation, the need for a translator, among others. Researchers can conduct over 20 interviews if necessary and possible. The list of individuals to interview will differ across countries based on the findings from the first four sources above. Researchers should come back to the desk review after the interviews as they are likely to gather sources and documents while doing the fieldwork.

The decision on the relative number of migration and non-migration experts to interview will have to be made on a case-by-case basis in each country. However, in all cases – that is regardless of the findings from the desk research – at least half of the interviews should be with migration experts. A migration expert is someone with ample knowledge of at least one topic related to migration (broadly defined). This could be local academics working on migration, staff members of international organisations (e.g. IOM, UNHCR, ILO), staff members from a government ministry working on the topic (e.g. Ministry of the Interior, Ministry of Residents Abroad, Ministry of Labour, Ministry of Foreign Affairs), leaders of diaspora organisations, and leaders of pro-migrant organisations, among others. Interviews with non-migration experts should cover the different policy angles in at least one area. In many cases, migration and non-migration experts can provide insights on more than one topic.

Table 1 contains suggestions for non-migration experts that could be interviewed for each of the topics. The first column in Table 1 indicates the departments/ministries for which staff members (i.e. public servants, policymakers, bureaucrats) could be interviewed for a given topic. The second column contains broader suggestions of individuals to interview. As an example, in the employment sector non-migration experts could include Union leaders, business owners, local ILO staff, activists, government politicians or opposition politicians. Again, the selection of which experts to interview will depend on the key gaps identified during the desk-based review.

Table 1. Suggestions of non-migration experts to interview for each topic

Topic	Suggested interviewees	
	Staff from ministries, directorates and other government agencies	*Other experts*
Employment	Labour, Agriculture, Social protection	Union leaders, business owners, local ILO staff (and similar), government politicians, opposition politicians, activists
Health	Health, Sanitation	Doctors, nurses, staff from health NGOs, government politicians, opposition politicians, activists
Education	Education	Teachers, university professors, school principals, government politicians, opposition politicians, activists
Security	Interior, Security	Police officers, lawyers, judges, government politicians, opposition politicians, activists
Political	Electoral commission/Parliament	Government politicians, opposition politicians, civil society actors, activists
Institutions	Taxes and revenues	Government politicians, opposition politicians, business owners, union leaders, civil society actors
Financial inclusion	Finance, Banking	Business owners, bankers, money transfer operators, government politicians, opposition politicians
Infrastructure	Infrastructure, Telecommunications, Transportation, Electricity	Mobile phone companies, internet providers, airlines, government politicians, opposition politicians
Environment	Natural resources	Environmental activists, leaders of pro-environment organisations, construction companies, government politicians, opposition politicians

9.3 Research ethics and research integrity

9.3.1 Anonymity of sources

The policy review should protect the anonymity of all interviewees. The review should not include direct quotes from those interviewed. An anonymised list of the key experts with whom interviews were conducted will be provided as part of the summaries, including information about the date, the length of the interview, and the need for a translator (or not) as well as characteristics of interviewees such as the 'type of position'.

9.3.2 Obtaining informed consent

Informed consent for participation in policy expert interviews is obtained in the following way:

– The researcher gives an oral briefing (see below).

- The researcher gives the participant a copy of the Information sheet (see below).
- The researcher invites questions and obtains explicit oral informed consent.
- The researcher signs the Consent record (not the participant) (see Figure 5).

The oral summary is complimentary to the written information sheet. The oral summary reiterates and/or elaborates on the information from the sheet, covering an introduction to the project, invitation to participate, information about the purpose of the project, data collection methods and data types collected, as well as information about the consent-based processing of personal data (see also Erdal and Carling 2020).

Oral briefing

Although the text for the Oral briefing serves as a general template, the researcher must provide as much explanation as necessary for each participant to give their *informed* consent.

Oral briefing for policy experts

We invite you to contribute to a research project by helping us learn about different aspects of policy in [COUNTRY]. The project is carried out by researchers in Europe, Africa and Asia. [COUNTRY] is one of the ten countries that have been selected for the research.

The project itself is called MIGNEX. Its purpose is to generate new knowledge about development, migration and policy. We want the new knowledge to be used by governments to create better public policies. Your contribution would be very valuable to us.

If you agree, the interviewer may want to record the conversation, simply so that it is possible to listen to it later and write it down what you say.

The data we collect will be shared with other members of the MIGNEX team in Europe, Africa and Asia. It will not be possible to identify participants from any information we publish.

Your participation is completely voluntary. Even after agreeing to take part, you can withdraw at any time, without giving a reason and without any negative consequences. If there are questions you do not want to answer, you don't have to.

We will be very grateful if you agree to participate.

Before you decide whether you will participate, I give you this paper with everything I have just told you and the contact details of the people who are responsible, and explanation of how we use the information you give us.

Have you understood and are you willing to participate?

Do you give us permission to share the information with our colleagues in the MIGNEX team who work in other countries?

Information sheet

A copy of the information sheet must be given to each participant, in the relevant language that the interview will be conducted in. If the interview is conducted face to face, participants should be given a paper copy of the information sheet. If interviews are organized via email, it is a good idea for researchers to email a copy of the information sheet before the interview, so that participants are aware of the aims of the research and their participation rights in advance. This gives participants additional time to consider their participation, to think of questions for the researcher and ultimately give more informed consent.

Below is the content of the information sheets we give to policy experts:

Information about participation in the MIGNEX policy review

Would you like to participate in the MIGNEX project?

We invite you to contribute to a research project by helping us learn about different aspects of policy in [COUNTRY]. The project is carried out by researchers in Europe, Africa and Asia. [COUNTRY] is one of the ten countries that have been selected for the research.

The project itself is called MIGNEX. Its purpose is to generate new knowledge about development, migration and policy. We want the new knowledge to be used by governments to create better public policies. Your contribution would be very valuable to us.

Who is responsible?

The project is carried out by an international team and funded by the European Commission. The project website www.mignex.org contains more information about the project and will include all the project results. The project is scientifically led by Research Professor Jørgen Carling (jorgen@prio.org) and administratively managed by Mira Ivanova (miriva@prio.org), both at the Peace Research Institute Oslo, www.prio.org (+47) 22547700.

The following institutions make up the project team: Peace Research Institute Oslo, Norway; Danube University Krems, Austria; University of Ghana, Ghana; Koç University, Turkey; Lahore University of Management Sciences, Pakistan; Maastricht University, The Netherlands; Overseas Development Institute, United Kingdom; University of Oxford, United Kingdom; Samuel Hall, Afghanistan and Kenya.

The policy review in [COUNTRY] is carried out by [WP5 ORGANIZATION]. The person in charge is [WP5 CONTACT PERSON'S NAME, E-MAIL, PHONE NUMBER].

What does participation entail?

We would like to interview you about your field of expertise and related polices of [COUNTRY].

We will talk with many people in order to get a good understanding, but when we write what we have learned, we will not indicate who has said what.

If you agree, the interviewer may want to record the conversation, simply so that it is possible to listen to it later and write it down what you say.

How will the information we collect be used?

The information collected in the project is handled in accordance with the data protection requirements of the European Commission. The Norwegian Centre for Research Data has judged the project's procedures to be compliant with the relevant legislation.

The data we collect will be shared with other members of the MIGNEX team in Europe, Africa and Asia. It will not be possible to identify participants from any information we publish.

Interview notes and recordings will be stored with password protection. They will be deleted when the project ends. The project is scheduled to end in 2023 or 2024.

What are your rights?

Your participation is completely voluntary. Even after agreeing to take part, you can withdraw at any time, without giving a reason and without any negative consequences. If there are questions you do not want to answer, you don't have to.

Do you consent to participating?

We will be very grateful if you agree to participate.

Do you have any questions about participating in the project?

