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FINAL EVALUATION OF THE DEVELOPMENT ACCOUNT PROJECT 08/09A

Strengthening national capacities to deal with international migration: maximizing development benefits and minimizing negative impact

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Strengthening national capacities to deal with international migration: maximizing development benefits and minimizing negative impact

Final evaluation report

Prepared by: Carlos Carravilla

This report was prepared by Carlos Carravilla, an external consultant, who led this evaluation. Mr Carravilla worked under the general guidance of Alejandro Torres Lépori, Chief of the Programme Planning and Evaluation Unit (PPEU) within the Programme Planning and Operations Division (PPOD) of the Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean (ECLAC), and Nurit Bodemann-Ostow, Programme Officer of the same unit, who provided strategic and technical guidance, coordination, and logistical support. The evaluation also benefited from the assistance of Maria Victoria Labra, Research Assistant, Natalia Rodriguez, Team Assistant, and Alejandra Reyes, Programme Assistant of the Programme Planning and Operations Division of ECLAC.

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All comments by the ERG and the PPEU evaluation team on the evaluation report were considered by the evaluator and duly addressed in the final text of the report, where deemed appropriate. The evaluator's responses to all comments made by the ERG and the PPEU evaluation team have been documented in the evaluator's response table. Moreover, as part of the follow-up to this evaluation, the ECLAC management response to the evaluation will be made publicly available.

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CELADE	Latin American and Caribbean Demographic Centre
CPD	Commission on Population and Development
DESA/UNDESA	United Nations Department of Economic and Social Affairs
EA	Expected Accomplishment
ECA	United Nations Economic Commission for Africa
ECE	United Nations Economic Commission for Europe
ECLAC	United Nations Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean
ERG	Evaluation Reference Group
ESCAP	Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific
ESCWA	Economic and Social Commission for Western Asia
FGD	Focus group discussion
GMG	Global Migration Group
HLD	United Nations High Level Dialogue
ICT	Information and communications technology
ILO	International Labour Organization
IoA	Indicator of Achievement
NGO	Non-governmental organization
PPBME	Regulations and Rules Governing Programme Planning, the Programme Aspects of the Budget, the Monitoring of Implementation and the Methods of Evaluation
PPEU	Programme Planning and Evaluation Unit (ECLAC)
PPOD	Programme Planning and Operations Division (ECLAC)
ToR	Terms of reference
UNCTAD	United Nations Conference on Trade and Development
UNEG	United Nations Evaluation Group
UNEP	United Nations Environment Programme
UN-HABITAT	United Nations Human Settlements Programme
UNODC	United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

1. This is a final evaluation of the project entitled "Strengthening national capacities to deal with international migration: Maximizing development benefits and minimizing negative impact" (ROA 97), which was funded by the Development Account (sixth tranche) and implemented between 1 April 2009 and 30 June 2012. The project sought to strengthen national capacities to incorporate international migration issues into national development strategies in order to maximize the development benefits of international migration and minimize its negative impacts.

2. The Development Account is a capacity development programme of the United Nations Secretariat aimed at enhancing the capacities of developing countries in the priority areas of the United Nations Development Agenda. It is funded from the Secretariat's regular budget and is being implemented by 10 entities of the Executive Committee of Economic and Social Affairs: the United Nations Department of Economic and Social Affairs (DESA), the five United Nations regional commissions,[1] the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development (UNCTAD), the United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP), the United Nations Human Settlements Programme (UN-HABITAT) and the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC). Since its establishment in 1997, 256 projects have been funded from the Account for a total of US$ 152.9 million. The project under evaluation is one of the projects approved under this account for the 2006-2007 tranche, under the coordination of the Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean (ECLAC), specifically its Population and Development Division.

3. The evaluation was conducted following a mixed method combining quantitative and qualitative techniques, which is the option that best fits the terms of reference (ToR) for the assignment. ECLAC promoted a learning process that was essentially participatory and inclusive, giving a voice to different stakeholders involved in the project, and the evaluator tried to include human rights and gender approaches systematically in all the phases of the evaluation process.

4. The main users of the evaluation are: the implementing partners (DESA and the five regional commissions) and project beneficiaries, namely government agencies involved in the project; other United Nations agencies that participated in the project such as the International Labour Organization (ILO), the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO), the United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA) and the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR); the International Organization for Migration (IOM); and academic institutions, non-governmental organizations (NGOs) and other multilateral partners in project activities.[2]

Main conclusions

5. The project is very relevant to the **international migration needs and priorities** identified by the main international forums and resolutions/recommendations of the United Nations system relating to international migration that were current when the project was designed.

[1] Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific (ESCAP), Economic and Social Commission for Western Asia (ESCWA), Economic Commission for Africa (ECA), Economic Commission for Europe (ECE), Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean (ECLAC).

[2] Annex 1. Stakeholder mapping.

6. The project is relevant to the objectives of the **Development Account** (DA)[3] and to two work areas of the Account, namely statistics and population. It is also relevant to the priority set by the DA sixth tranche. The project is relevant to the **mandates/missions** of ECLAC and ECE and is broadly relevant to the mission of DESA and to the mandates of ECA, ESCAP and ESCWA. Relevance of the project to different **subprogramme** objectives is very high.

7. Most countries are interested both in **emerging migration issues** and trends and in improving their **capacities to produce quality migration data**, whereas on the whole the sharing of information on international migration and the inclusion of migration issues in national development strategies are not yet national priorities for many countries.

8. The interregional dimension of the project allowed for some significant synergies between the implementing partners that enhanced relevance to the priorities of the DESA Population Division and the regional commissions relating to the production of migration data and to the scope for developing a global understanding of some migratory flows that have countries of origin in one region and destination countries in another region.

9. **Management arrangements** at both the interregional level (Project Coordination Unit) and regional level (focal points) have been practical, straightforward and capable of accurately resolving every issue during project implementation. This has contributed to overall efficiency, which has to be highlighted as a clear strength of the project.

10. **Decision-making** during project implementation, which basically concerned administrative management issues such as redeployments of funds, was transparent, timely and accurate and contributed to the overall efficiency and effectiveness of the project, this being another strength of the project.

11. **Communication and coordination** between implementing partners were excellent, with the exception of communication with ECA during the regional phase owing to the absence of a focal point, although these difficulties were resolved during the interregional phase. Another strength of the project is that the Project Coordination Unit performed its role extraordinarily well, contributing to smooth, fluid communication among partners and to good coordination over redeployments of funds and the subsequent reorganization of activities.

12. The utilization of **information and communications technology** (ICT) as a means to promote communication among beneficiaries and between beneficiaries and implementing partners and to disseminate project products has been rather limited, which is a weakness of the project.

13. The project partially achieved its first Expected Accomplishment (EA): **Indicator of Achievement (IoA) 1.1**: the project has contributed to an increase in the number of countries making use of information regarding best practices on policy responses to international migration challenges; **IoA 1.2**: the evaluation did not detect any contribution in the form of an increase in the number of countries incorporating international migration issues into their national development strategies, something that requires more time and effort and greater involvement by policymakers (this indicator was probably not realistic).

[3] The project was approved after the application of quality assurance processes internal to the DA (which also entailed assessing relevance).

14. The project partially achieved its second EA: **IoA 2.1**: the project contributed to an increase in the number of new or updated national, regional and global databases and analyses covering relevant issues and emerging trends in international migration; **IoA 2.2**: the project did not increase the number of relevant national and regional institutions and academic centres contributing to and making use of a web-based interregional/regional network on international migration and development because the web-based network was not implemented.

15. The project has contributed to the dissemination of positive messages on international migration and has served as a platform for dialogue on migration issues between stakeholders (the United Nations system, multilateral agencies, Governments, academia and civil society) that have different approaches and usually work independently.

16. The sustainability of the benefits delivered by the project is not generally guaranteed because, although the beneficiary countries have the political will to learn as much as possible about migratory flows that affect national strategic issues and a clear interest in improving national capacities to produce and manage migration data, a majority of the Governments involved in the project do not have the financial resources to continue implementing the type of activities financed by the project.

17. The evaluation did not detect a systematic effort to promote sustainability of the benefits delivered by the project: the unachieved IoA 2.2 (web-based network) would have been an important contribution to sustainability.

Lessons learned

18. The main lesson learned identified by the evaluation is that future designs need to take account of the fact that meaningful achievements regarding the availability and quality of migration data, the inclusion of international migration issues in national development strategies and the modification of national policies on international migration require more time and resources and greater involvement by policymakers, owing to limited financial and technical capabilities in many of the countries benefited by the project and the lack of political will in some countries when it comes to sharing information on migration.

Main recommendations

Future designs

19. It would be advisable to improve the quality of the results framework in future designs by formulating easily measurable indicators of achievement (IoA) that include specific targets to be met by the project and objective, easy-to-collect means of verification. This would increase overall design quality and would also improve the evaluability of effectiveness, which is a weakness of the project.

20. It would be advisable to involve major beneficiaries, and especially policymakers, at the design stage, through specific, systematic and standardized (the same procedure for all regional commissions) activities[4] to enhance beneficiaries' buy-in and increase the relevance of products such as studies and

[4] Regional commissions used different schemes to involve beneficiaries in design: some undertook systematic consultations while others circulated the draft project document for comments but received only poor feedback, which is a usual consequence of poor participation during the preparation of the project document.

databases, to increase appropriation during the design stage and to promote appropriation among beneficiaries during implementation.

21. Future projects could benefit from the design and implementation of communication strategies making extensive use of ICT to improve access for beneficiaries and other potential users to the information produced by the projects; to improve the overall visibility of the projects, as this can lead to new partnerships and facilitate the identification of complementarities and synergies; and to contribute to the dissemination of complete project overviews among beneficiaries.

22. Greater involvement by policymakers in the implementation of future projects on international migration seems essential if positive impacts are to be achieved. Bilateral meetings (origin and destination countries) and multilateral ones (origin, destination and transit countries) involving policymakers from the member countries could be included among the activities of future projects.

23. A certain level of standardization of the ToR for studies to be financed by future projects is advisable to promote quality and uniformity in the results. Some "minimum" issues to achieve both objectives that should be included in all ToR are: detailed descriptions of products and work phases; a description of quality assurance mechanisms; and the issue of whether the study has to include conclusions and recommendations to improve applicability.

24. It would be interesting to include organizational capacity development activities in future designs to promote more structural and sustainable effects than can be achieved through individual capacity development activities.

Sustainability of the benefits delivered by the ROA 97 project

25. It would be advisable to implement some activities to disseminate the studies (and other documentation such as manuals or presentations used in workshops) and databases produced by the project in consideration of the availability of funds and accessibility for beneficiaries.

26. The planned web-based network that was not implemented (EA 2) would be an ideal means of disseminating project products and promoting sustainability, but would require a major investment of human and financial resources.

Human rights and gender issues

27. Failure to systematically include the human rights and gender approaches at the design and implementation phases is the main weakness of the project identified by the evaluation, given the importance of both issues to international migration.

- Relevance to some international priorities and to the mandates of the implementing partners could have been improved through a more systematic inclusion of the human rights and gender approaches in the project in the following cases: High Level Dialogue (HLD) on International Migration and Development 2006; mandates of DESA, ECA and ESCAP.
- More systematic inclusion of international migration-related human rights and gender issues in project activities (seminars and workshops) and the studies could have enriched the capacity development process developed through the first Expected Accomplishment, allowing beneficiaries to improve their knowledge of both approaches and their ability to apply this knowledge in their daily work, aspects that are generally weak.

28. To conclude this evaluation, it can be said that the **design and implementation of future similar projects based on an interregional approach with systematic inclusion of the human rights and gender approaches, greater involvement of policymakers and extensive use of ICT is extremely advisable.** Some documents and international conferences on international migration that should ideally inform future designs are: **(1)** 2013 High Level Dialogue on Migration and Development (October 2013); **(2)** the draft resolution of the forty-sixth session of the Commission on Population and Development (CPD) (26 April) entitled "New trends in migration: demographic aspects"; **(3)** the meeting of the forty-seventh session of CPD in 2014; **(4)** the International Labour Organization (ILO) Domestic Workers Convention, 2011 (No. 189), which came into force on 5 September 2013.

1. INTRODUCTION

29. The overall framework for this external final evaluation is defined by the revised edition of the Regulations and Rules Governing Programme Planning, the Programme Aspects of the Budget, the Monitoring of Implementation and the Methods of Evaluation (PPBME) promulgated by the United Nations Secretary-General on 19 April 2000 and effective from 1 May 2000.

30. The Regulations were first adopted by the General Assembly in its resolution 37/234 of 21 December 1982, and were revised by resolution 42/215 of 21 December 1987. By its resolution 53/207 of 18 December 1998, the Assembly adopted the latest revisions to the Regulations. The Regulations provide the legislative directives established by the Assembly governing the planning, programming, monitoring and evaluation of all activities undertaken by the United Nations, irrespective of their source of financing.

31. The Rules were first issued pursuant to General Assembly resolutions 37/234 and 38/227 A of 20 December 1983, in implementation of the Regulations. The Rules govern the planning, programming, monitoring and evaluation of United Nations activities, except as may be otherwise provided by the Assembly or specifically exempted by the Secretary-General.

32. The DA guidelines for the sixth tranche include mandatory evaluations of projects and indicate that projects must devote 2% of the budget to this purpose.

33. Additionally, this external evaluation is part of the evaluation strategy of the ECLAC Executive Secretary, which includes periodic evaluations of different areas of ECLAC work and is managed by the Programme Planning and Evaluation Unit (PPEU) of the Programme Planning and Operations Division (PPOD) of ECLAC.

34. Finally, the evaluation process was conducted according to the Norms and Standards of the United Nations Evaluation Group (UNEG).

2. DESCRIPTION OF THE PROJECT AND THE WORK CONTEXT

2.1. Context[5]

35. As different regions of the world have experienced unprecedented changes in the type and scale of their international migration flows, the international labour mobility of men and women and the associated processes of family consolidation have acquired great global relevance to development. For instance, issues such as intra- and interregional migration trends, the magnitude and dynamics of remittances, the participation of women and the impact this has had on gender equity, discrimination, racism and other forms of intolerance, and migration by skilled workers were treated as priorities during the United Nations High Level Dialogue (HLD) on International Migration and Development (September, 2006).

36. In order to implement HLD follow-up activities, enhanced inter-agency collaboration is needed. The Global Migration Group (GMG), created by the United Nations Secretary-General in early 2006 and building on the existing Geneva Migration Group, provides an excellent framework for facilitating such coordination. The GMG aims at promoting a wider application of all relevant international and regional instruments and norms relating to migration and encouraging the adoption of more coherent, comprehensive and coordinated approaches to the issue of international migration.

37. Considering the attention that Governments have given to these phenomena —as can be observed in the activities carried out at intergovernmental forums, some of them with the participation of civil society— it is urgent to address the lack of adequate information and comparative intra- and interregional studies so as to create the foundation for the formulation of development policies sharing common strategies. Additionally, the sharing of experiences and good practices between countries and regions is still limited. Thus, one of the main objectives of this project is to facilitate the sharing of experiences regarding migration information systems, applied studies and good policy practices so as to broaden global, regional and national knowledge and to increase national capacities for migration management in Africa, Asia, the Middle East, Europe and Latin America and the Caribbean.

38. Despite its global character and increasing interregional flows, international migration has important regional specificities. Accordingly, the project aims to identify both the commonalities of international migration across the five regions and the relevant region-specific characteristics associated with development along the lines of the HLD objectives.

2.2. The project

39. **Project objective**:[6] to strengthen national capacities to incorporate international migration issues into national development strategies in order to maximize the development benefits of international migration and minimize its negative impacts.

40. **Other specific objectives of the project**: to improve the quality (and availability) of international migration data, to highlight female migration, to increase institutional and human capacities in the design and implementation of policies and programmes, and to promote cooperation through an effective intra- and interregional network for the sharing of information, studies, policies, experiences and best practices among countries and regions.

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5 Extracted from the project document.

6 Extracted from the project document.

41. In order to contribute to these objectives, the design process identified two specific **Expected Accomplishments (EAs)**. To attain the EAs, a number of **Main Activities** were undertaken as part of the project's design:[7]

- **EA 1**: **Increased national skills and capacities to design and implement policies and programmes which maximize the gains and minimize the challenges of international migration for development.**
  - Indicator of Achievement (IoA) 1.1: Number of countries making use of information regarding best practices on policy responses to international migration challenges.
  - IoA 1.2: Number of countries incorporating international migration issues into their national development strategies.
- **EA 2**: **Increased availability of information on international migration and its development impacts.**
  - IoA 2.1: Number of new or updated national, regional and global databases and analyses covering relevant issues and emerging trends in international migration.
  - IoA 2.2: Number of relevant national and regional institutions and academic centres contributing to and making use of a web-based interregional/regional network on international migration and development.

42. The project developed its two components (capacity development and data availability) at the regional and interregional levels fundamentally through workshops, specialized studies and the creation or improvement of migration databases.

43. **Implementing partners**: ECLAC as lead agency, the Economic Commission for Europe (ECE), the Economic Commission for Africa (ECA), the Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific (ESCAP), the Economic and Social Commission for Western Asia (ESCWA) and the Population Division of the United Nations Department of Economic and Social Affairs (UNDESA).

3. EVOLUTION METHODOLOGY

3.1. Rationale for the methodological approach

44. The evaluation was carried out following a mixed methodology combining quantitative and qualitative research tools in an integrated design to enrich the process and provide more insightful understandings. **(1)** The qualitative work was used to identify issues or obtain information on variables not obtained by quantitative surveys. **(2)** Appropriately combining quantitative and qualitative techniques ("mixed method") can produce a comprehensive understanding of a project's accomplishments and of what has been learned.

45. The evaluator applied the traditional tools of social research, namely: **(1)** the desk review (qualitative), consisting in an analysis of the documentation associated with the project to extract information and get an overview of the processes promoted before conducting the evaluation fieldwork; **(2)** semi-structured interviews (qualitative) are used to lead individual meetings in which the interviewer applies a framework of themes to explore the issues in an open way, thus allowing the interviewee to bring up new ideas and approaches; **(3)** focus group discussion (FGD) guides (qualitative) are used to lead

[7] Annex 8. Results framework, project activities and evolution of IoA.

meetings with groups of persons who are involved in analogous project activities and have a similar professional profile in an open way so as to prompt debate on relevant issues; **(4)** self-administered surveys (quantitative) consist of questionnaires (sets of questions with closed and open answers).

46. Data gathering phases: **(1)** first phase: the desk review (qualitative) **(i)** produced data to partially answer some specific evaluation questions and **(ii)** informed the design of the semi-structured interviews, FGDs and self-administered surveys; **(2)** second phase: qualitative data (semi-structured interviews and FGDs) and quantitative data (self-administered surveys) were gathered simultaneously or quasi-simultaneously with the collaboration of the ECLAC Programme Planning and Evaluation Unit (PPEU) in the distribution, collection and processing of the self-administered surveys.

3.2. Main features of the evaluation methodology

47. The evaluation incorporated a review of the degree to which the project considered **gender mainstreaming and human rights** issues when delivering its services and products in accordance with **(1)** United Nations General Assembly resolution 53/120 and **(2)** the United Nations Evaluation Group (UNEG) guidance document "Integrating Human Rights and Gender Equality Perspectives in Evaluations in the United Nations System" of February 2009. Additionally, the evaluation process tried to promote **participation** by engaging different groups of stakeholders and through its methodological design.[8]

3.3. Stakeholder analysis (information sources)

48. According to the stakeholder mapping[9] conducted, there are seven categories of stakeholders:

49. **(1)** Regional commissions: staff involved in project management and implementation from the five regional commissions contributed to the evaluation process by providing information and opinions from different perspectives on various phases of the project cycle. The evaluation also identified sustainability measures taken with the collaboration of regional commission staff involved in the project.

50. (**2)** Government staff working on migration management and policymakers: stakeholders of this type were asked about several aspects relating to the relevance, quality and utility of the project activities in which they participated as beneficiaries and of the studies sponsored by the project in relation to international migration needs and priorities in their respective countries and their role as international migration managers and policymakers.

51. **(3)** Government staff working on migration statistics provided information on the relevance, quality and utility of the project activities in which they participated as beneficiaries in relation to international migration-related statistical needs and priorities in their respective countries.

52. Other categories: **(4)** academia and research institutes (excluding think tanks); **(5)** other United Nations agencies and other relevant international organizations including IOM; **(6)** NGOs; and **(7)** other multilateral partners: these stakeholders were asked about the quality and utility of the activities in which they participated as beneficiaries and of the studies sponsored by the project according to the needs of their respective specific areas of work.

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[8] Annex 7. Additional information on the evaluation methodology.

[9] Annex 1. Stakeholder mapping.

3.4. Scope of the evaluation

53. **The unit of analysis or object of study** for this evaluation is the project "Strengthening national capacities to deal with international migration: Maximizing development benefits and minimizing negative impact" (ROA 97), understood as the set of components, outcomes, outputs, activities and inputs that were detailed in the project document and in associated modifications made during implementation.

54. **Evaluation goals**: the objective of this evaluation is to assess the efficiency, effectiveness, relevance, and sustainability[10] (evaluation criteria) of the project implementation and more particularly document the results of the project in relation to its overall objectives and expected results as defined in the project document. Additionally, the evaluation process identified good practices and lessons learned, as both these elements can be used when designing similar interventions in the future.

55. **Evaluation coverage**: the evaluation process included a global analysis involving desk review and surveys combined with a visit to Santiago, Chile and the case study of a region (Europe) through a mission to ECE and three teleconferences with beneficiaries in the region: Armenia, Georgia and Moldova.

3.5. Information collection tools

56. Desk review: this included three categories of documentation:[11] evaluation framework documentation, project documentation and products, and the international regulatory framework. The evaluator collected information to partially answer some specific evaluation questions.

57. Semi-structured interviews: the evaluator designed three different guides[12] based on the information needs described in the ToR for this evaluation, these being tailored as far as possible to the typologies of stakeholder identified: **(1)** regional commissions' project focal points and other staff involved in the project; **(2)** government staff working on migration management and statistics, and policymakers; **(3)** other United Nations agencies, academia and other multilateral partners.

58. Focus group discussions (FDGs): the evaluator prepared different guides for each of the various FGDs. **(1)** The evaluation visit to Santiago, Chile, included two FGDs: **(i)** a meeting with the ECLAC Programme Planning and Evaluation Unit (PPEU); **(ii)** a meeting with the Project Coordination Unit. **(2)** The field mission to Geneva (ECE case study) included several FGDs: **(i)** an introductory meeting with ECE staff involved in the project; **(ii)** a meeting with the Social and Demographic Statistics Section and Policy Affairs Section; **(iii)** a teleconference with government staff in Armenia; **(iv)** a teleconference with government staff in Georgia; **(v)** a teleconference with government staff in Moldova.

59. Self-administered surveys: the evaluator designed three different questionnaires with the collaboration of PPEU: **(1)** questionnaire for government staff; **(2)** questionnaire for regional commissions; **(3)** questionnaire for other United Nations agencies, academia, NGOs and other multilateral partners. PPEU also supported the distribution, collection and processing of the self-administered questionnaires.

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[10] The sustainability criterion was added to the criteria proposed by the evaluation ToR because of its relevance to the Development Account priorities.

[11] Annex 4. Project documentation.

[12] The semi-structured interviews follow a set of standardized open-ended questions.

60. Evaluation constraints: **(1)** The evaluation questions described in the ToR did not cover some elements and aspects included in the scope of the evaluation such as sustainability, level of achievement of planned targets, use of available human and technical resources from the developing regions, promotion of partnerships and South-South cooperation. **(2)** Impact was not analysed because it is too early to assess impacts,[13] although the evaluation tried to identify any observable effects of the project, both planned and unplanned (wanted and unwanted). **(3)** It was not possible to organize any mission to countries benefited by the project in the ECE region because the number of persons directly involved in the project in each country was too small to justify a mission. **(5)** It was not possible to contact some of the beneficiaries of the project because of staff turnover.

4. FINDINGS BY LEVEL OF ANALYSIS AND INFORMATION NEEDS

4.1. Design level

4.1.1. Overall relevance of the project

Finding 1. The project design (Expected Accomplishments and Main Activities) can be assessed as very relevant to the international agenda on international migration and to recommendations for action on international migration issued by the Commission on Population and Development (CPD) and the United Nations General Assembly.

61. The project design is clearly focused on several needs identified by the Global Forum on Migration and Development held in Brussels in 2007 (capacity development, experience-sharing at all levels including the bilateral and regional levels, and the promotion of partnerships): the first Expected Accomplishment and its Main Activities are dedicated to the development of beneficiaries' capacity to deal with international migration issues and to promote experience-sharing and new partnerships by conducting meetings between different international migration stakeholders that usually operate independently. The increased availability of international migration data promoted by the second Expected Accomplishment can also be assessed as a contribution to the development of beneficiaries' capacity to make decisions on international migration issues.

62. The project addresses the interconnection between international migration and economic and social development identified by the High Level Dialogue (HLD) on International Migration and Development (14 and 15 September 2006) through some of the studies produced as part of the first Expected Accomplishment, namely: The profound contributions of Latin American immigrants in the United States (September 2010); Linking international migration and development in Asia (April 2010); International migration and development in the ESCWA Region: Challenges and opportunities (2011); Maximizing development benefits and minimizing negative impact in the Pacific Islands Sub-region (April 2010).

63. The project addresses some of the recommendations to Governments and international organizations included in resolution 2006/2 of the Commission on Population and Development (CPD): International migration and development (paras. 19 and 20) regarding support for relevant institutions (data producers) in the collection and analysis of statistical data on international migration through both the Expected Accomplishments (EA 1: workshops on migration statistics; EA 2: databases created or updated).

[13] Assessing impacts requires experimental or quasi-experimental methodological designs.

64. The involvement of the five regional commissions and the second Expected Accomplishment are in line with General Assembly resolution 65/17 (para. 21), which recommends that the United Nations system should enhance cooperation on the promotion and development of methodologies for the collection and processing of internationally comparable statistical data on international migration.

Finding 2. The project managed to some extent to establish connections with other international initiatives and processes addressing international migration issues.[14]

65. The activities undertaken by the project informed the report of the United Nations Secretary-General on international migration and development (A/67/254, para. 42).

66. ECA organized some seminars and workshops with complementary funds from UNFPA, which had similar projects in the region.

67. Additionally, the project was in line with various regional and international consultative processes on international migration: **(1)** the Global Forum on Migration and Development, **(2)** the Regional Conference on Population and Development, **(3)** the Ibero-American Forum on Migration and Development (FIBEMYD) and **(4)** the South American Conference on Migration (CSM).

Finding 3. The project is highly relevant to the Development Account (DA) and relevant to the mandates of ECLAC and UNECE. The project is broadly relevant to the mission of DESA and to the mandates of ECA, ESCAP and ESCWA. The project is very relevant to subprogramme activities in every case.

68. The project has involved all five regional commissions, and both Expected Accomplishments include: **(1)** regional and interregional activities, in order to **(2)** build on beneficiaries' existing capacities, issues that are at the core of the DA objective. Additionally, statistics and population are two working areas of the DA. Finally, the project also includes several elements in its design that fully match the priority set by the sixth tranche of the DA and several characteristics applied to assess the impact of the DA, namely: **(1)** collaboration and synergies between the entities of the Secretariat; **(2)** innovation (the project promoted a multilateral approach to international migration and dialogue between civil society and governmental agencies through the seminars and workshops, which are not traditional methods for dealing with international migration issues); and **(3)** use of developing countries' capacities as a capacity-building tool (seminars and workshops on migration statistics were necessarily designed on the basis of existing capacities and benefited from pre-tested solutions to common challenges).

69. The mandates of some implementing partners are quite broad, so, although they do not include specific references to the components developed by the project, the project can be said to be relevant to them: **(1)** the mission of DESA is to promote development for all; **(2)** the mandate of ESCAP includes contributing to five Millennium Development Goals, including Goal 8: Develop a global partnership, which is related to some extent to the project; **(3)** ESCWA promotes regional cooperation and policy coordination and highlights links between the economic, social, cultural, technological and environmental dimensions of development, which also connects with the project to some extent.

70. The project includes Main Activities and approaches that are in line with the work usually done by the Secretariat of ECLAC as part of the ECLAC mandate, namely: promoting economic and social development through regional and subregional cooperation and integration; organizing conferences and

[14] The evaluation did not collect any further information on the two processes described here.

intergovernmental and expert group meetings and sponsoring training workshops, symposia and seminars; assisting in bringing a regional perspective to global problems and forums; and introducing global concerns at the regional and subregional levels.

71. The project addresses two components that are part the ECE mission and prioritized work areas, namely: sharing and application of best practices, technical expertise and technical cooperation for countries with economies in transition. Statistics and statistical development, one of the priorities of the project, is among the five thematic areas of ECA.

72. The project falls within the scope and priorities of the Strategic Framework for the period 2008-2009:[15] ECLAC subprogramme 6: Population and development; ESCAP subprogramme 8: Social development, including persistent and emerging issues; ESCWA subprogramme 2: Integrated social policies; ECA subprogramme 8: Development planning and administration; ECE subprogramme 3: Statistics; DESA (Population Division) subprogramme 6: Population.

Finding 4. Relevance to national priorities[16]: most countries are interested in emerging issues and in improving their capacity to produce and manage reliable data on international migration, while the sharing of information on international migration between countries in the same region and between origin, transit and destination countries is not a priority.

73. An overall assessment of relevance to national priorities has to be made with caution because the project involved a vast number of countries (approximately seventy) from the five regions, with different migration characteristics and legal frameworks.

74. Despite this limitation, the evaluation found that most countries were interested in emerging issues and in improving their capacity to produce and manage reliable data on international migration because Governments wanted to know what was happening with migratory flows in their territories for different purposes. Usually, governmental priorities are focused on the "negative aspects" of international migration such as trafficking or illegal migration, so that resources allocated to international migration issues are usually devoted to controlling and/or restricting migration rather than to the integration of non-

[15] ECLAC subprogramme 6: Population and development. Objective of the organization: to improve the generation of sociodemographic information and knowledge on population issues for use in social programming in the countries of the region.
ESCAP subprogramme 8: Social development, including persistent and emerging issues. Objective of the organization: to strengthen enabling institutions for delivery of equitable social services and integration of social dimensions into the development process in line with internationally agreed development goals, including the Millennium Development Goals.
ESCWA subprogramme 2: Integrated social strategies. Objective of the organization: to strengthen national capacity to achieve inclusive, equitable and sustainable social development in a globalized environment.
ECA subprogramme 8: Development planning and administration. Objective of the organization: to enhance national and regional capacities for the formulation and implementation of development policies and economic management strategies.
ECE subprogramme 3: Statistics. Objective of the organization: to improve the reliability of national official statistics and ensure their comparability at the international level and to play the central coordination role for the international statistical activities undertaken in the region.
DESA subprogramme 6: Population. Objective of the organization: to enable the international community to better understand and effectively address current and foreseeable population issues and population dimensions of development at the national and international levels.

[16] This section is not intended to be exhaustive, so only those elements that were especially highlighted by interviewees (regional commissions and government officials) are included in the analysis.

nationals living in the countries, the reintegration of returned migrants or the protection of migrants' rights. In this situation, it can be said that the dissemination of positive messages promoted by the project is a relevant contribution to a paradigm shift that requires more resources and effort.

75. In many cases, international migration is part of national security agendas or related to other strategic national concerns such as remittances or border management, so the sharing of information on international migration between countries in the same region and between origin, transit and destination countries is not a priority. International migration is a sensitive and controversial issue in some regions, which also contributes to the lack of willingness to share data and does not contribute to the incorporation of some innovative approaches promoted by the project, such as multilateralism or dialogue between civil society and Governments.

76. According to the semi-structured interviews and FGDs with staff from the regional commissions involved in the project and government officials (evaluation visit to Santiago and field mission to ECE), the evaluation identified the following specific national priorities by region:

- Latin America and the Caribbean: some of the innovative approaches promoted by the project, such as the multilateral approach to international migration, are not a priority for most of the countries at this moment. International relations between a good number of countries in the region are focused on border and territorial conflicts as national security issues.
- Western Asia: some member countries included in the project proved reluctant to get involved in its implementation: international migration is a sensitive and controversial issue in the region; positive approaches to international migration and information-sharing are not priorities.
- Africa: the positive approach to international migration promoted by the project is not yet part of the international migration agenda of many countries in the region. Bilateral migration commissions usually focus on the repatriation of migrants, cross-border mobility, illegal migration and trafficking. Border management is also a concern for many countries in the region. Some countries are beginning to be interested in integrating migration issues into national development agendas. Many African countries have concerns about the treatment of their nationals in other countries, but human rights and gender are not yet priorities.
- Europe: some priorities in ECE countries are social protection for nationals working in other countries; support for legal migration and control of illegal migration and trafficking; refugees; integration of non-nationals living in the countries; national security; improved border protection; developing national capacities to produce and manage migration data to European Union standards; mobility improvement; returned migrants and reintegration. Protection of the rights of emigrants was also mentioned in one particular case. Finally, it can be stated that the political will exists to increase the availability and quality of migration data, but a willingness to share data is not found everywhere.
- Asia and the Pacific: political priorities in the region vary considerably; while in some South-East Asian countries such as the Philippines and Bangladesh (countries of origin) there is real political will to mainstream international migration issues in national development policies, other countries, such as those in Central Asia, are reluctant to do so. International migration-related human rights and gender issues are not a priority for either countries of origin, which compete to send migrants abroad, or countries of destination, which are more focused on regulating migratory flows. In some Persian Gulf countries, domestic work is not even legally treated as work.
- Logically enough, learning more about what is happening on their territory with regard to international migration is a priority right across all five regions, and accordingly government officials involved in the evaluation process are very interested in developing international migration data collection and processing capacities.

Finding 5. The evaluation detected some relevance flaws related to the weak inclusion of human rights and gender approaches in the project design.

77. Relevance to some international priorities and implementing partners' mandates could have been better in the following cases:

- HLD 2006, which stated the interconnection between international migration, economic and social development and human rights;
- The mission of DESA, which reflects a fundamental concern with equity and equality in countries large and small, both developed and developing;
- The ECA work programme, which includes Sustainable Development and Gender as one of its prioritized thematic work areas;
- The prioritized goals of ESCAP, which include the promotion of gender equality and women's empowerment.

4.1.2. Relevance of the design

Finding 6. Consultations with beneficiaries during the design phase did not follow a unified and systematic pattern and different regional commissions basically used their respective knowledge of governmental priorities in the five regions to develop the project document and Results Framework. The Results Framework[17] is clear and very well reflects the components developed by the programme, but the Indicators of Achievement (IoA) and Means of Verification do not allow the level of achievement of the Expected Accomplishments (EAs) to be measured properly. The internal coherence of the implementation strategy seems to be adequate, since there is a very clear complementarity between the two EAs. Similarly, achievement of the two EAs contributes to progress towards the project objective; however, the intervention strategy lacks alternatives for reacting to identified risks.

78. Some participative project design activities carried out by the regional commissions and detected by the evaluation were: consultations with researchers and policymakers, consultations with other regional commissions, final design meetings, and distribution of draft work plans to beneficiaries in order to get feedback.

79. The IoA do not include specific targets to be met by the end of the project and the Means of Verification could be better: some of them are not very realistic and seem too difficult to collect (IoA 1.2, IoA 2.2), and some others cannot provide objective and accurate information on the achievement of the indicator (IoA 1.1). The evaluation detected that the design of the EAs and IoA of the Results Framework was a time-consuming and complex process that took almost eight months and involved the DESA Capacity Development Office and CELADE Population Division, but that it did not manage to correct some common flaws in project design related to the quality of the IoA.

80. Some external factors (risks/assumptions) included in the Results Framework were reported as obstacles during implementation:

- An adverse international political context for governance in the field of migration. This identified risk affected implementation in the ESCWA region, since some member countries included in the project proved reluctant to be involved in its implementation. Moreover, the

[17] Annex 8. Results Framework, project activities and evolution of IoA.

unstable political situation in Arab countries throughout 2011-2012 constrained participation by some of them;

- Lack of interest from Governments in incorporating international migration issues into national development strategies. This identified risk affected implementation in the ECE region: despite efforts by ECE to involve policymakers as much as possible in the project activities in order to promote the importance of sound migration statistics for policy design, implementation and monitoring, actual participation was lower than expected.

Finding 7. The evaluation identified some situations linked to the interregional dimension of the project that can be assessed as relevant to the priorities and needs of the DESA Population Division and the regional commissions.

81. The liaison between ESCAP, ECE and ESCWA has been very positive and relevant, as some countries of destination for migrants from the ESCAP region are in ESCWA and some ESCAP member countries (Russian Federation and Central Asian countries) are also ECE member countries.

82. ECE benefited from ECLAC expertise on migration policy at the meeting held jointly by the two organizations in Geneva.

83. The project has helped to enrich the DESA Global Migration Database in two different ways: (1) it has contributed to an increase in the availability and quality of migration data at the national level through capacity development activities; (2) by interaction between its own database and the four databases created or updated by the project.

84. The capacities developed in the countries for collecting and processing migration data through the development of the four databases created or updated by the project are useful for updating the Clearing House database (ECE), and ECE is using the information in both databases to identify gaps in information on international migration issues.

Finding 8. The design of the project cannot be assessed as human rights- and gender-sensitive.

85. The evaluation did not detect systematic application of any gender analysis tool during the design of the project (or utilization of any existing analysis),[18] and the wording of the Results Framework (EAs and IoA and Main Activities) cannot be assessed as human rights- and gender-sensitive. Despite this design limitation, ECE included gender concepts in the activities related to the development of national capacities to produce and manage migration data, as this is part of its standard procedures.

[18] It should be mentioned that **(1)** the promotion of human rights is one of the longer-term objectives included in the Strategic Framework 2012-2013 and was a priority of the Strategic Framework 2008-2009; **(2)** mainstreaming both approaches is a priority for DESA; **(3)** the 2006 HLD stated the fundamental interconnection between international migration, economic and social development and human rights; **(4)** gender is a priority for ECLAC; **(5)** ECA has a subprogramme for the advancement of women for the 2008-2009 period; and **(6)** ECE has a Gender Action Plan that includes strategic actions at the division level.

4.1.3. Relevance of the seminars, workshops, studies and databases to the international migration priorities of the countries targeted

Finding 9. The workshops and seminars were quite relevant to the international migration priorities of the countries targeted. The relevance of the studies to national priorities on international migration cannot be properly assessed, since most of the studies are not well known to government officials. The relevance of the databases is variable but could on the whole have been better.