Have you understood and are you willing to participate?

Do you give us permission to share the information with our colleagues in the MIGNEX team who work in other countries?

The Information Sheet explicitly states that 'We will not collect your name, contact details, or date of birth.' However, for logistical purposes during fieldwork, we are likely to have names and phone numbers of contacts, including policy experts. The key here is that: (1) researchers will not store the data after the data collection period ends, and (2) this information cannot be connected with the MIGNEX country-level policy paper. For more details see MIGNEX Handbook Chapter 4 on research ethics and research integrity.

The information collected, all without name or other personal data, will be stored on a password protected site, in compliance with the Norwegian Data Protection Authority's instructions. In addition to what is available on the information sheet, local researchers should always carry with them MIGNEX "business cards" as well as their professional cards with their own contact details so experts can always communicate with them after the interview took place.

Obtaining oral consent

The Consent record (Figure 5) is standardized for use across all MIGNEX data collection work packages including the country-level policy review.

The researcher signs with reference to the following statement:

I verify that the participant has given voluntary, explicit, and informed consent to participation and to the processing of data in other countries.

Figure 3 Consent record

On each page of the consent record, there are 25 lines for signatures and therefore two pages should typically be sufficient for the country policy review. Each line must be completed with the participant ID, date and signature. The sheet should be signed on the spot before the interview.

Participant IDs are constructed as follows:

  — *Policy expert participant*:   [Country ID]P[2-digit expert number]
  — *Example*:   GHAP01

9.3.3 Preparing for fieldwork

This section is a checklist to support researchers preparing for fieldwork.

  — Inform the work package leader (WP5) about fieldwork dates.
  — Read MHC9 and, in particular, the interview guide for both migration and non-migration experts.
  — Conduct the desk review and complete the policy database (first draft).
  — Reflect on the ethical consideration related to the data collection (positionality, need for interpreter, familiarity with the country, etc.) to be included in the methodological note. It is important to be reflexive before, during and after the fieldwork. Taking notes at these three key moments might help in drafting the methodological note.
  — If you are using an interpreter, a virtual meeting should take place at least two weeks before the departure so the translator can familiarise themselves with the documentation (i.e. MHC9, theme guides, goals of the MIGNEX project and research ethical standards).
  — Plan for gaining access to both migration and non-migration experts before going to the field.
  — Print all the relevant documents, such as consent forms (at least two copies) and information sheets (several copies).
  — Download and save all the materials on your laptop.
  — A scanning app such as Adobe Scan should be installed on your phone as well as Google translate app, if required.

Fieldwork equipment:

  — Notepad for notes
  — Laptop computer
  — Recording device
  — Phone with sufficient memory (essentially for backup audio if needed and/or photos)
  — USB stick(s) for backup in case of poor internet connection
  — Cables and adaptors (as needed).

9.3.4 Documenting fieldwork

Expert summaries

A summary of 300 to 500 words should be created for each interview. This summary should explain the role of the individual and their policy expertise, main policies discussed, impacts of these policies on migration and/or development, and any key sources of policy incoherence identified in the relationship between migration policies, development policies, and other sectoral policies at the national level. Different degrees of coherence between the policies of a national government and those of sub-national authorities, supranational entities, the multilateral system, partner countries, and non-governmental stakeholders should also be

highlighted if discussed between the researcher and the expert. The summary should also note the date of the interview and how it was conducted (e.g. face-to-face, Skype, etc). This is an internal document for the use of MIGNEX researchers while conducting analysis related to the project and should not be shared outside the MIGNEX research team (see Annex 2, Summary example based on the pilot study in Cabo Verde).

Interviews should be set up with plenty of time given the busy schedule of the target group. Follow-up interviews can also take place for clarification matters. As explained above, researchers should note in the summary how the interview was conducted and if there were any follow-up interviews.

In addition to the summaries, experts should also provide a table summarising the number of interviews conducted with both migration and non-migration experts, the type of organisation, the interview date, the language used and the need (or not) for an interpreter, and, finally, if the interview took place face-to-face or online.

Methodological note

Researchers must also prepare a methodological note of between 700 to 900 words on how the information was systematically collected. This note should explain any obstacles experienced in conducting the policy review and highlight the strategies put in place to overcome them. Authors should also discuss their own positionality during data collection and analysis. In some countries, researchers will have the opportunity to work with local experts. In such a case, authors should provide a reflexive account of their collaborative experience. For instance, in some of the pilots the policy review was conducted in partnership with local researchers and this facilitated access to key experts and documentation.

Finally, the desk review will necessarily be limited in some countries given the language skills of the different research teams. If this is the case, researchers must note this in the methodological note and explain how this obstacle was overcome. For instance, in one of the pilots the researcher opted to work effectively with a translator and use online translation software in order to overcome the language barrier.

The methodological note will document the policy data collection, including experiences in the field that should inform interpretation of the data. These methodological notes will be an input for Handbook Chapter 12 on documentation of policy review, expected publication in June 2021 (See Annex 3 Methodological Note, Pilot Policy Review Ghana)

Methodological note outline (700 to 900 words)

1. Review of the literature and policy review database

2. Fieldwork

3. Writing up the background paper and completing the policy review database (based on additional information collected during the fieldwork)

4. Key limitations of the analysis

5. Any other relevant points.

9.3.5 Adapting fieldwork in light of COVID-19

In the pilot phase of the research (i.e. March 2020), the teams were encouraged to conduct face-to-face interviews and most interviews took place that way. However, MIGNEX is adapting to

the coronavirus crisis given the current limitations imposed on travelling by COVID-19 (see Carling, 2020). Therefore, it is expected that most interviews in the post-pilot phase will be conducted online or over the phone. This approach will be re-evaluated as more information about the crisis becomes available.

9.4 Background paper on migration-relevant policies

The background paper is the main output from the MIGNEX policy review. Its purpose is to increase our understanding of the existing migration-relevant policies as well as the historical and political contexts in which those policies have emerged. These background papers will be published separately but also linked together as a collective volume, with an introductory analysis which systematically analyses similarities and differences across countries.

The period to be considered for the review is unique to each country, but the suggestion is to, as a minimum, take the trends in the last decade into account for comparative purposes. The time-frame used for each country should be justified in the introduction of the background paper. For instance, based on the pilot study in Cabo Verde, the time unit of analysis selected for the migration-related policies background paper is the last 12 years. This is because 2008 was the year in which Cabo Verde changed from the status of 'Least-Developed Country' (LDC) to 'Middle-Income Country' (MIC). In addition, in the same year, Cabo Verde entered into a Mobility Partnership with the European Union, with aims of facilitating movement of persons, managing irregular migration and cooperating on migration and development. Therefore, the analytical period of 12 years is justified for the MIGNEX country-level policy review.

As explained above, researchers should use a broad definition of the term policy, which could include temporary/permanent bilateral programmes, particular laws, policy interventions, common practices and development initiatives, as well as the broader policy environment and framework.

9.4.1 Content of background paper

Migration-related policies

There are seven types of migration policies that should be covered in the background paper.

- **Emigration policies:** including but not limited to exit restrictions, retention schemes, bilateral agreements on seasonal work, and recruitment facilitation.
- **Diaspora policies:** including but not limited to remittances, dual nationality, investment incentives, and voting rights.
- **Transit migration policies:** including but not limited to blocking smuggling routes, access to financial resources and/or basic services, visa regulations, and provision of documentation, enforcement of external borders, international and/or regional collaboration or collaboration with neighbouring countries.
- **Return migration policies:** including but not limited to temporary return programmes, permanent return programmes, involuntary returns and readmission agreements.
- **Immigration policies:** including but not limited to visa regulations, labour immigration programmes, asylum, student migration, family migration, citizenship and integration.