Workshops and seminars

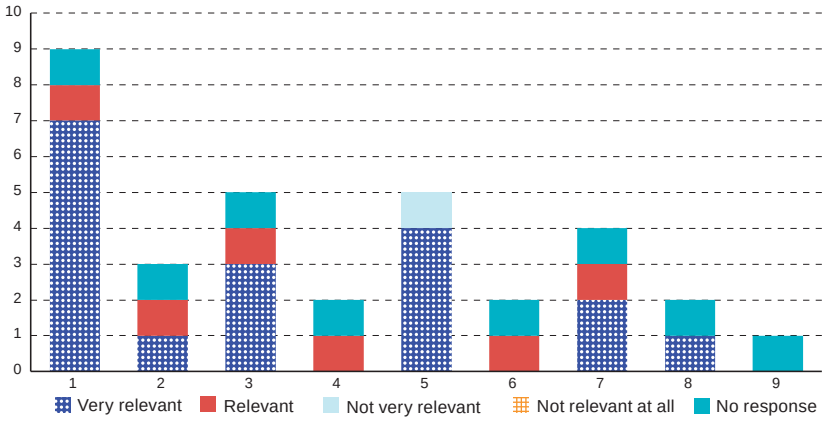
86. The workshops and seminars were generally relevant to the international migration priorities of the countries targeted, and the evaluation detected three workshops that were especially relevant to national priorities, namely: **(1)** the Regional Workshop on Migration Statistics held in Antalya, Turkey, in October 2011; **(2)** the Regional Workshop on Migration Statistics held in Bishkek, Kyrgyzstan, in February 2010; and **(3)** the Workshop on Strengthening National Capacities in International Migration Management: Looking towards the future: new trends, issues and approaches, held in Santiago, Chile, in September 2010.

87. The evaluation detected a very small number of "missing" issues on the agendas of the seminars and workshops (issues that beneficiaries consider could have been included on the agendas of these events), corroborating the relevance of the contents of seminars and workshops to national priorities and needs. Government officials who participated in workshops and seminars and answered the self-administered survey identified three missing issues, namely: **(1)** encouraging the return and reintegration of migrant workers; **(2)** addressing conflicts between laws affecting migrant workers; **(3)** methodological approaches to processing migration data in destination countries for further use in population size assessment.

88. It seems that the design of workshop and seminar content was adequate, something that can very probably be put down to the successful selection of the experts conducting these workshops by the regional commissions, as verified by the evaluation visit to Santiago (ECLAC) and the evaluation mission to Geneva (ECE). Workshops on migration statistics were especially well rated by government officials, something that confirms the interest of most countries in improving their capacity to produce and manage reliable international migration data.

89. In the self-administered survey, other beneficiaries (academia, NGOs, other United Nations agencies and other multilateral partners) identified a number of additional emerging issues that could be interesting for future seminars and workshops on international migration, namely: **(1)** gendered effects of current migration flows; **(2)** discrimination and migrant/native interaction; **(3)** migration policies from the perspective of the new regional integration schemes in South America versus the situation prevailing in North and Central America; **(4)** border management and the protection of migrants; **(5)** Mediterranean transit migration and mapping of migratory flows within the Mediterranean region. The "missing" issues identified by other beneficiaries (academia, NGOs, other United Nations agencies and other multilateral partners) are basically emerging issues that would complement those covered by the project, while Governments are more interested in improving their capacity to produce data and manage international migration issues, which is a logical consequence of the different roles played by different stakeholders.

Figure 1
RELEVANCE OF SEMINARS AND WORKSHOPS TO NATIONAL PRIORITIES ON INTERNATIONAL MIGRATION [a]



Note:
1. Regional Workshop on Migration Statistics. Antalya, Turkey, October 2011.
2. Regional Training Workshop on Migration Statistics. Istanbul, Turkey, December 2010.
3. Regional Workshop on Migration Statistics. Bishkek, Kyrgyzstan, February 2010.
4. Workshop on International Migration and Development in the Arab Region: Integrating International Migration into Development Strategies. Beirut, Lebanon, July 2010.
5. Workshop on Strengthening National Capacities in International Migration Management: Looking towards the future: new trends, issues and approaches. Santiago, Chile, September 2010.
6. Workshop on Strengthening Capacities to Deal with International Migration. Bangkok, Thailand, April 2010.
7. Interregional Workshop on Strengthening Capacities to Deal with International Migration: Examining development, institutional and policy aspects of migration between Africa, Europe and Latin America and the Caribbean. Geneva, Switzerland, September 2011.
8. Biregional Workshop on Strengthening Dialogue to Make Migration Work for Development in the ESCAP and ESCWA Regions. Beirut, Lebanon, June 2011.
9. Asia-Pacific Regional Preparatory Meeting to the Global Forum on Migration and Development (GFMD) 2010. Bangkok, Thailand, September 2010.

[a] Results of the self-administered survey: government staff (see annex 6).

Studies

90. The relevance of the studies to national priorities on international migration cannot be properly assessed, since most of them are not well known to government officials. However, there are two exceptions whose relevance is reasonably good, namely: **(1)** Migración internacional en América Latina y el Caribe. Nuevas tendencias, nuevos enfoques (May 2011); **(2)** Resumen del estudio sobre marcos institucionales, normativos y de políticas sobre migración internacional en la Argentina, Chile y el Ecuador (September 2010).

91. Furthermore, only four studies are well known to the other beneficiaries (academia, NGOs, other United Nations agencies and other multilateral partners) who answered the self-administered survey: **(1)** Recent African immigration to South America: The cases of Argentina and Brazil in the regional context; **(2)** Africans in the Southern European countries: Italy, Spain and Portugal (September 2011); **(3)** Migration patterns and immigrants' characteristics in North-Western Europe (September 2011); and **(4)** International migration: trends and institutional frameworks from the African perspective (September 2011).

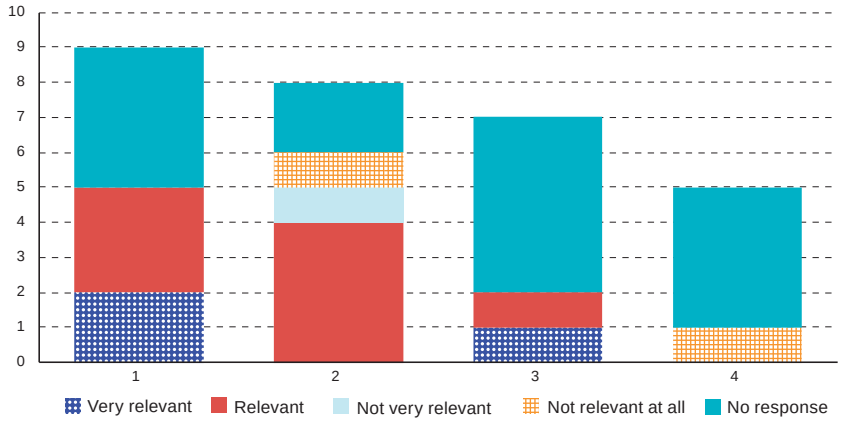
92. The evaluation found three chief reasons for this limited knowledge of the studies among beneficiaries: **(1)** the limited utilization of ICT as a means of disseminating project products; **(2)** there are

some quality issues affecting the studies that will be analysed in the section dedicated to effectiveness; **(3)** 45.5% of the studies assessed by the evaluator, also in the effectiveness section, belong to the category of basic research, which essentially means that they do not contain recommendations and so are of limited application; ECE financed the preparation of a practical toolkit for migration statistics (*Statistics on International Migration: A Practical Guide for Countries of Eastern Europe and Central Asia*) that is in strong demand from government officials in the region, which indicates that beneficiaries are interested in studies and tools that have a direct application in their daily work. Additionally, the studies are probably better known to other beneficiaries (academia, NGOs, other United Nations agencies and other multilateral partners) because some of these beneficiaries were also involved in the design and implementation of the project to some extent and were not just typical beneficiaries.

Databases

93. The relevance of the ECLAC Inventory on Information Systems on International Migration to national priorities and needs is reasonably good, while the relevance of the ECE Migratory could be better. The ESCAP AP-MagNet is not very relevant and the Center for Migration and Refugee Studies Database of the American University in Cairo (ESCWA) is not well known (the limited applicability of the contents of the database, an issue that will be analysed below, and the limited utilization of ICT as a means to disseminate project products have very probably contributed to the limited knowledge of this particular database). In general terms, the databases could have been made more relevant to national priorities and needs if there had been more participation by beneficiaries in the design of contents: the relevance of a specialized tool to the needs of beneficiaries is intrinsically linked to participation, and the evaluation did not detect any systematic participative processes in the design of the project. The DESA Population Division has assessed the four databases created/updated by the project as very useful for updating its own database. This situation indicates that the contents of the databases are well adapted to DESA needs, which are obviously different from national needs; while the DESA Population Division focuses on a global vision of international migration, countries are much more focused on particular migration flows affecting strategic national issues.

Figure 2
RELEVANCE OF THE DATABASES TO NATIONAL PRIORITIES AND NEEDS [a]



Note: 1. ECLAC Inventory on Information Systems on International Migration.
2. Migratory (an online inventory of sources on migration in Europe, Central Asia and North America).
3. AP-MagNet (Asia Pacific Knowledge Network on Migration).
4. Center for Migration and Refugee Studies Database of the American University in Cairo.

[a] Results of the self-administered survey: government staff (see annex 6).

4.2. Process level

4.2.1. Efficiency

Finding 10. The simplicity of the management and implementation structure at both interregional and regional levels has contributed to a generally efficient use of human resources.

94. Coordination Unit at the CELADE-Population Division of ECLAC: the three-person Coordination Unit coordinated the project and also the regional component implemented in the ECLAC region. Bearing in mind that two persons in this unit were permanent CELADE-Population Division staff and the third was a consultant hired to support coordination tasks, it can be stated that this simplified coordination body made generally efficient use of human resources.

95. Focal points at the other four regional commissions: the project had a substantive focal point and an administrative focal point at ECA, ECE, ESCAP and ESCWA to coordinate project activities with the support of regular staff in the regions, among the different regional commissions and with the Project Coordination Unit. The Project Coordination Unit was not involved in the micromanagement of the project but followed a hands-off management model that helped to simplify management procedures at the interregional level, enhancing efficiency. UNDESA, primarily through ECLAC as the lead agency, provided support to the overall project. The simplicity of the management and implementation structure at the regional level contributed to generally efficient utilization of human resources.

96. The evaluation detected active involvement by the implementing partners in the management and implementation of the project, with the one exception of ECA during the first half of the project: there was no focal point at ECA during the regional phase, which meant that this regional commission did not get involved in regional activities (as opposed to the interregional phase of the project, in which it was fully involved, largely thanks to the involvement of a proactive focal point during this second phase). This necessitated a redeployment of the funds allocated to it for the regional activities and then a last-minute reorganization of planned activities in other regions.

Finding 11. Decision-making has not been an issue during project implementation and contributed to an efficient utilization of financial resources. Administrative management was generally efficient: the evaluation detected just a few sources of inefficiency basically related to administrative procedures that consumed excessive time and effort, especially in the ECE region.

97. The main management decisions were made by consensus at the kick-off meeting held in New York (DESA) on 6-7 April 2009. The distribution of funds to each regional commission was also discussed at the kick-off meeting. These two elements contributed to the creation of a collaborative framework between the regional commissions. Decisions made during project implementation by the Project Coordination Unit (interregional level) were related to the administrative management of the project and contributed to an efficient utilization of financial resources:

- The main decision made by the Project Coordination Unit during implementation was a result of the inability of ECA to spend the funds allocated for the regional phase: the Project Coordination Unit, after trying unsuccessfully to improve communication with ECA and to modify the unresponsive attitude of this regional commission, decided to retrieve the funds and redistribute them among the remaining regional commissions to fund additional activities or expand some ongoing activities. The decision to retrieve the funds allocated to ECA for the regional phase and use them to finance other needs contributed to overall efficiency since the

funds were ultimately spent in pursuit of the project objectives during the regional phase, albeit in alternative regions, which was preferable to returning the funds;

- Some other important decisions by the Project Coordination Unit that also contributed to an efficient utilization of the funds:

  - DESA was asked for and agreed to a six-month extension to implement the final activity (Main Activity 1.6)[19] in coordination with two meetings on migration, population and development that took place during the first half of 2012. This extension also meant that the regional databases could be fully implemented (Main Activity 2.2);[20]
  - The Programme Planning and Budget Division of the United Nations Secretariat was asked for and approved another redeployment (27 February 2012) to conduct and coordinate the above-mentioned activities after ECLAC took responsibility for their implementation;
  - A final redeployment of funds was requested and approved (4 March 2011) for the purpose of recruiting someone to support the Project Coordination Unit under the General Temporary Assistance (GTA) modality.

98. The evaluation only detected three sources of inefficiency in the administrative management of the project:

- ECE staff involved in the project dedicated excessive time and effort[21] to the administrative management of the project, which prevented greater involvement of focal points in project activities. Although the opportunity to share experiences with other regional commissions was very positive for ECE, transaction costs for this particular regional commission (excessive effort dedicated to administrative issues) were apparently too high. It needs to be added that at ECE the project was implemented by the Statistical Division, which meant that the benefits of exchanging information with other regional commissions on emerging issues were not so great for it, as it could have carried out project activities with direct funding from DESA;
- The need to coordinate budgetary reallocations with DESA delayed project implementation, although, as already highlighted, redeployments were efficiently managed by the Project Coordination Unit;
- The funds allocated for workshops were below actual requirements, which necessitated additional small-scale fundraising.

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[19] Convening one interregional meeting with the participation of DESA, regional commissions, research centres and national/regional experts and government officials to discuss the results of the project.

[20] Developing an information system containing an inventory of policies, programmes and legal norms and of institutions and civil society organizations working in the area of international migration at the national, regional and global level.

[21] ECE had to follow excessively time-consuming administrative procedures owing to some peculiarities affecting this regional commission that could not be solved by the administrative focal point alone and required support from other staff: **(1)** financial management of all United Nations agencies in Geneva is carried out by the United Nations Office at Geneva (UNOG), which adds an additional management layer to the process (it should be pointed out that this is not a general weakness of the project, since it is a result of UNOG procedures); and **(2)** as the cost of holding workshops and seminars in Geneva is extremely high, ECE decided to hold these activities in other member countries with the collaboration of UNDP, which added further complexities to the administration of funds.

Finding 12. There were some difficulties in the management of the human resources detailed to support regular CELADE-Population Division staff in the Project Coordination Unit, although this issue was properly managed and its impact on efficiency minimized.

99. Under DA rules, consultants cannot be hired for more than 24 months over a 36-month period, and this meant that the same person could not be employed under the same contract for the total lifespan of the project, which would have been the ideal solution. The situation was resolved by hiring the same person under a different contract modality, that of General Temporary Assistance (GTA).

Finding 13. Coordination and communication among the regional commissions was quite good, with the exception of ECA during the regional phase of the project. The utilization of ICT as a networking tool and to promote multiplier effects was rather limited.

100. Fluid communication between the Project Coordination Unit and ECA was not possible during the regional phase and ECA showed no activity during this period, although communication with ECA and its involvement during the interregional phase were good owing to the participation of a proactive project focal point at ECA. There was particularly good communication between ECLAC, ESCAP and ESCWA, whose activities were focused on emerging international migration issues, though communication was not so necessary between these regional commissions and ECE, as the latter is highly specialized in migration statistics. Communication between implementing partners and beneficiaries could have been better on the whole and could have benefited from better utilization of ICT.

101. At ECE, communication with Central Asian countries was complicated somewhat by the lack of previous contacts with beneficiaries at the policymaking level. Additionally, the administrative structure in some of these countries is extremely formal and hierarchical, and this complicated the organization of workshops and seminars.

102. Better communication between organizers and participants in different events/activities could have increased the involvement of decision-makers in workshops and seminars, something that was a real challenge at ECE and ECLAC, according to the findings of the evaluation visit to Santiago and the evaluation mission to ECE as part of the ECE case study: it is not an easy task to get the right people to the meeting table.

103. The utilization of ICT as a networking tool and to promote multiplier effects was rather limited: the main ICT tool used was the project website, which includes all relevant information on the project (its basic function being to provide project contacts and links to documents), but which could have been made much more user-friendly by employing Web 2.0 resources or Facebook, thus promoting interaction between beneficiaries: chat, work groups on relevant issues, etc.

Finding 14. The project succeeded in combining the efforts of the various regional commissions in the design of some interregional activities and products; however, greater involvement by the DESA Population Division could have enhanced overall interregional coherence. A more standard database design would have contributed to efficiency by avoiding duplication of efforts in the design of those systems and would have enhanced interregional coherence.

104. Although the various regional commissions have different international migration priorities, to judge by their subprogramme priorities and objectives, it seems that the project succeeded in combining their experience and knowledge in the design of some activities and products, as illustrated by the organization of interregional seminars and the production of interregional studies. As a way of sharing approaches and experiences, these activities have clearly benefited every regional commission and the project, which is

another of its strengths. On the other hand, greater involvement by the DESA Population Division, which has a global approach to international migration issues, could have enhanced interregional coherence. Finally, the databases could have been developed in accordance with a standardized model from the very beginning, which would have contributed to efficiency by avoiding the duplication of efforts in the design of these systems.

105. DESA, which added value during the design stage by overseeing the process, could have involved itself more in project activities to improve coherence within the project and with the global activities of the United Nations in the regions. However, right from the initial design of the project, ECLAC was the lead agency and DESA was one of the implementing partners. No budget was allocated to DESA for it to contribute to the project. For meetings, DESA was invited and travel was covered by ECLAC.

106. It seems that the initial plan was to follow a standard design of structure and contents when developing the databases created by the project. This could eventually have made it easier to merge regional databases into a single one, but the option was discarded owing to differences in the needs identified in different regions.

4.3. Results level

4.3.1. Effectiveness

107. Because the indicators of achievement (IoA) in the Results Framework[22] do not include specific goals, it is not possible to determine factually the extent to which individual outputs were achieved under each planned result. The evaluator instead attempted to draw general conclusions regarding the overall level of achievement by using information provided by the semi-structured interviews and the self-administered interviews.

Finding 15. Level of achievement of Expected Accomplishment (EA) 1[23]: (1) the project has contributed to an increase in the number of countries making use of information regarding best practices on policy response to international migration challenges (IoA 1.1); but (2) the evaluation did not detect any contribution in the form of an increase in the number of countries incorporating international migration issues into their national development strategies (IoA 1.2), which requires more time and greater involvement by policymakers.

Finding 16. The seminars and workshops definitely contributed to developing beneficiaries' capacity to identify best practices on policy response to international migration challenges, while the contribution of the studies to the development of beneficiaries' capacities was limited, basically because the studies are not well known generally, and especially among government officials.

Finding 17. The high quality of the materials and methodology used to conduct seminars and workshops, combined with the adequate relevance of those activities to national priorities and needs, as mentioned above, enabled capacity development to take place as discussed. On the other hand, the quality and level of applicability of the studies could generally have been better, and this is directly attributable to some imperfections in the methodology used to produce the studies: ToR and selection processes could have been better.

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[22] Annex 8. Results Framework, project activities and evolution of IoA.

[23] IoA 1.1: Number of countries making use of information regarding best practices on policy response to international migration challenges. IoA 1.2: Number of countries incorporating international migration issues into their national development strategies.

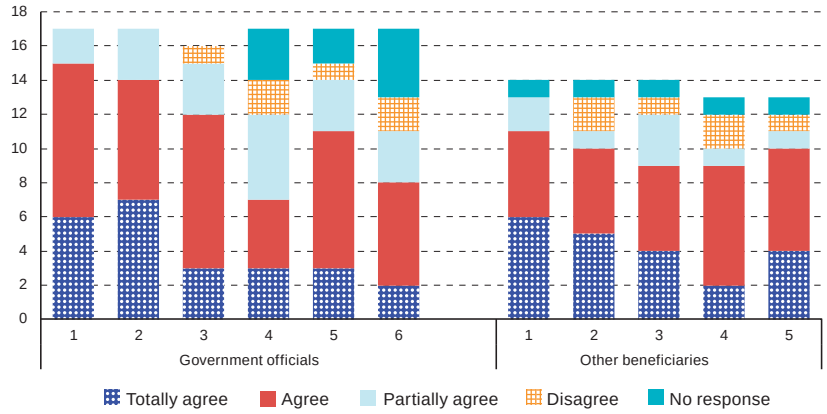
(A) Workshops and seminars

108. The workshops and seminars **(1)** successfully developed the capacities of government officials and other beneficiaries, especially when it came to developing a broader view of migration issues and identifying best practices on policy response to international migration challenges, and **(2)** provided content that is highly applicable in day-to-day work. However, the evaluation did not detect any direct influence on national policies or national development strategies from these activities, something that was very probably attributable to the weak involvement of decision-makers in project activities: the new skills are being used by the government officials who attended the seminars and workshops, but most of those attending were not decision-makers.

109. On the other hand, the evaluation identified a few situations in which the knowledge provided by these activities had an impact on regulations,[24] an area of work that involves second-level government officials:

- Different programmes based on follow-up of national migration law;
- Development of the Extended Migration Profile;
- Development of standard employment contracts for different professions and skill categories.

Figure 3
CONTRIBUTION OF THE SEMINARS AND WORKSHOPS TO CAPACITY DEVELOPMENT AMONG BENEFICIARIES [a]



Note:
1. Your participation in the workshops and seminars has helped you to develop a broader vision of migration issues and to identify new solutions.
2. You use (or you have used) some of the knowledge provided by the workshops or seminars in your daily work.
3. You plan to follow up on these activities.
4. Based on outputs produced by the project, you have applied the information regarding best practices on policy response to international migration challenges.
5. The project has helped you identify best practices on policy response to international migration challenges.
6. You have taken new measures to address international migration issues in the national development strategy of your country.

[a] Results of the self-administered survey: government staff (see annex 6).

110. It is worth mentioning the especially interesting contribution made by the workshops on migration statistics held in the ECE region to improvements in methodological knowledge on the gathering and processing of population and migration data among data producers, as highlighted by

[24] The design of the self-administered questionnaires does not allow the countries in which these situations occurred to be identified.

beneficiaries in the ECE region interviewed by the evaluator: learning from other countries' experiences and their practical solutions to common difficulties and challenges is highly valued.

(B) Studies

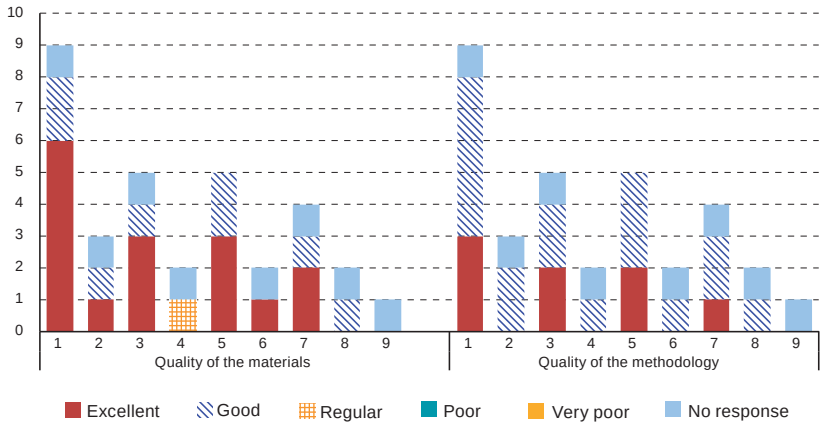
111. The beneficiary capacity development contribution of the studies has been limited because they are not well known, for the reasons already mentioned in the relevant section (limited utilization of ICT as a means of disseminating project products, quality issues affecting the studies and limited applicability). The contribution of the studies that are known to beneficiaries to the improvement of government officials' capabilities has been just satisfactory, as quality and applicability are still limitations and the basic focus was on the development of a broader vision of migration issues with a view to identifying new solutions in accordance with the results of the self-administered surveys.

The quality of the materials and methodology used in the seminars and workshops and the quality of the studies and the methodology used to produce these studies

(A) Workshops and seminars

112. According to the results of the self-administered surveys and semi-structured interviews conducted in Santiago and Geneva among those attending and holding seminars and workshops, the materials and methodology used were of good quality.

Figure 4
QUALITY OF THE MATERIALS AND METHODOLOGY USED IN SEMINARS AND WORKSHOPS [a]



Note:
1. Regional Workshop on Migration Statistics. Antalya, Turkey, October 2011.
2. Regional Training Workshop on Migration Statistics. Istanbul, Turkey, December 2010.
3. Regional Workshop on Migration Statistics. Bishkek, Kyrgyzstan, February 2010.
4. Workshop on International Migration and Development in the Arab Region: Integrating International Migration into Development Strategies. Beirut, Lebanon, July 2010.
5. Workshop on Strengthening National Capacities in International Migration Management: Looking towards the future: new trends, issues and approaches. Santiago, Chile, September 2010.
6. Workshop on Strengthening Capacities to Deal with International Migration. Bangkok, Thailand, April 2010.
7. Interregional Workshop on Strengthening Capacities to Deal with International Migration: Examining development, institutional and policy aspects of migration between Africa, Europe and Latin America and the Caribbean. Geneva, Switzerland, September 2011.
8. Biregional Workshop on Strengthening Dialogue to Make Migration Work for Development in the ESCAP and ESCWA Regions. Beirut, Lebanon, June 2011.
9. Asia-Pacific Regional Preparatory Meeting to the Global Forum on Migration and Development (GFMD) 2010. Bangkok, Thailand, September 2010.

[a] Results of the self-administered survey: government staff (see annex 6).

113. Three workshops were especially well rated by government officials for the quality of the materials and methodology used: the Regional Workshop on Migration Statistics (Antalya, Turkey, October 2011); the Regional Workshop on Migration Statistics (Bishkek, Kyrgyzstan, February 2010); and the Workshop on Strengthening National Capacities in International Migration Management: Looking towards the future: new trends, issues and approaches (Santiago, Chile, September 2010). It has to be noted that two of these workshops were on migration statistics in the ECE region, a consequence of the high level of specialization in migration statistics at ECE and its knowledge of the migration data needs of its member countries, and these were hands-on (including practical exercises), which indicates that beneficiaries tend to positively assess learning that helps them solve difficulties they encounter in their daily work.

114. Finally, the findings of the evaluation mission to Geneva (ECE case study) suggest that workshops with a deeper focus on specific recommendations and proposals might be more productive than those that have a wider focus on many topics

(B) Studies

Quality of the studies

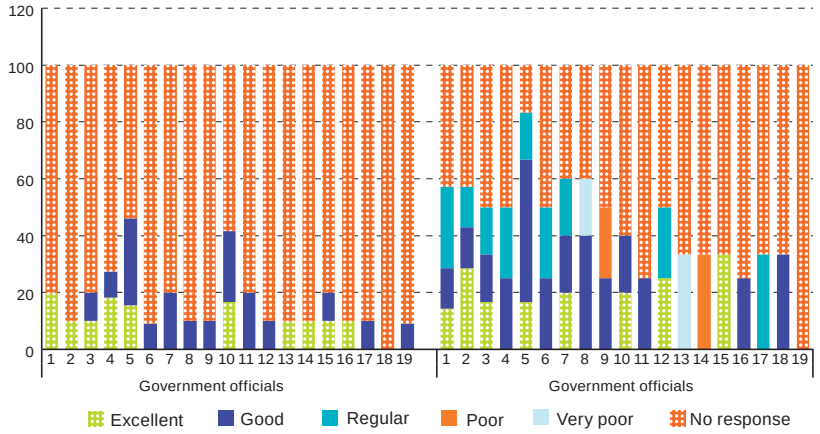
115. The quality of the studies was basically assessed through the self-administered surveys and desk review. The proportion of government officials responding to the self-administered survey who chose the "No response" option when asked about the quality of the studies corroborates the finding, already discussed in the section on relevance, regarding the limited knowledge beneficiaries of this type have of the studies produced by the project, with the exception of **(1)** Migración internacional en América Latina y el Caribe. Nuevas tendencias, nuevos enfoques (May 2011) and **(2)** Resumen del estudio sobre marcos institucionales, normativos y de políticas sobre migración internacional en la Argentina, Chile y el Ecuador (September 2010). The evaluation cannot make a general statement about the quality of the studies in this situation, as that would require a specialized assessment, given that the opinions provided by government officials are not very useful for this purpose. It can be stated, though, that the quality of the two studies that are better known seems to be quite good.

116. As already discussed in the section on relevance, and as corroborated by the proportion of respondents to the self-administered survey who chose the "No response" option, other project beneficiaries with a better knowledge of the studies do not have a very positive opinion of their quality in general, the exceptions being the two studies mentioned in the previous paragraph.

117. To assess the methodology applied by the project to produce the studies, the evaluator analysed a sample of the terms of reference (ToR) used for the preparation of the studies[25] and information produced by ECLAC on the selection of candidates to conduct the studies. The evaluation found some shortcomings in the preparation of this documentation that very probably contributed to other beneficiaries' low opinion of the quality of the studies, namely: **(1)** ToR were not detailed, often consisting only of brief descriptions of the assignments; **(2)** ToR did not contain proper quality assurance mechanisms, including information on how proposals from different candidates were to be assessed so that the most suitable one could be selected; **(3)** ToR were not standardized (each regional commission used different templates).

[25] The evaluator could only access a sample of the ToR used for hiring consultants to prepare the studies. This sample included the ToR used at ECLAC, the ToR used at ECA for the study "International migration: trends and institutional frameworks from the African perspective", and the ToR used at ECE for the manual *Statistics on International Migration: A Practical Guide for Countries of Eastern Europe and Central Asia*.

Figure 5
QUALITY OF THE STUDIES PRODUCED BY THE PROJECT, IN THE OPINION OF GOVERNMENT OFFICIALS AND OTHER BENEFICIARIES [a]
(Percentages)



Note:
1. Recent African immigration to South America: the cases of Argentina and Brazil in the regional context (September 2011).
2. Africans in the Southern European countries: Italy, Spain and Portugal (September 2011).
3. Migration patterns and immigrants' characteristics in North-Western Europe (September 2011).
4. International migration: trends and institutional frameworks from the African perspective (September 2011).
5. Migración internacional en América Latina y el Caribe. Nuevas tendencias, nuevos enfoques (May 2011).
6. Key trends and challenges on international migration and development in Asia and the Pacific (September 2010).
7. Resumen del estudio sobre marcos institucionales, normativos y de políticas sobre migración internacional en El Salvador y una exploración en Costa Rica (September 2010).
8. Resumen del estudio sobre las profundas contribuciones de la migración latinoamericana a los Estados Unidos (September 2010).
9. Resumen del estudio sobre marcos institucionales, normativos y de políticas sobre migración internacional en México (September 2010).
10. Resumen del estudio sobre marcos institucionales, normativos y de políticas sobre migración internacional en la Argentina, Chile y el Ecuador (September 2010).
11. Resumen del panorama migratorio en España, el Ecuador y Colombia a partir de las estadísticas locales (September 2010).
12. Institutional framework, regulations and policies concerning international migration in El Salvador and Costa Rica (Executive Summary) (September 2010).
13. The profound contributions of Latin American immigrants in the United States (Executive Summary) (September 2010).
14. Legal, institutional and policy framework for international migration: the case of Mexico (Executive Summary) (September 2010).
15. Legal, institutional and policy framework for international migration in Argentina, Chile and Ecuador (Executive Summary) (September 2010).
16. An overview of international migration in Spain, Ecuador and Colombia based on local statistics (Executive Summary) (September 2010).
17. Linking international migration and development in Asia (Executive Summary) (April 2010).
18. Linking international migration and development in Asia (April 2010).
19. Maximizing development benefits and minimizing negative impact in the Pacific Islands Sub-region (April 2010).

[a] Results of the self-administered survey: government staff and for other partners (see annex 6).

Applicability of the studies

118. To assess the applicability of the studies, the evaluator distinguished between basic/fundamental research and applied research. The criterion used by the evaluator to differentiate between basic and applied[26] studies was the inclusion of recommendations, because while both types of research usually include conclusions, applied studies always include recommendations for direct action or at least suggest lines of action.

119. The assessment of the studies shows that 10 out of 22 (45.5%) studies belong to the category of basic research and 12 out of 22 (54.5%) studies belong to the category of applied research,[27] which means that the applicability of the studies could on the whole have been better. This assessment is consistent with the results of the self-administered survey for government officials, as only 7.7% of government officials who answered the questionnaire believed that some of the studies implemented by the project had been applied/used in their country. It needs to be added that the limited knowledge of the studies among beneficiaries (as explained below) has very probably contributed to this situation.

Finding 18. Level of achievement of Expected Accomplishment (EA) 2[28]: the project has served to increase the number of new or updated national, regional and global databases and analyses covering relevant issues and emerging trends in international migration (IoA 2.1). However, (1) little use is made of databases by beneficiaries; and (2) the analyses (studies) are not well known, as already discussed.

120. The project has served to increase the number of new or updated national, regional and global databases and analyses covering relevant issues and emerging trends in international migration (IoA 2.1) through the creation of two new databases and the updating of two existing ones, and the production of studies (the studies financed by the project have made an essential contribution to the first Expected Accomplishment, but also to the second one, according to the wording of its first Indicator of Achievement, which includes analyses of relevant and emerging issues). However, little use is made of databases by government officials in their daily work, and the limitations affecting the studies, as already discussed, hinder the effective utilization of these new sources of information on international migration issues.

121. The project did not manage to increase the number of relevant national and regional institutions and academic centres contributing to and making use of a web-based interregional/regional network on international migration and development (IoA 2.2) because the web-based network was not implemented. The only information the evaluation gathered on this issue was that it had apparently transpired, during the implementation phase, that the complexities of the seminars and workshops and the processes pursued were beyond the scope of a web-based network. However, it has to be said that the option of implementing this type of resource seems very relevant to the needs of interregional action, since project beneficiaries in different locations would have had the opportunity to interact easily using this tool during implementation and after the end of the project.

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[26] There are two types of research: basic or fundamental research and applied research. Both are important to the advancement of knowledge on any specific subject and complement each other, but they work in slightly different ways. Basic research is conducted for the purpose of gathering information and building on existing knowledge, while applied research is geared towards the resolution of a particular question.

[27] Annex 9. Assessment of the studies produced by the project.

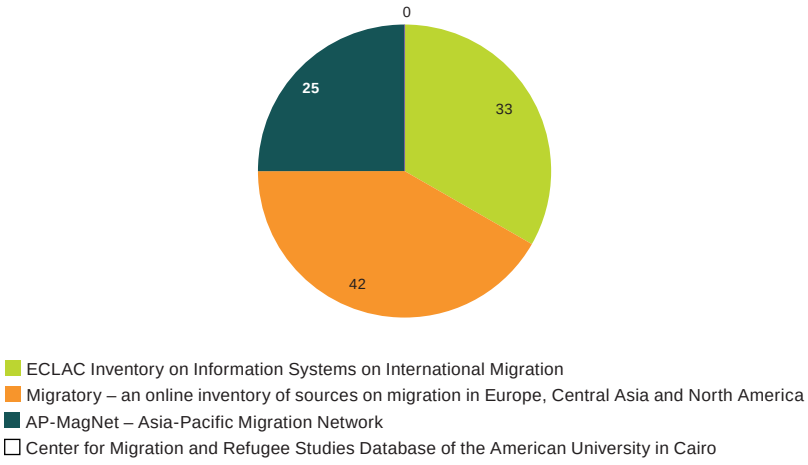
[28] IoA 2.1: Number of new or updated national, regional and global databases and analyses covering relevant issues and emerging trends on international migration. IoA 2.2: Number of relevant national and regional institutions and academic centres contributing to and making use of a web-based interregional/regional network on international migration and development.

122. All the studies contributed to the analysis of relevant international migration issues to some extent, and some particular studies also contributed to knowledge on emerging issues by focusing on new migration trends and the link between migration and development: “Recent African immigration to South America: the cases of Argentina and Brazil in the regional context” (study); Migración internacional en América Latina y el Caribe. Nuevas tendencias, nuevos enfoques (study); Key trends and challenges on international migration and development in Asia and the Pacific (study); Linking international migration and development in Asia (study).

The contribution of databases to migration data availability

123. According to the results of the self-administered surveys and the opinions of government officials interviewed during the evaluation visit to Santiago and the evaluation mission to the ECE region (FGDs with member countries as part of the ECE case study), very little use is being made of the databases in day-to-day work, although knowledge of them among government officials does not seem to be an issue, with the exception of the updated database in the ESCWA region, where the essential point concerns relevance to national priorities and needs; for example, some statisticians in the ECE region use the Clearing House (an international migration database developed and maintained by ECE) on a daily basis, but are not familiar with the Migratory (the database created by the project in the ECE region), which suggests that government agencies are interested in reliable international migration databases and use them when the contents match their needs.

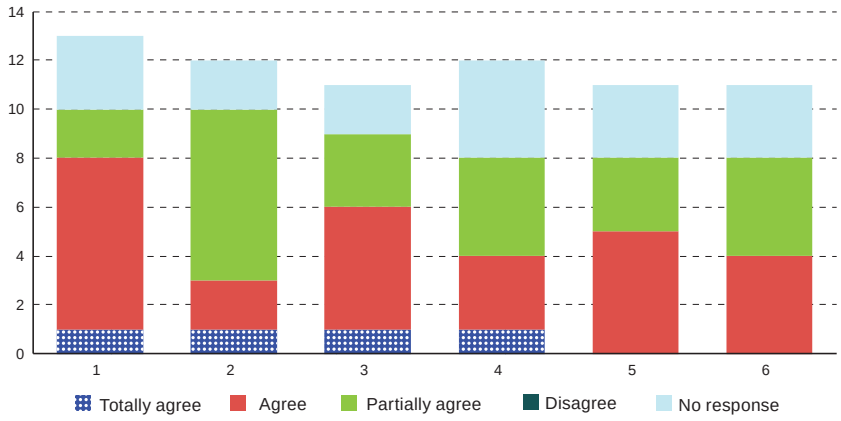
Figure 6
LEVEL OF KNOWLEDGE OF THE DATABASES AMONG GOVERNMENT OFFICIALS (PERCENTAGES OF OFFICIALS ANSWERING THE SELF-ADMINISTERED SURVEY WHO KNEW OF OR HAD USED THE DATABASES) [a]
(Percentages)



[a] Results of the self-administered survey: government staff (see annex 6).

124. Finally, the databases have also helped government officials who know and use them to develop a broader vision of migration issues and to identify new solutions, while to some extent they have facilitated the identification of best practices on policy response to international migration challenges.

Figure 7
CONTRIBUTION OF THE DATABASES TO CAPACITY DEVELOPMENT AMONG GOVERNMENT OFFICIALS [a]



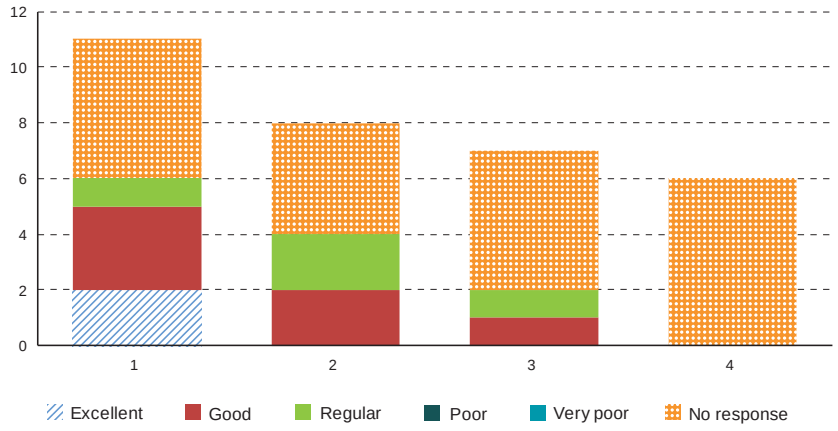
Note:
1. Your use of the databases has helped you to develop a broader vision of migration issues and to identify new solutions.
2. You use (or you have used) some of the knowledge provided by the databases in your daily work.
3. You plan to follow up on these activities.
4. Based on outputs produced by the project, you have applied the information regarding best practices on policy response to international migration challenges.
5. The project has helped you identify best practices on policy response to international migration challenges.
6. You have taken new measures to address international migration issues in the national development strategy of your country.

[a] Results of the self-administered survey: government staff (see annex 6).

Quality of the databases created or supported by the project

125. According to the opinions of the government officials who answered the self-administered survey: (1) the quality of the Inventory on Information Systems on International Migration (ECLAC) is satisfactory; the quality of Migratory (ECE) and AP-MagNet (ESCAP) could be better; and the Center for Migration and Refugee Studies Database of the American University in Cairo (ESCWA) is not known among government officials. These opinions indicate that the quality of databases could generally have been better, although this result needs to be contextualized because, as mentioned above, the partial relevance of the databases to national priorities and needs can influence this perception and it seems that the quality of the databases is not an issue for the DESA Population Division, which has assessed them as very useful for updating its own global database.

Figure 8
DATABASE QUALITY [a]



Note: 1. ECLAC Inventory on Information Systems on International Migration.
2. Migratory: an online inventory of sources on migration in Europe, Central Asia and North America.
3. AP-MagNet: Asia-Pacific Migration Network.
4. Center for Migration and Refugee Studies Database of the American University in Cairo.

[a] Results of the self-administered survey: government staff (see annex 6).

Finding 19. The project has promoted some relevant processes in addition to the Expected Accomplishments, such as the dissemination of positive messages on international migration, and multilateral dialogue on international migration.

126. The project has contributed to the dissemination of positive messages on international migration through the design of contents for some studies such as "The profound contributions of Latin American immigrants in the United States" (study), "Maximizing development benefits and minimizing negative impact in the Pacific Islands Sub-region" (study) and "Strengthening national capacities to deal with international migration: maximizing development benefits and minimizing negative impact" (document summarizing the project achievements). Some of the positive contributions of international migration disseminated by the project that are worth mentioning here are: **(1)** the contributions of immigrants to development and poverty reduction in their countries of origin: migration from less developed to more developed countries makes a positive contribution to economic development by raising the incomes of poorer people and reducing the proportion of the population living in poverty through migrant remittances or repatriated savings; **(2)** the important social and economic benefits delivered by immigrants to the countries of destination: demographic reproduction in ageing countries, provision of workforce (especially in less dynamic economic sectors) and cultural transfers.

127. Through the holding of workshops and seminars, the project served as a platform for dialogue on migration issues between stakeholders (United Nations system, multilateral agencies, Governments, academia and civil society) that have different approaches and usually work independently, although this interaction was not always systematically promoted by the project through the design of specific activities.

Finding 20. More systematic inclusion of international migration-related human rights and gender issues could have enriched the capacity development process promoted through the first Expected Accomplishment by enabling beneficiaries to improve their knowledge of both approaches, which are essential if decision-making in the field of international migration is to promote equity.

128. According to the results of the self-administered surveys, the contribution of the seminars and workshops to an improved understanding of human rights and gender approaches applicable by government officials and other beneficiaries in their daily work was poor. Both issues were included in the agendas of some seminars and workshops, but not systematically; only this can explain beneficiaries' perception, given that the knowledge provided in the course of these activities was highly applicable on the whole.

129. The review of the seminar and workshop agendas showed that both issues were discussed on several occasions (Domestic migrant workers in ESCAP; The situation of female workers from ESCAP countries in vulnerable sectors of the economy in the Gulf Cooperation Council countries,[29] Jordan and Lebanon; The migratory experience of returned migrant domestic workers: the example of Indonesia; Elementos para replantear el debate sobre migración, desarrollo y derechos humanos; avances normativos e institucionales en Ecuador para la protección de derechos de las personas migrantes; Derechos Humanos de los migrantes y la mirada desde el Norte). On the other hand, **(1)** as highlighted in the section on relevance, one of the "missing issues" in workshops and seminars was analysis of gendered effects of current migration flows; **(2)** poor inclusion of gender issues was also detected during the evaluation mission to Geneva with regard to the Interregional Workshop on Strengthening Capacities to Deal with International Migration: Examining development, institutional and policy aspects of migration between Africa, Europe and Latin America and the Caribbean, which was held in Geneva in September 2011: several partners mentioned towards the end that the human rights and gender approaches should have been addressed more specifically during the activities.

130. The contribution of studies to improving the understanding of the human rights and gender approaches as applied in beneficiaries' daily work cannot be properly assessed because the studies are not well known, although it can be said that those studies which are better known to beneficiaries were not successful in this regard, according to the results of the self-administered surveys. This is a logical consequence of the limited inclusion of these approaches in the studies as detected during the desk review, something that is explained below.

131. The evaluator found that the inclusion of the human rights approach[30] in the studies financed by the programme could have been better: 12 out of 22 (54%) address human rights issues systematically;[31] 3 out of 22 (14%) include some human rights considerations; and 7 out 22 (32%) do not really address human rights issues.

132. Additionally, the evaluator found that inclusion of the gender approach in the studies sponsored by the programme had been weak: 7 out of 22 (32%) address gender issues systematically; 5 out of 22 (23%) include some gender considerations; and 10 out of 22 (45%) do not really address gender issues.

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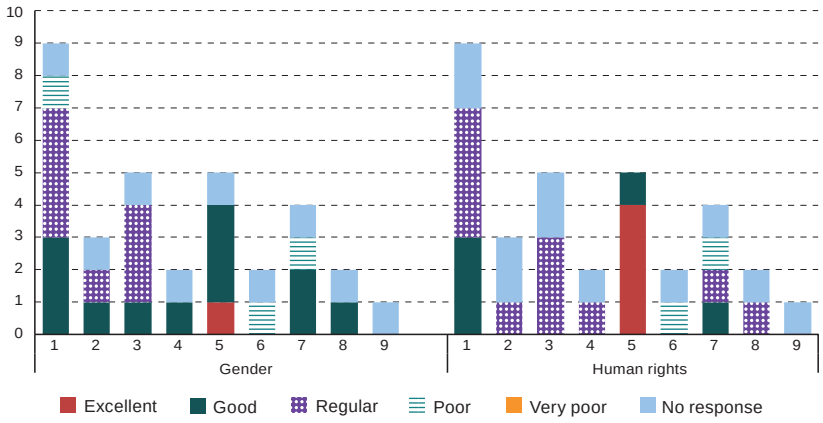
[29] Bahrain, Kuwait, Oman, Qatar, Saudi Arabia and the United Arab Emirates.

[30] As part of the desk review, the evaluator analysed the extent to which the studies produced by the project included human rights and gender issues. In order to conduct this assessment as objectively as possible, the evaluator established three qualitative levels: **(1)** Human rights approach: **(i)** human rights issues are addressed systematically; **(ii)** some human rights considerations are included in the document; **(iii)** the document does not really address human rights issues. **(2)** Gender sensitivity: **(i)** gender issues are addressed systematically; **(ii)** some gender considerations are included in the document; **(iii)** the document does not really address gender issues.

[31] Annex 9. Assessment of the studies produced by the project.

133. This ties in with the generally weak inclusion of human rights and gender considerations among the requirements specified in the terms of reference for the preparation of the studies.

Figure 9
CONTRIBUTION OF WORKSHOPS AND SEMINARS TO CAPACITY DEVELOPMENT TO ASSIST GOVERNMENT OFFICIALS IN INCLUDING HUMAN RIGHTS AND GENDER IN THEIR DAILY WORK [a]



Note:
1. Regional Workshop on Migration Statistics. Antalya, Turkey, October 2011.
2. Regional Training Workshop on Migration Statistics. Istanbul, Turkey, December 2010.
3. Regional Workshop on Migration Statistics. Bishkek, Kyrgyzstan, February 2010.
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5. Workshop on Strengthening National Capacities in International Migration Management: Looking towards the future: new trends, issues and approaches. Santiago, Chile, September 2010.
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9. Asia-Pacific Regional Preparatory Meeting to the Global Forum on Migration and Development (GFMD) 2010. Bangkok, Thailand, September 2010.

[a] Results of the self-administered survey: government staff (see annex 6).

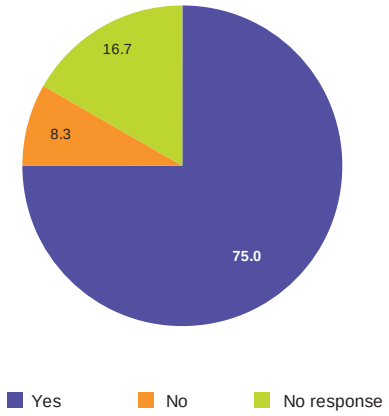
4.3.2. Sustainability

Finding 21. It can be said that the project has not made a systematic effort to promote the sustainability of the benefits delivered by it and that in general this sustainability is not guaranteed, for two main reasons: (1) the sustainability of individual capacity development activities largely depends on staff turnover; (2) although there is political will in the beneficiary countries to learn as much as possible about migratory flows that affect national strategic issues and a clear interest in improving national capacities to produce and manage migration data, a majority of the Governments involved in the project do not have the financial resources to continue implementing the type of activities financed by the project, and it seems that other sources of financing are not prioritizing international migration initiatives, to judge by the small number of replications detected by the evaluation.

134. The clear interest among Governments in continuing to improve national capabilities in the production and management of international migration data and to learn more about emerging issues was analysed in the section on relevance. This interest is corroborated by the FGDs held in the ECE region (as part of the ECE case study) with government officials from some of the beneficiary countries and by the opinions of regional commission staff involved in the project who answered the self-administered survey, which clearly indicate a general political willingness in the different regions to carry project activities forward (only 8% of respondents believe that there is no political will for this).

135. An overall assessment of countries' capacity to continue implementing activities has to be made with caution because the project involved a vast number of them (approximately seventy) from the five regions, with differing economic characteristics and national structures where migratory flows are concerned. Notwithstanding this caveat, it can be said that the Governments benefiting from the project do not on the whole have the financial, technical or institutional capacity to continue implementing these activities, although there are some exceptions, such as the Russian Federation (ECE and ESCAP) and Bangladesh, India, Indonesia, the Philippines and Sri Lanka (ESCAP), which have ministerial structures specializing in international migration.

Figure 10
POLITICAL WILLINGNESS TO CARRY PROJECT ACTIVITIES FORWARD (REGIONAL COMMISSION STAFF WERE ASKED WHETHER THE POLITICAL WILL EXISTED IN THEIR REGIONS TO CARRY PROJECT ACTIVITIES FORWARD) [a]



[a] Results of the self-administered survey: regional commission staff (see annex 6).

136. Finally, it seems that the implementation of a web-based network, included as part of the second Expected Accomplishment, would have been an extremely interesting means of systematically fostering the sustainability of the benefits delivered by the project by allowing different beneficiaries to use this resource to interact after the end of the project with a relatively small investment of resources to host and maintain the website. Unfortunately, the web-based network was not implemented, as already discussed in the section on effectiveness.

Sustainability measures taken by the project

137. The evaluation did not detect any systematic effort to ensure the sustainability of the different benefits delivered to beneficiaries by the project, such as follow-up seminars/workshops or additional

activities involving the studies and financed by the project, although it did detect two specific situations in this connection: **(1)** the project included some measures to promote updating of two databases created or restructured as part of the project through agreements with other partner institutions, yet financing is not assured for any of them, which could present a possible obstacle to the ultimate sustainability of the project; **(2)** ECE reprinted the manual *Statistics on International Migration: A Practical Guide for Countries of Eastern Europe and Central Asia* in response to high demand for this document among ECE member countries.

138. ECE does not have the funds to update the Migratory and seems to be more focused on updating its own Clearing House. ECLAC is about to update the Inventory on Information Systems on International Migration. In the case of ESCAP, its collaboration with the Scalabrini Migration Centre in Manila increases the chances that the database will be continuously updated, and ESCAP is willing to maintain the database, although financial resources for this are not guaranteed. The American University of Cairo's Center for Migration and Refugee Studies is supposed to host and regularly update the system updated at ESCWA, but the evaluator could not verify the current situation of the database.

Finding 22. Although the project served as a platform for dialogue between different international migration stakeholders, its ability to promote new collaboration seems to have been limited.

139. The probable reason for this finding is that the different stakeholders are used to working independently and Governments are not really willing to open up discussions on international migration to other multilateral actors, something that was ascertained during the evaluation visit to Santiago.

140. The evaluation only detected a couple of partnerships facilitated by the project in the self-administered surveys and the semi-structured interviews held during the field mission in Geneva, namely: **(1)** the partnership between ECA, IOM and the African Union Commission; **(2)** ECE and UNFPA cofinanced some workshops and seminars in the European region; cofunding of some activities was a need that had already come up and that in this particular case was facilitated by the relationship between these two agencies, which have common interests regarding international migration in the region and maintain good communication that will probably benefit future actions on international migration.

Finding 23. The evaluation did not detect any replication of the studies financed by the project but found a few cases in which seminars and processes promoted by the project were replicated.

141. The cases identified were: **(1)** the World Bank regional Migration and Remittance Peer Assisted Learning (MIRPAL) project; **(2)** several seminars on migrant policy and human rights in Chile and other Latin American countries organized by some universities; **(3)** seminars (workshops) on statistics held by IOM and OSCE (Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan and Tajikistan in 2011 and Russia in 2013). The large number of factors involved makes it difficult to analyse why the number of replications has been so small, but the innovative approaches of the project (positive approach to international migration issues, multilateralism) and the fact that international migration is a controversial issue in many regions have probably contributed to this situation.

5. CONCLUSIONS

5.1. Conclusions on the design level

Overall relevance of the project

142. **Conclusion 1.** The project is very relevant to the **international migration needs and priorities** identified by the main international forums and to the international migration-related resolutions/recommendations of the United Nations system applicable when the project was designed. The project is highly relevant to the **objective of the Development Account** (DA) and to two work areas of the Account, namely: **(1)** statistics and **(2)** population. The project is also relevant to the priority set by the sixth tranche of the DA. The project is relevant to the **mandates/missions** of ECLAC and ECE, and is broadly relevant to the mission of DESA and to the mandates of ECA, ESCAP and ESCWA. Relevance of the project to different **subprogramme** objectives is very high.

143. **C2.** Most countries are interested both in **emerging migration issues** and trends and in improving their **capacities to produce quality migration data** to inform decision-making, while sharing information on international migration is generally not a priority and only some countries are willing to include international migration issues on their national development agendas.

Relevance of the design

144. **C3.** The interregional dimension of the project allowed for some significant synergies between the implementing partners that enhanced relevance to the priorities of the DESA Population Division and the regional commissions, basically in the production of migration data (the DESA Global Migration Database and the ECE Clearing House benefited from the project) and in the scope for developing a global understanding of some migratory flows that have countries of origin in one region and destination countries in another region.

145. **C4.** The Results Framework[32] is clear and very well reflects the components developed by the programme. On the other hand, the Results Framework does not include specific targets for IoAs, and these seem to be too difficult to measure with precision and objectivity, which makes it harder to accurately verify the extent to which individual outputs were achieved under each planned result.

146. **C5.** The internal coherence of the implementation strategy seems to be adequate, since there is a very clear complementarity between the two Expected Accomplishments (EAs). Similarly, achieving the two EAs contributes to the project objective; however, the intervention strategy lacks alternative options for reacting to identified risks, while some issues that turned out to adversely affect the development of the project were identified in the design phase.

Relevance of project activities and products to the international migration priorities of the targeted countries

147. **C6.** The seminars and workshops were generally relevant to national priorities, and the seminars and workshops focused on migration statistics were exceptionally relevant to these priorities.

[32] Annex 8. Results Framework, project activities and evolution of IoA.

148. **C7.** The relevance of the studies to national priorities on international migration cannot be properly assessed, since most of the studies are not well known to government officials.[33] Those studies that are better known cannot be considered particularly relevant to the national priorities and needs of the targeted countries.

149. **C8.** The relevance of the Inventory on Information Systems on International Migration (ECLAC) to national priorities and needs is satisfactory, while the relevance of Migratory (ECE), AP-MagNet (ESCAP) and the Center for Migration and Refugee Studies Database of the American University in Cairo (ESCWA) could have been improved through better adaptation to the specific needs of beneficiaries.

150. **C9. Human rights and gender issues**

- Relevance to some international priorities and to implementing partners' mandates could have been improved through a more systematic inclusion of the human rights and gender approaches in the project in the following cases: High Level Dialogue (HLD) on International Migration and Development 2006; mandates of DESA, ECA and ESCAP.
- Failure to systematically include international migration-related human rights and gender issues in the project design has not impaired relevance to national priorities, since these approaches are not prioritized by most of the countries across the regions.
- The wording of the Results Framework does not include any reference to human rights and cannot be assessed as gender-sensitive. The same applies to the wording of the Main Activities; however, ECE included gender concepts in the activities related to the development of national capacities to produce and manage migration data, as this is part of its standard procedure.

5.2. Conclusions on the process level

151. **C10. Management arrangements** at both the interregional level (Project Coordination Unit) and regional level (focal points) were practical, straightforward and capable of accurately resolving every issue during project implementation. This contributed to overall efficiency and must be highlighted as a clear strength of the project.

152. **C11.** The main **management decisions** were made by consensus at the kick-off meeting held in New York (DESA) on 6-7 April 2009, including the distribution of funds to each of the implementing partners, which contributed to the creation of a collaborative framework between them. **Decision-making** during project implementation, which basically concerned administrative management issues such as redeployments of funds, was transparent, timely and accurate and contributed to the overall efficiency and effectiveness of the project. These two aspects also have to be highlighted as strengths of the project.

153. **C12. Project funds** were very efficiently spent on the whole, which is another strength of the project, and only a few situations hindered this efficient utilization of financial resources: **(1)** the

[33] The evaluation found three chief reasons for government officials' lack of knowledge of the studies: **(1)** the limited utilization of ICT as a means of disseminating project products; **(2)** there are some quality issues affecting the studies that are very probably related to some shortcomings in the methodology applied to produce them (ToR and selection processes); **(3)** the proportion of studies that do not contain recommendations is too high (45.5%), which hinders applicability.

unresponsiveness of ECA during the regional phase forced some regional commissions to reorganize activities with funds reallocated at the last minute,[34] which is not a desirable situation; **(2)** the need to coordinate budgetary reallocations with DESA delayed project implementation; **(3)** funds allocated for workshops were below actual needs; **(4)** the financial service of the United Nations Office at Geneva cannot provide optimal support for projects managed by agencies outside Geneva.

154. **C13.** The evaluation detected some difficulties in the management and utilization of **human resources** that hindered efficiency to some extent in a few particular situations: **(1)** the absence of a focal point at ECA during the regional phase; **(2)** an excessive investment of time and effort in administrative management of the project by the ECE staff involved in the project; **(3)** implementation of project activities was negatively influenced by staff turnover.

155. **C14. Communication and coordination** between ECLAC (Project Coordination Unit), ECE, ESCAP and ESCWA were excellent: the Project Coordination Unit performed its role extraordinarily well, contributing to fluid, smooth communication among partners and to good coordination over redeployments of funds and the subsequent reorganization of activities. Communication between ECLAC (Project Coordination Unit at CELADE-Population Division) and ECA was almost non-existent during the regional phase because of the unresponsiveness of ECA in this phase owing to the absence of a focal point, as already discussed, although the situation clearly improved during the interregional phase. Finally ICT utilization as a means of promoting communication among beneficiaries and between beneficiaries and implementing partners was rather limited.

Interregional coherence

156. **C15.** The project succeeded in using the collective knowledge of the five regional commissions to design the contents of some activities, as clearly illustrated by the organization of interregional seminars and the production of interregional studies. On the other hand, greater involvement by the DESA Population Division in project implementation, which was prevented by the limited human and financial resources of DESA, would have enhanced interregional coherence, given the global knowledge and approach to international migration issues of the DESA Population Division.

157. **C16.** The databases financed by the project could have benefited from a more standardized design of content and structure from the outset, as this is more efficient than developing several designs for the same purpose when it comes to increasing the availability of migration data. A higher level of standardization could also have allowed the databases to be linked and even merged into a single global database, which would also have improved efficiency by delivering more benefits than independent databases.

5.3. Conclusions on the results level

158. **C17. Evaluability of effectiveness**: it is not possible to determine with accuracy the extent to which individual outputs were achieved under each planned result because the indicators of achievement (IoAs) in the Results Framework[35] do not include specific goals. The evaluator instead attempted to draw general conclusions about effectiveness using information gathered and analysed during the evaluation process.

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[34] ECE reports that unspent funds initially allocated to ECA for the regional phase could have been better spent in the region if the redeployment had been done at an earlier stage of the project. However, it has to be borne in mind that the Project Coordination Unit tried as hard as possible to involve ECA during this phase, which took some time.

[35] Annex 8. Results Framework, project activities and evolution of IoA.

Level of achievement of Expected Accomplishment 1[36]

159. **C18.** It seems that the project partially achieved its first Expected Accomplishment: **IoA 1.1**: The project has contributed to an increase in the number of countries making use of information regarding best practices on policy response to international migration challenges; **IoA 1.2**: The evaluation did not detect any increase in the number of countries incorporating international migration issues into their national development strategies as a result of the project.

160. **C19.** The ability of the different activities and products to develop beneficiaries' capacities is variable:

- The seminars and workshops definitely increased the ability of those attending them to identify best practices on policy response to international migration challenges thanks to the high quality of the methodology and materials used in these activities and to their adequate relevance to national priorities and needs, as already discussed;
- The contribution of the studies to developing beneficiaries' capacities has been limited because the studies are not well known in general, and especially among government officials, as explained in conclusion number nine (C9);
- The contribution of the databases to improving the capabilities of the government officials who have used them has been satisfactory and has basically consisted in enabling them to develop a broader view of migration issues.

161. **C20.** The quality of the different activities and products is also variable:

- The quality of the seminars and workshops was generally good. The seminars and workshops on migration statistics held in the ECE region were especially well rated for quality by beneficiaries. The evaluation identifies three factors that very probably contributed to this, namely: **(1)** the high level of specialization of ECE in migration statistics, enabling it to deliver high-quality activities; **(2)** the knowledge that this regional commission has on the migration data needs of its member countries, which allowed it to adapt the contents to the needs of beneficiaries; **(3)** the practical approach of these seminars was greatly appreciated by beneficiaries, who can use the knowledge to solve difficulties in their daily work.
- The quality of the studies could generally have been better, and this links in directly with some shortcomings in the methodology used to create these products, namely: **(1) the** ToR prepared to commission the studies were not detailed, often consisting only of brief descriptions of the assignments; **(2)** ToR did not contain proper quality assurance mechanisms, including information on how proposals from different candidates would be assessed in order to select the most suitable one; **(3)** ToR were not standardized (each regional commission used different templates).
- According to the opinions of government officials who answered the self-administered survey, the quality of the databases could have been better, although the fact that these were only partially relevant to national priorities and needs may have influenced this perception.

162. **C21.** The evaluation did not detect any direct influence from the project on national policies or national development strategies. This may indicate that more effort is required to involve policymakers, while additional factors may come into play in the case of the studies and databases: **(1)** unawareness of the studies among government officials, as already discussed, combined with some applicability

[36] EA 1: Increased national skills and capacities to design and implement policies and programmes which maximize the gains and minimize the challenges of international migration for development.

limitations: only 46% of the studies belong to the category of basic research, which basically means that they do not include recommendations that can be used by beneficiaries in their daily work; **(2)** the database relevance issues mentioned above have probably limited the application of the knowledge provided by these tools in day-to-day activities.

Level of achievement of Expected Accomplishment 2[37]

163. **C22.** It seems that the project partially achieved its second Expected Accomplishment: **IoA 2.1**: the project did contribute to an increase in the number of new or updated national, regional and global databases and analyses covering relevant issues and emerging trends in international migration; **IoA 2.2**: the project did not increase the number of relevant national and regional institutions and academic centres contributing to and making use of a web-based interregional/regional network on international migration and development because the web-based network was not implemented.

164. **C23**. It can be stated that all the studies have contributed to increased analysis of relevant international migration issues to some extent, and some particular studies have also contributed to an increase in the information available on emerging issues by their focus on new migration trends and the link between migration and development, only beneficiaries are not so aware of these. The databases have definitely improved the availability of migration data, but beneficiaries are not using these new sources of information.

165. **C24. Human rights and gender issues**: more systematic inclusion of international migration-related human rights and gender issues in project activities (seminars and workshops) and the studies could have enriched the capacity development process pursued through the first Expected Accomplishment by allowing beneficiaries to improve their knowledge of both approaches and their ability to apply this knowledge in their daily work, these being aspects that are generally weak.

Sustainability

166. **C25.** The sustainability of the benefits delivered by the project is not generally guaranteed because, although the beneficiary countries have the political will to learn as much as possible about migratory flows that affect national strategic issues and a clear interest in improving national capacities to produce and manage migration data, a majority of the Governments involved in the project do not have the financial resources to continue implementing the type of activities financed by the project, and the small number of replications detected by the evaluation suggests that other sources of financing are not prioritizing international migration initiatives. Additionally, the sustainability of individual capacity development benefits largely depends on staff turnover.

167. **C26.** The evaluation did not detect any systematic effort to promote sustainability of the benefits delivered by the project (the unachieved IoA 2.2 would have been an important contribution to this), and although some measures to foster database sustainability were taken by the project through agreements with partners to host and maintain the systems, financing is not assured for any of them. In addition, database relevance issues will jeopardize the sustainability of these products yet further.

168. **C27.** The ability of the project to promote new partnerships has been limited despite its serving as a platform for dialogue between different international migration stakeholders. This is probably because the different stakeholders are used to working independently and Governments are not really willing to open up discussions on international migration to other multilateral actors.

[37] EA 2: Increased availability of information on international migration and its development impacts.

6. GOOD PRACTICES AND LESSONS LEARNED

169. Good practices

- Simple and essentially operative management arrangements following "hands-off" models contribute to the overall efficiency of projects, as illustrated by the project and explained in detail in the efficiency section of this document.
- Workshops and seminars have enabled different parties involved in international migration that traditionally operate independently (academia, the United Nations system, Governments, multilateral agencies and civil society) to engage in dialogue on emerging issues with some continuity. This working approach can be assessed as innovative and replicable in different scenarios.
- The production of essentially practical studies/documents that can be used by beneficiaries to solve day-to-day work challenges can have substantial capacity development effects and contribute to the sustainability of the benefits delivered by the project, as illustrated by the migration statistics toolkit *Statistics on International Migration: A Practical Guide for Countries of Eastern Europe and Central Asia*, which is addressed to all those interested in migration statistics, particularly officials, statisticians, scholars and representatives of the mass media, and was prepared and distributed by ECE, which continues to distribute it because it is very much in demand from ECE member countries. This type of initiative can be used as a tool to sensitize policymakers (as migration data users) to the importance of migration statistics for decision-making and to link up data producers (migration statistics agencies) and data users (chiefly policymakers) so that they can contribute to policies which better match the reality of international migration; it could also be very useful in sensitizing different beneficiaries, and particularly policymakers, to the importance of the human rights and gender approaches to the development of national policies that promote equity.
- Collaboration between regional commissions and different agencies of the United Nations system during the design and implementation phases can mutually enrich different institutions through the utilization of complementary knowledge and experience in specific countries, contribute to the coherence of global interventions by the United Nations system, and promote sustainability, since some agencies remain in countries where the regional commissions do not have a presence. During the design and implementation of the project, ECE benefited from the experience and contacts of other United Nations agencies (UNFPA and IOM) in Central Asian countries when it came to identifying beneficiaries and conducting workshops and seminars.
- The systematization of experiences is an interesting contribution to knowledge management, since future designs can benefit from previous experiences and beneficiaries can get a rapid overview of the whole intervention. In the particular case of this project, the Project Coordination Unit decided to prepare a document summarizing the main outcomes of the project (International migration from a regional and interregional perspective), which has been assessed as very useful by some regional commissions, in order to arrive at a broad understanding of the migration dynamics and processes promoted by the project in other regions.

170. Lessons learned

- The difficulty of establishing fluid communication between the Project Coordination Unit and ECA during the regional phase suggests a need to have a specific strategy in place to ensure the full involvement of every implementing partner in future interregional projects at all project phases.

- Future designs need to take account of the fact that meaningful improvements in the availability and quality of migration data are particularly demanding in terms of time and resources owing to limited financial and technical capabilities in many of the countries benefited by the project and the lack of political will in some countries to share information on migration, which requires the involvement and sensitization of policymakers. It should also be stressed that the involvement of policymakers is necessary if there is to be some medium-term impact on the design of national development strategies and national policies on international migration.

7. RECOMMENDATIONS

7.1. Recommendations on the design level

Design

171. **R1**. **DESA and regional commissions.** It would be advisable to improve the quality of the Results Framework as regards the formulation of easily measurable Indicators of Achievement (IoA) that include specific targets to be met by the project and objective, easy-to-collect Means of Verification. This measure would increase overall design quality and also improve the evaluability of effectiveness.

- Specialized support[38] with project design could be a good option for achieving the quality improvements referred to and would also help ensure that the units (project coordination units) responsible for preparing proposals were not overloaded and could make better use of their time.

172. **R2. DESA and regional commissions.** At the design stage, it would be advisable to use specific, systematic and standardized activities (the same procedure for all regional commissions) to involve the main beneficiaries, and particularly policymakers, whose involvement is essential for any impacts to be achieved in the medium term, in order [39] **(1)** to enhance beneficiaries' buy-in and increase the relevance of products such as studies and databases, **(2)** to increase appropriation during the design stage, and thus **(3)** to promote appropriation among beneficiaries during implementation.

- A brief description of participative activities during the design phase should be included in the project document so that this information is accessible to all stakeholders. This can be especially relevant in cases of high staff turnover;

[38] The United Nations Development Operations Coordination Office (DOCO) can provide guidance on the design of projects and programmes. Evaluation experts within each implementing entity should be involved in the design of projects so as to provide ad hoc support with the development of the log frame. An expert in project design should be able to provide fast and practical guidance in the design of **(1)** indicators of achievement (which need to be specific, gender- and human rights-sensitive and easily measurable, include targets to be achieved in a particular time frame, and focus as far as possible on the effects of the project rather than on products or activities) and **(2)** means of verification, which must serve to verify as objectively as possible whether targets have been met (external documentation is desirable whenever possible) and be easy to collect.

[39] Regional commissions used different schemes to involve beneficiaries in the design: some undertook systematic consultations while others shared the draft project document for comments, although feedback was poor, which is a usual consequence of poor participation during the preparation of the project document.

- Achieving a good quality of participation by major beneficiaries during the design stage can be challenging and requires the adaptation of participative activities to the profiles and availability of beneficiaries. Some of the activities that can be suggested to facilitate this process were used during the design of the project, although no systematic standard model was followed: **(1)** initial meetings to discuss the concept note and to agree on a formulation agenda would make it possible to detect potential beneficiaries' real level of interest in the action and involve them from the very beginning; **(2)** the draft preliminary proposal can be shared for comments; **(3)** once the draft preliminary final proposal is reviewed, meetings to present it and get feedback can be held in every region; **(4)** the draft final proposal can be shared again for comments; **(5)** final meetings to present the final proposal (project document) can likewise be held in every region, or interregional meetings can be held.

173. **R3. DESA and regional commissions.** Every design should incorporate the study of alternative implementation options so that identified risks with a negative influence can be reacted to.

7.2. Recommendations on the process level

Efficiency

174. **R4. DESA and regional commissions.** It would be advisable to find more stable contractual solutions for hiring additional personnel to support regular staff in project coordination units or to modify the Development Account rule that limits consultancy contracts to 24 months over a 36-month period when the project duration exceeds 36 months, in order **(1)** to avoid overloading permanent regional commission staff and **(2)** to ensure the continuity and stability of coordination functions during the whole lifetime of projects. Additionally, it would be desirable to hire administrative staff (financed by the projects) to support implementation at ECE, since financial management is more complex at this regional commission than at others (the United Nations Office at Geneva adds another layer to administrative procedures) and because the excessive involvement of specialized regular staff in administrative issues is not an efficient solution.

175. **R5. DESA and regional commissions.** Although communication and coordination between regional commissions has not been an issue, except in the case of ECA, it would be advisable for general information flows among implementing partners to be organized to some extent.

- Implementing partners could agree to maintain interregional communication on a regular basis during kick-off meetings as part of the management arrangements;
- It would be worth deciding on an agreed strategy to ensure fluid communication between all implementing partners and their full involvement during the whole lifespan of future projects.

176. **R6. DESA and regional commissions.** The design and implementation of ICT-intensive communication strategies can improve overall efficiency (and effectiveness) by promoting multiplier effects and improving ownership of the process with limited financial investment, thereby: **(1)** improving access for beneficiaries and other potential users to the information produced by projects, something that is especially relevant when innovative approaches and/or concepts are included in the actions; **(2)** improving overall project visibility, which can lead to new partnerships and facilitate the identification of complementarities and synergies; **(3)** contributing to the dissemination of complete project overviews among beneficiaries, something that is especially relevant in interregional scenarios.

- Future projects should benefit much more from the utilization of Internet resources, such as Facebook or Web 2.0 sites: the utilization of resources of these types should be part of the recommended communication strategies.
- There are some examples of communication campaigns being used recently by ILO to promote positive views of international migration in the ESCAP region, and these could serve as a model or input in the design of future communication strategies: (1) the Migrant Work Campaign in Malaysia and (2) the Bridge of Voices Campaign in Thailand.

177. **R7. DESA and regional commissions.** Greater involvement by the DESA Population Division during the implementation phase could contribute to overall efficiency by **(1)** enhancing coherence with the global activities of the United Nations system in the regions[40] and **(2)** preventing overlaps through the identification of complementarities.

- To achieve this, some funds should be allocated to DESA for the recruitment of staff to support the implementation of activities, as they have limited financial and human resources at their disposal;
- The intention to assign DESA as the substantive office a role in giving coherence to overall project implementation, including the allocation of budgetary resources, should be addressed in the initial project outline and description.

178. **R8. DESA and regional commissions.** Future databases should benefit from a more standardized design of content and structure from the outset, as this is more efficient than developing several designs for the same purpose and could eventually allow the databases to be linked up and even merged into a single global database.

7.3. Recommendations on the results level

Effectiveness

179. **R9. DESA and regional commissions.** Greater involvement by policymakers in the implementation of future international migration projects seems essential if positive impacts are to be achieved. Bilateral meetings (origin and destination countries) and multilateral ones (origin, destination and transit countries) involving policymakers from the member countries could be included among the activities of future projects.

- This is not an easy task, but since any transformation needs the involvement of this type of stakeholder, these activities have to be assessed as very important in projects of this type.

180. **R10. DESA and regional commissions.** Although the quality and methodology of seminars and workshops were very good, it would be possible to improve the methodological aspect.

[40] There are several United Nations agencies and other multilateral partners working on international migration issues in the regions (regional commissions, IOM, UNFPA and the World Bank, among others) and sometimes the various institutions approach governmental agencies independently for migration data and their activities overlap; this is not efficient and does not help to promote a harmonized image of international cooperation agencies.

- Seminars and workshops could include specific activities to promote more systematic interaction between different types of stakeholders: Governments, civil society, United Nations agencies and other multilateral partners.
- Workshops with a deeper focus on specific recommendations and proposals might be more productive than those that have a wider focus on many topics.
- Workshops and seminars that are essentially practical and focus on learning how to deal with day-to-day work issues and difficulties, like some of the workshops in the ECE region, are very highly valued by beneficiaries.

181. **R11. DESA and regional commissions.** A certain level of standardization of the ToR for studies to be financed by future projects is advisable to promote **(1)** quality and **(2)** uniformity of the results. DESA and regional commissions are encouraged to agree on a number of "minimum" issues for achieving both objectives that should be included in all ToR.

- The following "minimum" issues to be included in ToR for studies are suggested: **(1)** detailed descriptions of products and work phases; **(2)** a description of quality assurance mechanisms; **(3)** whether the study is to include conclusions and recommendations to improve applicability.
- Greater emphasis should be placed on producing studies that systematically include recommendations (applied research).

Sustainability

182. **R12. DESA and regional commissions.** It would be interesting to include organizational capacity development activities in future designs to promote more structural and sustainable effects than can be achieved through individual capacity development activities.

- The design of organizational capacity development activities usually requires a capacity development needs assessment. Future designs could benefit from existing assessments or would have to include them in the design phase, which can be time-consuming and requires a budget. The Learning Network on Capacity Development offers free capacity development learning packages: http://www.lencd.org.