- **Internal migration policies:** including but not limited to limitations on movement between regions, link between internal migration and development, and urban versus rural mobility restrictions.
- **Externalisation of EU migration policies:** including but not limited to EU-led or encouraged programmes of migration management and border control, readmission agreements, power dynamics between the EU and the country, and reasons for collaboration such as diplomatic, economic, and security concerns.

Each of the seven policies should be covered in a separate section of around 1,000 to 1,500 words. The overall background paper on migration policies should be around 8,000 to 10,000 words. Some aspects (e.g. transit migration) are more important in some countries than others; therefore researchers could redistribute the word count to account for this fact. For example, for a given country transit migration may count for 500 words, while return migration accounts for 2,000 words.

Development policies

A final section of the policy background paper (around 1,000 to 1,500 words) should explain the main development policies which researchers believe have had an impact on migration over the last decade (based on information from the desk review, interviews and the researcher's own knowledge). The discussion in this section should be limited to a maximum of three policies and provide concrete examples. When conducting the interviews with both migration and non-migration experts, the researcher should discuss the main development policies which the expert believes have had an impact on migration. This will provide some useful content for the concrete examples to be discussed in this section of the background paper.

COVID-19 and the background paper

The COVID-19 pandemic has led countries all around the world to take extraordinary measures to stop the spread of the virus, including shutting down borders and imposing travel restrictions. The MIGNEX policy review explores the main trends and changes in policies over the last decade in order to understand the migration-development nexus. Some countries might use the pandemic as a way to introduce new migration-relevant policies that are likely to remain in place in the long-term, but many COVID-19 related restrictions are likely to be short-term (see Fernández-Reino et al., 2020). The focus of the MIGNEX policy review is on long-term policies, including recent ones that could become long-term, not on short-term emergency adjustments.

Content of different sections

Use the template provided by MIGNEX for the background paper. This can be found in OneDrive: MIGNEX-collaboration\WP05-collab\WP5-resources. The paper should contain the following sections:

List of acronyms

1. Introduction (up to 650 words)

- Three key takeaways (15-30 words each).
- Methodological note (150 words). This is in addition to the separate 700 to 900 words document that will be for internal use. Here you can explain: 'The fieldwork for this paper was conducted during [dates] in [cities], [country]. A total of [number] experts

were interviewed during the fieldwork, following a comprehensive desk review. The policy review focuses on the period [XXXX-2020], because ...'

– Summary of main results (500 words). Here you should expand on the three takeaways.

2. Emigration policies (1,000 to 1,500 words)

2.1   Main policies
2.2   Trends over the last decade
2.3   Impacts on emigration
2.4   Impacts on development
2.5   Key incoherence across policies
2.6   Interaction with development policies

3. Diaspora policies (1,000 to 1,500 words)

3.1   Main policies
3.2   Trends over the last decade
3.3   Impacts on emigration and return migration
3.4   Impacts on development
3.5   Key incoherence across policies
3.6   Interaction with development policies

4. Transit migration policies (1,000 to 1,500 words)

4.1   Main policies
4.2   Trends over the last decade
4.3   Impacts on immigration and transit migration
4.4   Impacts on development
4.5   Key incoherence across policies
4.6   Interaction with development policies

5. Return migration policies (1,000 to 1,500 words)

5.1   Main policies
5.2   Trends over the last decade
5.3   Impacts on emigration and return migration
5.4   Impacts on development
5.5   Key incoherence across policies
5.6   Interaction with development policies

6. Immigration policies (1,000 to 1,500 words)

6.1   Main policies
6.2   Trends over the last decade
6.3   Impacts on immigration and transit migration
6.4   Impacts on development
6.5   Key incoherence across policies
6.6   Interaction with development policies

7. Internal migration policies (1,000 to 1,500 words)

7.1   Main policies
7.2   Trends over the last decade
7.3   Impacts on immigration and transit migration
7.4   Impacts on development

7.5   Key incoherence across policies

7.6   Interaction with development policies

8. Externalisation of EU migration policies (1,000 to 1,500 words)

8.1   Main policies

8.2   Trends over the last decade

8.3   Impacts on immigration, emigration, return migration and transit migration

8.4   Impacts on development

8.5   Key incoherence across policies

8.6   Interaction with development policies

9. Development policies (1,000 to 1,500 words)

9.1   Describe the main selected policies (development plans, trends over time, etc.)

9.2   Interactions with migration-related policies (any of the 7 areas)

9.3   Concrete examples of the impact of particular development policies on migration

References

9.4.2 Topic guide for expert interviews

Migration experts

Annex A includes the suggested topic guide for interviews with migration experts for the background paper. For each of the seven types of migration policies, the following six questions should be answered in the background paper:

— What are the main policies?
— How have these policies changed over the last decade?
— What are the perceived impacts of these policies on migration?
— What are the impacts of these policies on development?
— What are the main sources of incoherence across these policies?
— How do these policies interact with development policies? (e.g. link between policies towards remittances and poverty reduction programmes).

This set of questions should be asked of migration experts with knowledge of at least one of these fields: Emigration policies; Diaspora policies; Transit migration policies; Return migration policies; Immigration policies; and Internal migration policies and externalisation of EU migration policies (See Annex A for the interview guide).

In regards to the last migration-related topic on the externalisation of EU migration policies, researchers should ask two specific questions in order to contribute to the MIGNEX WP9 on policy coherence (https://www.mignex.org/work-packages/wp9-coherence):

— Has development cooperation money been used for migration, asylum, or border management? What incentives were given to the government when negotiating with the EU on border or migration related issues?
— How coherent are the EU (or EU member states) approaches to migration in your country? Can you provide some examples?

The interview guide can be downloaded at the following link in OneDrive: MIGNEX-collaboration\WP05-collab\WP5-resources

For non-migration experts who will be interviewed, the content of the interview will depend on the key gaps identified during the desk-based review. In the case of non-migration experts, the interview should focus on at least one particular sector of expertise and may cover more than one policy.

The following questions should be asked regarding development policies:

- What is the policy in particular? (Description and change over time)
- How this particular development policy interacts with migration?
- What are the impacts of this development policy on migration?
- Is there any incoherence between this policy and migration policies?

9.5 The policy database

The policy database is an input for the analysis in other MIGNEX work packages, such as the QCA analysis (see Czaika and Carling 2020). The methodological approach for the policy database involves using different data sources to obtain information that is necessary to explore some of the hypotheses developed for the MIGNEX project. In the pilot phase, the teams were asked to complete the database on the different topics. However, it was then decided that it was better to centralise most of this process. Hence, with the exception of the migration information and a few other variables, the secondary data on the nine different topics is already provided and can be found in OneDrive at MIGNEX-collaboration\WP05-collab\WP5-resources. There is no need for the research teams to collect additional information in this regard.

Completing the rest policy database involves the following steps:

1.   Completing a desk-based review.

2.   The information in the Excel sheet should be completed as much as possible based on the desk-based research.

3.   Conducting fieldwork.

4.   Upon completion of the fieldwork, researcher(s) should review their coding scales to check whether they need to review their scoring based on the additional information they collected.

5.   The researchers should check the scores one last time, after completing the background paper.

9.5.1 Coding indicators in the database

Some of the information below requires researchers to code some responses on a one to four scale. The relevant tables provide instructions of the considerations to use during the coding (i.e. 'Comments' column). The information requested in this section is a sub-set of the variables tested during the pilot stage and it is adjusted for the limitations that researchers faced while collecting the data during the pilot.

Complete the information for the database using the accompanying Excel file. This Excel file is the main policy database output. In the tab 'General Information', you should include information on the country, date of data collection, institution and number of expert interviews (expectation is for this number to be at least 14 for each country).

Figure 4 Screenshot of the 'General Information' tab.