183. **R13. DESA and regional commissions.** It would be advisable to implement some activities to disseminate the studies (and other documentation produced by the project, such as manuals or presentations used in workshops) and databases produced by the project as considerations of funding availability and accessibility for beneficiaries dictate.

- Some suggested methods/platforms identified by the evaluation for disseminating project products and evaluation results with a modest financial investment are:
  - Internet resources: ECLAC website and intranet, ECE website, ECA website and the project website.
  - Evaluation networks and groups: the Interregional Evaluation Network (programme planning and operations divisions of the five regional commissions) and the UNEG and ECA networks.
  - International conferences and summits on international migration: the High Level Dialogue on Migration and Development (3-4 October 2013, New York); the forty-sixth

session of the Commission on Population and Development in 2013 and its forty-seventh session in 2014; the Global Forum on Migration and Development (Sweden 2013-2014).

- The planned web-based network that was not implemented (EA 2) would be an ideal means of disseminating project products and promoting sustainability but would require a substantial investment of human and financial resources. Perhaps the current project website could be upgraded to allow interactivity (Web 2.0) with some additional funding. However, the database relevance issues discussed earlier need to be taken into account, because beneficiaries will not use these resources unless they are well suited to their needs.

184. **R14. DESA and regional commissions.** Communication strategies can be used to promote sustainability by **(1)** sensitizing beneficiaries (with special attention to decision-makers) to the need to consider the "positive aspects" of international migration and human rights and gender approaches and the need to incorporate international migration issues into national development policies; **(2)** disseminating project products such as studies and databases and improving access to these products for potential users.

- Communication materials can be used by the implementing partners to continue implementing communication activities beyond the lifespan of specific projects, and can be updated regularly.

185. **R15. DESA and regional commissions.** The involvement of other United Nations agencies in the implementing countries, especially those countries where the regional commissions do not have an office, could be a way of fostering the sustainability of the benefits delivered by the project.

- Agencies that remain in the countries are in a better position to design and implement follow-up activities in close collaboration with beneficiaries and the support of DESA and regional commissions, examples being replications of workshops or presentations of studies with additional funding.

7.4. Recommendations on the inclusion of human rights and gender issues

Design

186. **R16. DESA and regional commissions.** A complete design process for a project on international migration should include human rights and gender as cross-cutting issues in the project document and the Results Framework (Expected Accomplishments, Indicators of Achievement and Main Activities should be human rights- and gender-sensitive) to ensure complete relevance to international priorities on international migration and to the mandates of DESA, ECA and ESCAP.

- A brief description of any gender needs assessments conducted or used during the design phase should be included in the project document so that this information is accessible to all stakeholders. This can be especially relevant in cases where there is high staff turnover;
- The ILO Domestic Workers Convention, 2011 (No. 189), which came into force on 5 September 2013, should ideally inform future international migration designs to improve gender sensitivity;

- Future designs could benefit from relevant existing gender needs assessments or include specific assessments when necessary.

Effectiveness

187. **R17. DESA and regional commissions.** Future projects should more systematically include international migration-related human rights and gender issues in the implementation of activities and preparation of products dedicated to capacity development in order to enrich the process in a practical way that enables beneficiaries to use the new knowledge in their daily work.

- Workshops and seminars could address gender and human rights mainstreaming through specific activities such as panels and practical exercises.
- Greater emphasis should be placed on producing studies that systematically include the gender and human rights approaches through the inclusion of both approaches among the "minimum" issues to be included in the ToR of the studies, as already discussed.

Annex 1

STAKEHOLDER MAPPING

Executing UN Agencies: ECLAC, ECA, ESCWA, ECE, ESCAP and DESA/Population Division, with ECLAC as Leading Agency						
REGIONAL LEVEL						
Regional Commissions	Governmental agencies/staff working on migration management and policymakers	Governmental agencies/ staff working on migration statistics	Academia	Other UN agencies	NGOs	Other multilateral partners
ECLAC	• Dirección de Asuntos Migratorios, Consulares y Servicio al Ciudadano del Ministerio de Relaciones Exteriores de Colombia. • Dirección Nacional de Migraciones del Ministerio del Interior de Argentina. • Dirección General de Migración y Desarrollo del Viceministerio para Los Salvadoreños en el Exterior. • Centro de Estudios Migratorios del Instituto Nacional de Migración (México). • Dirección Nacional de Población del Ministerio del Interior de la Argentina. • Departamento de Planificación Migratoria Internacional del Ministerio de Relaciones Exteriores de Chile. • Comisión de Ciencia Básica del Consejo Nacional de Ciencia y Tecnología (CONACyT) (Argentina). • Comisión Asesora de Sociología y Demografía del Consejo Nacional de Investigaciones Científicas y Técnicas (CONICET) (Argentina).		• Universidad Autónoma de Barcelona. • Facultad Latinoamericana de Ciencias Sociales (FLACSO) Ecuador. • Centro de Estudios Demográficos (CED) de la Universidad Autónoma de Barcelona. • Universidad de Chile. • Universidad Autónoma de Zacatecas. • FLACSO Costa Rica. • Universidad de Guadalajara (México). • Red Internacional de Migración y Desarrollo (RIMD). • Red de Estudios Críticos del Desarrollo (RECD) (México).	• International Organization for Migration (IOM). • Alto Comisionado de Naciones Unidas para los Refugiados (ACNUR).	• Migration Policy Institute (MPI).	• Secretaría General Iberoamericana (SEGIB). • Organization of American States (OAS). • Asociación Internacional de Economía Feminista. • Plataforma Interamericana de Derechos Humanos, Democracia y Desarrollo (PIDHDD). • Unidad de Migración y Remesas del Banco Mundial. • Programa de Migración y Desarrollo de la Organización de Estados Americanos (OEA).
ESCWA	• Lebanese Institute for Economic and Social Development. • Directorate of Emigrants, Lebanon. • Labour Market Regulatory Authority of Bahrain.		• American University of Cairo (Egypt). • Cairo University (Egypt). • Université Mohamed V (Morocco). • Cairo Demographic Centre (Egypt).	• IOM. • United Nations Department of Economic and Social Affaires (UNDESA)-Population Division.	• Arab Reform Initiative (ARI).	• Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD). • International Centre for Migration Policy Development (ICMPD).

Executing UN Agencies: ECLAC, ECA, ESCWA, ECE, ESCAP and DESA/Population Division, with ECLAC as Leading Agency						
REGIONAL LEVEL						
Regional Commissions	Governmental agencies/staff working on migration management and policymakers	Governmental agencies/ staff working on migration statistics	Academia	Other UN agencies	NGOs	Other multilateral partners
ESCAP	• Republic of Korea. • Minister for Social Development and Human Security of the Kingdom of Thailand. • Foreign Affaires Committee of Vietnam. • Indonesian Institute of Sciences (LIPI). • The Migrant Resource Centre in Kochi (Kerala, India).		• Centre for Development Studies (CDS) in Thiruvananthapuram (India). • Institute of Southeast Asian Studies (ISEAS) (Singapore). • Institute for Population Research of Mahidol University (Thailand). • University of Dhaka (Bangladesh).	• International Labour Organization (LO) Asia-Pacific. • IOM. • United Nations Inter-Agency Project on Human Trafficking (UNIAP)- COMMIT Initiative to Prevent Trafficking in Persons (Cambodia). • United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO)-Asia-Pacific Migration Research Network (APMRN).	• Scalabrini Migration Center (SMC) (Philippines).	• Migration Information System in Asia (MISA). • South Asia Migration Resource Network (SAMREN).
ECE	• Ministry of Labour of Moldova. • Ministry of Labour of Kyrgyzstan. • Migration Office of Armenia, Azerbaijan, Georgia and Russian Federation. • Department of Migration Committee of the Ministry of Labour and Social Protection of Population of the Republic of Kazakhstan. • Federal Migration Service of the Russian Federation. • DFID Tajikistan.	• Turkish Statistics Institute. • National Statistics Offices of Turkey. • National Statistics Office of Azerbaijan. • National Statistical Committee of Belarus. • National Statistical Committee of Kyrgyzstan. • National Bureau for Statistics of Moldova. • Federal State Statistics Service of the Russian Federation. • National Statistical Service of Armenia. • State Statistics Committee of Tajikistan. • National Statistical Committee of Kyrgyzstan.	• Hacettepe University Institute of Population Studies (Turkey). • Lomonosov Moscow State University. • Arnold Bergstraesser Institute (Germany).	• United Nations Population fund (UNFPA). • Central Asia Regional Migration Programme (CARM)-IOM. • UNDESA. • Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR). • IOM.		• Organization for Security and Co-operation in Europe (OSCE). • Interstate Statistical Committee of the Commonwealth of Independent States (CISSTAT).

Executing UN Agencies: ECLAC, ECA, ESCWA, ECE, ESCAP and DESA/Population Division, with ECLAC as Leading Agency						
INTERREGIONAL LEVEL						
Regional Commissions	Governmental agencies/staff working on migration management and policymakers	Governmental agencies/ staff working on migration statistics	Academia	Other UN agencies	NGOs	Other multilateral partners
ESCWA/ ESCAP	• Social Development Division Bangkok, Thailand. • Committee for the Follow-Up on Women's Issues of Lebanon. • Council of Ministers of Labour and Social Affairs in GCC States, Manama, Bahrain. • Ministry of Labour of the United Arab Emirates. • Philippines Overseas Employment Administration (POEA), Philippines.		• University of Sussex, Brighton, United Kingdom. • American University in Cairo (Egypt). • Arnold Bergstraesser Institute (Germany). • University of Dhaka (Bangladesh). • Cairo University. • Indonesian Institute of Sciences (LIPI).	• ILO. • UNDESA Population Division. • ECLAC. • IOM Regional Office for South East Asia.		• Centre for Development Studies (Kerala, India). • Migrant Forum in Asia.
ECA/ECE/ ECLAC	• Dirección de Migraciones Internacionales, Ministerio de Relaciones Exteriores, Comercio Internacional y Culto, Argentina. • International and External Relations, Department for Civil Liberties and Immigration, Ministry of Interior of Italy. • Ambassador, Director General, Tunisian Institute for Strategic Studies, Tunisia. • Subsecretaría de Promoción de Derechos del Migrante, Secretaría Nacional del Migrante, Ecuador. • General Directorate for Immigration, Ministry of Labour and Immigration of Spain. • Consejo Nacional de Investigaciones Científicas y Técnicas (CONICET) (Argentina).		• Universidad Autónoma de Barcelona (Spain). • Institute for Longitudinal Educational Research (INBIL) (Germany). • Netherlands Interdisciplinary Demographic Institute (NIDI). • Instituto Complutense de Estudios Internacionales (Spain). • Consortium for Applied Research on International Migration (CARIM)-European University Institute (Italy). • York University (Toronto, Canada). • Universidad de Guadalajara (México). • Universidad Autónoma de Barcelona (Spain). • Institute for Longitudinal Educational Research (INBIL) (Germany).	• Asylum/Migration Unit Division of International Protection, UNHCR HQ.	• Terre des Hommes Switzerland. • Association of Moroccans in Diaspora. • Centro de Estudios de Población (CENEP) (Argentina). • African Migration and Development Policy Centre (AMADPOC). • Migration Policy Institute (USA).	• Plataforma Interamericana de Derechos Humanos, Democracia y Desarrollo (PIDHDD). • Africa, Caribbean and the Pacific (ACP) Observatory on Migration. • International Centre for Migration and Development in the Maghreb Countries. • African, Caribbean and Pacific ACP Observatory on Migration (Belgium).

Annex 2

EVALUATION MATRIX

CRITERIA	KEY EVALUATION QUESTIONS	SPECIFIC EVALUATION QUESTIONS	INFORMATION SOURCES AND TOOLS	CODE
		DESIGN LEVEL		
RELEVANCE	R1. How in line were the activities and outputs delivered with the priorities of the targeted countries and, global development priorities related to international migration and regional priorities related to migration?	What participative activities such as workshops or consultations were conducted in order to design the project and who participated in them?/Were efforts made to undertake consultations with partners in the design process of the project?	• Project documentation. • Self-administered survey RCs. • Semi-structured interviews for governmental staff working on migration management and policymakers (field missions). • Semi-tructured interviews for governmental staff working on migration statistics (field missions).	R11
		Do you have any information on how the project was originated and on the design process?	• FGD Santiago de Chile Evaluation team. • FGD Santiago de Chile Project Coordination Unit. • FGD Geneva Introductory Meeting.	R12
		What gender analysis tools were applied during the design of the project?/Were any gender analysis tools or diagnostic studies used during the design of the Project in your region?	• Project documentation. • Self-administered survey RCs.	R13
		To what extent did the design include the Human Rights and gender approaches (including the Results Framework and activities)?	• Project documentation.	R14
		How relevant are the activities designed, the expected outputs and the overall objective of the project to internationall migration priorities?	• Project documentation.	R15
		How relevant was the overall objective of the project to regional migration priorities in your specific region?	• Self-administered survey RCs.	R16
		How relevant were the Expected Accomplishments of the project to regional migration priorities in your specific region?	• Self-administered survey RCs.	R17
		How relevant were the Main Activities of the project to regional migration priorities in your specific region?	• Self-administered survey RCs.	R18
		Are there any topics you consider relevant to the international migration priorities in your region that could have been included in the activities (seminars and workshops) or products (studies and databases) that were not considered?	• Self-administered survey RCs.	R19
		To what extent the inclusion of the gender perspective is relevant to ECLAC´s Gender Mainstreaming Strategy?	• Project documentation.	R191
		How relevant were the contents of activities in which you participated (seminars and workshops) to the international migration priorities of your country/organization/institution?	• Self-administered survey for government staff. • Self-administered survey Other UN Agencies-Academia-NGOs-Other multilateral partners. • Semi-structured interviews for governmental staff working on migration management and policymakers (field missions). • Semi-structured interviews for individuals working in other UN agencies and universities and research institutes (Academia).	R192

CRITERIA	KEY EVALUATION QUESTIONS	SPECIFIC EVALUATION QUESTIONS	INFORMATION SOURCES AND TOOLS	CODE
		DESIGN LEVEL		
		How relevant were the contents of activities in which you participated (seminars and workshops) to the gender priorities and needs related to international migration of your country?	• Semi-structured interviews for governmental staff working on migration management and policymakers (field missions). • Self-administered survey for government staff.	R193
		How relevant were the contents of activities in which you participated (seminars and workshops) to the gender priorities and needs related to international migration of your institution?	• Self-administered survey Other UN Agencies-Academia-NGOs-Other multilateral partners.	R194
		How relevant were the contents of activities in which you participated (seminars and workshops) to the Human Rights priorities and needs related to international migration of your country?	• Semi-structured interviews for governmental staff working on migration management and policymakers (field missions). • Self-administered survey for government staff.	R195
		How relevant were the contents of activities in which you participated (seminars and workshops) to the Human Rights priorities and needs related to international migration of your institution?	• Self-administered survey Other UN Agencies-Academia-NGOs-Other multilateral partners.	R196
		How relevant were the contents of activities in which you participated (seminars and workshops) to the priorities of your institution on international migration issues?	• Self-administered survey Other UN Agencies-Academia-NGOs-Other multilateral partners.	R197
		Are there any topics you consider relevant to the international migration priorities of your country that could have been included in the activities (seminars and workshops) in which you participated that were not considered?	• Self-administered survey for government staff.	R198
		Are there any topics you consider relevant to the international migration priorities of your institution that could have been included in the activities (seminars and workshops) in which you participated that were not considered?	• Self-administered survey Other UN Agencies-Academia-NGOs-Other multilateral partners.	R199
		How relevant were the studies produced by the project to the international migration priorities of your country/ institution?	• Self-administered survey for government staff. • Semi-structured interviews for governmental staff working on migration management and policymakers (field missions). • Semi-structured interviews for individuals working in other UN agencies and universities and research institutes (Academia).	R1991
		How relevant were the studies produced by the project to the international migration priorities of your institution?	• Self-administered survey Other UN Agencies-Academia-NGOs-Other multilateral partners.	R1992
		How relevant were the contents of the studies you know to the gender priorities and needs related to international migration of your country?	• Self-administered survey for government staff.	R1993
		How relevant were the contents of the studies you know to the gender priorities and needs related to international migration of your institution?	• Self-administered survey Other UN Agencies-Academia-NGOs-Other multilateral partners.	R1994

CRITERIA	KEY EVALUATION QUESTIONS	SPECIFIC EVALUATION QUESTIONS	INFORMATION SOURCES AND TOOLS	CODE
		DESIGN LEVEL		
		How relevant were the contents of the studies you know to the Human Rights priorities and needs related to international migration of your country?	• Self-administered survey for government staff.	R1995
		How relevant were the contents of the studies you know to the Human Rights priorities and needs related to international migration of your institution?	• Self-administered survey Other UN Agencies-Academia-NGOs-Other multilateral partners.	R1996
		Are there any topics you consider relevant to the international migration priorities of your country that could have been included in the studies produced by the project that were not considered?	• Self-administered survey.	R1997
		Are there any topics you consider relevant to the international migration priorities of your institution that could have been included in the studies that were not considered?	• Self-administered survey Other UN Agencies-Academia-NGOs-Other multilateral partners. • Semi-structured interviews for individuals working in other UN agencies and universities and research institutes (Academia).	R1998
		How relevant were the contents of activities in which you participated (seminars and workshops) to the international migration data needs of your country?	• Self-administered survey for government staff. • Semi-structured interviews for for governmental staff working on migration statistics (field missions).	R1999
		How relevant were the studies produced by the project to the international migration data needs of your country?	• Self-administered survey for government staff. • Semi-structured interviews for for governmental staff working on migration statistics (field missions).	R19991
		To what extent did the studies produced by the programme include the gender approach?	• Project documentation.	R19992
		To what extent did the studies produced by the programme include the Human rights approach?	• Project documentation.	R19993
		How in line were the activities and outputs delivered with the priorities of the international agenda on international migration?	• Project documentation.	R19994
		How relevant are the contents of the databases to the international migration data needs and priorities of you country?	• Self-administered survey for government staff.	R19995
		How relevant are the contents of the databases to the international migration data needs and priorities of you country?	• Self-administered survey Other UN Agencies-Academia-NGOs-Other multilateral partners.	R19996
	R2. How aligned was the proposed programme of work with the subprogramme activities?	How relevant is the project to: a) the objectives of the Development Account and b) ECLAC's overall mandate?	• Project documentation.	R21
		How aligned was the proposed programme of work with the subprogramme activities?	• Semi-tructured interviews Regional Commissions´ Project Coordinators and other staff involved in the project. • Self-administered survey RCs.	R22

CRITERIA	KEY EVALUATION QUESTIONS	SPECIFIC EVALUATION QUESTIONS	INFORMATION SOURCES AND TOOLS	CODE
		DESIGN LEVEL		
	R3. Were there any complementarities and synergies with the other ongoing initiatives on international migration?	Were there any complementarities and synergies with other ongoing governmental international migration initiatives at international, regional and national levels? Could you mention any examples?	• Programme documentation. • Self-administered survey for government staff. • Self-administered survey RCs. • Semi-structured interviews for governmental staff working on migration management and policymakers (field missions). • Semi-structured interviews for for governmental staff working on migration statistics (field missions). • Semi-structured interviews for individuals working in other UN agencies and universities and research institutes (Academia).	R3
	R4. To what extent has the project used available human and technical resources from the developing regions?	To what extent the activities financed by the project (seminars, workshops and studies) were implemented using human and technical resources from the developing regions?	• Project documentation.	R4
	R5. To what extent were the implementation strategy and and the partnership arrangements relevant to the needs and priorities identified in the design phase?	Was the implementation strategy relevant to the needs identified in the design?	• Project documentation.	R51
		Did the implementation strategy identify alternative solutions in case of identified risks during the design phase?	• Project documentation.	R52
		Assessment of the internal coherence of the designed strategy (relationship between the different components: complementarity and synergies).	• Project documentation.	R53
		Have partnership arrangements shown to be adequate for the project development?	• Semi-structured interviews for Regional Commissions´ Project Coordinators and other staff involved in the project.	R54
	R6. How context (political, social, economic, etc.) issues affected implementation?	Which context issues (political, social, economic, etc.) have affected the project implementation positively and negatively?	• FGD Santiago de Chile Project Coordination Unit. • FGD Santiago de Chile Evaluation team. • FGD Video conferences Moldova, Armenia and Georgia. • FGD Geneva Introductory Meeting.	R61
		How has the project adapted (management arrangements or any other means) to this context issues?	• FGD Santiago de Chile Project Coordination Unit. • FGD Geneva Introductory Meeting.	R62

CRITERIA	KEY EVALUATION QUESTIONS	SPECIFIC EVALUATION QUESTIONS	INFORMATION SOURCES AND TOOLS	CODE
		PROCESS LEVEL		
EFFICIENCY	EFFI1. Collaboration and coordination mechanisms between and within the five Regional Commissions and between partners that ensure efficiencies and coherence of response.	Could you describe the main collaboration and coordination mechanisms used within your Regional Commission?	• Semi-structured interviews for Regional Commissions´ Project Coordinators and other staff involved in the project. • Project documentation.	EFFI11
		How would you assess the efficiency of these mechanisms?	• Semi-structured interviews for Regional Commissions´ Project Coordinators and other staff involved in the project.	EFFI12
		Do you think that these mechanisms have been able to ensure a coherent implementation within your Regional Commission (effectiveness of the collaboration and coordination mechanisms) or that they could have been better (explain how they could have been improved)?	• Semi-structured interviews for Regional Commissions´ Project Coordinators and other staff involved in the project.	EFFI13
		Could you describe the main collaboration and coordination mechanisms used between the five Regional Commissions?	• Semi-structured interviews for Regional Commissions´ Project Coordinators and other staff involved in the project. • Project documentation.	EFFI14
		Do you think that these mechanisms have been able to ensure a coherent implementation between the different Regional Commissions (effectiveness of the collaboration and coordination mechanisms) or that they could have been better (explain how they could have been improved)?	• Semi-structured interviews for Regional Commissions´ Project Coordinators and other staff involved in the project.	EFFI15
		How would you assess the efficiency of the governance/management structures of the project with special focus on the quality of decision- making processes and information flows?	• Semi-structured interviews for Regional Commissions´ Project Coordinators and other staff involved in the project.	EFFI16
	EFFI2. Provision of services and support in a timely and reliable manner, according to the priorities established by the project document.	How would you assess the timeliness and reliability of the services and support provided by the project?	• Self-administered survey RCs.	EFFI21
		To what extent the project has used its resources in an efficient and cost-effective manner?	• Semi-structured interviews for Regional Commissions´ Project Coordinators and other staff involved in the project.	EFFI22
	EFFI3. Presence of protocols and practices to ascertain that good practices and lessons learned are recognized and integrated into work practices.	Did the project apply protocols and practices to make workflows more efficient?	• Project documentation. • Self-administered survey RCs.	EFFI3
	EFFI4. The strengths and weaknesses of project implementation?	Overall, would you consider the project to have been implemented efficiently?	• Self-administered survey RCs.	EFFI41
		Can you identify any weaknesses of the project in terms of efficiency?	• Self-administered survey RCs.	EFFI42
	EFFI5. To what extent were ICTs used as a networking tool and as a cost-efficient means to promote multiplier effects?	Has your commission used the ICT as a networking tool or to promote multiplier effects?	• Self-administered survey RCs. • Project documentation.	EFFI5

CRITERIA	KEY EVALUATION QUESTIONS	SPECIFIC EVALUATION QUESTIONS	INFORMATION SOURCES AND TOOLS	CODE
		PROCESS LEVEL		
	EFFI6. What are the main internal difficulties faced by the project (not related to the external factors) and how these difficulties have been managed?	What are the main internal difficulties faced by the project (not related to the external factors) and how these difficulties have been managed?	• FGD Santiago de Chile Project Coordination Unit. • FGD Video conferences Moldova, Armenia and Georgia. • FGD Geneva Introductory Meeting.	EFFI6
		RESULTS LEVEL		
EFFECTIVENESS	EFFE1. How satisfied are the project's main beneficiaries with the services they received?	How would you assess the quality of the materials used during the activities (seminars and workshops) in which you participated?	• Self-administered survey for government staff. • Self-administered survey Other UN Agencies-Academia-NGOs-Other multilateral partners. • Semi-structured interviews for for governmental staff working on migration statistics (field missions). • Semi-structured interviews for governmental staff working on migration management and policymakers (field missions). • Semi-structured interviews for individuals working in other UN agencies and universities and research institutes (Academia).	EFFE11
		How would you assess the quality of the methodology used during the activities (seminars and workshops) in which you participated?	• Self-administered survey for government staff. • Self-administered survey Other UN Agencies-Academia-NGOs-Other multilateral partners. • Semi-structured interviews for for governmental staff working on migration statistics (field missions). • Semi-structured interviews for governmental staff working on migration management and policymakers (field missions). • Semi-structured interviews for individuals working in other UN agencies and universities and research institutes (Academia).	EFFE12
		How would you assess the quality of the studies produced by the project?	• Self-administered survey for government staff. • Self-administered survey Other UN Agencies-Academia-NGOs-Other multilateral partners. • Semi-structured interviews for for governmental staff working on migration statistics (field missions). • Semi-structured interviews for governmental staff working on migration management and policymakers (field missions). • Semi-structured interviews for individuals working in other UN agencies and universities and research institutes (Academia).	EFFE13

CRITERIA	KEY EVALUATION QUESTIONS	SPECIFIC EVALUATION QUESTIONS	INFORMATION SOURCES AND TOOLS	CODE
		RESULTS LEVEL		
		Do you think that these studies have a direct practical application in your work?	• Semi-structured interviews for for governmental staff working on migration statistics (field missions). • Self-administered survey Other UN Agencies-Academia-NGOs-Other multilateral partners. • Semi-structured interviews for governmental staff working on migration management and policymakers (field missions). • Semi-structured interviews for individuals working in other UN agencies and universities and research institutes (Academia).	EFFE14
		How would you assess the quality of the databases created or supported by the project?	• Self-administered survey for government staff. • Self-administered survey Other UN Agencies-Academia-NGOs-Other multilateral partners. • Semi-structured interviews for for governmental staff working on migration statistics (field missions).	EFFE15
	EFFE2. Has the project made any difference in the behavior/attitude/skills performance of the beneficiaries?	Do you think your participation in the workshops and seminars and the use of the studies and databases has helped you to develop a broader vision of migration issues and to identify new solutions?	• Self-administered survey for government staff. • Self-administered survey Other UN Agencies-Academia-NGOs-Other multilateral partners. • Semi-structured interviews for governmental staff working on migration management and policymakers (field missions). • Semi-structured interviews for for governmental staff working on migration statistics (field missions). • Semi-structured interviews for individuals working in other UN agencies and universities and research institutes (Academia).	EFFE21
		Do you apply (or have you applied) any knowledge provided by your participation in workshops or seminars or provided by the studies or databases in your daily work?	• Self-administered survey for government staff. • Self-administered survey Other UN Agencies-Academia-NGOs-Other multilateral partners. • Semi-structured interviews for governmental staff working on migration management and policymakers (field missions). • Semi-structured interviews for for governmental staff working on migration statistics (field missions). • Semi-structured interviews for individuals working in other UN agencies and universities and research institutes (Academia).	EFFE22
		Do you plan to follow up on these activities?	• Self-administered survey for government staff. • Self-administered survey Other UN Agencies-Academia-NGOs-Other multilateral partners. • Semi-structured interviews for governmental staff working on migration management and policymakers (field missions).	EFFE23

CRITERIA	KEY EVALUATION QUESTIONS	SPECIFIC EVALUATION QUESTIONS	INFORMATION SOURCES AND TOOLS	CODE
		RESULTS LEVEL		
			• Semi-structured interviews for for governmental staff working on migration statistics (field missions). • Semi-structured interviews for individuals working in other UN agencies and universities and research institutes (Academia).	
	EFFE3. What are the project results identified by the beneficiaries?	Could you identify any results directly related to the activities in which you participated (workshops and seminars) or to the studies produced by the project?	• Semi-structured interviews for for governmental staff working on migration statistics (field missions). • Semi-structured interviews for governmental staff working on migration management and policymakers (field missions). • FGD Video conferences Moldova, Armenia and Georgia. • Semi-structured interviews for individuals working in other UN agencies and universities and research institutes (Academia).	EFFE31
		Have you applied the information regarding best practices on policy response to international migration challenges (workshops and seminars)?	• Self-administered survey for government staff. • Self-administered survey Other UN Agencies-Academia-NGOs-Other multilateral partners.	EFFE32
		Has the project helped you identify best practices on policy response to international migration challenges (workshops and seminars)?	• Self-administered survey for government staff. • Self-administered survey Other UN Agencies-Academia-NGOs-Other multilateral partners.	EFFE33
		Have you taken new measures to address international migration issues in the national development strategy of your country (workshops and seminars)?	• Self-administered survey for government staff.	EFFE34
		Have you applied the information regarding best practices on policy response to international migration challenges (studies)?	• Self-administered survey for government staff. • Self-administered survey Other UN Agencies-Academia-NGOs-Other multilateral partners.	EFFE35
		Has the project helped you identify best practices on policy response to international migration challenges (studies)?	• Self-administered survey for government staff. • Self-administered survey Other UN Agencies-Academia-NGOs-Other multilateral partners.	EFFE36
		Have you taken new measures to address international migration issues in the national development strategy of your country (studies)?	• Self-administered survey for government staff.	EFFE37
		Have you applied the information regarding best practices on policy response to international migration challenges (databases)?	• Self-administered survey for government staff. • Self-administered survey Other UN Agencies-Academia-NGOs-Other multilateral partners.	EFFE38
		Has the project helped you identify best practices on policy response to international migration challenges (databases)?	• Self-administered survey for government staff. • Self-administered survey Other UN Agencies-Academia-NGOs-Other multilateral partners.	EFFE39

CRITERIA	KEY EVALUATION QUESTIONS	SPECIFIC EVALUATION QUESTIONS	INFORMATION SOURCES AND TOOLS	CODE
		RESULTS LEVEL		
		Have you taken new measures to address international migration issues in the national development strategy of your country (databases)?	Self-administered survey for government staff.	EFFE391
	EFFE4. To what extent are beneficiaries more knowledgeable about the subject as a result of the various project activities?	How would you assess the contribution of studies produced by the project and the workshops and seminars in which you participated in order to increase your level of information in your specific area of work?	• Self-administered survey for government staff. • Self-administered survey Other UN Agencies-Academia-NGOs-Other multilateral partners. • Semi-structured interviews for for governmental staff working on migration statistics (field missions). • Semi-structured interviews for governmental staff working on migration management and policymakers (field missions). • Semi-structured interviews for individuals working in other UN agencies and universities and research institutes (Academia).	EFFE41
		How would you assess the contribution of the studies workshops and seminars in which you participated in in increasing your level of understanding of the gender perspective in your specific area of work?	• Self-administered survey for government staff. • Self-administered survey Other UN Agencies-Academia-NGOs-Other multilateral partners. • Semi-structured interviews for for governmental staff working on migration statistics (field missions). • Semi-structured interviews for governmental staff working on migration management and policymakers (field missions). • Semi-structured interviews for individuals working in other UN agencies and universities and research institutes (Academia).	EFFE42
		How would you assess the contribution of the studies and the workshops and seminars in increasing your level of understanding of the Human Rights approach in your specific area of work?	• Self-administered survey for government staff. • Self-administered survey Other UN Agencies-Academia-NGOs-Other multilateral partners. • Semi-structured interviews for for governmental staff working on migration statistics (field missions). • Semi-structured interviews for governmental staff working on migration management and policymakers (field missions). • Semi-structured interviews for individuals working in other UN agencies and universities and research institutes (Academia).	EFFE43
	EFFE5. The degree to which the desired outcomes have been achieved.	Level of achievement of planned targets (outputs and outcomes).	• Project documentation.	EFFE51
		Could you describe any impacts of the project in your region/country?	• Semi-structured interviews for Regional Commissions´ Project Coordinators and other staff involved in the project. • Semi-structured interviews for governmental staff working on migration management and policymakers (field missions).	EFFE52

CRITERIA	KEY EVALUATION QUESTIONS	SPECIFIC EVALUATION QUESTIONS	INFORMATION SOURCES AND TOOLS	CODE
		RESULTS LEVEL		
		Overall, do you believe the project has achieved its intended results?	• Self-administered survey RCs.	EFFE53
	EFFE6. Have there been any unanticipated results?	Have there been any unexpected results of the project in your region?	• Self-administered survey RCs • Project documentation.	EFFE6
	EFFE7. Analysis of main processes (activities, approaches) promoted by the project.	Which are the most interesting processes (activities and approaches) promoted by the project and why?	• FGD Santiago de Chile Project Coordination Unit. • FGD Video conferences Moldova, Armenia and Georgia. • FGD Geneva Introductory Meeting.	EFFE7
	EFFE8. Are there any tangible policies that have considered the contributions provided by the project under evaluation?	Can you identify any policies/norms/ regulations that have benefited from the outcomes of the seminars or workshops in which you participated/products (studies, databases)?	• Self-administered survey RCs. • Self-administered survey for government staff. • Semi-structured interviews for governmental staff working on migration management and policymakers (field missions). • Self-administered survey Other UN Agencies-Academia-NGOs-Other multilateral partners. • Project documentation.	EFFE8
	S1. Promoting partnerships and South-South cooperation.	Can you identify any new specific partnerships and/or South-South cooperation examples facilitated by the seminars and workshops?	• Self-administered survey RCs. • Self-administered survey for government staff. • Self-administered survey Other UN Agencies-Academia-NGOs-Other multilateral partners. • Project documentation. • Semi-structured interviews for governmental staff working on migration management and policymakers (field missions). • Semi-structured interviews for individuals working in other UN agencies and universities and research institutes (Academia). • Semi-structured interviews for for governmental staff working on migration statistics (field missions).	S1
	S2. Is there political will in the involved countries in your region to carry project activities forward?	Is there political will in the involved countries in your region to carry project activities forward?	• Semi-structured interviews for for governmental staff working on migration statistics (field missions). • FGD Video conferences Moldova, Armenia and Georgia. • Self-administered survey RCs. • Semi-structured interviews for governmental staff working on migration management and policymakers (field missions). • Semi-structured interviews for individuals working in universities and research institutes (Academia) (field missions).	S2
	S3. Do beneficiaries have the financial, technical, institutional capacities to continue implementing activities?	Do beneficiaries in your region have the financial, technical, institutional capacities to continue implementing activities?	• Semi-structured interviews for Regional Commissions´ Project Coordinators and other staff involved in the project. • Semi-structured interviews for governmental staff working on migration management and policymakers (field missions).	S3

CRITERIA	KEY EVALUATION QUESTIONS	SPECIFIC EVALUATION QUESTIONS	INFORMATION SOURCES AND TOOLS	CODE
		RESULTS LEVEL		
			• Semi-structured interviews for for governmental staff working on migration statistics (field missions). • FGD Video conferences Moldova, Armenia and Georgia. • Self-administered survey for government staff. • Semi-structured interviews for individuals working in other UN agencies and universities and research institutes (Academia).	
	S4. Have any activities (workshops, seminars) or products (studies, databases) financed by the programme been replicated in your region?	Has there been any replication of these activities (workshops, seminars) or products (studies, databases) in your country or geographic area?	• Self-administered survey RCs. • Self-administered survey for government staff. • Self-administered survey Other UN Agencies-Academia-NGOs-Other multilateral partners.	S41
		Have any of the studies implemented by the project been applied / used in your country or geographic area?	• Self-administered survey for government staff. • Self-administered survey Other UN Agencies-Academia-NGOs-Other multilateral partners.	S42
	S5. Evaluation dissemination	Which specific activities would you recommend to disseminate the evaluation results?	• FGD Santiago de Chile Evaluation team. • Semi-structured interviews for Regional Commissions´ Project Coordinators and other staff involved in the project.	S5
GOOD PRACTICES AND LESSONS LEARNED	GP1. Good practices and lessons learned.	What good practices should be highlighted by the evaluation report considering innovation and replicability potential (If the programme started again what would you do in the same way and why?) Please specify why the specific practice has replicability potential?	• FGD Santiago de Chile Evaluation team. • FGD Santiago de Chile Project Coordination Unit. • FGD Video conferences Moldova, Armenia and Georgia. • FGD Geneva Introductory Meeting.	GP11
		What lessons learned should be highlighted by the evaluation report (If the project started again what would you do in a different way and why?)	• FGD Santiago de Chile Evaluation team. • FGD Santiago de Chile Project Coordination Unit. • FGD Video conferences Moldova, Armenia and Georgia. • FGD Geneva Introductory Meeting.	GP12

Annex 3

PRIMARY DATA GATHERING TOOLS

SEMI-STRUCTURED INTERVIEW GUIDE

Regional Commissions' Project Focal Points and other staff involved in the project

Location:
Name:
Male
Institution:
Role in the project:

RELEVANCE: extent to which the objectives of a development intervention are consistent with the needs and interests of the people, the needs of the country and the Millennium Development Goals.

1. R22.How aligned was the proposed programme of work with the subprogramme activities?
2. R54. Have partnership arrangements shown to be adequate for the project development?

EFFICIENCY: extent to which resources/inputs (funds, time, human resources, etc.) have been turned into results.

3. EFFI11. Could you describe the main collaboration and coordination mechanisms used within your Regional Commission?
4. EFFI12. How would you assess the efficiency of these mechanisms?
5. EFFI13. Do you think that these mechanisms have been able to ensure a coherent implementation within your Regional Commission (effectiveness of the collaboration and coordination mechanisms) or that they could have been better (explain how they could have been improved)?
6. EFFI14. Could you describe the main collaboration and coordination mechanisms used between the five Regional Commissions?
7. EFFI15. Do you think that these mechanisms have been able to ensure a coherent implementation between the different Regional Commissions (effectiveness of the collaboration and coordination mechanisms) or that they could have been better (explain how they could have been improved)?
8. EFFI16. How would you assess the efficiency of the governance/management structures of the project with special focus on the quality of decision-making processes and information flows?
9. EFFI22. To what extent has the project used its resources in an efficient and cost-effective manner?

EFFECTIVENESS: extent to which objectives of the development intervention have been achieved

10. EFFE31. Could you describe any impacts of the project in your region?

SUSTAINABILITY: probability of the benefits of the intervention continuing in the long term.

11. S2. Is there political will in the countries involved in your region to carry project activities forward?
12. S3. Do beneficiaries in your region have the financial, technical and institutional capacities to continue implementing activities?
13. S5. Which specific activities would you recommend to disseminate the evaluation results?

SEMI-STRUCTURED INTERVIEW GUIDE

Governmental staff working on migration management and policymakers

Location:
Name:
Male
Institution:
Role in the project:

RELEVANCE: extent to which the objectives of a development intervention are consistent with the needs and interests of the people, the needs of the country and the Millennium Development Goals.

14. R11. What participatory activities such as workshops or consultations were conducted in order to design the project and who participated in them?
15. R192. How relevant were the contents of activities in which you participated (seminars and workshops) to the migration priorities of your country?
16. R193. How relevant were the contents of activities in which you participated (seminars and workshops) to the gender priorities and needs related to international migration of your country?
17. R195. How relevant were the contents of activities in which you participated (seminars and workshops) to the human rights priorities and needs related to international migration of your country?
18. R.19991. How relevant were the studies produced by the project to the migration priorities of your country?
19. R3. Were there any complementarities and synergies with other initiatives being developed? Could you mention any examples?

EFFECTIVENESS: extent to which objectives of the development intervention have been achieved

20. EFFE11. How would you assess the quality of the materials used during the activities (seminars and workshops) in which you participated?
21. EFFE12. How would you assess the quality of the methodology used during the activities (seminars and workshops) in which you participated?
22. EFFE13. How would you assess the quality of the studies and documents produced by the project?
23. EFFE14. Do you think that these studies and documents have a direct practical application in your work?
24. EFFE21. Do you think your participation in the workshops and seminars and the use of the studies and databases has helped you to develop a broader vision of migration issues and to identify new solutions?
25. EFFE22. Do you apply (or have you applied) any knowledge gained from your participation in workshops or seminars or provided by the studies or databases in your daily work?
26. EFFE23. Do you plan to follow up on these activities?

27. EFFE31. Could you identify any results directly related to the activities in which you participated (workshops and seminars) or to the studies produced by the project?
28. EFFE41. How would you assess the contribution of the workshops and seminars in which you participated to increasing your level of information/knowledge in your specific area of work?
29. EFFE42. How would you assess the contribution of the studies, workshops and seminars in which you participated to increasing your level of understanding of the gender perspective in your specific area of work?
30. EFFE43. How would you assess the contribution of the studies and the workshops and seminars to increasing your level of understanding of the human rights approach in your specific area of work?
31. EFFE52. Could you describe any impacts of the project in your region/country?
32. Can you identify any policies/norms/regulations that have benefited from the outcomes of the seminars or workshops in which you participated/products (studies, databases)?

SUSTAINABILITY: probability of the benefits of the intervention continuing in the long term.

33. S1. Could you mention any new specific partnerships and/or South-South cooperation examples facilitated by the project activities/the activities (seminars and workshops) in which you participated?
34. S2. Is there political will in the involved countries in your region to carry project activities forward?
35. S3. Do beneficiaries in your region have the financial, technical and institutional capacities to continue implementing activities?

SEMI-STRUCTURED INTERVIEW GUIDE

Other United Nations agencies and academia

Location:
Name:
Male
Institution:
Role in the project:

RELEVANCE: extent to which the objectives of a development intervention are consistent with the needs and interests of the people, the people, the needs of the country and the Millennium Development Goals.

36. R192. How relevant were the contents of activities in which you participated (seminars and workshops) to the international migration priorities of your institution?
37. R.19991. How relevant were the studies produced by the project to the migration priorities of your institution?
38. R1998. Are there any topics you consider relevant to the international migration priorities of your institution that could have been included in the studies but that were not considered?
39. R3. Were there any complementarities and synergies with other ongoing governmental international migration initiatives at international, regional and national levels? Could you mention any examples?

EFFECTIVENESS: extent to which objectives of the development intervention have been achieved

40. EFFE11. How would you assess the quality of the materials used during the activities (seminars and workshops) in which you participated?
41. EFFE12. How would you assess the quality of the methodology used during the activities (seminars and workshops) in which you participated?
42. EFFE13. How would you assess the quality of the studies and documents produced by the project?
43. EFFE14. Do you think that these studies and documents have a direct practical application in your work?
44. EFFE21. Do you think your participation in the workshops and seminars and the use of the studies and databases has helped you to develop a broader vision of migration issues and to identify new solutions?
45. EFFE22. Do you apply (or have you applied) any knowledge provided by your participation in workshops or seminars or provided by the studies or databases in your daily work?
46. EFFE23. Do you plan to follow up on these activities?
47. EFFE31. Could you identify any results directly related to the activities in which you participated (workshops and seminars) or to the studies produced by the project?
48. EFFE41. How would you assess the contribution of the workshops and seminars in which you participated to increasing your level of information/knowledge in your specific area of work?

49. EFFE42. How would you assess the contribution of the studies workshops and seminars in which you participated to increasing your level of understanding of the gender perspective in your specific area of work?

50. EFFE43. How would you assess the contribution of the studies and the workshops and seminars to increasing your level of understanding of the human rights approach in your specific area of work?

SUSTAINABILITY: probability of the benefits of the intervention continuing in the long term.

51. S1. Can you identify any new specific partnerships and/or South-South cooperation facilitated by the seminars and workshops?

52. S2. Is there political will in the involved countries in your region to carry project activities forward?

53. S3. Do beneficiaries in your region have the financial, technical and institutional capacities to continue implementing activities?

Focus Group discussion (FGD) Evaluation Team (ECLAC)

Location:	Santiago, Chile.
Participants:	Alejandro Torres Lépori (Chief of Programme Planning and Evaluation), Nurit Bodemann-Ostow (Programme Officer), María Victoria Labra (Evaluation Assistant), Alejandra Reyes (Programme Assistant).
Institution:	Programme Planning and Evaluation Unit (PPEU) of the Programme Planning and Operations Division (PPOD) of ECLAC.

1. Review of evaluation methodology and any specific issues/particularities that the PPEU considers especially relevant to this evaluation.
2. R12. Do you have any information on how the project was originated and on the design process?
3. R61. Which context (external and internal) issues should require special attention during the final evaluation process?
4. GP11. What good practices should be highlighted by the evaluation report considering innovation and replicability potential (If the programme started again what would you do in the same way and why?) Please specify why the specific practice has replicability potential?
5. GP12. What lessons learned should be highlighted by the evaluation report (If the project started again what would you do in a different way and why?)
6. S5. Which specific activities would you recommend to disseminate the evaluation results?

FGD Project Coordination Unit (CELADE-ECLAC)

Location:	Santiago, Chile
Participants:	Paulo Saad (Chief of the Population and Development Area), Jorge Martínez (Research Assistant), Leandro Reboiras (Consultant).
Institution:	ECLAC.

1. R12. Do you have any information on how the project was originated and on the design process?
2. R61. Which context (external and internal) issues have affected the project implementation positively and negatively?
3. R62. How has the project adapted (management arrangements or any other means) to this context issues?
4. EFFI6. What are the main internal difficulties faced by the project (not related to the external factors) and how have these difficulties been managed?
5. EFFE7. Which are the most interesting processes (activities and approaches) promoted by the project and why?
6. GP11. What good practices should be highlighted by the evaluation report considering innovation and replicability potential (If the programme started again what would you do in the same way and why?) Please specify why the specific practice has replicability potential?
7. GP12. What lessons learned should be highlighted by the evaluation report (If the project started again what would you do in a different way and why?)

FGD Introductory meeting (ECE)

Location:	Geneva.
Participants:	Andres Vikat (Chief of the Social and Demographic Statistics Section), Paolo Valente (Statistician of the Social and Demographic Statistics Section), Jason Schachter (Policy Affairs Officer), Mijidgombo Oyunjargal (Programme Assistant).
Institution:	ECE.

1. R12. Do you have any information on how the project was originated and on the design process?
2. R61. Which context issues have affected the project implementation positively and negatively?
3. R62. How the project management structures have adapted to this context issues?
4. EFFI6. What are the main difficulties not related to the context faced by the project and how have these difficulties been managed?
5. EFFE7. Which are the most interesting processes (activities and approaches) promoted by the project and why?
6. GP11. What good practices should be highlighted by the evaluation report considering innovation and replicability potential (If the programme started again what would you do in the same way and why?) Please specify why the specific practice has replicability potential?
7. GP12. What lessons learned should be highlighted by the evaluation report (If the project started again what would you do in a different way and why?)
8. S5. Which specific activities would you recommend to disseminate the evaluation results?

FGD Videoconference case study: Moldova

Location:	Geneva.
Participants:	Nina Cesnocova and Ecaterina Galusca from the National Bureau of Statistics and Valentina Ungureanu from the Ministry of Labour, Social Protection and Family Affairs.
Institution:	Government of the Republic of Moldova.

1. R61. Which context issues have affected the project implementation (workshops and seminars) positively and negatively?
2. EFFI6. What are the main difficulties not related to the context faced by the project and how these difficulties have been managed?
3. EFFE31. Could you identify any results directly related to the activities in which you participated (workshops and seminars) or to the studies produced by the project?
5. EFFE7. Which are the most interesting processes (activities and approaches) promoted by the project and why?
7. S2. Is there political will in your country to carry project activities forward?
8. S3. Does your country have the financial, technical and institutional capacities to continue implementing activities?
10. GP11. What good practices should be highlighted by the evaluation report considering innovation and replicability potential (If the programme started again what would you do in the same way and why?) Please specify why the specific practice has replicability potential?
11. GP12. What lessons learned should be highlighted by the evaluation report (If the project started again what would you do in a different way and why?)

FGD Videoconference case study: Armenia

Location:	Geneva.
Participants:	Armine Avetisyan (National Statistical Service, Republic of Armenia. Leading Specialist, Population Census and Demography Division), Karine Kuyumjyan (Head of the Population Census and Demography Department, National Statistical Service of the Republic of Armenia), Anna Tokhatyan (Main Specialist of the Population Census and Demography Division of the National Statistical Service of the Republic of Armenia), Vahan Bakhshetsyan (Chief Specialist, Migration Programme Division, State Migration Service (Ministry), Republic of Armenia).
Institution:	Government of the Republic of Armenia.

1. R61. Which context issues have affected the project implementation (workshops and seminars) positively and negatively?
2. EFFI6. What are the main difficulties not related to the context faced by the project and how these difficulties have been managed?
3. EFFE31. Could you identify any results directly related to the activities in which you participated (workshops and seminars) or to the studies produced by the project?
5. EFFE7. Which are the most interesting processes (activities and approaches) promoted by the project and why?
7. S2. Is there political will in your country to carry project activities forward?
8. S3. Does your country have the financial, technical and institutional capacities to continue implementing activities?
10. GP11. What good practices should be highlighted by the evaluation report considering innovation and replicability potential (If the programme started again what would you do in the same way and why?) Please specify why the specific practice has replicability potential?
11. GP12. What lessons learned should be highlighted by the evaluation report (If the project started again what would you do in a different way and why?)

FGD Videoconference case study: Georgia

Location:	Geneva.
Participants:	Paata Shavishvili (Head of Population Census and Demographic Division Geosat) and Natalia Chubinidze (Project Researcher and member of the State Migration Commission).
Institution:	Government of the Republic of Georgia.

1. R61. Which context issues have affected the project implementation (workshops and seminars) positively and negatively?
2. EFFI6. What are the main difficulties not related to the context faced by the project and how these difficulties have been managed?
3. EFFE31. Could you identify any results directly related to the activities in which you participated (workshops and seminars) or to the studies produced by the project?
5. EFFE7. Which are the most interesting processes (activities and approaches) promoted by the project and why?
7. S2. Is there political will in your country to carry project activities forward?
8. S3. Does your country have the financial, technical and institutional capacities to continue implementing activities?

10. GP11. What good practices should be highlighted by the evaluation report considering innovation and replicability potential (If the programme started again what would you do in the same way and why?) Please specify why the specific practice has replicability potential?
11. GP12. What lessons learned should be highlighted by the evaluation report (If the project started again what would you do in a different way and why?)

SELF-ADMINISTERED SURVEY QUESTIONNAIRE

- **Governmental Staff Working On International Migration/Management And Policymakers**
- **Governmental Staff Working On International Migration Statistics**

As part of the continuous improvement strategy of the Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean (ECLAC), and with the intention of providing a better service to the beneficiaries of its activities, ECLAC periodically evaluates its projects and programmes.

On this occasion, ECLAC is evaluating the project financed by the Development Account "Strengthening national capacities to deal with international migration: Maximizing development benefits and minimizing negative impact", which was implemented between April 2009 and 30 June 2012 through the five regional economic and social commissions of the United Nations: the Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean (ECLAC) as lead agency, the Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific (ESCAP), the Economic and Social Commission for Western Asia (ESCWA), the Economic Commission for Europe (ECE), and the Economic Commission for Africa (ECA).

The evaluation is focused on the relevance, efficiency, effectiveness and sustainability of the activities funded by the project, namely: regional and interregional studies, databases, workshops and seminars on international migration.

Our records show that you participated in some of the activities undertaken within the framework of this project, and probably know or have used some of its products (studies and/or databases). We therefore ask for your cooperation in answering the attached survey, in order to gauge your perceptions on the quality and usefulness of the above-mentioned activities and products.

The survey will take about 5-10 minutes of your time and we would greatly appreciate your collaboration in responding and submitting it as soon as possible, no later than May 24, 2013. Your opinions will be handled with strict confidentiality and will be very useful to improve the services provided by the five regional commissions in the future.

To respond to the survey, please open the following link: https://www.research.net/s/L9V9Y22

SECTION A: INFORMATION ABOUT THE SURVEY RESPONDENT

P1: Where do you currently work?

- ☐ Ministry of Foreign Affairs- Migration Service/Directorate/Division
- ☐ Ministry of Internal Affairs- Migration Service/Directorate/Division
- ☐ Ministry of Internal Affairs-Population Directorate/Division
- ☐ Ministry of Labour- Migration Service/Directorate/Division
- ☐ Ministry of Social Development
- ☐ National Migration Institute/Directorate
- ☐ Institute for Economic and Social Development
- ☐ National Statistics Office/Institute
- ☐ Directorate of Emigrants/Migration Administration/Migration Service
- ☐ Parliament or Congress
- ☐ Other (please specify)

P2: What is your current position?

- ☐ Director/Head/Chief of Service/Directorate/Division
- ☐ Deputy Director/Head/Chief of Service/Directorate/Division
- ☐ Officer
- ☐ Researcher
- ☐ Other(please specify)

P3: In which country do you work? (please select one option only)

- ☐ Argentina
- ☐ Armenia
- ☐ Bahrain
- ☐ Bolivia (Plurinational State of)
- ☐ Brazil
- ☐ Chile
- ☐ Costa Rica
- ☐ Colombia
- ☐ Ecuador
- ☐ El Salvador
- ☐ Guatemala
- ☐ India
- ☐ Indonesia
- ☐ Italy
- ☐ Kazakhstan
- ☐ Rep. of Korea
- ☐ Kyrgyzstan
- ☐ Lebanon
- ☐ Mexico
- ☐ Moldova
- ☐ Panama
- ☐ Paraguay
- ☐ Peru
- ☐ Philippines
- ☐ Dominican Rep.
- ☐ Russian Federation
- ☐ Spain
- ☐ Tajikistan
- ☐ Thailand
- ☐ Tunisia
- ☐ United Arab Emirates
- ☐ Uruguay
- ☐ Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of)
- ☐ Viet Nam
- ☐ Other– please specify:_____

SECTION B: SEMINARS AND WORKSHOPS

P4: Which of the following seminars or workshops did you participate in?

(You may select more than one)

Seminars and workshops	☐
"Regional Workshop on Migration Statistics". Antalya, Turkey, October 2011.	☐
"Regional Training Workshop on Migration Statistics". Istanbul, Turkey, December 2010.	☐
"Regional Workshop on Migration Statistics". Bishkek, Kyrgyzstan, February 2010.	☐
"Workshop on International Migration and Development in the Arab Region: Integrating International Migration into Development Strategies". Beirut, Lebanon, July 2010.	☐
"Workshop on Strengthening National Capacities in International Migration Management: Looking towards the future: new trends, issues and approaches". Santiago, Chile, September 2010.	☐
"Workshop on Strengthening Capacities to Deal with International Migration". Bangkok, Thailand, April 2010.	☐
"Interregional Workshop on Strengthening Capacities to Deal with International Migration: Examining development, institutional and policy aspects of migration between Africa, Europe and Latin America and the Caribbean". Geneva, Switzerland, September 2011.	☐
Bi-regional Workshop on "Strengthening dialogue to make migration work for development in the ESCAP and ESCWA regions". Beirut, Lebanon, June 2011.	☐
"Asia-Pacific Regional Preparatory Meeting to the Global Forum on Migration and Development (GFMD) 2010". Bangkok, Thailand, September 2010.	☐

P5: R192. How relevant were the contents of the seminars and workshops in which you participated to the international migration priorities of your country?

Seminars and workshops	Very relevant	Relevant	Not very relevant	Not relevant at all	No Response
"Regional Workshop on Migration Statistics". Antalya, Turkey, October 2011.	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
"Regional Training Workshop on Migration Statistics". Istanbul, Turkey, December 2010.	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
"Regional Workshop on Migration Statistics". Bishkek, Kyrgyzstan, February 2010.	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
"Workshop on International Migration and Development in the Arab Region: Integrating International Migration into Development Strategies". Beirut, Lebanon, July 2010.	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
"Workshop on Strengthening National Capacities in International Migration Management: Looking towards the future: new trends, issues and approaches". Santiago, Chile, September 2010.	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
"Workshop on Strengthening Capacities to Deal with International Migration". Bangkok, Thailand, April 2010.	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
"Interregional Workshop on Strengthening Capacities to Deal with International Migration: Examining development, institutional and policy aspects of migration between Africa, Europe and Latin America and the Caribbean". Geneva, Switzerland, September 2011.	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
Bi-regional Workshop on "Strengthening dialogue to make migration work for development in the ESCAP and ESCWA regions". Beirut, Lebanon, June 2011.	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
"Asia-Pacific Regional Preparatory Meeting to the Global Forum on Migration and Development (GFMD) 2010". Bangkok, Thailand, September 2010.	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐

P6: R1999. How relevant were the contents of the seminars and workshops in which you participated to the international migration data needs of your country?

Seminars and workshops	Very relevant	Relevant	Not very relevant	Not relevant at all	No Response
"Regional Workshop on Migration Statistics". Antalya, Turkey, October 2011.	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
"Regional Training Workshop on Migration Statistics". Istanbul, Turkey, December 2010.	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
"Regional Workshop on Migration Statistics". Bishkek, Kyrgyzstan, February 2010.	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
"Workshop on International Migration and Development in the Arab Region: Integrating International Migration into Development Strategies". Beirut, Lebanon, July 2010.	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
"Workshop on Strengthening National Capacities in International Migration Management: Looking towards the future: new trends, issues and approaches". Santiago, Chile, September 2010.	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
"Workshop on Strengthening Capacities to Deal with International Migration". Bangkok, Thailand, April 2010.	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
"Interregional Workshop on Strengthening Capacities to Deal with International Migration: Examining development, institutional and policy aspects of migration between Africa, Europe and Latin America and the Caribbean". Geneva, Switzerland, September 2011.	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
Bi-regional Workshop on "Strengthening dialogue to make migration work for development in the ESCAP and ESCWA regions". Beirut, Lebanon, June 2011.	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
"Asia-Pacific Regional Preparatory Meeting to the Global Forum on Migration and Development (GFMD) 2010". Bangkok, Thailand, September 2010.	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐

P7: R193. How relevant were the contents of the seminars and workshops in which you participated to the gender priorities and needs of your country related to international migration?

Seminars and workshops	Very relevant	Relevant	Not very relevant	Not relevant at all	No Response
"Regional Workshop on Migration Statistics". Antalya, Turkey, October 2011.	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
"Regional Training Workshop on Migration Statistics". Istanbul, Turkey, December 2010.	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
"Regional Workshop on Migration Statistics". Bishkek, Kyrgyzstan, February 2010.	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
"Workshop on International Migration and Development in the Arab Region: Integrating International Migration into Development Strategies". Beirut, Lebanon, July 2010.	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
"Workshop on Strengthening National Capacities in International Migration Management: Looking towards the future: new trends, issues and approaches". Santiago, Chile, September 2010.	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
"Workshop on Strengthening Capacities to Deal with International Migration". Bangkok, Thailand, April 2010.	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
"Interregional Workshop on Strengthening Capacities to Deal with International Migration: Examining development, institutional and policy aspects of migration between Africa, Europe and Latin America and the Caribbean". Geneva, Switzerland, September 2011.	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
Bi-regional Workshop on "Strengthening dialogue to make migration work for development in the ESCAP and ESCWA regions". Beirut, Lebanon, June 2011.	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
"Asia-Pacific Regional Preparatory Meeting to the Global Forum on Migration and Development (GFMD) 2010". Bangkok, Thailand, September 2010.	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐

P8: R195. How relevant were the contents of the seminars and workshops in which you participated to the Human Rights priorities and needs of your country related to international migration?

Seminars and workshops	Very relevant	Relevant	Not very relevant	Not relevant at all	No Response
"Regional Workshop on Migration Statistics". Antalya, Turkey, October 2011.	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
"Regional Training Workshop on Migration Statistics". Istanbul, Turkey, December 2010.	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
"Regional Workshop on Migration Statistics". Bishkek, Kyrgyzstan, February 2010.	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
"Workshop on International Migration and Development in the Arab Region: Integrating International Migration into Development Strategies". Beirut, Lebanon, July 2010.	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
"Workshop on Strengthening National Capacities in International Migration Management: Looking towards the future: new trends, issues and approaches". Santiago, Chile, September 2010.	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
"Workshop on Strengthening Capacities to Deal with International Migration". Bangkok, Thailand, April 2010.	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
"Interregional Workshop on Strengthening Capacities to Deal with International Migration: Examining development, institutional and policy aspects of migration between Africa, Europe and Latin America and the Caribbean". Geneva, Switzerland, September 2011.	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
Bi-regional Workshop on "Strengthening dialogue to make migration work for development in the ESCAP and ESCWA regions". Beirut, Lebanon, June 2011.	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
"Asia-Pacific Regional Preparatory Meeting to the Global Forum on Migration and Development (GFMD) 2010". Bangkok, Thailand, September 2010.	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐

P9: R198. Are there any topics you consider relevant to the international migration priorities of your country that could have been included in the seminars and workshops in which you participated that were not considered?

Yes ☐

No ☐

No Response ☐

If your answer was "yes", please specify the issues that were not addressed in the seminars and workshops that you feel could have been included.

P10: EFFE11. How would you assess the quality of the materials used during the seminars and workshops in which you participated?

Seminars and workshops	Excellent	Good	Regular	Poor	Very poor	No Response
"Regional Workshop on Migration Statistics". Antalya, Turkey, October 2011.	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
"Regional Training Workshop on Migration Statistics". Istanbul, Turkey, December 2010.	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
"Regional Workshop on Migration Statistics". Bishkek, Kyrgyzstan, February 2010.	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
"Workshop on International Migration and Development in the Arab Region: Integrating International Migration into Development Strategies". Beirut, Lebanon, July 2010.	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
"Workshop on Strengthening National Capacities in International Migration Management: Looking towards the future: new trends, issues and approaches". Santiago, Chile, September 2010.	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
"Workshop on Strengthening Capacities to Deal with International Migration". Bangkok, Thailand, April 2010.	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
"Interregional Workshop on Strengthening Capacities to Deal with International Migration: Examining development, institutional and policy aspects of migration between Africa, Europe and Latin America and the Caribbean". Geneva, Switzerland, September 2011.	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
Bi-regional Workshop on "Strengthening dialogue to make migration work for development in the ESCAP and ESCWA regions". Beirut, Lebanon, June 2011.	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
"Asia-Pacific Regional Preparatory Meeting to the Global Forum on Migration and Development (GFMD) 2010". Bangkok, Thailand, September 2010.	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐

P11: EFFE12. How would you assess the quality of the methodology used during the seminars and workshops in which you participated?

Seminars and workshops	Excellent	Good	Regular	Poor	Very poor	No Response
"Regional Workshop on Migration Statistics". Antalya, Turkey, October 2011.	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
"Regional Training Workshop on Migration Statistics". Istanbul, Turkey, December 2010.	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
"Regional Workshop on Migration Statistics". Bishkek, Kyrgyzstan, February 2010.	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
"Workshop on International Migration and Development in the Arab Region: Integrating International Migration into Development Strategies". Beirut, Lebanon, July 2010.	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
"Workshop on Strengthening National Capacities in International Migration Management: Looking towards the future: new trends, issues and approaches". Santiago, Chile, September 2010.	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
"Workshop on Strengthening Capacities to Deal with International Migration". Bangkok, Thailand, April 2010.	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
"Interregional Workshop on Strengthening Capacities to Deal with International Migration: Examining development, institutional and policy aspects of migration between Africa, Europe and Latin America and the Caribbean". Geneva, Switzerland, September 2011.	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
Bi-regional Workshop on "Strengthening dialogue to make migration work for development in the ESCAP and ESCWA regions". Beirut, Lebanon, June 2011.	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
"Asia-Pacific Regional Preparatory Meeting to the Global Forum on Migration and Development (GFMD) 2010". Bangkok, Thailand, September 2010.	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐

P12. EFFE41. How would you assess the contribution of the workshops and seminars in which you participated in increasing your level of knowledge in your specific area of work?

Seminars and workshops	Excellent	Good	Regular	Poor	Very poor	No Response
"Regional Workshop on Migration Statistics". Antalya, Turkey, October 2011.	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
"Regional Training Workshop on Migration Statistics". Istanbul, Turkey, December 2010.	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
"Regional Workshop on Migration Statistics". Bishkek, Kyrgyzstan, February 2010.	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
"Workshop on International Migration and Development in the Arab Region: Integrating International Migration into Development Strategies". Beirut, Lebanon, July 2010.	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
"Workshop on Strengthening National Capacities in International Migration Management: Looking towards the future: new trends, issues and approaches". Santiago, Chile, September 2010.	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
"Workshop on Strengthening Capacities to Deal with International Migration". Bangkok, Thailand, April 2010.	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
"Interregional Workshop on Strengthening Capacities to Deal with International Migration: Examining development, institutional and policy aspects of migration between Africa, Europe and Latin America and the Caribbean". Geneva, Switzerland, September 2011.	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
Bi-regional Workshop on "Strengthening dialogue to make migration work for development in the ESCAP and ESCWA regions". Beirut, Lebanon, June 2011.	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
"Asia-Pacific Regional Preparatory Meeting to the Global Forum on Migration and Development (GFMD) 2010". Bangkok, Thailand, September 2010.	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐

P13. EFFE42. How would you assess the contribution of the workshops and seminars in which you participated in increasing your understanding of the gender perspective in your specific area of work?

Seminars and workshops	Excellent	Good	Regular	Poor	Very poor	No Response
"Regional Workshop on Migration Statistics". Antalya, Turkey, October 2011.	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
"Regional Training Workshop on Migration Statistics". Istanbul, Turkey, December 2010.	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
"Regional Workshop on Migration Statistics". Bishkek, Kyrgyzstan, February 2010.	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
"Workshop on International Migration and Development in the Arab Region: Integrating International Migration into Development Strategies". Beirut, Lebanon, July 2010.	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
"Workshop on Strengthening National Capacities in International Migration Management: Looking towards the future: new trends, issues and approaches". Santiago, Chile, September 2010.	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
"Workshop on Strengthening Capacities to Deal with International Migration". Bangkok, Thailand, April 2010.	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
"Interregional Workshop on Strengthening Capacities to Deal with International Migration: Examining development, institutional and policy aspects of migration between Africa, Europe and Latin America and the Caribbean". Geneva, Switzerland, September 2011.	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
Bi-regional Workshop on "Strengthening dialogue to make migration work for development in the ESCAP and ESCWA regions". Beirut, Lebanon, June 2011.	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
"Asia-Pacific Regional Preparatory Meeting to the Global Forum on Migration and Development (GFMD) 2010". Bangkok, Thailand, September 2010.	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐

P14. EFFE43. How would you assess the contribution of the workshops and seminars in which you participated in increasing your level of understanding of the Human Rights approach in your specific area of work?

Seminars and workshops	Excellent	Good	Regular	Poor	Very poor	No Response
"Regional Workshop on Migration Statistics". Antalya, Turkey, October 2011.	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
"Regional Training Workshop on Migration Statistics". Istanbul, Turkey, December 2010.	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
"Regional Workshop on Migration Statistics". Bishkek, Kyrgyzstan, February 2010.	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
"Workshop on International Migration and Development in the Arab Region: Integrating International Migration into Development Strategies". Beirut, Lebanon, July 2010.	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
"Workshop on Strengthening National Capacities in International Migration Management: Looking towards the future: new trends, issues and approaches". Santiago, Chile, September 2010.	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
"Workshop on Strengthening Capacities to Deal with International Migration". Bangkok, Thailand, April 2010.	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
"Interregional Workshop on Strengthening Capacities to Deal with International Migration: Examining development, institutional and policy aspects of migration between Africa, Europe and Latin America and the Caribbean". Geneva, Switzerland, September 2011.	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
Bi-regional Workshop on "Strengthening dialogue to make migration work for development in the ESCAP and ESCWA regions". Beirut, Lebanon, June 2011.	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
"Asia-Pacific Regional Preparatory Meeting to the Global Forum on Migration and Development (GFMD) 2010". Bangkok, Thailand, September 2010.	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐

P15: In relation to the seminars or workshops in which you participated, please indicate below your level of agreement or disagreement with the following statements on the results:

	Totally agree	Agree	Partially agree	Disagree	No Response
EFFE21. Your participation in the workshops and seminars has helped you to develop a broader vision of migration issues and to identify new solutions.	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
EFFE22.You use (or you have used) some of the knowledge provided by the workshops or seminars in your daily work.	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
EFFE23. You plan to follow up on these activities.	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
EFFE32. Based on outputs produced by the project, you have applied the information regarding best practices on policy response to international migration challenges.	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
EFFE33. The project has helped you identify best practices on policy response to international migration challenges	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
EFFE34. You have taken new measures to address international migration issues in the national development strategy of your country.	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐

P16. S41. Has there been any replication of these workshops and/or seminars in your country or geographic area?

Yes ☐

No ☐

No Response ☐

If your answer was “yes”, could you please provide any examples?

P17. S1. Could you mention any specific new partnerships and/or examples of South-South cooperation developed as a result of the seminars and workshops in which you participated?

Yes ☐

No ☐

No Response ☐

If your answer was “yes”, could you please provide examples of partnerships and/or South-South cooperation?

P18. S3. Does your organization have the financial, technical and institutional capacities to continue funding these types of seminars and workshops?

Yes ☐

No ☐

No Response ☐

P19. EFFE8. Can you identify any policies/norms/regulations that have benefited from the outcomes of the seminars or workshops in which you participated?

Yes □

No □

No Response □

If your answer was “yes”, could you please specify which policies?

P20. R3. Were there any complementarities or synergies between the seminars and workshops and other ongoing governmental initiatives on international migration within your country?

Yes □

No □

No Response □

If your answer was “yes”, could you please provide any examples?

SECTION C: STUDIES

P21: Which of the following studies do you know partially or completely?
(You may select more than one option)

Recent African immigration to South America: The cases of Argentina and Brazil in the regional context.	☐
Africans in the Southern European countries: Italy, Spain and Portugal (September 2011).	☐
Migration patterns and immigrants' characteristics in North-Western Europe (September 2011).	☐
International migration: trends and institutional frameworks from the African perspective (September 2011).	☐
Migración internacional en América Latina y el Caribe. Nuevas tendencias, nuevos enfoques (May 2011).	☐
Key Trends and Challenges on International Migration and Development in Asia and the Pacific (September 2010)	☐
Resumen del estudio sobre marcos institucionales, normativos y de políticas sobre migración internacional en El Salvador y una exploración en Costa Rica (September 2010).	☐
Resumen del estudio sobre las profundas contribuciones de la migración latinoamericana a los Estados Unidos (September 2010).	☐
Resumen del estudio sobre marcos institucionales, normativos y de políticas sobre migración internacional en México (September 2010).	☐
Resumen del estudio sobre marcos institucionales, normativos y de políticas sobre migración internacional en la Argentina, Chile y el Ecuador (September 2010).	☐
Resumen del panorama migratorio en España, el Ecuador y Colombia a partir de las estadísticas locales (September 2010).	☐
Institutional framework, regulations and policies concerning international migration in El Salvador and Costa Rica (Executive Summary) (September 2010).	☐
The profound contributions of Latin American immigrants in the United States (Executive Summary) (September 2010).	☐
Legal, institutional and policy framework for international migration: the case of Mexico (Executive Summary) (September 2010).	☐
Legal, institutional and policy framework for international migration in Argentina, Chile and Ecuador (Executive Summary) (September 2010).	☐
An overview of international migration in Spain, Ecuador and Colombia based on local statistics (Executive Summary) (September 2010).	☐
Linking International Migration and Development in Asia (Executive Summary) (April 2010).	☐
Linking International Migration and Development in Asia (April 2010).	☐
Maximizing Development Benefits and Minimizing Negative Impact in the Pacific Islands Sub-region (April 2010).	☐

NOTE: If you don't know the study, please choose No Response

P22: R1991. How relevant were the studies to the international migration priorities of your country?

Study	Very relevant	Relevant	Not very relevant	Not relevant at all	No Response
Recent African immigration to South America: The cases of Argentina and Brazil in the regional context.	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
Africans in the Southern European countries: Italy, Spain and Portugal (September 2011).	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
Migration patterns and immigrants' characteristics in North-Western Europe (September 2011).	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
International migration: trends and institutional frameworks from the African perspective (September 2011).	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
Migración internacional en América Latina y el Caribe. Nuevas tendencias, nuevos enfoques (May 2011).	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐

Study	Very relevant	Relevant	Not very relevant	Not relevant at all	No Response
Key Trends and Challenges on International Migration and Development in Asia and the Pacific (September 2010)	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
Resumen del estudio sobre marcos institucionales, normativos y de políticas sobre migración internacional en El Salvador y una exploración en Costa Rica (September 2010).	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
Resumen del estudio sobre las profundas contribuciones de la migración latinoamericana a los Estados Unidos (September 2010).	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
Resumen del estudio sobre marcos institucionales, normativos y de políticas sobre migración internacional en México (September 2010).	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
Resumen del estudio sobre marcos institucionales, normativos y de políticas sobre migración internacional en la Argentina, Chile y el Ecuador (September 2010).	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
Resumen del panorama migratorio en España, el Ecuador y Colombia a partir de las estadísticas locales (September 2010).	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
Institutional framework, regulations and policies concerning international migration in El Salvador and Costa Rica (Executive Summary) (September 2010).	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
The profound contributions of Latin American immigrants in the United States (Executive Summary) (September 2010).	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
Legal, institutional and policy framework for international migration: the case of Mexico (Executive Summary) (September 2010).	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
Legal, institutional and policy framework for international migration in Argentina, Chile and Ecuador (Executive Summary) (September 2010).	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
An overview of international migration in Spain, Ecuador and Colombia based on local statistics (Executive Summary) (September 2010).	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
Linking International Migration and Development in Asia (Executive Summary) (April 2010).	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
Linking International Migration and Development in Asia (April 2010).	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
Maximizing Development Benefits and Minimizing Negative Impact in the Pacific Islands Sub-region (April 2010).	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐

P23. R19991. How relevant were the studies to the international migration data needs of your country?

Study	Very relevant	Relevant	Not very relevant	Not relevant at all	No Response
Recent African immigration to South America: The cases of Argentina and Brazil in the regional context.	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
Africans in the Southern European countries: Italy, Spain and Portugal (September 2011).	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
Migration patterns and immigrants' characteristics in North-Western Europe (September 2011).	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
International migration: trends and institutional frameworks from the African perspective (September 2011).	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
Migración internacional en América Latina y el Caribe. Nuevas tendencias, nuevos enfoques (May 2011).	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
Key Trends and Challenges on International Migration and Development in Asia and the Pacific (September 2010)	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
Resumen del estudio sobre marcos institucionales, normativos y de políticas sobre migración internacional en El Salvador y una exploración en Costa Rica (September 2010).	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
Resumen del estudio sobre las profundas contribuciones de la migración latinoamericana a los Estados Unidos (September 2010).	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐

Study	Very relevant	Relevant	Not very relevant	Not relevant at all	No Response
Resumen del estudio sobre marcos institucionales, normativos y de políticas sobre migración internacional en México (September 2010).	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
Resumen del estudio sobre marcos institucionales, normativos y de políticas sobre migración internacional en la Argentina, Chile y el Ecuador (September 2010).	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
Resumen del panorama migratorio en España, el Ecuador y Colombia a partir de las estadísticas locales (September 2010).	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
Institutional framework, regulations and policies concerning international migration in El Salvador and Costa Rica (Executive Summary) (September 2010).	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
The profound contributions of Latin American immigrants in the United States (Executive Summary) (September 2010).	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
Legal, institutional and policy framework for international migration: the case of Mexico (Executive Summary) (September 2010).	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
Legal, institutional and policy framework for international migration in Argentina, Chile and Ecuador (Executive Summary) (September 2010).	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
An overview of international migration in Spain, Ecuador and Colombia based on local statistics (Executive Summary) (September 2010).	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
Linking International Migration and Development in Asia (Executive Summary) (April 2010).	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
Linking International Migration and Development in Asia (April 2010).	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
Maximizing Development Benefits and Minimizing Negative Impact in the Pacific Islands Sub-region (April 2010).	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐

P24. R1993. How relevant were the contents of the studies to the gender priorities and needs of your country related to international migration?