There are two additional tabs covering migration and other topics. Columns A to F refer to the information on the questions as listed in the next sub-sections. In column G the researcher should provide details on the source of the information. This could be an online document (please include link), other type of document or an expert interview. In some cases, researchers will be familiar with the subject themselves (e.g. migration policies) and they could be one of the sources of information. However, remember that the aim is to have two sources of information for each question. Finally, there is a column for comments. Please discuss here anything that is relevant about the question (e.g. sources disagree on the response).

Researchers should try to provide all the information requested. If it is not possible to provide some information, just write 'N/A' in the cell and explain in the 'Comments' column.

The following sub-sections include the necessary information to complete in the policy database. This information, together with the desk-based review, should serve as a guide for the topics to cover in each of the interviews. The researchers only need to complete the information in sub-sections 9.5.2 and 9.5.3. The information in 9.5.4 is already provided.

9.5.2 Questions on migration to be completed by research teams

Table 2. Questions on migration

Topic	Policy aspect	Response	Comments
Emigration	1. Is there a current policy that restricts the emigration of nationals abroad?	Yes/No	
	If Yes to 1: 2. In what year was the current policy established?	Year	
	If Yes to 1: 3. Is the current policy more restrictive than the previous one?	1 to 4	1 = there was no previous policy restricting emigration. 2 = it is less restrictive. 3= it is similar. 4 = it is more restrictive.
	If Yes to 1: 4. Who is the main target of this policy?	High-skilled, Low-skilled, not specified	Use 'not specified' if it covers everyone.

Topic	Policy aspect	Response	Comments
	5. Is there a current policy to encourage the emigration of nationals abroad?	Yes/No	
	If Yes to 5: 6. In what year was the current policy established?	Year	
	If Yes to 6: 7. Who is the main target of this policy?	High-skilled, Low-skilled, not specified	Use 'not specified' if it covers everyone.
	8. Are there bilateral labour agreements to facilitate the recruitment of nationals abroad?	Yes/No	Bilateral = agreement between two countries.
	If Yes to 8: 9. Who is the main target of this policy?	High-skilled, Low-skilled, not specified	Use 'not specified' if it covers everyone.
	10. Are there multilateral labour agreements to facilitate the recruitment of nationals abroad?	Yes/No	Multilateral = agreement between three or more countries.
	If Yes to 10: 11. Who is the main target of this policy?	High-skilled, Low-skilled, not specified	Use 'not specified' if it covers everyone.
	12. Are any of these agreements with EU countries?	Yes/No	This could relate to the EU as a whole or individual member states.
Diaspora	13. Can nationals who reside abroad vote in national elections?	Yes/No	
	14. What is the impact of policies to increase the effect of remittances on receiving households' incomes?	1 to 4	1 = there are no policies 2 = modest impact. 3 = have an impact, but smaller than intended by policies. 4 = have major impact.
	15. What is the impact of polices to increase the effect of remittances on national poverty?	1 to 4	1 = there are no policies 2 = modest impact. 3 = have an impact, but smaller than intended by policies. 4 = have major impact.
	16. Are there any policies that facilitate diaspora investments?	Yes/No	
	17. Is there a policy to cooperate with home-town associations abroad?	Yes/No	
Immigration	18. Do irregular migrants have access to publicly funded education?	Yes/No	
Deportation	19. Is there a policy to deport irregular migrants?	Yes/No	
	If Yes to 19:		

Topic	Policy aspect	Response	Comments
	20. What is the level of enforcement of such policy?	1 to 4	1 = no deportations at all. 2 = deportation is the exception rather than the norm. 3 = deportation very common, but not systematic 4 = deportation rules are strictly enforced at most times.
Return	21. Is there a policy to encourage the return of nationals from abroad?	Yes/No	
	22. Is there an integration policy for nationals returning from abroad?	Yes/No	
	23. Are there any programmes of collaboration for the readmission of nationals to the country?	Yes/No	
	If Yes to 23: 24. Are any of these programmes with the EU?	Yes/No	This could relate to the EU as a whole or individual member states.
Transit migrants	25. Does the country impose restrictions on transit migrants?	Yes/No	
	If Yes to 25: 26. What type of restrictions?	1 to 4	1 = labour market 2 = housing 3 = labour market and housing 4 = others (specify)
Border enforcement	27. Does the country receive any EU funding for border enforcement?	Yes/No	This could relate to the EU as a whole or individual member states.

9.5.3 Questions on other topics to be completed by research teams

Table 3. Questions on other topics

Topic	Question	Response	Comment
Social protection programmes	1. What is the level of coverage of social protection programmes related to employment aspects? (i.e. nationwide)	1 to 4	These are programmes which aim to reduce the risk of unemployment, increase the ability of the unemployed to find jobs, increase earning capacity (including self-employment), and encourage social inclusion in the labour market, among others. 1 = there are no such programmes. 2 = programmes exist but have almost no impact on employment aspects. 3 = programmes exist and have an impact on employment aspects for some groups (e.g. particular regions). 4 = programmes exist and have a strong impact on employment aspects across most of the population.
Access to credit	2. Are there large microcredit initiatives on the part of the government or other organisations (e.g. cover over 10% of the population)?	Yes/No	Microcredit refers to the provision of small loans for entrepreneurial activities to borrowers without collateral, formal employment and/or credit history.
Agriculture	3. Does the country have any large agricultural subsidy programmes (e.g. cover over 10% of the rural population)?	Yes/No	These programmes aim to ensure that farmers can make a proper living, increase their productivity, keep the rural economy going and have resources to tackle climate change, among others. Examples include reduced cost access to fertilizers.
Public health	4. What is the level of access to publicly funded health services? (i.e. nationwide)	1 to 4	Consider which share of the population can use these services. 1 = less than 20% has access. 2 = 21% to 40% has access. 3 = 41% to 60% has access. 4 = 61% and above has access.
Trade agreements	5. Does the country have a regional trade agreement (i.e. within Africa, Asia, etc.)?	Yes/No	
	6. Does the country have a trade agreement with the EU?	Yes/No	

9.5.4 Secondary data, already provided

The following list contains variables for which there is at least one observation for all countries in MIGNEX for the period 2000-2019. The different analyses in MIGNEX could use data from this table as necessary and the full table will be updated frequently as more information is found.