Study	Very relevant	Relevant	Not very relevant	Not relevant at all	No Response
Recent African immigration to South America: The cases of Argentina and Brazil in the regional context.	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
Africans in the Southern European countries: Italy, Spain and Portugal (September 2011).	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
Migration patterns and immigrants' characteristics in North-Western Europe (September 2011).	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
International migration: trends and institutional frameworks from the African perspective (September 2011).	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
Migración internacional en América Latina y el Caribe. Nuevas tendencias, nuevos enfoques (May 2011).	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
Key Trends and Challenges on International Migration and Development in Asia and the Pacific (September 2010)	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
Resumen del estudio sobre marcos institucionales, normativos y de políticas sobre migración internacional en El Salvador y una exploración en Costa Rica (September 2010).	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
Resumen del estudio sobre las profundas contribuciones de la migración latinoamericana a los Estados Unidos (September 2010).	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
Resumen del estudio sobre marcos institucionales, normativos y de políticas sobre migración internacional en México (September 2010).	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
Resumen del estudio sobre marcos institucionales, normativos y de políticas sobre migración internacional en la Argentina, Chile y el Ecuador (September 2010).	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐

Study	Very relevant	Relevant	Not very relevant	Not relevant at all	No Response
Resumen del panorama migratorio en España, el Ecuador y Colombia a partir de las estadísticas locales (September 2010).	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
Institutional framework, regulations and policies concerning international migration in El Salvador and Costa Rica (Executive Summary) (September 2010).	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
The profound contributions of Latin American immigrants in the United States (Executive Summary) (September 2010).	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
Legal, institutional and policy framework for international migration: the case of Mexico (Executive Summary) (September 2010).	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
Legal, institutional and policy framework for international migration in Argentina, Chile and Ecuador (Executive Summary) (September 2010).	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
An overview of international migration in Spain, Ecuador and Colombia based on local statistics (Executive Summary) (September 2010).	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
Linking International Migration and Development in Asia (Executive Summary) (April 2010).	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
Linking International Migration and Development in Asia (April 2010).	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
Maximizing Development Benefits and Minimizing Negative Impact in the Pacific Islands Sub-region (April 2010).	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐

P25. R1995. How relevant were the contents of the studies to the human rights priorities and needs of your country related to international migration?

Study	Very relevant	Relevant	Not very relevant	Not relevant at all	No Response
Recent African immigration to South America: The cases of Argentina and Brazil in the regional context.	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
Africans in the Southern European countries: Italy, Spain and Portugal (September 2011).	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
Migration patterns and immigrants' characteristics in North-Western Europe (September 2011).	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
International migration: trends and institutional frameworks from the African perspective (September 2011).	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
Migración internacional en América Latina y el Caribe. Nuevas tendencias, nuevos enfoques (May 2011).	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
Key Trends and Challenges on International Migration and Development in Asia and the Pacific (September 2010)	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
Resumen del estudio sobre marcos institucionales, normativos y de políticas sobre migración internacional en El Salvador y una exploración en Costa Rica (September 2010).	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
Resumen del estudio sobre las profundas contribuciones de la migración latinoamericana a los Estados Unidos (September 2010).	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
Resumen del estudio sobre marcos institucionales, normativos y de políticas sobre migración internacional en México (September 2010).	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
Resumen del estudio sobre marcos institucionales, normativos y de políticas sobre migración internacional en la Argentina, Chile y el Ecuador (September 2010).	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
Resumen del panorama migratorio en España, el Ecuador y Colombia a partir de las estadísticas locales (September 2010).	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐

Study	Very relevant	Relevant	Not very relevant	Not relevant at all	No Response
Institutional framework, regulations and policies concerning international migration in El Salvador and Costa Rica (Executive Summary) (September 2010).	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
The profound contributions of Latin American immigrants in the United States (Executive Summary) (September 2010).	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
Legal, institutional and policy framework for international migration: the case of Mexico (Executive Summary) (September 2010).	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
Legal, institutional and policy framework for international migration in Argentina, Chile and Ecuador (Executive Summary) (September 2010).	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
An overview of international migration in Spain, Ecuador and Colombia based on local statistics (Executive Summary) (September 2010).	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
Linking International Migration and Development in Asia (Executive Summary) (April 2010).	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
Linking International Migration and Development in Asia (April 2010).	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
Maximizing Development Benefits and Minimizing Negative Impact in the Pacific Islands Sub-region (April 2010).	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐

P26. R1997. Are there any topics you consider relevant to the international migration priorities of your country that could have been included in the studies but that were not considered?

Yes ☐

No ☐

No Response ☐

If answer was “yes”, please specify the issues that were not addressed by the studies that you feel could have been included in these studies.

P27. EFFE13. How would you assess the quality of the studies?

Study	Excellent	Good	Regular	Poor	Very poor	No Response
Recent African immigration to South America: The cases of Argentina and Brazil in the regional context.	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
Africans in the Southern European countries: Italy, Spain and Portugal (September 2011).	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
Migration patterns and immigrants’ characteristics in North-Western Europe (September 2011).	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
International migration: trends and institutional frameworks from the African perspective (September 2011).	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
Migración internacional en América Latina y el Caribe. Nuevas tendencias, nuevos enfoques (May 2011).	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐

Study	Excellent	Good	Regular	Poor	Very poor	No Response
Key Trends and Challenges on International Migration and Development in Asia and the Pacific (September 2010)	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
Resumen del estudio sobre marcos institucionales, normativos y de políticas sobre migración internacional en El Salvador y una exploración en Costa Rica (September 2010).	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
Resumen del estudio sobre las profundas contribuciones de la migración latinoamericana a los Estados Unidos (September 2010).	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
Resumen del estudio sobre marcos institucionales, normativos y de políticas sobre migración internacional en México (September 2010).	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
Resumen del estudio sobre marcos institucionales, normativos y de políticas sobre migración internacional en la Argentina, Chile y el Ecuador (September 2010).	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
Resumen del panorama migratorio en España, el Ecuador y Colombia a partir de las estadísticas locales (September 2010).	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
Institutional framework, regulations and policies concerning international migration in El Salvador and Costa Rica (Executive Summary) (September 2010).	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
The profound contributions of Latin American immigrants in the United States (Executive Summary) (September 2010).	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
Legal, institutional and policy framework for international migration: the case of Mexico (Executive Summary) (September 2010).	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
Legal, institutional and policy framework for international migration in Argentina, Chile and Ecuador (Executive Summary) (September 2010).	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
An overview of international migration in Spain, Ecuador and Colombia based on local statistics (Executive Summary) (September 2010).	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
Linking International Migration and Development in Asia (Executive Summary) (April 2010).	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
Linking International Migration and Development in Asia (April 2010).	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
Maximizing Development Benefits and Minimizing Negative Impact in the Pacific Islands Sub-region (April 2010).	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐

P28. EFFE41. How would you assess the contribution of the studies in increasing your level of knowledge in your specific area of work?

Study	Excellent	Good	Regular	Poor	Very poor	No Response
Recent African immigration to South America: The cases of Argentina and Brazil in the regional context.	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
Africans in the Southern European countries: Italy, Spain and Portugal (September 2011).	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
Migration patterns and immigrants' characteristics in North-Western Europe (September 2011).	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
International migration: trends and institutional frameworks from the African perspective (September 2011).	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
Migración internacional en América Latina y el Caribe. Nuevas tendencias, nuevos enfoques (May 2011).	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
Key Trends and Challenges on International Migration and Development in Asia and the Pacific (September 2010)	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
Resumen del estudio sobre marcos institucionales, normativos y de políticas sobre migración internacional en El Salvador y una exploración en Costa Rica (September 2010).	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
Resumen del estudio sobre las profundas contribuciones de la migración latinoamericana a los Estados Unidos (September 2010).	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
Resumen del estudio sobre marcos institucionales, normativos y de políticas sobre migración internacional en México (September 2010).	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐

Study	Excellent	Good	Regular	Poor	Very poor	No Response
Resumen del estudio sobre marcos institucionales, normativos y de políticas sobre migración internacional en la Argentina, Chile y el Ecuador (September 2010).	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
Resumen del panorama migratorio en España, el Ecuador y Colombia a partir de las estadísticas locales (September 2010).	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
Institutional framework, regulations and policies concerning international migration in El Salvador and Costa Rica (Executive Summary) (September 2010).	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
The profound contributions of Latin American immigrants in the United States (Executive Summary) (September 2010).	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
Legal, institutional and policy framework for international migration: the case of Mexico (Executive Summary) (September 2010).	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
Legal, institutional and policy framework for international migration in Argentina, Chile and Ecuador (Executive Summary) (September 2010).	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
An overview of international migration in Spain, Ecuador and Colombia based on local statistics (Executive Summary) (September 2010).	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
Linking International Migration and Development in Asia (Executive Summary) (April 2010).	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
Linking International Migration and Development in Asia (April 2010).	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
Maximizing Development Benefits and Minimizing Negative Impact in the Pacific Islands Sub-region (April 2010).	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐

P29. EFFE42. How would you assess the contribution of the studies in increasing your level of understanding of the gender perspective in your specific area of work?

Study	Excellent	Good	Regular	Poor	Very poor	No Response
Recent African immigration to South America: The cases of Argentina and Brazil in the regional context.	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
Africans in the Southern European countries: Italy, Spain and Portugal (September 2011).	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
Migration patterns and immigrants' characteristics in North-Western Europe (September 2011).	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
International migration: trends and institutional frameworks from the African perspective (September 2011).	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
Migración internacional en América Latina y el Caribe. Nuevas tendencias, nuevos enfoques (May 2011).	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
Key Trends and Challenges on International Migration and Development in Asia and the Pacific (September 2010)	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
Resumen del estudio sobre marcos institucionales, normativos y de políticas sobre migración internacional en El Salvador y una exploración en Costa Rica (September 2010).	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
Resumen del estudio sobre las profundas contribuciones de la migración latinoamericana a los Estados Unidos (September 2010).	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
Resumen del estudio sobre marcos institucionales, normativos y de políticas sobre migración internacional en México (September 2010).	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
Resumen del estudio sobre marcos institucionales, normativos y de políticas sobre migración internacional en la Argentina, Chile y el Ecuador (September 2010).	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
Resumen del panorama migratorio en España, el Ecuador y Colombia a partir de las estadísticas locales (September 2010).	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
Institutional framework, regulations and policies concerning international migration in El Salvador and Costa Rica (Executive Summary) (September 2010).	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
The profound contributions of Latin American immigrants in the United States (Executive Summary) (September 2010).	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐

Study	Excellent	Good	Regular	Poor	Very poor	No Response
Legal, institutional and policy framework for international migration: the case of Mexico (Executive Summary) (September 2010).	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
Legal, institutional and policy framework for international migration in Argentina, Chile and Ecuador (Executive Summary) (September 2010).	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
An overview of international migration in Spain, Ecuador and Colombia based on local statistics (Executive Summary) (September 2010).	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
Linking International Migration and Development in Asia (Executive Summary) (April 2010).	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
Linking International Migration and Development in Asia (April 2010).	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
Maximizing Development Benefits and Minimizing Negative Impact in the Pacific Islands Sub-region (April 2010).	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐

P30. EFFE43. How would you assess the contribution of the studies in increasing your level of understanding of the human rights approach in your specific area of work?

Study	Excellent	Good	Regular	Poor	Very poor	No Response
Recent African immigration to South America: The cases of Argentina and Brazil in the regional context.	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
Africans in the Southern European countries: Italy, Spain and Portugal (September 2011).	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
Migration patterns and immigrants' characteristics in North-Western Europe (September 2011).	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
International migration: trends and institutional frameworks from the African perspective (September 2011).	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
Migración internacional en América Latina y el Caribe. Nuevas tendencias, nuevos enfoques (May 2011).	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
Key Trends and Challenges on International Migration and Development in Asia and the Pacific (September 2010)	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
Resumen del estudio sobre marcos institucionales, normativos y de políticas sobre migración internacional en El Salvador y una exploración en Costa Rica (September 2010).	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
Resumen del estudio sobre las profundas contribuciones de la migración latinoamericana a los Estados Unidos (September 2010).	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
Resumen del estudio sobre marcos institucionales, normativos y de políticas sobre migración internacional en México (September 2010).	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
Resumen del estudio sobre marcos institucionales, normativos y de políticas sobre migración internacional en la Argentina, Chile y el Ecuador (September 2010).	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
Resumen del panorama migratorio en España, el Ecuador y Colombia a partir de las estadísticas locales (September 2010).	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
Institutional framework, regulations and policies concerning international migration in El Salvador and Costa Rica (Executive Summary) (September 2010).	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
The profound contributions of Latin American immigrants in the United States (Executive Summary) (September 2010).	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
Legal, institutional and policy framework for international migration: the case of Mexico (Executive Summary) (September 2010).	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
Legal, institutional and policy framework for international migration in Argentina, Chile and Ecuador (Executive Summary) (September 2010).	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
An overview of international migration in Spain, Ecuador and Colombia based on local statistics (Executive Summary) (September 2010).	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
Linking International Migration and Development in Asia (Executive Summary) (April 2010).	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
Linking International Migration and Development in Asia (April 2010).	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
Maximizing Development Benefits and Minimizing Negative Impact in the Pacific Islands Sub-region (April 2010).	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐

P31. Please indicate the main purposes (if any) for which you use/have used the studies?

P32. S42. Have any of the studies implemented by the project been applied / used in your country or geographic area?

Yes ☐

No ☐

No Response ☐

If your answer was “yes”, could you please provide any examples?

P33. S3. Does your organization have the financial, technical and institutional capacities to continue funding these types of studies?

Yes ☐

No ☐

No Response ☐

P34. EFFE8. Can you identify any policies in your country that have benefited from the information provided in the above-mentioned studies?

Yes ☐

No ☐

No Response ☐

If your answer was “yes”, could you please specify which policies?

P35. R3. Were there any complementarities or synergies between the studies and other ongoing governmental international migration initiatives of your country?

Yes ☐

No ☐

No Response ☐

In case your answer was “yes”, please could you provide any examples?

P36: In relation to the above-mentioned studies, please indicate below your level of agreement or disagreement with the following statements on the results:

	Totally agree	Agree	Partially agree	Disagree	No Response
EFF21. Your use of the studies has helped you to develop a broader vision of migration issues and to identify new solutions.	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
EFFE22.You use (or you have used) some of the knowledge provided by the studies in your daily work.	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
EFFE23. You plan to follow up on these activities.	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
EFFE35. Based on outputs produced by the project, you have applied the information regarding best practices on policy response to international migration challenges.	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
EFFE36. The project has helped you identify best practices on policy response to international migration challenges	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
EFFE37. You have taken new measures to address international migration issues in the national development strategy of your country.	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐

SECTION D: ONLINE RESOURCES

P37. Which of the following databases do you know and have you used?

Inventario Migratorio–Inventario de sistemas de información sobre Migración Internacional de América Latina y el Caribe	☐
Migratory - an online inventory of sources on migration in Europe, Central Asia and North America.	☐
AP Magnet – Asia Pacific Migration Network.	☐
Center for Migration and Refugee Studies Database of the American University in Cairo.	☐

P38. R19995. How relevant are the contents of the databases to the international migration data needs and priorities of your country?

	Very relevant	Relevant	Not very relevant	Not relevant at all	No Response
Inventario Migratorio–Inventario de sistemas de información sobre Migración Internacional de América Latina y el Caribe	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
Migratory - an online inventory of sources on migration in Europe, Central Asia and North America.	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
AP Magnet - Asia Pacific Migration Network.	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
Center for Migration and Refugee Studies Database of the American University in Cairo.	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐

P39. EFFE15. How would you assess the quality of the databases that you know or use/have used?

	Excellent	Good	Regular	Poor	Very poor	No Response
Inventario Migratorio–Inventario de sistemas de información sobre Migración Internacional de América Latina y el Caribe	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
Migratory - an online inventory of sources on migration in Europe, Central Asia and North America.	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
AP Magnet- Asia Pacific Migration Network.	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
Center for Migration and Refugee Studies Database of the American University in Cairo	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐

P40. R3. Were there any complementarities or synergies between the databases and other ongoing governmental international migration initiatives of your country?

Yes ☐

No ☐

No Response ☐

In case your answer was “yes”, please could you provide any examples?

_____

_____

_____

P41: In relation to the above-mentioned databases, please indicate below your level of agreement or disagreement with the following statements on the results:

	Totally agree	Agree	Partially agree	Disagree	No Response
EFFE21. Your use of the databases has helped you to develop a broader vision of migration issues and to identify new solutions.	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
EFFE22.You use (or you have used) some of the knowledge provided by the databases in your daily work.	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
EFFE23. You plan to follow up on these activities.	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
EFFE38. Based on outputs produced by the project, you have applied the information regarding best practices on policy response to international migration challenges.	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
EFFE39. The project has helped you identify best practices on policy response to international migration challenges	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
EFFE391. You have taken new measures to address international migration issues in the national development strategy of your country.	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐

SELF-ADMINISTERED SURVEY QUESTIONNAIRE

- **Other Multilateral Partners**
- **Other United Nations Agencies**
- **Academia**
- **Non Governmental Organizations (Ngos)**

As part of the continuous improvement strategy of the Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean (ECLAC), and with the intention of providing a better service to the beneficiaries of its activities, ECLAC periodically evaluates its projects and programmes.

On this occasion, ECLAC is evaluating the project financed by the Development Account "Strengthening national capacities to deal with international migration: Maximizing development benefits and minimizing negative impact", which was implemented between April 2009 and 30 June 2012 through the five regional economic and social commissions of the United Nations: the Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean (ECLAC) as lead agency, the Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific (ESCAP), the Economic and Social Commission for Western Asia (ESCWA), the Economic Commission for Europe (ECE), and the Economic Commission for Africa (ECA).

The evaluation is focused on the relevance, efficiency, effectiveness and sustainability of the activities funded by the project, namely: regional and interregional studies, databases, workshops and seminars on international migration.

Our records show that you participated in some of the activities undertaken within the framework of this project, and probably know or have used some of its products (studies and/or databases). We therefore ask for your cooperation in answering the attached survey, in order to gauge your perceptions on the quality and usefulness of the above mentioned activities and products.

The survey will take about 5-10 minutes of your time and we would greatly appreciate your collaboration in responding and submitting it as soon as possible, no later than May 24, 2013. Your opinions will be handled with strict confidentiality and will be very useful to improve the services provided by the five regional commissions in the future.

To respond to the survey, please open the following link: https://www.research.net/s/L9V9Y22

SECTION A: INFORMATION ABOUT THE SURVEY RESPONDENT

P1: Where do you currently work?

- ☐ Multilateral organization
- ☐ University
- ☐ Research institute
- ☐ NGO
- ☐ Other (please specify)

P2: What is your current position?

- ☐ Director/Head/Chief of Department/Section
- ☐ Deputy Director/Head/Chief of Department/Section
- ☐ Officer
- ☐ Researcher
- ☐ Other (please specify)

P3: In which country do you work? (please select one option only)

- ☐ Argentina
- ☐ Armenia
- ☐ Bahrain
- ☐ Bolivia (Plurinational State of)
- ☐ Brazil
- ☐ Chile
- ☐ Costa Rica
- ☐ Colombia
- ☐ Ecuador
- ☐ El Salvador
- ☐ Guatemala
- ☐ India
- ☐ Indonesia
- ☐ Italy
- ☐ Kazakhstan
- ☐ Rep. of Korea
- ☐ Kyrgyzstan
- ☐ Lebanon
- ☐ Mexico
- ☐ Moldova
- ☐ Panama
- ☐ Paraguay
- ☐ Peru
- ☐ Philippines
- ☐ Dominican Rep.
- ☐ Russian Federation
- ☐ Spain
- ☐ Tajikistan
- ☐ Thailand
- ☐ Tunisia
- ☐ United Arab Emirates
- ☐ Uruguay
- ☐ Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of)
- ☐ Viet Nam
- ☐ Other– please specify:_____

SECTION B: SEMINARS AND WORKSHOPS

P4: Which of the following seminars or workshops did you participate in?
(You may select more than one)

Seminars and workshops	Yes	No
"Regional Workshop on Migration Statistics". Antalya, Turkey, October 2011.	☐	☐
"Regional Training Workshop on Migration Statistics". Istanbul, Turkey, December 2010.	☐	☐
"Regional Workshop on Migration Statistics". Bishkek, Kyrgyzstan, February 2010.	☐	☐
"Workshop on International Migration and Development in the Arab Region: Integrating International Migration into Development Strategies". Beirut, Lebanon, July 2010.	☐	☐
"Workshop on Strengthening National Capacities in International Migration Management: Looking towards the future: new trends, issues and approaches". Santiago, Chile, September 2010.	☐	☐
"Workshop on Strengthening Capacities to Deal with International Migration". Bangkok, Thailand, April 2010.	☐	☐
"Interregional Workshop on Strengthening Capacities to Deal with International Migration: Examining development, institutional and policy aspects of migration between Africa, Europe and Latin America and the Caribbean". Geneva, Switzerland, September 2011.	☐	☐
Bi-regional Workshop on "Strengthening dialogue to make migration work for development in the ESCAP and ESCWA regions". Beirut, Lebanon, June 2011.	☐	☐
"Asia-Pacific Regional Preparatory Meeting to the Global Forum on Migration and Development (GFMD) 2010". Bangkok, Thailand, September 2010.	☐	☐

P5: R192. How relevant were the contents of the seminars and workshops in which you participated to the priorities of your institution on international migration issues?

Seminars and workshops	Very relevant	Relevant	Not very relevant	Not relevant at all	No Response
"Regional Workshop on Migration Statistics". Antalya, Turkey, October 2011.	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
"Regional Training Workshop on Migration Statistics". Istanbul, Turkey, December 2010.	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
"Regional Workshop on Migration Statistics". Bishkek, Kyrgyzstan, February 2010.	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
"Workshop on International Migration and Development in the Arab Region: Integrating International Migration into Development Strategies". Beirut, Lebanon, July 2010.	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
"Workshop on Strengthening National Capacities in International Migration Management: Looking towards the future: new trends, issues and approaches". Santiago, Chile, September 2010.	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
"Workshop on Strengthening Capacities to Deal with International Migration". Bangkok, Thailand, April 2010.	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
"Interregional Workshop on Strengthening Capacities to Deal with International Migration: Examining development, institutional and policy aspects of migration between Africa, Europe and Latin America and the Caribbean". Geneva, Switzerland, September 2011.	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
Bi-regional Workshop on "Strengthening dialogue to make migration work for development in the ESCAP and ESCWA regions". Beirut, Lebanon, June 2011.	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
"Asia-Pacific Regional Preparatory Meeting to the Global Forum on Migration and Development (GFMD) 2010". Bangkok, Thailand, September 2010.	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐

P6: R194. How relevant were the contents of the seminars and workshops in which you participated to the gender priorities and needs related to international migration of your institution?

Seminars and workshops	Very relevant	Relevant	Not very relevant	Not relevant at all	No Response
"Regional Workshop on Migration Statistics". Antalya, Turkey, October 2011.	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
"Regional Training Workshop on Migration Statistics". Istanbul, Turkey, December 2010.	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
"Regional Workshop on Migration Statistics". Bishkek, Kyrgyzstan, February 2010.	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
"Workshop on International Migration and Development in the Arab Region: Integrating International Migration into Development Strategies". Beirut, Lebanon, July 2010.	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
"Workshop on Strengthening National Capacities in International Migration Management: Looking towards the future: new trends, issues and approaches". Santiago, Chile, September 2010.	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
"Workshop on Strengthening Capacities to Deal with International Migration". Bangkok, Thailand, April 2010.	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
"Interregional Workshop on Strengthening Capacities to Deal with International Migration: Examining development, institutional and policy aspects of migration between Africa, Europe and Latin America and the Caribbean". Geneva, Switzerland, September 2011.	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
Bi-regional Workshop on "Strengthening dialogue to make migration work for development in the ESCAP and ESCWA regions". Beirut, Lebanon, June 2011.	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
"Asia-Pacific Regional Preparatory Meeting to the Global Forum on Migration and Development (GFMD) 2010". Bangkok, Thailand, September 2010.	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐

P7: R196. How relevant were the contents of the seminars and workshops in which you participated to the Human Rights priorities and needs related to international migration of your institution?

Seminars and workshops	Very relevant	Relevant	Not very relevant	Not relevant at all	No Response
"Regional Workshop on Migration Statistics". Antalya, Turkey, October 2011.	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
"Regional Training Workshop on Migration Statistics". Istanbul, Turkey, December 2010.	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
"Regional Workshop on Migration Statistics". Bishkek, Kyrgyzstan, February 2010.	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
"Workshop on International Migration and Development in the Arab Region: Integrating International Migration into Development Strategies". Beirut, Lebanon, July 2010.	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
"Workshop on Strengthening National Capacities in International Migration Management: Looking towards the future: new trends, issues and approaches". Santiago, Chile, September 2010.	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
"Workshop on Strengthening Capacities to Deal with International Migration". Bangkok, Thailand, April 2010.	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
"Interregional Workshop on Strengthening Capacities to Deal with International Migration: Examining development, institutional and policy aspects of migration between Africa, Europe and Latin America and the Caribbean". Geneva, Switzerland, September 2011.	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
Bi-regional Workshop on "Strengthening dialogue to make migration work for development in the ESCAP and ESCWA regions". Beirut, Lebanon, June 2011.	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
"Asia-Pacific Regional Preparatory Meeting to the Global Forum on Migration and Development (GFMD) 2010". Bangkok, Thailand, September 2010.	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐

P8: R199. Are there any topics you consider relevant to the international migration priorities of your institution that could have been included in the seminars and workshops in which you participated but that were not considered?

Yes ☐

No ☐

No Response ☐

If your answer was "yes", please specify the issues that were not addressed in the seminars and workshops that you feel could have been included.

P9: EFFE11. How would you assess the quality of the materials used during the seminars and workshops in which you participated?

Seminars and workshops	Excellent	Good	Regular	Poor	Very poor	No Response
"Regional Workshop on Migration Statistics". Antalya, Turkey, October 2011.	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
"Regional Training Workshop on Migration Statistics". Istanbul, Turkey, December 2010.	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
"Regional Workshop on Migration Statistics". Bishkek, Kyrgyzstan, February 2010.	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
"Workshop on International Migration and Development in the Arab Region: Integrating International Migration into Development Strategies". Beirut, Lebanon, July 2010.	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
"Workshop on Strengthening National Capacities in International Migration Management: Looking towards the future: new trends, issues and approaches". Santiago, Chile, September 2010.	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
"Workshop on Strengthening Capacities to Deal with International Migration". Bangkok, Thailand, April 2010.	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
"Interregional Workshop on Strengthening Capacities to Deal with International Migration: Examining development, institutional and policy aspects of migration between Africa, Europe and Latin America and the Caribbean". Geneva, Switzerland, September 2011.	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
Bi-regional Workshop on "Strengthening dialogue to make migration work for development in the ESCAP and ESCWA regions". Beirut, Lebanon, June 2011.	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
"Asia-Pacific Regional Preparatory Meeting to the Global Forum on Migration and Development (GFMD) 2010". Bangkok, Thailand, September 2010.	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐

P10: EFFE12. How would you assess the quality of the methodology used during the seminars and workshops in which you participated?

Seminars and workshops	Excellent	Good	Regular	Poor	Very poor	No Response
"Regional Workshop on Migration Statistics". Antalya, Turkey, October 2011.	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
"Regional Training Workshop on Migration Statistics". Istanbul, Turkey, December 2010.	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
"Regional Workshop on Migration Statistics". Bishkek, Kyrgyzstan, February 2010.	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
"Workshop on International Migration and Development in the Arab Region: Integrating International Migration into Development Strategies". Beirut, Lebanon, July 2010.	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
"Workshop on Strengthening National Capacities in International Migration Management: Looking towards the future: new trends, issues and approaches". Santiago, Chile, September 2010.	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
"Workshop on Strengthening Capacities to Deal with International Migration". Bangkok, Thailand, April 2010.	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
"Interregional Workshop on Strengthening Capacities to Deal with International Migration: Examining development, institutional and policy aspects of migration between Africa, Europe and Latin America and the Caribbean". Geneva, Switzerland, September 2011.	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
Bi-regional Workshop on "Strengthening dialogue to make migration work for development in the ESCAP and ESCWA regions". Beirut, Lebanon, June 2011.	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
"Asia-Pacific Regional Preparatory Meeting to the Global Forum on Migration and Development (GFMD) 2010". Bangkok, Thailand, September 2010.	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐

P11. EFFE41. How would you assess the contribution of the workshops and seminars in which you participated to increasing your level of knowledge in your specific area of work?

Seminars and workshops	Excellent	Good	Regular	Poor	Very poor	No Response
"Regional Workshop on Migration Statistics". Antalya, Turkey, October 2011.	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
"Regional Training Workshop on Migration Statistics". Istanbul, Turkey, December 2010.	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
"Regional Workshop on Migration Statistics". Bishkek, Kyrgyzstan, February 2010.	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
"Workshop on International Migration and Development in the Arab Region: Integrating International Migration into Development Strategies". Beirut, Lebanon, July 2010.	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
"Workshop on Strengthening National Capacities in International Migration Management: Looking towards the future: new trends, issues and approaches". Santiago, Chile, September 2010.	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
"Workshop on Strengthening Capacities to Deal with International Migration". Bangkok, Thailand, April 2010.	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
"Interregional Workshop on Strengthening Capacities to Deal with International Migration: Examining development, institutional and policy aspects of migration between Africa, Europe and Latin America and the Caribbean". Geneva, Switzerland, September 2011.	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
Bi-regional Workshop on "Strengthening dialogue to make migration work for development in the ESCAP and ESCWA regions". Beirut, Lebanon, June 2011.	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
"Asia-Pacific Regional Preparatory Meeting to the Global Forum on Migration and Development (GFMD) 2010". Bangkok, Thailand, September 2010.	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐

P12. EFFE42. How would you assess the contribution of the workshops and seminars in which you participated to increasing your understanding of the gender perspective in your specific area of work?

Seminars and workshops	Excellent	Good	Regular	Poor	Very poor	No Response
"Regional Workshop on Migration Statistics". Antalya, Turkey, October 2011.	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
"Regional Training Workshop on Migration Statistics". Istanbul, Turkey, December 2010.	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
"Regional Workshop on Migration Statistics". Bishkek, Kyrgyzstan, February 2010.	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
"Workshop on International Migration and Development in the Arab Region: Integrating International Migration into Development Strategies". Beirut, Lebanon, July 2010.	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
"Workshop on Strengthening National Capacities in International Migration Management: Looking towards the future: new trends, issues and approaches". Santiago, Chile, September 2010.	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
"Workshop on Strengthening Capacities to Deal with International Migration". Bangkok, Thailand, April 2010.	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
"Interregional Workshop on Strengthening Capacities to Deal with International Migration: Examining development, institutional and policy aspects of migration between Africa, Europe and Latin America and the Caribbean". Geneva, Switzerland, September 2011.	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
Bi-regional Workshop on "Strengthening dialogue to make migration work for development in the ESCAP and ESCWA regions". Beirut, Lebanon, June 2011.	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
"Asia-Pacific Regional Preparatory Meeting to the Global Forum on Migration and Development (GFMD) 2010". Bangkok, Thailand, September 2010.	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐

P13. EFFE43. How would you assess the contribution of the workshops and seminars in which you participated to increasing your level of understanding of the human rights approach in your specific area of work?

Seminars and workshops	Excellent	Good	Regular	Poor	Very poor	No Response
"Regional Workshop on Migration Statistics". Antalya, Turkey, October 2011.	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
"Regional Training Workshop on Migration Statistics". Istanbul, Turkey, December 2010.	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
"Regional Workshop on Migration Statistics". Bishkek, Kyrgyzstan, February 2010.	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
"Workshop on International Migration and Development in the Arab Region: Integrating International Migration into Development Strategies". Beirut, Lebanon, July 2010.	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
"Workshop on Strengthening National Capacities in International Migration Management: Looking towards the future: new trends, issues and approaches". Santiago, Chile, September 2010.	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
"Workshop on Strengthening Capacities to Deal with International Migration". Bangkok, Thailand, April 2010.	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
"Interregional Workshop on Strengthening Capacities to Deal with International Migration: Examining development, institutional and policy aspects of migration between Africa, Europe and Latin America and the Caribbean". Geneva, Switzerland, September 2011.	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
Bi-regional Workshop on "Strengthening dialogue to make migration work for development in the ESCAP and ESCWA regions". Beirut, Lebanon, June 2011.	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
"Asia-Pacific Regional Preparatory Meeting to the Global Forum on Migration and Development (GFMD) 2010". Bangkok, Thailand, September 2010.	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐

P14: In relation to the seminars or workshops in which you participated, please indicate below your level of agreement or disagreement with the following statements on the results:

	Totally agree	Agree	Partially agree	Disagree	No Response
EFFE21. Your participation in the workshops and seminars has helped you to develop a broader vision of migration issues and to identify new solutions.	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
EFFE22.You use (or you have used) some of the knowledge provided by the workshops or seminars in your daily work.	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
EFFE23. You plan to follow up on these activities.	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
EFFE32. Based on outputs produced by the project, you have applied the information regarding best practices on policy response to international migration challenges.	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
EFFE33. The project has helped you identify best practices on policy response to international migration challenges	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐

P15. S41. Has there been any replication of these workshops and/or seminars in your country or geographic area?

Yes ☐

No ☐

No Response ☐

If your answer was “yes”, could you please provide any examples?

P16. S1. Could you mention any specific new partnerships and/or examples of South-South cooperation developed as a result of the seminars and workshops in which you participated?

Yes ☐

No ☐

No Response ☐

If your answer was “yes”, could you please provide examples of partnerships and/or South-South cooperation?

P17. EFFE8. Can you identify any policies/norms/regulations that have benefited from the outcomes of the seminars or workshops in which you participated?

Yes ☐

No ☐

No Response ☐

If your answer was "yes", could you please specify which policies?

_____

_____

_____

SECTION C: STUDIES

P18: Which of the following studies do you know partially or completely?
(You may select more than one option)

Study	Yes	No	No Response
Recent African immigration to South America: The cases of Argentina and Brazil in the regional context.	☐	☐	☐
Africans in the Southern European countries: Italy, Spain and Portugal (September 2011).	☐	☐	☐
Migration patterns and immigrants' characteristics in North-Western Europe (September 2011).	☐	☐	☐
International migration: trends and institutional frameworks from the African perspective (September 2011).	☐	☐	☐
Migración internacional en América Latina y el Caribe. Nuevas tendencias, nuevos enfoques (May 2011).	☐	☐	☐
Key Trends and Challenges on International Migration and Development in Asia and the Pacific (September 2010)	☐	☐	☐
Resumen del estudio sobre marcos institucionales, normativos y de políticas sobre migración internacional en El Salvador y una exploración en Costa Rica (September 2010).	☐	☐	☐
Resumen del estudio sobre las profundas contribuciones de la migración latinoamericana a los Estados Unidos (September 2010).	☐	☐	☐
Resumen del estudio sobre marcos institucionales, normativos y de políticas sobre migración internacional en México (September 2010).	☐	☐	☐
Resumen del estudio sobre marcos institucionales, normativos y de políticas sobre migración internacional en la Argentina, Chile y el Ecuador (September 2010).	☐	☐	☐
Resumen del panorama migratorio en España, el Ecuador y Colombia a partir de las estadísticas locales (September 2010).	☐	☐	☐
Institutional framework, regulations and policies concerning international migration in El Salvador and Costa Rica (Executive Summary) (September 2010).	☐	☐	☐
The profound contributions of Latin American immigrants in the United States (Executive Summary) (September 2010).	☐	☐	☐
Legal, institutional and policy framework for international migration: the case of Mexico (Executive Summary) (September 2010).	☐	☐	☐
Legal, institutional and policy framework for international migration in Argentina, Chile and Ecuador (Executive Summary) (September 2010).	☐	☐	☐

Study	Yes	No	No Response
An overview of international migration in Spain, Ecuador and Colombia based on local statistics (Executive Summary) (September 2010).	☐	☐	☐
Linking International Migration and Development in Asia (Executive Summary) (April 2010).	☐	☐	☐
Linking International Migration and Development in Asia (April 2010).	☐	☐	☐
Maximizing Development Benefits and Minimizing Negative Impact in the Pacific Islands Sub-region (April 2010).	☐	☐	☐

NOTE: If you don't know the study, please choose No Response

P19: R1992. How relevant were the studies you know to the international migration priorities of your institution?

Study	Very relevant	Relevant	Not very relevant	Not relevant at all	No Response
Recent African immigration to South America: The cases of Argentina and Brazil in the regional context.	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
Africans in the Southern European countries: Italy, Spain and Portugal (September 2011).	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
Migration patterns and immigrants' characteristics in North-Western Europe (September 2011).	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
International migration: trends and institutional frameworks from the African perspective (September 2011).	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
Migración internacional en América Latina y el Caribe. Nuevas tendencias, nuevos enfoques (May 2011).	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
Key Trends and Challenges on International Migration and Development in Asia and the Pacific (September 2010)	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
Resumen del estudio sobre marcos institucionales, normativos y de políticas sobre migración internacional en El Salvador y una exploración en Costa Rica (September 2010).	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
Resumen del estudio sobre las profundas contribuciones de la migración latinoamericana a los Estados Unidos (September 2010).	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
Resumen del estudio sobre marcos institucionales, normativos y de políticas sobre migración internacional en México (September 2010).	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
Resumen del estudio sobre marcos institucionales, normativos y de políticas sobre migración internacional en la Argentina, Chile y el Ecuador (September 2010).	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
Resumen del panorama migratorio en España, el Ecuador y Colombia a partir de las estadísticas locales (September 2010).	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
Institutional framework, regulations and policies concerning international migration in El Salvador and Costa Rica (Executive Summary) (September 2010).	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
The profound contributions of Latin American immigrants in the United States (Executive Summary) (September 2010).	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
Legal, institutional and policy framework for international migration: the case of Mexico (Executive Summary) (September 2010).	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
Legal, institutional and policy framework for international migration in Argentina, Chile and Ecuador (Executive Summary) (September 2010).	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
An overview of international migration in Spain, Ecuador and Colombia based on local statistics (Executive Summary) (September 2010).	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
Linking International Migration and Development in Asia (Executive Summary) (April 2010).	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
Linking International Migration and Development in Asia (April 2010).	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
Maximizing Development Benefits and Minimizing Negative Impact in the Pacific Islands Sub-region (April 2010).	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐

P20. R1994. How relevant were the contents of the studies you know to the gender priorities and needs related to international migration of your institution?

Study	Very relevant	Relevant	Not very relevant	Not relevant at all	No Response
Recent African immigration to South America: The cases of Argentina and Brazil in the regional context.	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
Africans in the Southern European countries: Italy, Spain and Portugal (September 2011).	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
Migration patterns and immigrants' characteristics in North-Western Europe (September 2011).	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
International migration: trends and institutional frameworks from the African perspective (September 2011).	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
Migración internacional en América Latina y el Caribe. Nuevas tendencias, nuevos enfoques (May 2011).	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
Key Trends and Challenges on International Migration and Development in Asia and the Pacific (September 2010)	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
Resumen del estudio sobre marcos institucionales, normativos y de políticas sobre migración internacional en El Salvador y una exploración en Costa Rica (September 2010).	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
Resumen del estudio sobre las profundas contribuciones de la migración latinoamericana a los Estados Unidos (September 2010).	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
Resumen del estudio sobre marcos institucionales, normativos y de políticas sobre migración internacional en México (September 2010).	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
Resumen del estudio sobre marcos institucionales, normativos y de políticas sobre migración internacional en la Argentina, Chile y el Ecuador (September 2010).	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
Resumen del panorama migratorio en España, el Ecuador y Colombia a partir de las estadísticas locales (September 2010).	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
Institutional framework, regulations and policies concerning international migration in El Salvador and Costa Rica (Executive Summary) (September 2010).	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
The profound contributions of Latin American immigrants in the United States (Executive Summary) (September 2010).	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
Legal, institutional and policy framework for international migration: the case of Mexico (Executive Summary) (September 2010).	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
Legal, institutional and policy framework for international migration in Argentina, Chile and Ecuador (Executive Summary) (September 2010).	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
An overview of international migration in Spain, Ecuador and Colombia based on local statistics (Executive Summary) (September 2010).	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
Linking International Migration and Development in Asia (Executive Summary) (April 2010).	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
Linking International Migration and Development in Asia (April 2010).	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
Maximizing Development Benefits and Minimizing Negative Impact in the Pacific Islands Sub-region (April 2010).	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐

P21. R1996. How relevant were the contents of the studies you know to the Human Rights priorities and needs related to international migration of your institution?

Study	Very relevant	Relevant	Not very relevant	Not relevant at all	No Response
Recent African immigration to South America: The cases of Argentina and Brazil in the regional context.	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
Africans in the Southern European countries: Italy, Spain and Portugal (September 2011).	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
Migration patterns and immigrants' characteristics in North-Western Europe (September 2011).	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐

Study	Very relevant	Relevant	Not very relevant	Not relevant at all	No Response
International migration: trends and institutional frameworks from the African perspective (September 2011).	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
Migración internacional en América Latina y el Caribe. Nuevas tendencias, nuevos enfoques (May 2011).	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
Key Trends and Challenges on International Migration and Development in Asia and the Pacific (September 2010)	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
Resumen del estudio sobre marcos institucionales, normativos y de políticas sobre migración internacional en El Salvador y una exploración en Costa Rica (September 2010).	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
Resumen del estudio sobre las profundas contribuciones de la migración latinoamericana a los Estados Unidos (September 2010).	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
Resumen del estudio sobre marcos institucionales, normativos y de políticas sobre migración internacional en México (September 2010).	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
Resumen del estudio sobre marcos institucionales, normativos y de políticas sobre migración internacional en la Argentina, Chile y el Ecuador (September 2010).	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
Resumen del panorama migratorio en España, el Ecuador y Colombia a partir de las estadísticas locales (September 2010).	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
Institutional framework, regulations and policies concerning international migration in El Salvador and Costa Rica (Executive Summary) (September 2010).	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
The profound contributions of Latin American immigrants in the United States (Executive Summary) (September 2010).	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
Legal, institutional and policy framework for international migration: the case of Mexico (Executive Summary) (September 2010).	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
Legal, institutional and policy framework for international migration in Argentina, Chile and Ecuador (Executive Summary) (September 2010).	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
An overview of international migration in Spain, Ecuador and Colombia based on local statistics (Executive Summary) (September 2010).	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
Linking International Migration and Development in Asia (Executive Summary) (April 2010).	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
Linking International Migration and Development in Asia (April 2010).	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
Maximizing Development Benefits and Minimizing Negative Impact in the Pacific Islands Sub-region (April 2010).	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐

P22. R1998. Are there any topics you consider relevant to the international migration priorities of your institution that could have been included in the studies produced by the project but that were not considered?

Yes ☐

No ☐

No Response ☐

If answer was "yes", please specify the issues that were not addressed by the studies that you feel could have been included in these studies.

P23. EFFE13. How would you assess the quality of the studies produced by the project?

Study	Excellent	Good	Regular	Poor	Very poor	No Response
Recent African immigration to South America: The cases of Argentina and Brazil in the regional context.	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
Africans in the Southern European countries: Italy, Spain and Portugal (September 2011).	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
Migration patterns and immigrants' characteristics in North-Western Europe (September 2011).	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
International migration: trends and institutional frameworks from the African perspective (September 2011).	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
Migración internacional en América Latina y el Caribe. Nuevas tendencias, nuevos enfoques (May 2011).	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
Key Trends and Challenges on International Migration and Development in Asia and the Pacific (September 2010)	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
Resumen del estudio sobre marcos institucionales, normativos y de políticas sobre migración internacional en El Salvador y una exploración en Costa Rica (September 2010).	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
Resumen del estudio sobre las profundas contribuciones de la migración latinoamericana a los Estados Unidos (September 2010).	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
Resumen del estudio sobre marcos institucionales, normativos y de políticas sobre migración internacional en México (September 2010).	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
Resumen del estudio sobre marcos institucionales, normativos y de políticas sobre migración internacional en la Argentina, Chile y el Ecuador (September 2010).	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
Resumen del panorama migratorio en España, el Ecuador y Colombia a partir de las estadísticas locales (September 2010).	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
Institutional framework, regulations and policies concerning international migration in El Salvador and Costa Rica (Executive Summary) (September 2010).	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
The profound contributions of Latin American immigrants in the United States (Executive Summary) (September 2010).	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
Legal, institutional and policy framework for international migration: the case of Mexico (Executive Summary) (September 2010).	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
Legal, institutional and policy framework for international migration in Argentina, Chile and Ecuador (Executive Summary) (September 2010).	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
An overview of international migration in Spain, Ecuador and Colombia based on local statistics (Executive Summary) (September 2010).	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
Linking International Migration and Development in Asia (Executive Summary) (April 2010).	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
Linking International Migration and Development in Asia (April 2010).	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
Maximizing Development Benefits and Minimizing Negative Impact in the Pacific Islands Sub-region (April 2010).	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐

P24. EFFE41. How would you assess the contribution of the studies to increasing your level of knowledge in your specific area of work?

Study	Excellent	Good	Regular	Poor	Very poor	No Response
Recent African immigration to South America: The cases of Argentina and Brazil in the regional context.	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
Africans in the Southern European countries: Italy, Spain and Portugal (September 2011).	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
Migration patterns and immigrants' characteristics in North-Western Europe (September 2011).	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
International migration: trends and institutional frameworks from the African perspective (September 2011).	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
Migración internacional en América Latina y el Caribe. Nuevas tendencias, nuevos enfoques (May 2011).	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
Key Trends and Challenges on International Migration and Development in Asia and the Pacific (September 2010)	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
Resumen del estudio sobre marcos institucionales, normativos y de políticas sobre migración internacional en El Salvador y una exploración en Costa Rica (September 2010).	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
Resumen del estudio sobre las profundas contribuciones de la migración latinoamericana a los Estados Unidos (September 2010).	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
Resumen del estudio sobre marcos institucionales, normativos y de políticas sobre migración internacional en México (September 2010).	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
Resumen del estudio sobre marcos institucionales, normativos y de políticas sobre migración internacional en la Argentina, Chile y el Ecuador (September 2010).	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
Resumen del panorama migratorio en España, el Ecuador y Colombia a partir de las estadísticas locales (September 2010).	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
Institutional framework, regulations and policies concerning international migration in El Salvador and Costa Rica (Executive Summary) (September 2010).	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
The profound contributions of Latin American immigrants in the United States (Executive Summary) (September 2010).	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
Legal, institutional and policy framework for international migration: the case of Mexico (Executive Summary) (September 2010).	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
Legal, institutional and policy framework for international migration in Argentina, Chile and Ecuador (Executive Summary) (September 2010).	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
An overview of international migration in Spain, Ecuador and Colombia based on local statistics (Executive Summary) (September 2010).	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
Linking International Migration and Development in Asia (Executive Summary) (April 2010).	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
Linking International Migration and Development in Asia (April 2010).	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
Maximizing Development Benefits and Minimizing Negative Impact in the Pacific Islands Sub-region (April 2010).	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐

P25. EFFE42. How would you assess the contribution of the studies to increasing your level of understanding of the gender perspective in your specific area of work?

Study	Excellent	Good	Regular	Poor	Very poor	No Response
Recent African immigration to South America: The cases of Argentina and Brazil in the regional context.	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
Africans in the Southern European countries: Italy, Spain and Portugal (September 2011).	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
Migration patterns and immigrants' characteristics in North-Western Europe (September 2011).	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
International migration: trends and institutional frameworks from the African perspective (September 2011).	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
Migración internacional en América Latina y el Caribe. Nuevas tendencias, nuevos enfoques (May 2011).	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
Key Trends and Challenges on International Migration and Development in Asia and the Pacific (September 2010)	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
Resumen del estudio sobre marcos institucionales, normativos y de políticas sobre migración internacional en El Salvador y una exploración en Costa Rica (September 2010).	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
Resumen del estudio sobre las profundas contribuciones de la migración latinoamericana a los Estados Unidos (September 2010).	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
Resumen del estudio sobre marcos institucionales, normativos y de políticas sobre migración internacional en México (September 2010).	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
Resumen del estudio sobre marcos institucionales, normativos y de políticas sobre migración internacional en la Argentina, Chile y el Ecuador (September 2010).	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
Resumen del panorama migratorio en España, el Ecuador y Colombia a partir de las estadísticas locales (September 2010).	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
Institutional framework, regulations and policies concerning international migration in El Salvador and Costa Rica (Executive Summary) (September 2010).	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
The profound contributions of Latin American immigrants in the United States (Executive Summary) (September 2010).	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
Legal, institutional and policy framework for international migration: the case of Mexico (Executive Summary) (September 2010).	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
Legal, institutional and policy framework for international migration in Argentina, Chile and Ecuador (Executive Summary) (September 2010).	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
An overview of international migration in Spain, Ecuador and Colombia based on local statistics (Executive Summary) (September 2010).	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
Linking International Migration and Development in Asia (Executive Summary) (April 2010).	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
Linking International Migration and Development in Asia (April 2010).	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
Maximizing Development Benefits and Minimizing Negative Impact in the Pacific Islands Sub-region (April 2010).	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐

P26. EFFE43. How would you assess the contribution of the studies in increasing your level of understanding of the Human Rights approach in your specific area of work?

Study	Excellent	Good	Regular	Poor	Very poor	No Response
Recent African immigration to South America: The cases of Argentina and Brazil in the regional context.	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
Africans in the Southern European countries: Italy, Spain and Portugal (September 2011).	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
Migration patterns and immigrants' characteristics in North-Western Europe (September 2011).	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
International migration: trends and institutional frameworks from the African perspective (September 2011).	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
Migración internacional en América Latina y el Caribe. Nuevas tendencias, nuevos enfoques (May 2011).	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
Key Trends and Challenges on International Migration and Development in Asia and the Pacific (September 2010)	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
Resumen del estudio sobre marcos institucionales, normativos y de políticas sobre migración internacional en El Salvador y una exploración en Costa Rica (September 2010).	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
Resumen del estudio sobre las profundas contribuciones de la migración latinoamericana a los Estados Unidos (September 2010).	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
Resumen del estudio sobre marcos institucionales, normativos y de políticas sobre migración internacional en México (September 2010).	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
Resumen del estudio sobre marcos institucionales, normativos y de políticas sobre migración internacional en la Argentina, Chile y el Ecuador (September 2010).	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
Resumen del panorama migratorio en España, el Ecuador y Colombia a partir de las estadísticas locales (September 2010).	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
Institutional framework, regulations and policies concerning international migration in El Salvador and Costa Rica (Executive Summary) (September 2010).	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
The profound contributions of Latin American immigrants in the United States (Executive Summary) (September 2010).	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
Legal, institutional and policy framework for international migration: the case of Mexico (Executive Summary) (September 2010).	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
Legal, institutional and policy framework for international migration in Argentina, Chile and Ecuador (Executive Summary) (September 2010).	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
An overview of international migration in Spain, Ecuador and Colombia based on local statistics (Executive Summary) (September 2010).	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
Linking International Migration and Development in Asia (Executive Summary) (April 2010).	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
Linking International Migration and Development in Asia (April 2010).	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
Maximizing Development Benefits and Minimizing Negative Impact in the Pacific Islands Sub-region (April 2010).	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐

P27. Please indicate the main purposes (if any) for which you use/have used the studies?

P28. S41. Have any of the studies implemented by the project been replicated in your country or geographic area?

Yes ☐

No ☐

No Response ☐

In case your answer was “yes”, please could you provide any examples?

P29. S42. Have any of the studies implemented by the project been applied / used in your country or geographic area?

Yes ☐

No ☐

No Response ☐

In case your answer was “yes”, please could you provide any examples?

P30. EFFE8. Can you identify any policies in your country that have benefited from the information provided in the above-mentioned studies?

Yes ☐

No ☐

No Response ☐

If your answer was “yes”, could you please specify which policies?

_____

_____

_____

P31. In relation to the above-mentioned studies, please indicate below your level of agreement or disagreement with the following statements on the results:

	Totally agree	Agree	Partially agree	Disagree	No Response
EFF21. Your use of the studies has helped you to develop a broader vision of migration issues and to identify new solutions.	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
EFFE22.You use (or you have used) some of the knowledge provided by the studies in your daily work.	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
EFFE23. You plan to follow up on these activities.	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
EFFE35. Based on outputs produced by the project, you have applied the information regarding best practices on policy response to international migration challenges.	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
EFFE36. The project has helped you identify best practices on policy response to international migration challenges.	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐

SECTION D: ON-LINE RESOURCES

P32. Which of the following databases do you know and have you used?

Inventario Migratorio–Inventario de sistemas de información sobre Migración Internacional de América Latina y el Caribe	☐
Migratory - an online inventory of sources on migration in Europe, Central Asia and North America.	☐
AP Magnet – Asia Pacific Migration Network.	☐
Center for Migration and Refugee Studies Database of the American University in Cairo.	☐

P33. R19996. How relevant are the contents of the databases to the international migration data needs and priorities of your institution?

	Very relevant	Relevant	Not very relevant	Not relevant at all	No Response
Inventario Migratorio –Inventario de sistemas de información sobre Migración Internacional de América Latina y el Caribe	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
Migratory - an online inventory of sources on migration in Europe, Central Asia and North America.	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
AP Magnet - Asia Pacific Migration Network.	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
Center for Migration and Refugee Studies Database of the American University in Cairo.	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐

P34. EFFE15. How would you assess the quality of the databases that you know or use/have used?

	Excellent	Good	Regular	Poor	Very poor	No Response
Inventario Migratorio –Inventario de sistemas de información sobre Migración Internacional de América Latina y el Caribe	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
Migratory - an online inventory of sources on migration in Europe, Central Asia and North America.	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
AP Magnet- Asia Pacific Migration Network.	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
Center for Migration and Refugee Studies Database of the American University in Cairo	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐

P35: In relation to the above-mentioned databases, please indicate below your level of agreement or disagreement with the following statements on the results:

	Totally agree	Agree	Partially agree	Disagree	No Response
EFFE21. Your use of the databases has helped you to develop a broader vision of migration issues and to identify new solutions.	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
EFFE22.You use (or you have used) some of the knowledge provided by the databases in your daily work.	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
EFFE23. You plan to follow up on these activities.	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
EFFE38. Based on outputs produced by the project, you have applied the information regarding best practices on policy response to international migration challenges.	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
EFFE39. The project has helped you identify best practices on policy response to international migration challenges	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐

SELF-ADMINISTERED SURVEY QUESTIONNAIRE

- **Regional Commissions**

As part of the continuous improvement strategy of the Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean (ECLAC), and with the intention of providing a better service to the beneficiaries of its activities, ECLAC periodically evaluates its projects and programmes.

On this occasion, ECLAC is evaluating the project financed by the Development Account "Strengthening national capacities to deal with international migration: Maximizing development benefits and minimizing negative impact", which was implemented between April 2009 and 30 June 2012 through the five regional economic and social commissions of the United Nations: Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean (ECLAC) as lead agency, the Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific (ESCAP), the Economic and Social Commission for Western Asia (ESCWA), the Economic Commission for Europe (ECE), and the Economic Commission for Africa (ECA).

The evaluation is focused on the relevance, efficiency, effectiveness and sustainability of the activities funded by the project, namely: regional and interregional studies, databases, workshops and seminars on international migration.

The survey will take about 5-10 minutes of your time and we would greatly appreciate your collaboration in responding and submitting it as soon as possible, no later than May 24, 2013. Your opinions will be handled with strict confidentiality and will be very useful to improve the services provided by the five Regional Commissions in the future.

To respond to the survey, please open the following link: https://www.research.net/s/L9V9Y22

SECTION A: INFORMATION ABOUT THE SURVEY RESPONDENT.

P1: Where do you currently work?

- ☐ ECLAC
- ☐ ECE
- ☐ ECA
- ☐ ESCAP
- ☐ ESCWA

P2: What is your current position?

- ☐ Director/Head/Chief of Division
- ☐ Deputy Director/Head/Chief of Division
- ☐ Programme Officer
- ☐ Researcher
- ☐ Administrative
- ☐ Consultant
- ☐ Other (please specify)

SECTION B: RELEVANCE

P3: R11. Were efforts made to undertake consultations with partners in the design process of the project?

Yes ☐

No ☐

No Response ☐

If your answer was “yes”, please specify what consultative activities were undertaken:

P4: R13. Were any gender analysis tools or diagnostic studies used during the design of the project in your region?

Yes ☐

No ☐

No Response ☐

If your answer was “yes”, please specify what tools and/or diagnostic studies:

P5: In relation to the design of the project, please indicate below your level of agreement or disagreement with the following statements:

	Totally agree	Agree	Partially agree	Disagree	No response
R16. The overall objective of the project was relevant to migration priorities in your specific region.	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
R17. The expected accomplishments of the project were relevant to the migration priorities in your specific region .	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
R18. The main activities of the project were relevant to migration priorities in your specific region.	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐

P6: R19. Are there any topics you consider relevant to the international migration priorities in your region that could have been included in the activities (seminars and workshops) or products (studies and databases) but that were not considered?

Yes ☐

No ☐

No Response ☐

If your answer was “yes”, please specify the issues that were not addressed:

P7: R22. How aligned was the proposed programme of work with the subprogramme activities in your region?

Very Aligned ☐

Aligned ☐

Not aligned at all ☐

Not very aligned ☐

No Response ☐

If your answer was “Not aligned at all” or “Not very aligned”, please explain why.

P8: R3. Were there any complementarities and synergies between the project activities (workshops and seminars) and products (studies and databases) with other ongoing governmental international migration initiatives at regional and national levels in your region?

Yes ☐

No ☐

No Response ☐

If your answer was “yes”, could you please provide any examples?

SECTION C: EFFICIENCY

P9: EFFI21. How would you assess the timeliness and reliability of the services and support provided by the project?

Excellent ☐

Good ☐

Regular ☐

Poor ☐

Very poor ☐

No Response ☐

P10: EFFI3. Did the project apply protocols and practices to make workflows more efficient?

Yes ☐

No ☐

No Response ☐

If your answer was “yes”, could you please provide any examples?

P11: EFFI41. Overall, would you consider the project to have been implemented efficiently?

Yes ☐

No ☐

No Response ☐

If your answer was “yes”, can you identify any specific strengths?

P12: EFFI42. Can you identify any weaknesses of the project in terms of efficiency?

Yes □

No □

No Response □

If your answer was “yes”, could you please specify?

P13: EFFI51. Has your commission used ICT as a networking tool or to promote multiplier effects?

Yes □

No □

No Response □

If your answer was “yes”, could you please specify?

SECTION D: EFFECTIVENESS

P.14: EFFE53. Overall, do you believe the project has achieved its intended results?

Yes □

No □

No Response □

If your answer was “yes”, please list the most important achievements of the project, in your opinion.

P15: EFFE6. Have there been any unexpected results of the project in your region?

Yes ☐

No ☐

No Response ☐

If your answer was “yes”, could you please provide any examples?

P16: EFFE8. Can you identify any policies that have benefited from contributions provided by the activities (workshops, seminars) or products (studies, databases) of the project?

Yes ☐

No ☐

No Response ☐

If your answer was “yes”, could you please specify which policies?

SECTION E: SUSTAINABILITY

P17: S1. Can you identify any new specific partnerships and/or South-South cooperation examples facilitated by the seminars and workshops?

Yes ☐

No ☐

No Response ☐

If answer was "yes", could you please specify which partnerships and/or South-South cooperation examples?

P18: S2. Is there political will in the involved countries in your region to carry project activities forward?

Yes ☐

No ☐

No Response ☐

P19: S41. Have any activities (workshops, seminars) or products (studies, databases) been replicated in your region?

Yes ☐

No ☐

No Response ☐

If your answer was "yes", could you please provide any examples?

Annex 4

PROJECT DOCUMENTATION

EVALUATION FRAMEWORK DOCUMENTATION

- Regulations and Rules Governing Programme Planning, the Programme Aspects of the Budget, the Monitoring of Implementation and the Methods of Evaluation (United Nations Secretary-General´s bulletin, 19 April 200).
- Preparing and Conducting Evaluations. ECLAC Guidelines (ECLAC Programme Planning and Operations Division, 2009).
- United Nations General Assembly Resolution A/RES/53/120 (10 February 1999).
- Integrating Human Rights and Gender Equality Perspectives in Evaluations in the United Nations System" (UNEG, February 2009).
- Standards for Evaluation in the UN System (UNEG, 23 February 2012).
- Norms for Evaluation in the UN System (UNEG, 23 February 2013).

PROJECT DOCUMENTATION AND PRODUCTS

- Project document.
- Annual Development Account Progress Reports: **(1)** 1 January - 31 December 2009; **(2)** 1 January - 31 December 2010.
- Development Account Project Final Report (1 April 2009 – 30 June 2012).
- International migration from a regional and interregional perspective: Main conclusions, messages and recommendations from the United Nations Development Account project (6th Tranche), "Strengthening national capacities to deal with international migration: maximizing development benefits and minimizing negative impact."
- Africans in the Southern European countries: Italy, Spain and Portugal (September 2011).
- Migration patterns and immigrants' characteristics in North-Western Europe (September 2011).
- International migration: trends and institutional frameworks from the African perspective (September 2011).
- *Migración internacional en América Latina y el Caribe. Nuevas tendencias, nuevos enfoques* (May 2011).
- *Taller sobre el fortalecimiento de las capacidades nacionales para la gestión de la migración internacional: nuevas tendencias, nuevos asuntos, nuevos enfoques de cara al futuro* (March 2011).
- Draft Report of the Regional Workshop on Migration Statistics (December 2010).
- Report of the Asia-Pacific Regional Preparatory Meeting for the GFMD 2010 (September 2010).
- Background of the Global Forum on Migration and Development (GFMD): History and Main Recommendations (September 2010).
- Key Trends and Challenges on International Migration and Development in Asia and the Pacific (September 2010).

- *Resumen del estudio sobre marcos institucionales, normativos y de políticas sobre migración internacional en El Salvador y una exploración en Costa Rica* (September 2010).
- *Resumen del estudio sobre las profundas contribuciones de la migración latinoamericana a los Estados Unidos* (September 2010).
- *Resumen del estudio sobre marcos institucionales, normativos y de políticas sobre migración internacional en México* (September 2010).
- *Resumen del estudio sobre marcos institucionales, normativos y de políticas sobre migración internacional en la Argentina, Chile y el Ecuador* (September 2010).
- *Resumen del panorama migratorio en España, el Ecuador y Colombia a partir de las estadísticas locales* (September 2010).
- Institutional framework, regulations and policies concerning international migration in El Salvador and Costa Rica (Executive Summary) (September 2010).
- The profound contributions of Latin American immigrants in the United States (Executive Summary) (September 2010).
- Legal, institutional and policy framework for international migration: the case of Mexico (Executive Summary) (September 2010).
- Legal, institutional and policy framework for international migration in Argentina, Chile and Ecuador (Executive Summary) (September 2010).
- An overview of international migration in Spain, Ecuador and Colombia based on local statistics (Executive Summary) (September 2010).
- Report of the Workshop on International Migration and Development in the Arab Region (July 2010).
- Proceedings and recommendations of the Workshop on Strengthening National Capacities to deal with International Migration (April 2010).
- Linking International Migration and Development in Asia (April 2010).
- Linking International Migration and Development in Asia (Executive Summary) (April 2010).
- Maximizing Development Benefits and Minimizing Negative Impact in the Pacific Islands Sub-region (April 2010).
- Report of the Regional Workshop on Strengthening National Capacities to Improve Migration Data (February 2010).
- *Inventario migratorio* (ECLAC): http://www.editgrid.com/user/eclac/inventario_migratorio_ALC
- Migratory (ECE): http://www.editgrid.com/unece/admin/migratory
- Center for Migration and Refugee Studies Database (ESCWA): http://cmrsdb.aucegypt.edu/index.php/eng/Researchers-Research-Centers/Research-Centers
- Inter-active web-portal on international migration in Asia-Pacific (ESCAP-ILO): http://apmagnet.ilobkk.or.th

INTERNATIONAL REGULATORY FRAMEWORK

- UNDP Human Development Report 2009 "Overcoming barriers: Human mobility and development".
- The 2006 High-level Dialogue on International Migration and Development, organized by the General Assembly in 2006 and the informal thematic debate on international migration and development, organized by the President of the General Assembly in 2011.
- State-led Global Forum on Migration and Development (GFMD).
- Second High-level Dialogue on International Migration and Development, to be organized by the General Assembly in 2013.

Annex 5

FOCUS GROUP DISCUSSIONS AND INTERVIEWEES LISTING

SANTIAGO, CHILE

Focus Group Discussions (FGD): Introductory meeting: Programme Planning and Evaluation Unit (PPEU) of the Programme Planning and Operations Division (PPOD) of ECLAC. Alejandro Torres Lépori (Chief of Programme Planning and Evaluation), Nurit Bodemann-Ostow (Programme Officer), María Victoria Labra (Evaluation Assistant). 22 April 2013.

FGD: *Centro Latinoamericano de Demografía y Caribeño de Demografía* (CELADE) of ECLAC. Project Coordination Unit. Paulo Saad (Chief of the Population and Development Area), Jorge Martínez (Research Assistant), Leandro Reboiras (Consultant). 22 April 2013.

Semi-structured interview: ECLAC Romain Zivy. Economic Affairs Officer, Office of the Deputy Executive Secretary. 23 April 2003.

Semi-structured interview: Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Republic of Chile. Pedro Hernández González (Chief of the International Migration Planning Department). 23 April 2013.

TELECONFERENCES RCs

Semi-structured interview: ECLAC. Alejandra Reyes (Programme Assistant). 8 May 2013.

Semi-structured interview: UN-ESCWA. Population and Social Development Section. Social Development Division. Paul Tacon (Associate Social Affairs Officer) and Federico Neto (Chief of the Social Development Division). 9 May 2013.

Semi-structured interview: UN-ECA-African Center for Gender and Social Development (ACGSD). Human and Social Development Section. Hassan Musa Yousif. 10 May 2013.

GENEVA (SWITZERLAND)

Focus Group Discussion (FGD): Introductory meeting with ECE. Andres Vikat (Chief of the Social and Demographic Statistics Section), Paolo Valente (Statistician of the Social and Demographic Statistics Section), Jason Schachter (Policy Affairs Officer), Mijidgombo Oyunjargal (Programme Assistant). 13 May 2013.

Semi-structured interview: ECE. Andres Vikat (Chief of the Social and Demographic Statistics Section). 13 May 2013.

Semi-structured interview: ECE. Mijidgombo Oyunjargal (Programme Assistant). 13 May 2013.

Semi-structured interview: ECE. Jason Schachter (Statistician of the Social and Demographic Statistics Section). 13 May 2013.

Semi-structured interview: ECE. Paolo Valente (Statistician of the Social and Demographic Statistics Section). 14 May 2013.

Semi-structured interview: International Organization for Migration (IOM). Charles Kwenin (Senior Regional Advisor). 14 May 2013.

Semi-structured interview: Jerome Elie (Academic, Graduate Institute of International and Development Studies). 15 May 2013.

Videoconference: ESCAP: Maren Andrea Jiménez (Social Affairs Officer of the Population and Social Policy Section. Social Development Division). 15 May 2013.

Semi-structured interview: Graduate Institute of International and Development Studies. Jerome Elie (Academic). 15 May 2013.

Semi-structured interview: IOM: Charles A. Kwenin (Senior Regional Adviser for Sub-Saharan Africa). 16 May 2013.

Videoconference case study (ECE) Armenia: Armine Avetisyan (National Statistical Service, Republic of Armenia. Leading Specialist, Population Census and Demography Division), Karine Kuyumjyan (Head of the Population Census and Demography Department, National Statistical Service of the Republic of Armenia), Anna Tokhatyan (Main Specialist of the Population Census and Demography Division of the National Statistical Service of the Republic of Armenia), Vahan Bakhshetsyan (Chief Specialist, Migration Program Division, State Migration Service (Ministry), Republic of Armenia).

Videoconference case study (ECE) Georgia: Paata Shavishvili (Head of Population Census and Demographic Division Geosat) and Natalia Chubinidze (Project Researcher, Member of the State Migration Commission).16 May 2013.

Videoconference case study (ECE) Moldova: Nina Cesnocova and Ecaterina Galusca (National Bureau of Statistics); and Valentina Ungureanu (Ministry of Labour, Social Protection and Family Affairs). 20 May 2013.

ADDITIONAL VIDEOCONFERENCES

Semi-structured interview: DESA. Sabine Henning (Migration Section, Population Division, Department of Economic and Social Affairs). 21 May 2013.

STAKEHOLDER DEBRIEFING PARTICIPANTS (28 MAY 2013)

- DESA. Sabine Henning (Migration Section, Population Division, Department of Economic and Social Affairs).
- ECLAC. Nurit Bodeman-Ostow. Programme Planning and Evaluation Unit (ECLAC), Programme Planning and Operations Division.
- ECLAC-CELADE. Project Coordination Unit: Paulo Saad (Chief of the Population and Development Area), Jorge Martínez (Research Assistant), Leandro Reboiras (Consultant).
- ECLAC. Romain Zivy. Economic Affairs Officer, Office of the Deputy Executive Secretary.
- ESCWA. Paul Tacon. Population and Social Development Section. Social Development Division.
- ECE. Andres Vikat. Chief of the Social and Demographic Statistics Section.

Annex 6

RESULTS OF SELF-ADMINISTERED SURVEYS

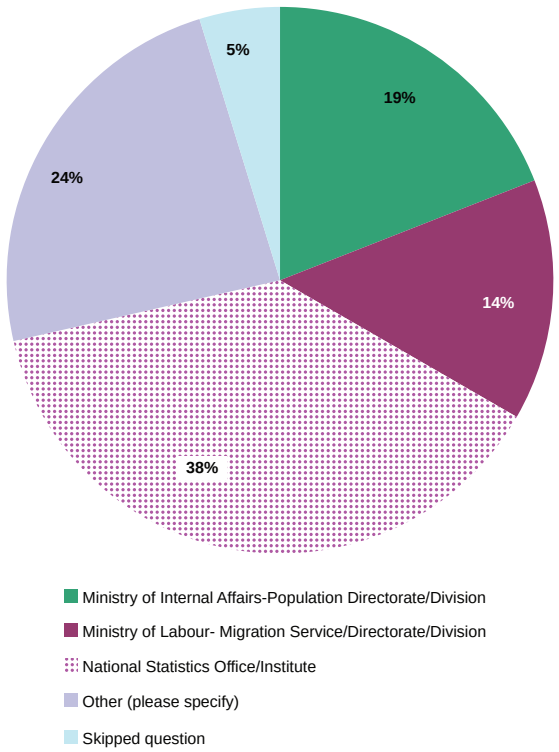
Annex 6.1

RESULTS OF SELF-ADMINISTERED SURVEY: GOVERNMENT STAFF

WHERE DO YOU CURRENTLY WORK?

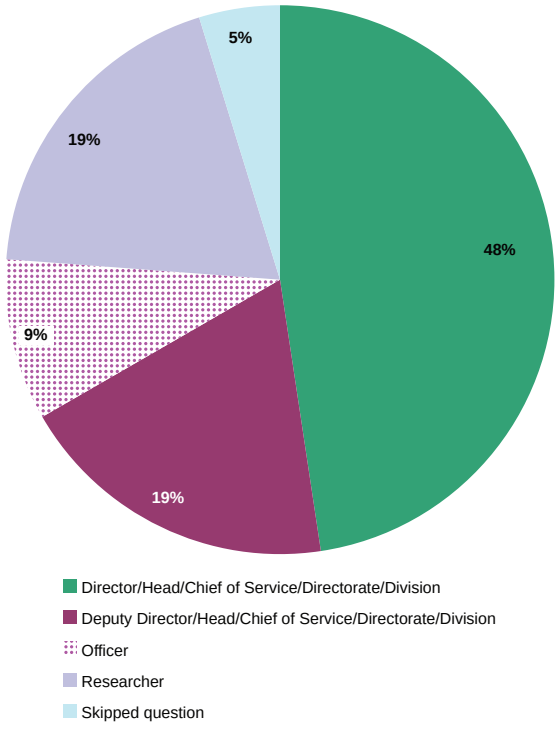
Answer Options	Response Percent	Response Count
Ministry of Foreign Affairs- Migration Service/Directorate/Division	0.0	0
Ministry of Internal Affairs- Migration Service/Directorate/Division	0.0	0
Ministry of Internal Affairs-Population Directorate/Division	20.0	4
Ministry of Labour- Migration Service/Directorate/Division	15.0	3
Ministry of Social Development	0.0	0
National Migration Institute/Directorate	0.0	0
Institute for Economic and Social Development	0.0	0
National Statistics Office/Institute	40.0	8
Directorate of Emigrants/Migration Administration/Migration Service	0.0	0
Parliament or Congress	0.0	0
Other (please specify)	25.0	5
answered question		20
skipped question		1

Response Date	Other (please specify)
May 14, 2013 1:58 PM	Consulate.
May 14, 2013 1:31 PM	ACP Observatory on Migration (International Organization).
May 13, 2013 4:27 PM	Research Center.
May 10, 2013 1:56 PM	Defensoria del Pueblo del Ecuador.
May 8, 2013 2:42 PM	Unisdr.



WHAT IS YOUR CURRENT POSITION?

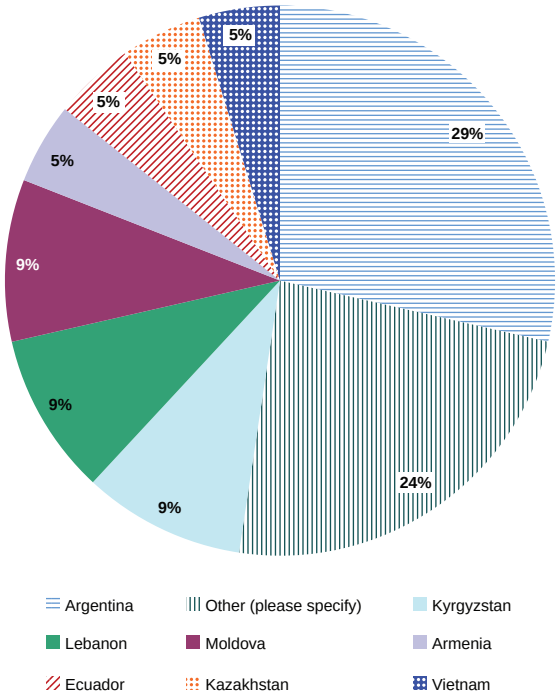
Answer Options	Response Percent	Response Count
Director/Head/Chief of Service/Directorate/Division	50.0	10
Deputy Director/Head/Chief of Service/Directorate/Division	20.0	4
Officer	10.0	2
Researcher	20.0	4
Other (please specify)	0.0	0
answered question		20
skipped question		1



IN WHICH COUNTRY DO YOU WORK? (PLEASE SELECT ONE OPTION ONLY)

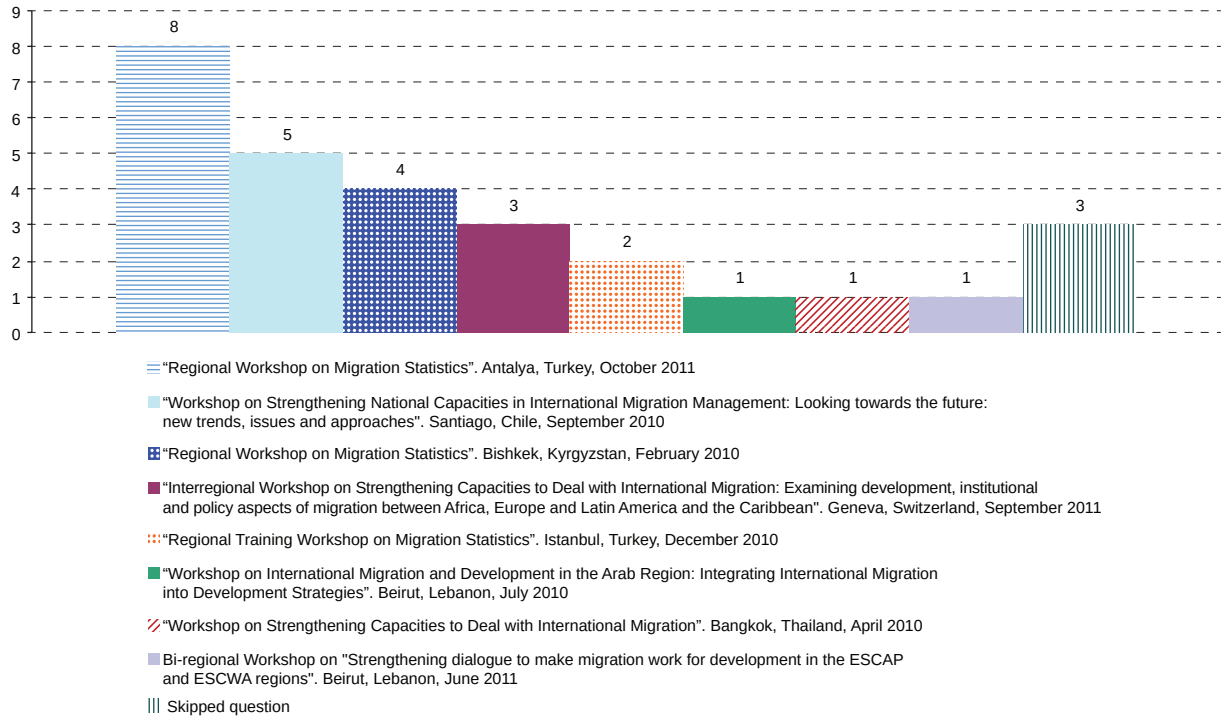
Answer Options	Response Percent	Response Count
Argentina	28.6	6
Other (please specify)	23.8	5
Kyrgyzstan	9.5	2
Lebanon	9.5	2
Moldova	9.5	2
Armenia	4.8	1
Ecuador	4.8	1
Kazakhstan	4.8	1
Viet Nam	4.8	1
Bahrain	0.0	0
Bolivia (Plurinational State of)	0.0	0
Brazil	0.0	0
Chile	0.0	0
Costa Rica	0.0	0
Colombia	0.0	0
El Salvador	0.0	0
Guatemala	0.0	0
India	0.0	0
Indonesia	0.0	0
Italy	0.0	0
Korea	0.0	0
Mexico	0.0	0
Panama	0.0	0
Paraguay	0.0	0
Peru	0.0	0
Philippines	0.0	0
Dominican Republic	0.0	0
Russian Federation	0.0	0
Spain	0.0	0
Tajikistan	0.0	0
Thailand	0.0	0
Tunisia	0.0	0
United Arab Emirates	0.0	0
Uruguay	0.0	0
Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of)	0.0	0
answered question		21
skipped question		0

Number	Response Date	Other (please specify)
1	May 14, 2013 1:31 PM	Belgium.
2	May 14, 2013 10:14 AM	Ukraine.
3	May 8, 2013 2:42 PM	Switzerland.
4	May 8, 2013 2:13 PM	Belarus.
5	May 8, 2013 7:31 AM	Ukraine.