Employment

Contributing family workers, female (% of female employment) (modelled ILO estimate)
Contributing family workers, male (% of male employment) (modelled ILO estimate)
Contributing family workers, total (% of total employment) (modelled ILO estimate)
Employers, female (% of female employment) (modelled ILO estimate)
Employers, male (% of male employment) (modelled ILO estimate)
Employers, total (% of total employment) (modelled ILO estimate)
Employment in agriculture (% of total employment) (modelled ILO estimate)
Employment in agriculture, female (% of female employment) (modelled ILO estimate)
Employment in agriculture, male (% of male employment) (modelled ILO estimate)
Employment in industry (% of total employment) (modelled ILO estimate)
Employment in industry, female (% of female employment) (modelled ILO estimate)
Employment in industry, male (% of male employment) (modelled ILO estimate)
Employment in services (% of total employment) (modelled ILO estimate)
Employment in services, female (% of female employment) (modelled ILO estimate)
Employment in services, male (% of male employment) (modelled ILO estimate)
Employment to population ratio, 15+, female (%) (modelled ILO estimate)
Employment to population ratio, 15+, male (%) (modelled ILO estimate)
Employment to population ratio, 15+, total (%) (modelled ILO estimate)
Employment to population ratio, ages 15-24, female (%) (modelled ILO estimate)
Employment to population ratio, ages 15-24, male (%) (modelled ILO estimate)
Employment to population ratio, ages 15-24, total (%) (modelled ILO estimate)
Labour force participation rate for ages 15-24, female (%) (modelled ILO estimate)
Labour force participation rate for ages 15-24, male (%) (modelled ILO estimate)
Labour force participation rate for ages 15-24, total (%) (modelled ILO estimate)
Labour force participation rate, female (% of female population ages 15+) (modelled ILO estimate)
Labour force participation rate, female (% of female population ages 15-64) (modelled ILO estimate)
Labour force participation rate, male (% of male population ages 15+) (modelled ILO estimate)
Labour force participation rate, male (% of male population ages 15-64) (modelled ILO estimate)
Labour force participation rate, total (% of total population ages 15+) (modelled ILO estimate)
Labour force participation rate, total (% of total population ages 15-64) (modelled ILO estimate)
Labour force, female (% of total labour force)
Labour force, total
Ratio of female to male labour force participation rate (%) (modelled ILO estimate)
Self-employed, female (% of female employment) (modelled ILO estimate)
Self-employed, male (% of male employment) (modelled ILO estimate)
Self-employed, total (% of total employment) (modelled ILO estimate)
Unemployment, male (% of male labour force) (modelled ILO estimate)
Unemployment, total (% of total labour force) (modelled ILO estimate)
Unemployment, youth female (% of female labour force ages 15-24) (modelled ILO estimate)
Unemployment, youth male (% of male labour force ages 15-24) (modelled ILO estimate)
Unemployment, youth total (% of total labour force ages 15-24) (modelled ILO estimate)
Vulnerable employment, female (% of female employment) (modelled ILO estimate)
Vulnerable employment, male (% of male employment) (modelled ILO estimate)
Vulnerable employment, total (% of total employment) (modelled ILO estimate)
Wage and salaried workers, female (% of female employment) (modelled ILO estimate)
Wage and salaried workers, male (% of male employment) (modelled ILO estimate)
Wage and salaried workers, total (% of total employment) (modelled ILO estimate)
Vulnerable employment, total (% of total employment) (modelled ILO estimate)

Health

Adolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 women ages 15-19)
ARI treatment (% of children under-five taken to a health provider)
Births attended by skilled health staff (% of total)
Cause of death, by communicable diseases and maternal, prenatal and nutrition conditions (% of total)
Cause of death, by injury (% of total)

Cause of death, by non-communicable diseases (% of total)
Completeness of birth registration (%)
Contraceptive prevalence, any methods (% of women ages 15-49)
Contraceptive prevalence, modern methods (% of women ages 15-49)
Death rate, crude (per 1,000 people)
Diabetes prevalence (% of population ages 20-79)
Exclusive breastfeeding (% of children under six months old)
Fertility rate, total (births per woman)
Hospital beds (per 1,000 people)
Immunization, DPT (% of children ages 12-23 months)
Immunization, HepB3 (% of one-year-old children)
Immunization, measles (% of children ages 12-23 months)
Incidence of tuberculosis (per 100,000 people)
Life expectancy at birth, female (years)
Life expectancy at birth, male (years)
Life expectancy at birth, total (years)
Lifetime risk of maternal death (%)
Lifetime risk of maternal death (1 in x: rate varies by country)
Maternal mortality ratio (modelled estimate, per 100,000 live births)
Mortality caused by road traffic injury (per 100,000 people)
Mortality from CVD, cancer, diabetes or CRD between exact ages 30 and 70 (%)
Mortality from CVD, cancer, diabetes or CRD between exact ages 30 and 70, female (%)
Mortality from CVD, cancer, diabetes or CRD between exact ages 30 and 70, male (%)
Mortality rate attributed to household and ambient air pollution, age-standardized (per 100,000 population)
Mortality rate attributed to household and ambient air pollution, age-standardized, female (per 100,000 female population)
Mortality rate attributed to household and ambient air pollution, age-standardized, male (per 100,000 male population)
Mortality rate attributed to unintentional poisoning (per 100,000 population)
Mortality rate attributed to unintentional poisoning, female (per 100,000 female population)
Mortality rate attributed to unintentional poisoning, male (per 100,000 male population)
Mortality rate attributed to unsafe water, unsafe sanitation and lack of hygiene (per 100,000 population)
Mortality rate, adult, female (per 1,000 female adults)
Mortality rate, adult, male (per 1,000 male adults)
Mortality rate, infant (per 1,000 live births)
Mortality rate, infant, female (per 1,000 live births)
Mortality rate, infant, male (per 1,000 live births)
Mortality rate, neonatal (per 1,000 live births)
Mortality rate, under-five (per 1,000 live births)
Mortality rate, under-five, female (per 1,000 live births)
Mortality rate, under-five, male (per 1,000 live births)
New-borns protected against tetanus (%)
Number of deaths ages 5-14 years old
Number of infant deaths
Number of maternal deaths
Number of neonatal deaths
Number of under-five deaths
Nurses and midwives (per 1,000 people)
Physicians (per 1,000 people)
Pregnant women receiving prenatal care (%)
Prevalence of anaemia among children (% of children under 5)
Prevalence of anaemia among non-pregnant women (% of women ages 15-49)
Prevalence of anaemia among pregnant women (%)
Prevalence of anaemia among women of reproductive age (% of women ages 15-49)
Probability of dying at age 5-14 years (per 1,000 children age 5)

Suicide mortality rate (per 100,000 population)
Suicide mortality rate, female (per 100,000 female population)
Survival to age 65, female (% of cohort)
Survival to age 65, male (% of cohort)
Tuberculosis case detection rate (%, all forms)
Tuberculosis treatment success rate (% of new cases)
UHC service coverage index

Education

Lower secondary school starting age (years)
Pre-primary education, duration (years)
Primary education, duration (years)
Primary education, pupils
Primary education, pupils (% female)
Primary education, teachers
Primary education, teachers (% female)
Primary school starting age (years)
Pupil-teacher ratio, lower secondary
Pupil-teacher ratio, primary
Pupil-teacher ratio, secondary
Pupil-teacher ratio, upper secondary
School enrolment, primary (% gross)
School enrolment, primary (gross), gender parity index (GPI)
School enrolment, primary and secondary (gross), gender parity index (GPI)
School enrolment, primary, female (% gross)
School enrolment, secondary (% gross)
School enrolment, secondary (gross), gender parity index (GPI)
School enrolment, secondary, female (% gross)
School enrolment, secondary, male (% gross)
Secondary education, duration (years)
Secondary education, general pupils
Secondary education, general pupils (% female)
Secondary education, pupils
Secondary education, pupils (% female)
Secondary education, teachers
Secondary education, teachers (% female)
Secondary education, teachers, female

Security

Armed forces personnel (% of total labour force)
Armed forces personnel, total
Arms imports (SIPRI trend indicator values)
Military expenditure (current LCU)
Military expenditure (current USD)
Armed forces personnel (% of total labour force)
Armed forces personnel, total
Women who were first married by age 18 (% of women ages 20-24)

Institutions

Women Business and the Law Index Score (scale 1-100)
Cost of business start-up procedures, female (% of GNI per capita)
Cost of business start-up procedures, male (% of GNI per capita)
Cost to export, border compliance (US$)
Cost to export, documentary compliance (US$)
Cost to import, border compliance (US$)
Cost to import, documentary compliance (US$)

Ease of doing business index (1=most business-friendly regulations)
Ease of doing business score (0 = lowest performance to 100 = best performance)
Methodology assessment of statistical capacity (scale 0 - 100)
Periodicity and timeliness assessment of statistical capacity (scale 0 - 100)
Procedures to register property (number)
Source data assessment of statistical capacity (scale 0 - 100)
Start-up procedures to register a business (number)
Start-up procedures to register a business, female (number)
Start-up procedures to register a business, male (number)
Statistical Capacity score (Overall average)
Time required to enforce a contract (days)
Time required to register property (days)
Time required to start a business (days)
Time required to start a business, female (days)
Time required to start a business, male (days)
Time to export, border compliance (hours)
Time to export, documentary compliance (hours)
Time to import, border compliance (hours)
Time to import, documentary compliance (hours)

Infrastructure

Access to electricity (% of population)
Access to electricity, rural (% of rural population)
Access to electricity, urban (% of urban population)
Energy intensity level of primary energy (MJ/$2011 PPP GDP)
Energy related methane emissions (% of total)
Fixed broadband subscriptions
Fixed broadband subscriptions (per 100 people)
Fixed telephone subscriptions
Fixed telephone subscriptions (per 100 people)
Individuals using the Internet (% of population)
Mobile cellular subscriptions
Mobile cellular subscriptions (per 100 people)
People practicing open defecation (% of population)
People practicing open defecation, rural (% of rural population)
People practicing open defecation, urban (% of urban population)
People using at least basic drinking water services (% of population)
People using at least basic drinking water services, rural (% of rural population)
People using at least basic drinking water services, urban (% of urban population)
People using at least basic sanitation services (% of population)
People using at least basic sanitation services, rural (% of rural population)
People using at least basic sanitation services, urban (% of urban population)
Pump price for diesel fuel (US$ per litre)
Pump price for gasoline (US$ per litre)
Scientific and technical journal articles
Secure Internet servers
Secure Internet servers (per 1 million people)

Environment

Agricultural land (% of land area)
Agricultural land (sq. km)
Agricultural methane emissions (% of total)
Agricultural methane emissions (thousand metric tons of CO_2 equivalent)
Agricultural nitrous oxide emissions (% of total)
Agricultural nitrous oxide emissions (thousand metric tons of CO_2 equivalent)
Annual freshwater withdrawals, agriculture (% of total freshwater withdrawal)

Annual freshwater withdrawals, domestic (% of total freshwater withdrawal)
Annual freshwater withdrawals, industry (% of total freshwater withdrawal)
Annual freshwater withdrawals, total (% of internal resources)
Annual freshwater withdrawals, total (billion cubic meters)
Arable land (% of land area)
Arable land (hectares per person)
Arable land (hectares)
Average precipitation in depth (mm per year)
Bird species, threatened
Capture fisheries production (metric tons)
Cereal production (metric tons)
Cereal yield (kg per hectare)
CO_2 emissions (kt)
CO_2 emissions (metric tons per capita)
CO_2 emissions from liquid fuel consumption (% of total)
CO_2 emissions from liquid fuel consumption (kt)
Crop production index (2004-2006 = 100)
Droughts, floods, extreme temperatures (% of population, average 1990-2009)
Fish species, threatened
Food production index (2004-2006 = 100)
Forest area (% of land area)
Forest area (sq. km)

Development: Aid

Net bilateral aid flows from DAC donors, Australia (current US$)
Net bilateral aid flows from DAC donors, Austria (current US$)
Net bilateral aid flows from DAC donors, Belgium (current US$)
Net bilateral aid flows from DAC donors, Canada (current US$)
Net bilateral aid flows from DAC donors, Czech Republic (current US$)
Net bilateral aid flows from DAC donors, Denmark (current US$)
Net bilateral aid flows from DAC donors, European Union institutions (current US$)
Net bilateral aid flows from DAC donors, Finland (current US$)
Net bilateral aid flows from DAC donors, France (current US$)
Net bilateral aid flows from DAC donors, Germany (current US$)
Net bilateral aid flows from DAC donors, Greece (current US$)
Net bilateral aid flows from DAC donors, Hungary (current US$)
Net bilateral aid flows from DAC donors, Italy (current US$)
Net bilateral aid flows from DAC donors, Japan (current US$)
Net bilateral aid flows from DAC donors, Korea, Rep. (current US$)
Net bilateral aid flows from DAC donors, Luxembourg (current US$)
Net bilateral aid flows from DAC donors, Netherlands (current US$)
Net bilateral aid flows from DAC donors, Norway (current US$)
Net bilateral aid flows from DAC donors, Poland (current US$)
Net bilateral aid flows from DAC donors, Portugal (current US$)
Net bilateral aid flows from DAC donors, Slovenia (current US$)
Net bilateral aid flows from DAC donors, Spain (current US$)
Net bilateral aid flows from DAC donors, Sweden (current US$)
Net bilateral aid flows from DAC donors, Switzerland (current US$)
Net bilateral aid flows from DAC donors, Total (current US$)
Net bilateral aid flows from DAC donors, United Kingdom (current US$)
Net bilateral aid flows from DAC donors, United States (current US$)
Net ODA received (% of GNI)
Net ODA received per capita (current US$)
Net official development assistance and official aid received (constant 2015 US$)
Net official development assistance and official aid received (current US$)
Net official development assistance received (constant 2015 US$)
Net official development assistance received (current US$)

Net official flows from UN agencies, FAO (current US$)
Net official flows from UN agencies, ILO (current US$)
Net official flows from UN agencies, UNDP (current US$)
Net official flows from UN agencies, UNFPA (current US$)
Net official flows from UN agencies, UNICEF (current US$)
Net official flows from UN agencies, UNTA (current US$)
Net official flows from UN agencies, WFP (current US$)
Net official flows from UN agencies, WHO (current US$)
Technical cooperation grants (BoP, current US$)

Development: National accounts

External debt stocks (% of GNI)
External debt stocks, long-term (DOD, current US$)
External debt stocks, public and publicly guaranteed (PPG) (DOD, current US$)
External debt stocks, short-term (DOD, current US$)
External debt stocks, total (DOD, current US$)
Final consumption expenditure (% of GDP)
Final consumption expenditure (current LCU)
Final consumption expenditure (current US$)
GDP (current LCU)
GDP (current US$)
GDP per capita (current LCU)
GDP per capita (current US$)
General government final consumption expenditure (% of GDP)
General government final consumption expenditure (current LCU)
General government final consumption expenditure (current US$)
GNI (current LCU)
GNI (current US$)
GNI per capita (current LCU)
GNI per capita, PPP (constant 2017 international $)
GNI per capita, PPP (current international $)
GNI, PPP (constant 2017 international $)
GNI, PPP (current international $)
Grants, excluding technical cooperation (BoP, current US$)
Gross domestic savings (% of GDP)
Gross domestic savings (current LCU)
Gross domestic savings (current US$)
Gross fixed capital formation (% of GDP)
Gross fixed capital formation (current LCU)
Gross fixed capital formation (current US$)
Households and NPISHs final consumption expenditure (% of GDP)
Households and NPISHs Final consumption expenditure (current LCU)
Households and NPISHs Final consumption expenditure (current US$)
Households and NPISHs Final consumption expenditure, PPP (constant 2017 international $)
Households and NPISHs Final consumption expenditure, PPP (current international $)
Total debt service (% of GNI)
Use of IMF credit (DOD, current US$)

Development: Demographics

Age dependency ratio (% of working-age population)
Age dependency ratio, old (% of working-age population)
Age dependency ratio, young (% of working-age population)
Birth rate, crude (per 1,000 people)
Population ages 0-4, female (% of female population)
Population ages 0-4, male (% of male population)
Population ages 0-14 (% of total population)

Population ages 0-14, female
Population ages 0-14, female (% of female population)
Population ages 0-14, male
Population ages 0-14, male (% of male population)
Population ages 0-14, total
Population ages 05-09, female (% of female population)
Population ages 05-09, male (% of male population)
Population ages 10-14, female (% of female population)
Population ages 10-14, male (% of male population)
Population ages 15-19, female (% of female population)
Population ages 15-19, male (% of male population)
Population ages 15-64 (% of total population)
Population ages 15-64, female
Population ages 15-64, female (% of female population)
Population ages 15-64, male
Population ages 15-64, male (% of male population)
Population ages 15-64, total
Population ages 20-24, female (% of female population)
Population ages 20-24, male (% of male population)
Population ages 25-29, female (% of female population)
Population ages 25-29, male (% of male population)
Population ages 30-34, female (% of female population)
Population ages 30-34, male (% of male population)
Population ages 35-39, female (% of female population)
Population ages 35-39, male (% of male population)
Population ages 40-44, female (% of female population)
Population ages 40-44, male (% of male population)
Population ages 45-49, female (% of female population)
Population ages 50-54, female (% of female population)
Population ages 50-54, male (% of male population)
Population ages 55-59, female (% of female population)
Population ages 55-59, male (% of male population)
Population ages 60-64, female (% of female population)
Population ages 60-64, male (% of male population)
Population ages 65 and above (% of total population)
Population ages 65 and above, female
Population ages 65 and above, female (% of female population)
Population ages 65 and above, male
Population ages 65 and above, male (% of male population)
Population ages 65 and above, total
Population ages 65-69, female (% of female population)
Population ages 65-69, male (% of male population)
Population ages 70-74, female (% of female population)
Population ages 75-79, female (% of female population)
Population ages 75-79, male (% of male population)
Population ages 80 and above, female (% of female population)
Population ages 80 and above, male (% of male population)
Population density (people per sq. km of land area)
Population growth (annual %)
Population, female
Population, female (% of total population)
Population, male
Population, male (% of total population)
Population, total
Rural population
Rural population (% of total population)
Rural population growth (annual %)

Sex ratio at birth (male births per female births)
Urban population
Urban population (% of total population)
Urban population growth (annual %)

Development: Trade

Export unit value index (2000 = 100)
Export value index (2000 = 100)
Export volume index (2000 = 100)
Exports of goods and services (% of GDP)
Exports of goods and services (current LCU)
Exports of goods and services (current US$)
External balance on goods and services (% of GDP)
External balance on goods and services (current LCU)
External balance on goods and services (current US$)
Foreign direct investment, net inflows (% of GDP)
Foreign direct investment, net inflows (BoP, current US$)
Import unit value index (2000 = 100)
Import value index (2000 = 100)
Import volume index (2000 = 100)
Imports of goods and services (% of GDP)
Imports of goods and services (current LCU)
Imports of goods and services (current US$)
Merchandise exports by the reporting economy (current US$)
Merchandise exports by the reporting economy, residual (% of total merchandise exports)
Merchandise exports to economies in the Arab World (% of total merchandise exports)
Merchandise exports to high-income economies (% of total merchandise exports)
Merchandise exports to low- and middle-income economies in East Asia & Pacific (% of total merchandise exports)
Merchandise exports to low- and middle-income economies in Europe & Central Asia (% of total merchandise exports)
Merchandise exports to low- and middle-income economies in Latin America & the Caribbean (% of total merchandise exports)
Merchandise imports from low- and middle-income economies in Middle East & North Africa (% of total merchandise imports)
Merchandise imports from low- and middle-income economies in South Asia (% of total merchandise imports)
Merchandise imports from low- and middle-income economies in Sub-Saharan Africa (% of total merchandise imports)
Merchandise imports from low- and middle-income economies outside region (% of total merchandise imports)
Merchandise imports from low- and middle-income economies within region (% of total merchandise imports)
Net barter terms of trade index (2000 = 100)
Trade (% of GDP)

9.6 Policy review outputs

9.6.1 Time-frame for sending outputs

After the completion of the data collection, the author(s) should upload within eight weeks: the full policy database Excel file; an early version of the policy background paper, including at least four sections (e.g. Emigration, Diaspora, Transit and Return); the methodological note (MN); and expert summaries (SUM) (see 9.6.2 for guidance on uploading documents). Feedback

will then be provided to the author(s) by the MIGNEX team members from the University of Oxford within three weeks upon reception. The full background paper, including necessary revisions to the first four sections, will have to be send back within four weeks. When possible, an external reviewer will be asked to conduct a friendly review in order to solicit additional constructive comments on the full background paper.
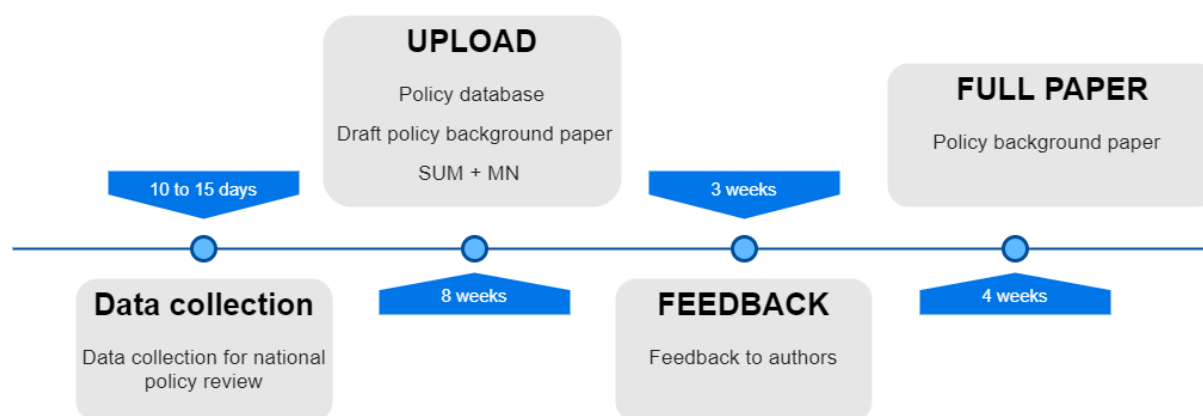

Figure 5. Time-frame for sending outputs

9.6.2 Uploading policy review outputs and other documents

Where to upload documents

There are several documents related to the background paper and policy database that will need to be uploaded on the MIGNEX OneDrive at: *WP05-collab/WP05-data-submission.*

- ─ The policy background paper [PBP] (8,000 to 10,000 words).
- ─ Completed policy database Excel file [PDB].
- ─ A document with the summaries of the 14+ interviews [SUM] (300-500 words each).
- ─ The methodological note [MN] (700-900 words).

Additionally, the consent forms for expert interviews will need to be uploaded to the OneDrive at *MIGNEX-collaboration/wp05-collab/wp05-consent-records.*

Naming conventions for documents

The file names for country-level data and documents should use the same standard form throughout the MIGNEX project. As a reminder, the country abbreviations are the following:

AFG	Afghanistan	NGA	Nigeria
CPV	Cabo Verde	PAK	Pakistan
ETH	Ethiopia	SOM	Somalia
GHA	Ghana	TUN	Tunisia
GIN	Guinea	TUR	Turkey

Background paper

Following this, the naming convention for the Word file of the policy background paper (PBP), summaries (SUM) and methodological note (MN) is as follows:

```
PBP-Country-Version-Date.doc
SUM-Country-Version-Date.doc
MN-Country-Version-Date.doc
```

For instance, in Ghana this would be

```
PBP-GHA- v1-2020-01-20.doc
SUM-GHA-v1-2020-01-20.doc
MN-GHA-v1-2020-01-20.doc
```

Policy database

Further, the naming convention for the Excel file for the policy database [PDB] is as follows:

```
PDB-Country -Version-Date.xls
```

For instance, in Ghana this would be

```
PDB-GHA-v1-2019-10-08.xls
```

Consent record

When you are finished with a sheet of the consent record and will not be adding additional information to it, scan or photograph it and name the file as follows:

The naming convention for the consent forms are as follows:

```
[ID of first participant]-[ID of last participant].pdf
```

For instance, a form covering 14 expert interviews in Ghana would be:

```
GHA-Pol-01-14.pdf
```

The format for file names ensures that all the consent record will be listed by country and data collection format. If you use the same sheet for several days, make sure to back up your data regularly. The format for file names ensures that all the consent record will be listed by country and data collection format.

9.7 References

Carling, J. (2019) Key concepts in the migration–development nexus, MIGNEX Handbook Chapter 2 (v2). Oslo: Peace Research Institute Oslo. Available at www.mignex.org/d021.

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Annex 1. Interview guides

Migration experts

For each of the seven types of migration policies, the following six questions should be answered in the background paper:

- What are the main policies?
- How have these policies changed over the last decade?
- What are the perceived impacts of these policies on migration?
- What are the impacts of these policies on development?
- What are the main sources of incoherence across these policies?
- How do these policies interact with development policies? (e.g. link between policies towards remittances and poverty reduction programmes)

This set of questions should be asked to migration experts with knowledge of at least one of these fields: Emigration policies; Diaspora policies; Transit migration policies; Return migration policies; Immigration policies; and Internal migration policies and externalisation of EU migration policies. In regards to the last migration-related topic on the externalisation of EU migration policies, researchers should ask two specific questions in order to contribute to the MIGNEX WP9 on policy coherence (https://www.mignex.org/work-packages/wp9-coherence):

- Has development cooperation money been used for migration, asylum, or border management? What incentives were given to the government when negotiating with the EU on border or migration related issues?
- How coherent are the EU (or EU member states) approaches to migration in your country? Can you provide some examples?

Non-migration experts

For non-migration experts who will be interviewed, the content of the interview will depend on the key gaps identified during the desk-based review. In the case of non-migration experts, the interview should focus on at least one particular sector of expertise and may cover more than one policy.

The following questions should be asked regarding development policies:

- What is the policy in particular? (Description and change over time)
- How does this particular development policy interact with migration?
- What are the impacts of this development policy on migration?
- Is there any incoherence between this policy and migration policies?

Annex 2. Example of expert summary

This is an example inspired by the pilot in Cabo Verde, not an actual summary from an interview.

Academic with expertise in the field of migration

Face-to-face, with an interpreter, 27 February 2020; Researcher: Gemma Hennessey – ODI

Policy incentives and diaspora investment: It is difficult to make a link between legal decrees and diaspora behaviour. Analysis tends to show that the level of investment is actually more influenced by the level of development in the country of destination and whether there is a crisis situation in Cabo Verde. For instance, the 2014 volcano eruption in Fogo led to a major increase in diaspora investments. The current three-year drought has resulted in a large increase in remittances. Events such as this have more influence on the level of remittances than policy itself.

Diaspora engagement policies include special accounts for diaspora – such as incentives to open diaspora bank accounts, e.g. favourable interest rates. The goal is to have greater savings in the country to increase financial liquidity.

Taxation of imports vs other investments: There are tax incentives for returning diaspora members. She thinks that the government should change these to better target economic development. For instance, now there is a custom tax exception for importing a personal vehicle. Rather the tax exemption should apply if the emigrant buys the car in Cabo Verde, so that it benefits local production. Right now, diaspora have incentives to import and not buy local. It should be the opposite in order to better harness the investment. Incentives could instead be to specifically invest in ventures that create jobs in Cabo Verde rather than giving someone importing a $20,000 car tax benefit.

In terms of emigrant investment, there should be increased transparency so emigrants can see how their money is being spent – they may be likely to invest more like in the case of philanthropy.

Often emigrants wish to invest in Cabo Verde but lack a business vision. Most diaspora investment goes into the construction sector, but this is not a productive sector. They could have an emigrant 'angel' investment scheme, connecting students in Cabo Verde with business plans with the diaspora who can invest.

Remittances and credit: Remittances are not considered as income as part of the declaration of income to apply for credit. But if remittances exist as a lump sum in the bank account, that would be considered.

Annex 3. Example of methodological note

This is an example inspired by the pilot in Ghana; it is not the actual methodological note.

Fieldwork in Accra, Ghana 2 - 10ᵗ March 2020

Review of the literature and policy review database

One month before the start of the fieldwork (2 March 2020), a systematic desk-based review was collaboratively undertaken between MIGNEX researchers at both institutions, the University of Ghana and the University of Oxford. Based on this work, the team was able to identify experts – both migration and non-migration ones – to be interviewed in order to get a more nuanced picture of specific migration-related policies. Overall, 13 semi-structured interviews were conducted. In total, 11 of them were conducted face-to-face in the city of Accra between 2 and 10 March 2020, and two were conducted over the phone during the same period.

Fieldwork description

Scope: 3 Civil Society Organisations; 4 Ministries; 1 International Governmental Organisations; 1 private sector; 2 academics; 2 governmental bodies

Gender: 11 men; 3 women

Approach: 11 face-to-face in Accra; 2 via phone

Interviewers: Leander Kandilige (University of Ghana), Joseph Teye (University of Ghana), Carlos Vargas-Silva (University of Oxford)

Leander Kandilige, Joseph Kofi Teye and Carlos Vargas-Silva conducted the interviews in Accra. The research team decided to alternate the dynamic about who was carrying out the interview and who was taking notes in order to have a balance between the "Northern researcher" and "Southern researcher". Vargas-Silva led the asking of questions while Kandilige and Teye probed further based on responses provided by interviewees and their local knowledge of the migration policy context. All the interviews were conducted in English.

Teye and Kandilige facilitated access to interviewees due to their established network among migration and development experts. The direct participation of the Centre for Migration Studies (CMS) at the University of Ghana to develop Ghana's national migration policy (2016), and their overall close collaboration with policymakers and NGOs across the years, can explain such appreciation at the local level. As a result, building trustful relationships with local experts was relatively easy. In fact, many of the interviewees were former students of Teye and Kandilige or other academics at the University of Ghana.

A series of policy documentation (not necessarily publicly available) was also made accessible to the team. Overall, we did not encounter any obstacles in the completion of the Excel file for the MIGNEX policy database. Lastly, the expertise of Teye and Kandilige have facilitated the understanding of substantial contradictions and incoherences across migration-related policies, as both have an in-depth knowledge of migration and development policies in Ghana and how these two policies have developed and entangled over the last decades.

Writing up the background paper and completing the policy review database

Overall, the collaboration among researchers has been a continuous one, taking place both prior to the fieldwork, at the time of the desk-based research, during the fieldwork and after at the time of writing-up. In the writing stage, Vargas-Silva wrote the first draft. This was intentional as he was the co-author with less expertise on Ghana before the desk review and fieldwork, hence the writing could be more accessible to those with little knowledge of Ghana. The document was then circulated to the other authors (Teye, Kandilige and Marie Godin) one after the other. The policy review database was also completed in partnership before and after

the fieldwork took place. However, as Ghana is one of the pilot studies, both the background paper and the policy review database are still work in progress and will be reviewed once the handbook chapter on country policy review is finalised.

Any other relevant points

In the future, several topics were identified as worth exploring further in a collaborative way. In that respect, the team submitted a panel for the IASFM (International Association for the Study of Forced Migration) 2020 - Disrupting Theory, Unsettling Practice: Towards Transformative Forced Migration Scholarship and Policy to be held at the University of Ghana, Accra (27 – 30 July 2020). The panel is entitled 'Ghanaian Diaspora organisations and the "migration and development nexus"'. It aims to discuss the involvement of the Ghanaian diaspora organisations in both shaping as well as contesting national as well European migration policies (due to COVID-19, IASFM18 has been postponed to 26-29 July 2021).

Speakers include: Dr Carlos Vargas-Silva (University of Oxford); Dr Leander Kandilige (University of Ghana); Dr Thomas Yeboah (Coventry University); Dr Joseph Teye (University of Ghana) and Dr Mary B. Setrana (University of Ghana). Chair: Dr Marie Godin (University of Oxford).