5%
5%
5%
29%
5%
9%
9%
9%
24%
Argentina
Other (please specify)
Kyrgyzstan
Lebanon
Moldova
Armenia
Ecuador
Kazakhstan
Vietnam

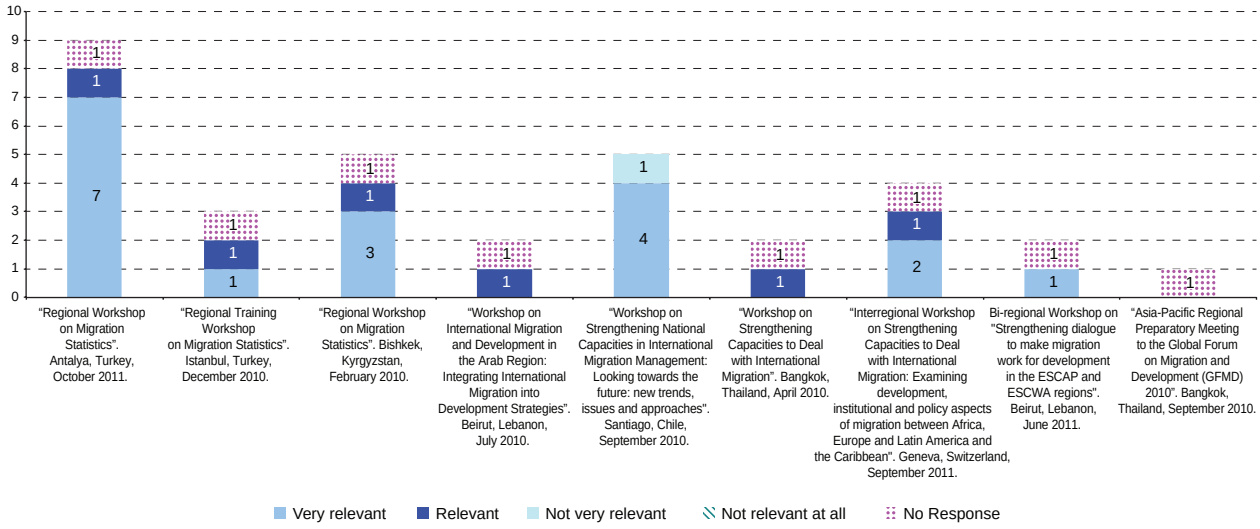
WHICH OF THE FOLLOWING SEMINARS OR WORKSHOPS DID YOU PARTICIPATE IN? (YOU CAN CHOOSE MORE THAN ONE)

Answer Options	Response Percent	Response Count
“Regional Workshop on Migration Statistics”. Antalya, Turkey, October 2011.	44.4	8
“Workshop on Strengthening National Capacities in International Migration Management: Looking towards the future: new trends, issues and approaches”. Santiago, Chile, September 2010.	27.8	5
“Regional Workshop on Migration Statistics”. Bishkek, Kyrgyzstan, February 2010.	22.2	4
“Interregional Workshop on Strengthening Capacities to Deal with International Migration: Examining development, institutional and policy aspects of migration between Africa, Europe and Latin America and the Caribbean”. Geneva, Switzerland, September 2011.	16.7	3
“Regional Training Workshop on Migration Statistics”. Istanbul, Turkey, December 2010.	11.1	2
“Workshop on International Migration and Development in the Arab Region: Integrating International Migration into Development Strategies”. Beirut, Lebanon, July 2010.	5.6	1
“Workshop on Strengthening Capacities to Deal with International Migration”. Bangkok, Thailand, April 2010.	5.6	1
Bi-regional Workshop on “Strengthening dialogue to make migration work for development in the ESCAP and ESCWA regions”. Beirut, Lebanon, June 2011.	5.6	1
“Asia-Pacific Regional Preparatory Meeting to the Global Forum on Migration and Development (GFMD) 2010”. Bangkok, Thailand, September 2010.	0.0	0
answered question		18
skipped question		3



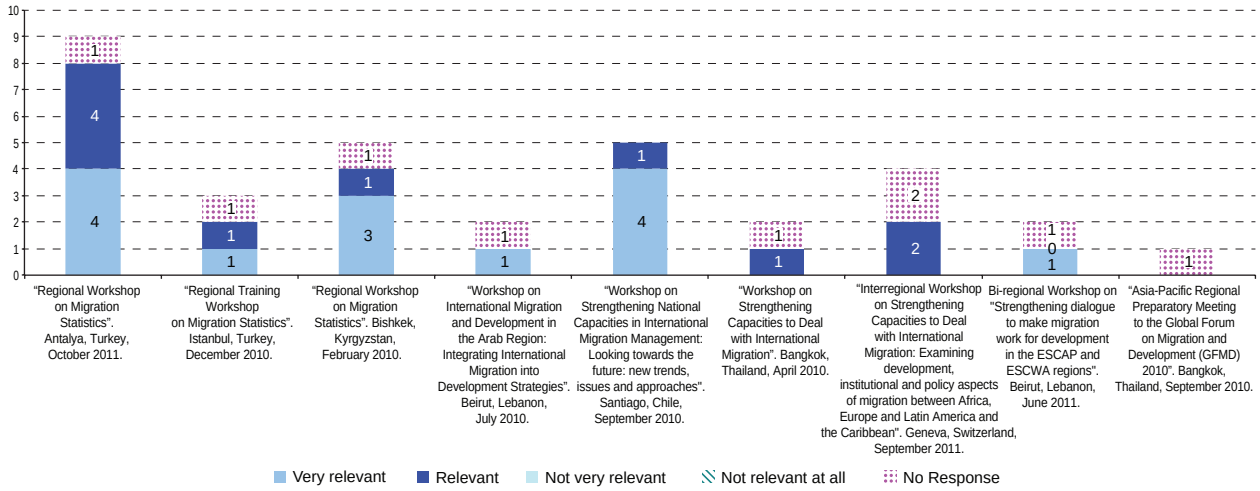
HOW RELEVANT WERE THE CONTENTS OF THE SEMINARS AND WORKSHOPS IN WHICH YOU PARTICIPATED TO THE INTERNATIONAL MIGRATION PRIORITIES OF YOUR COUNTRY?

Answer Options	Very relevant	Relevant	Not very relevant	Not relevant at all	No Response	Response Count
“Regional Workshop on Migration Statistics”. Antalya, Turkey, October 2011.	7	1	0	0	1	9
“Regional Training Workshop on Migration Statistics”. Istanbul, Turkey, December 2010.	1	1	0	0	1	3
“Regional Workshop on Migration Statistics”. Bishkek, Kyrgyzstan, February 2010.	3	1	0	0	1	5
“Workshop on International Migration and Development in the Arab Region: Integrating International Migration into Development Strategies”.Beirut, Lebanon, July 2010.	0	1	0	0	1	2
“Workshop on Strengthening National Capacities in International Migration Management: Looking towards the future: new trends, issues and approaches”. Santiago, Chile, September 2010.	4	0	1	0	0	5
“Workshop on Strengthening Capacities to Deal with International Migration”. Bangkok, Thailand, April 2010.	0	1	0	0	1	2
“Interregional Workshop on Strengthening Capacities to Deal with International Migration: Examining development, institutional and policy aspects of migration between Africa, Europe and Latin America and the Caribbean”. Geneva, Switzerland, September 2011.	2	1	0	0	1	4
Bi-regional Workshop on “Strengthening dialogue to make migration work for development in the ESCAP and ESCWA regions”. Beirut, Lebanon, June 2011.	1	0	0	0	1	2
“Asia-Pacific Regional Preparatory Meeting to the Global Forum on Migration and Development (GFMD) 2010”. Bangkok, Thailand, September 2010.	0	0	0	0	1	1
answered question						18
skipped question						3



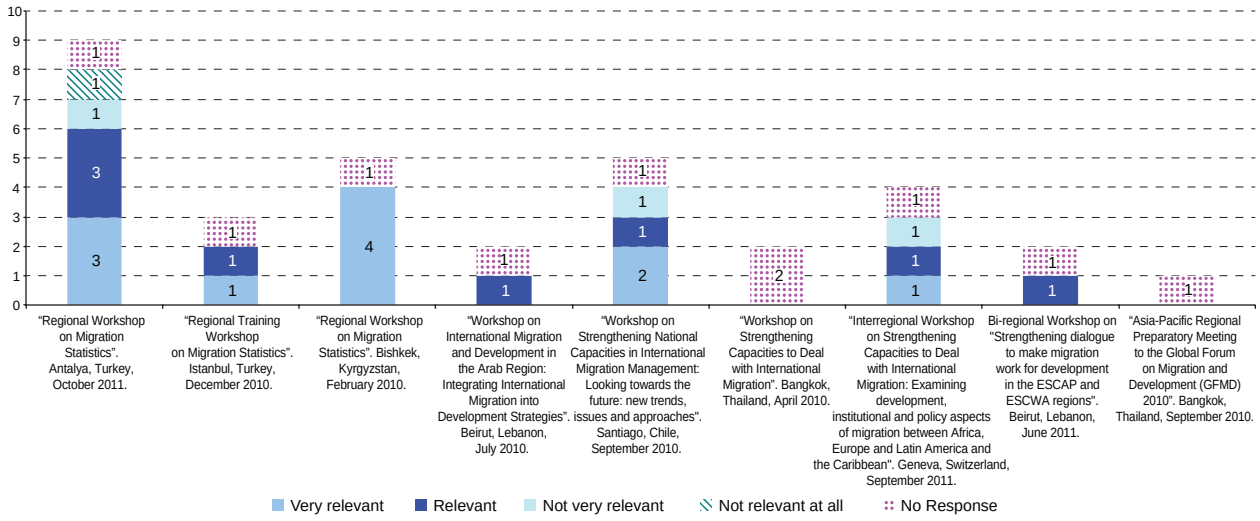
HOW RELEVANT WERE THE CONTENTS OF THE SEMINARS AND WORKSHOPS IN WHICH YOU PARTICIPATED TO THE INTERNATIONAL MIGRATION DATA NEEDS OF YOUR COUNTRY?

Answer Options	Very relevant	Relevant	Not very relevant	Not relevant at all	No Response	Response Count
“Regional Workshop on Migration Statistics”. Antalya, Turkey, October 2011.	4	4	0	0	1	9
“Regional Training Workshop on Migration Statistics”. Istanbul, Turkey, December 2010.	1	1	0	0	1	3
“Regional Workshop on Migration Statistics”. Bishkek, Kyrgyzstan, February 2010.	3	1	0	0	1	5
“Workshop on International Migration and Development in the Arab Region: Integrating International Migration into Development Strategies”.Beirut, Lebanon, July 2010.	1	0	0	0	1	2
“Workshop on Strengthening National Capacities in International Migration Management: Looking towards the future: new trends, issues and approaches”. Santiago, Chile, September 2010.	4	1	0	0	0	5
“Workshop on Strengthening Capacities to Deal with International Migration”. Bangkok, Thailand, April 2010.	0	1	0	0	1	2
“Interregional Workshop on Strengthening Capacities to Deal with International Migration: Examining development, institutional and policy aspects of migration between Africa, Europe and Latin America and the Caribbean”. Geneva, Switzerland, September 2011.	0	2	0	0	2	4
Bi-regional Workshop on “Strengthening dialogue to make migration work for development in the ESCAP and ESCWA regions”. Beirut, Lebanon, June 2011.	1	0	0	0	1	2
“Asia-Pacific Regional Preparatory Meeting to the Global Forum on Migration and Development (GFMD) 2010”. Bangkok, Thailand, September 2010.	0	0	0	0	1	1
answered question						18
skipped question						3



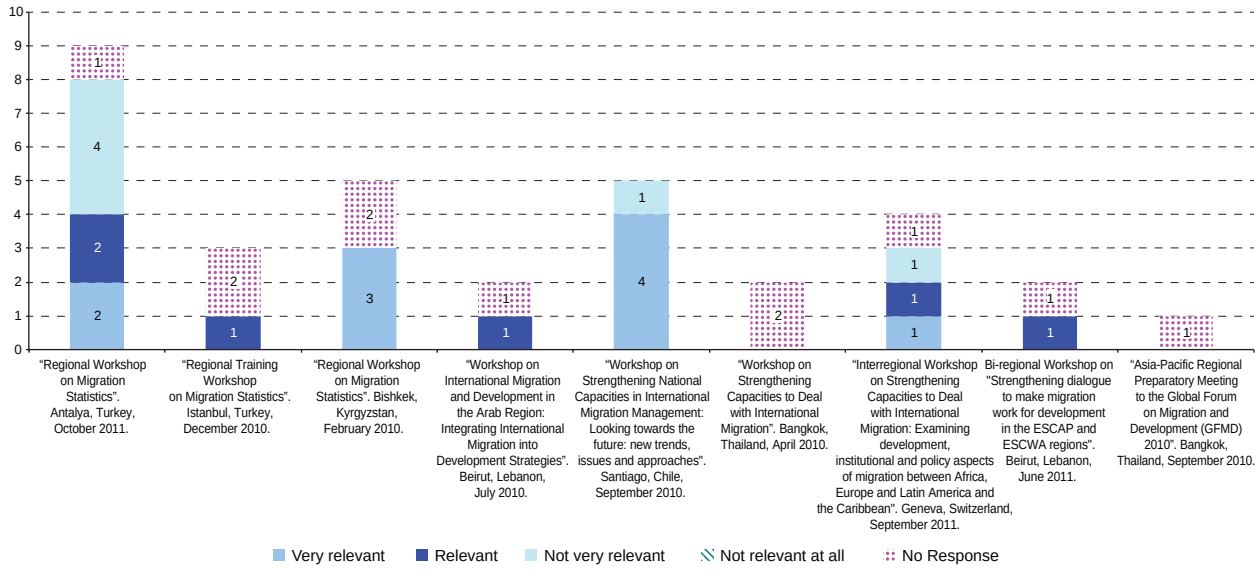
HOW RELEVANT WERE THE CONTENTS OF THE SEMINARS AND WORKSHOPS IN WHICH YOU PARTICIPATED TO THE GENDER PRIORITIES AND NEEDS OF YOUR COUNTRY RELATED TO INTERNATIONAL MIGRATION?

Answer Options	Very relevant	Relevant	Not very relevant	Not relevant at all	No Response	Response Count
“Regional Workshop on Migration Statistics”. Antalya, Turkey, October 2011.	3	3	1	1	1	9
“Regional Training Workshop on Migration Statistics”. Istanbul, Turkey, December 2010.	1	1	0	0	1	3
“Regional Workshop on Migration Statistics”. Bishkek, Kyrgyzstan, February 2010.	4	0	0	0	1	5
“Workshop on International Migration and Development in the Arab Region: Integrating International Migration into Development Strategies”. Beirut, Lebanon, July 2010.	0	1	0	0	1	2
“Workshop on Strengthening National Capacities in International Migration Management: Looking towards the future: new trends, issues and approaches”. Santiago, Chile, September 2010.	2	1	1	0	1	5
“Workshop on Strengthening Capacities to Deal with International Migration”. Bangkok, Thailand, April 2010.	0	0	0	0	2	2
“Interregional Workshop on Strengthening Capacities to Deal with International Migration: Examining development, institutional and policy aspects of migration between Africa, Europe and Latin America and the Caribbean”. Geneva, Switzerland, September 2011.	1	1	1	0	1	4
Bi-regional Workshop on “Strengthening dialogue to make migration work for development in the ESCAP and ESCWA regions”. Beirut, Lebanon, June 2011.	0	1	0	0	1	2
“Asia-Pacific Regional Preparatory Meeting to the Global Forum on Migration and Development (GFMD) 2010”. Bangkok, Thailand, September 2010.	0	0	0	0	1	1
answered question						18
skipped question						3



HOW RELEVANT WERE THE CONTENTS OF THE SEMINARS AND WORKSHOPS IN WHICH YOU PARTICIPATED TO THE HUMAN RIGHTS PRIORITIES AND NEEDS OF YOUR COUNTRY RELATED TO INTERNATIONAL MIGRATION?

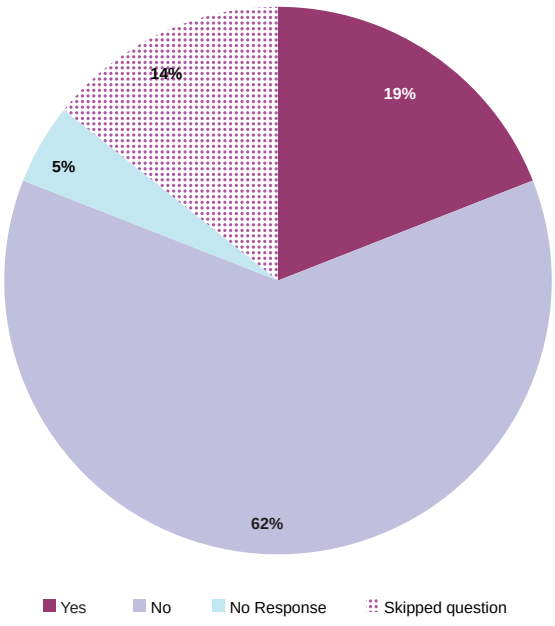
Answer Options	Very relevant	Relevant	Not very relevant	Not relevant at all	No Response	Response Count
“Regional Workshop on Migration Statistics”. Antalya, Turkey, October 2011.	2	2	4	0	1	9
“Regional Training Workshop on Migration Statistics”. Istanbul, Turkey, December 2010.	0	1	0	0	2	3
“Regional Workshop on Migration Statistics”. Bishkek, Kyrgyzstan, February 2010.	3	0	0	0	2	5
“Workshop on International Migration and Development in the Arab Region: Integrating International Migration into Development Strategies”. Beirut, Lebanon, July 2010.	0	1	0	0	1	2
“Workshop on Strengthening National Capacities in International Migration Management: Looking towards the future: new trends, issues and approaches”. Santiago, Chile, September 2010.	4	0	1	0	0	5
“Workshop on Strengthening Capacities to Deal with International Migration”. Bangkok, Thailand, April 2010.	0	0	0	0	2	2
“Interregional Workshop on Strengthening Capacities to Deal with International Migration: Examining development, institutional and policy aspects of migration between Africa, Europe and Latin America and the Caribbean”. Geneva, Switzerland, September 2011.	1	1	1	0	1	4
Bi-regional Workshop on “Strengthening dialogue to make migration work for development in the ESCAP and ESCWA regions”. Beirut, Lebanon, June 2011.	0	1	0	0	1	2
“Asia-Pacific Regional Preparatory Meeting to the Global Forum on Migration and Development (GFMD) 2010”. Bangkok, Thailand, September 2010.	0	0	0	0	1	1
answered question						18
skipped question						3



ARE THERE ANY TOPICS YOU CONSIDER RELEVANT TO THE INTERNATIONAL MIGRATION PRIORITIES OF YOUR COUNTRY THAT COULD HAVE BEEN INCLUDED IN THE SEMINARS AND WORKSHOPS IN WHICH YOU PARTICIPATED THAT WERE NOT CONSIDERED?

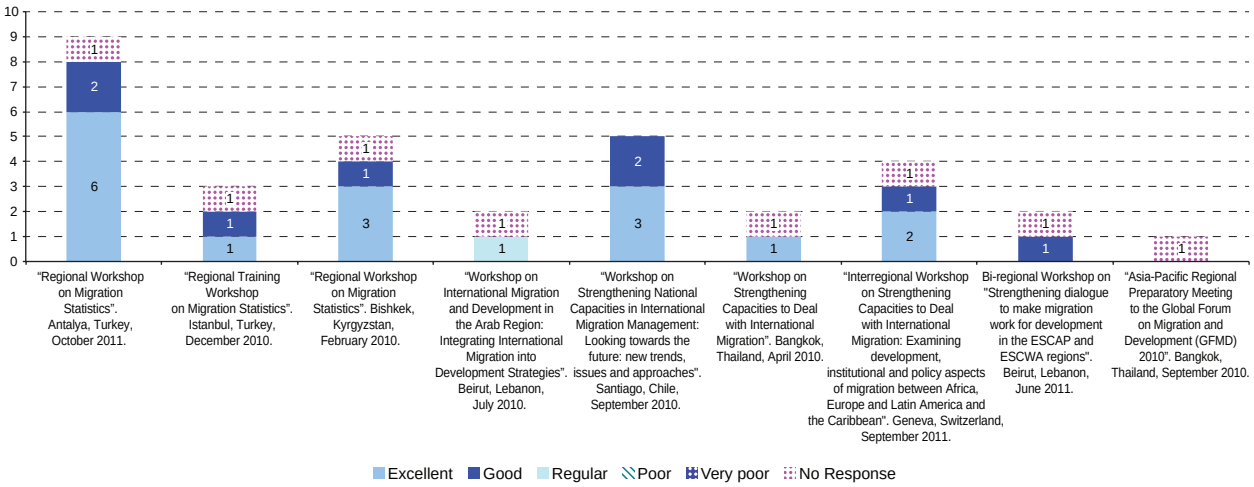
Answer Options	Response Percent	Response Count
Yes	22.2	4
No	72.2	13
No Response	5.6	1
If your answer was “yes”, please specify the issues that were not addressed in the seminars and workshops that you feel could have been included.		3
answered question		18
skipped question		3

Number	Response Date	If your answer was “yes”, please specify the issues that were not addressed in the seminars and workshops that you feel could have been included.
1	May 15, 2013 5:26 AM	Stimulating the return and reintegration of migrant workers.
2	May 9, 2013 7:54 AM	How to address conflict of laws affecting migrant workers.
3	May 8, 2013 2:22 PM	Methodolodical approaches to usage of the data of the receiving country for futher use in population size assessment.



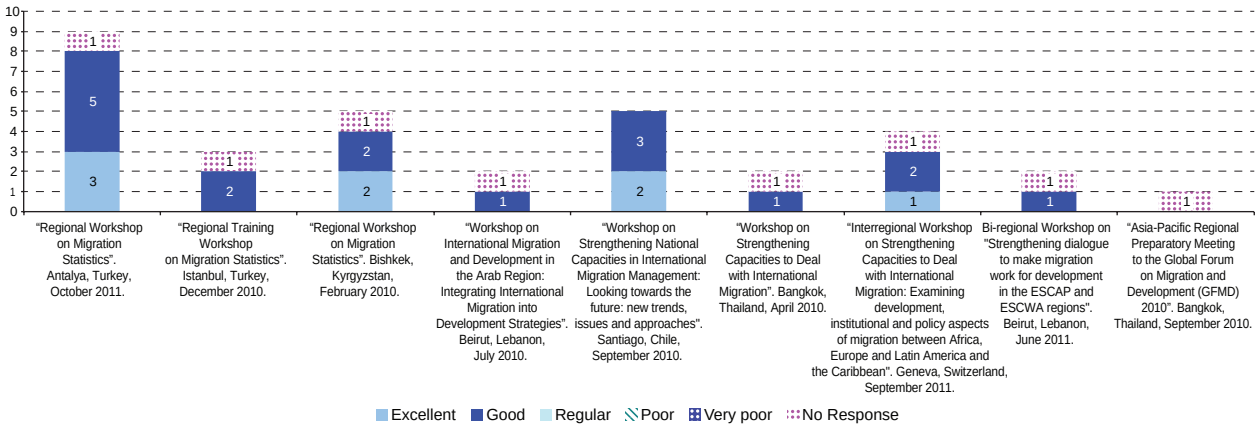
HOW WOULD YOU ASSESS THE QUALITY OF THE MATERIALS USED DURING THE SEMINARS AND WORKSHOPS IN WHICH YOU PARTICIPATED?

Answer Options	Excellent	Good	Regular	Poor	Very poor	No Response	Response Count
“Regional Workshop on Migration Statistics”. Antalya, Turkey, October 2011.	6	2	0	0	0	1	9
“Regional Training Workshop on Migration Statistics”. Istanbul, Turkey, December 2010.	1	1	0	0	0	1	3
“Regional Workshop on Migration Statistics”. Bishkek, Kyrgyzstan, February 2010.	3	1	0	0	0	1	5
“Workshop on International Migration and Development in the Arab Region: Integrating International Migration into Development Strategies”.Beirut, Lebanon, July 2010.	0	0	1	0	0	1	2
“Workshop on Strengthening National Capacities in International Migration Management: Looking towards the future: new trends, issues and approaches”. Santiago, Chile, September 2010.	3	2	0	0	0	0	5
“Workshop on Strengthening Capacities to Deal with International Migration”. Bangkok, Thailand, April 2010.	1	0	0	0	0	1	2
“Interregional Workshop on Strengthening Capacities to Deal with International Migration: Examining development, institutional and policy aspects of migration between Africa, Europe and Latin America and the Caribbean”. Geneva, Switzerland, September 2011.	2	1	0	0	0	1	4
Bi-regional Workshop on “Strengthening dialogue to make migration work for development in the ESCAP and ESCWA regions”. Beirut, Lebanon, June 2011.	0	1	0	0	0	1	2
“Asia-Pacific Regional Preparatory Meeting to the Global Forum on Migration and Development (GFMD) 2010”. Bangkok, Thailand, September 2010.	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
answered question							18
skipped question							3



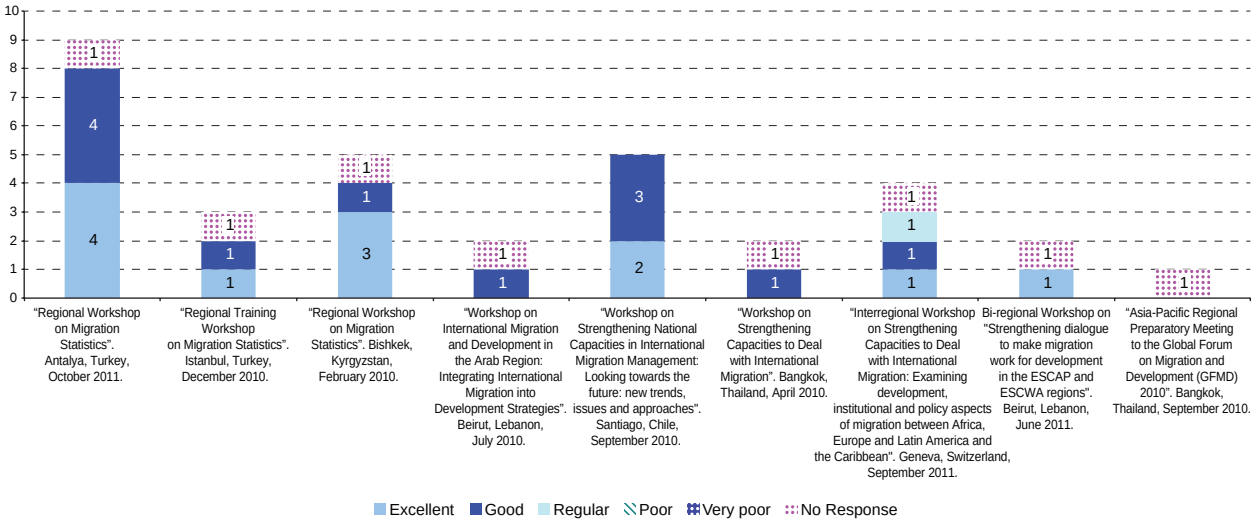
HOW WOULD YOU ASSESS THE QUALITY OF THE METHODOLOGY USED DURING THE SEMINARS AND WORKSHOPS IN WHICH YOU PARTICIPATED?

Answer Options	Excellent	Good	Regular	Poor	Very poor	No Response	Response Count
“Regional Workshop on Migration Statistics”. Antalya, Turkey, October 2011.	3	5	0	0	0	1	9
“Regional Training Workshop on Migration Statistics”. Istanbul, Turkey, December 2010.	0	2	0	0	0	1	3
“Regional Workshop on Migration Statistics”. Bishkek, Kyrgyzstan, February 2010.	2	2	0	0	0	1	5
“Workshop on International Migration and Development in the Arab Region: Integrating International Migration into Development Strategies”.Beirut, Lebanon, July 2010.	0	1	0	0	0	1	2
“Workshop on Strengthening National Capacities in International Migration Management: Looking towards the future: new trends, issues and approaches”. Santiago, Chile, September 2010.	2	3	0	0	0	0	5
“Workshop on Strengthening Capacities to Deal with International Migration”. Bangkok, Thailand, April 2010.	0	1	0	0	0	1	2
“Interregional Workshop on Strengthening Capacities to Deal with International Migration: Examining development, institutional and policy aspects of migration between Africa, Europe and Latin America and the Caribbean”. Geneva, Switzerland, September 2011.	1	2	0	0	0	1	4
Bi-regional Workshop on “Strengthening dialogue to make migration work for development in the ESCAP and ESCWA regions”. Beirut, Lebanon, June 2011.	0	1	0	0	0	1	2
“Asia-Pacific Regional Preparatory Meeting to the Global Forum on Migration and Development (GFMD) 2010”. Bangkok, Thailand, September 2010.	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
answered question							18
skipped question							3



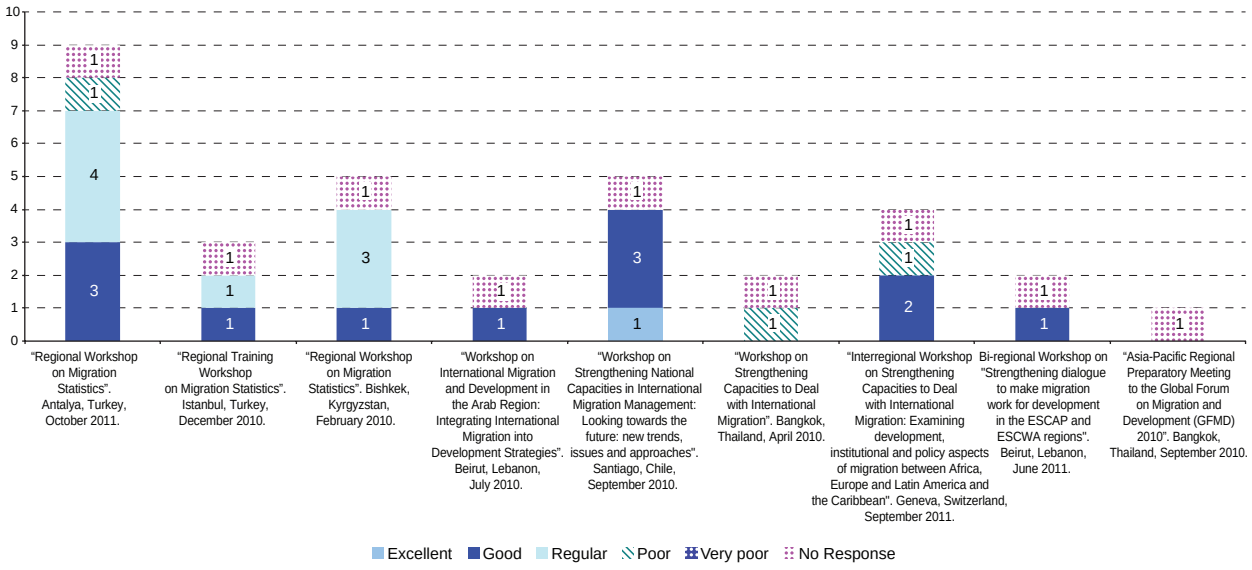
HOW WOULD YOU ASSESS THE CONTRIBUTION OF THE WORKSHOPS AND SEMINARS IN WHICH YOU PARTICIPATED IN INCREASING YOUR LEVEL OF KNOWLEDGE IN YOUR SPECIFIC AREA OF WORK?

Answer Options	Excellent	Good	Regular	Poor	Very poor	No Response	Response Count
"Regional Workshop on Migration Statistics". Antalya, Turkey, October 2011.	4	4	0	0	0	1	9
"Regional Training Workshop on Migration Statistics". Istanbul, Turkey, December 2010.	1	1	0	0	0	1	3
"Regional Workshop on Migration Statistics". Bishkek, Kyrgyzstan, February 2010.	3	1	0	0	0	1	5
"Workshop on International Migration and Development in the Arab Region: Integrating International Migration into Development Strategies". Beirut, Lebanon, July 2010.	0	1	0	0	0	1	2
"Workshop on Strengthening National Capacities in International Migration Management: Looking towards the future: new trends, issues and approaches". Santiago, Chile, September 2010.	2	3	0	0	0	0	5
"Workshop on Strengthening Capacities to Deal with International Migration". Bangkok, Thailand, April 2010.	0	1	0	0	0	1	2
"Interregional Workshop on Strengthening Capacities to Deal with International Migration: Examining development, institutional and policy aspects of migration between Africa, Europe and Latin America and the Caribbean". Geneva, Switzerland, September 2011.	1	1	1	0	0	1	4
Bi-regional Workshop on "Strengthening dialogue to make migration work for development in the ESCAP and ESCWA regions". Beirut, Lebanon, June 2011.	1	0	0	0	0	1	2
"Asia-Pacific Regional Preparatory Meeting to the Global Forum on Migration and Development (GFMD) 2010". Bangkok, Thailand, September 2010.	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
answered question							18
skipped question							3



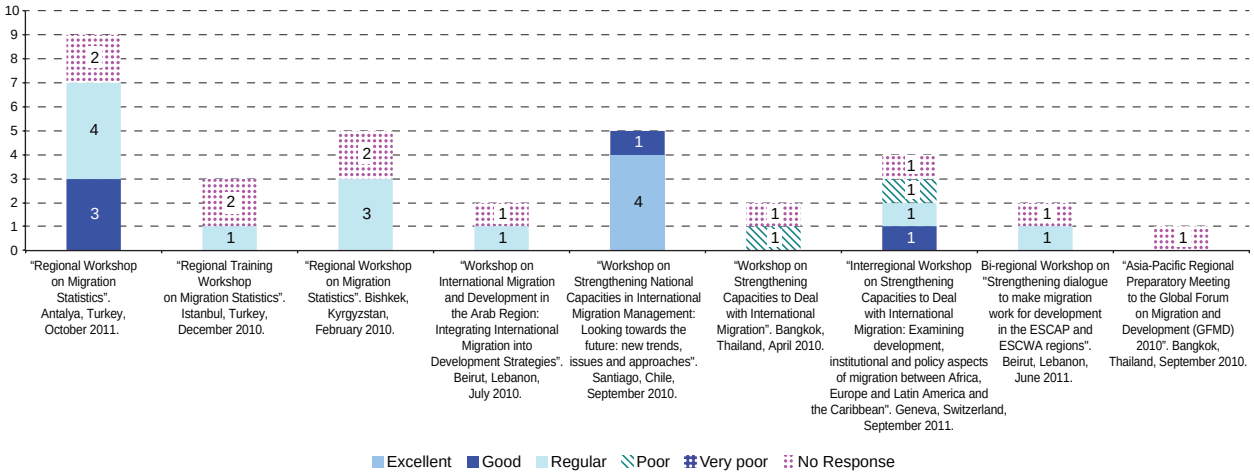
HOW WOULD YOU ASSESS THE CONTRIBUTION OF THE WORKSHOPS AND SEMINARS IN WHICH YOU PARTICIPATED IN INCREASING YOUR UNDERSTANDING OF THE GENDER PERSPECTIVE IN YOUR SPECIFIC AREA OF WORK?

Answer Options	Excellent	Good	Regular	Poor	Very poor	No Response	Response Count
"Regional Workshop on Migration Statistics". Antalya, Turkey, October 2011.	0	3	4	1	0	1	9
"Regional Training Workshop on Migration Statistics". Istanbul, Turkey, December 2010.	0	1	1	0	0	1	3
"Regional Workshop on Migration Statistics". Bishkek, Kyrgyzstan, February 2010.	0	1	3	0	0	1	5
"Workshop on International Migration and Development in the Arab Region: Integrating International Migration into Development Strategies". Beirut, Lebanon, July 2010.	0	1	0	0	0	1	2
"Workshop on Strengthening National Capacities in International Migration Management: Looking towards the future: new trends, issues and approaches". Santiago, Chile, September 2010.	1	3	0	0	0	1	5
"Workshop on Strengthening Capacities to Deal with International Migration". Bangkok, Thailand, April 2010.	0	0	0	1	0	1	2
"Interregional Workshop on Strengthening Capacities to Deal with International Migration: Examining development, institutional and policy aspects of migration between Africa, Europe and Latin America and the Caribbean". Geneva, Switzerland, September 2011.	0	2	0	1	0	1	4
Bi-regional Workshop on "Strengthening dialogue to make migration work for development in the ESCAP and ESCWA regions". Beirut, Lebanon, June 2011.	0	1	0	0	0	1	2
"Asia-Pacific Regional Preparatory Meeting to the Global Forum on Migration and Development (GFMD) 2010". Bangkok, Thailand, September 2010.	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
answered question							18
skipped question							3



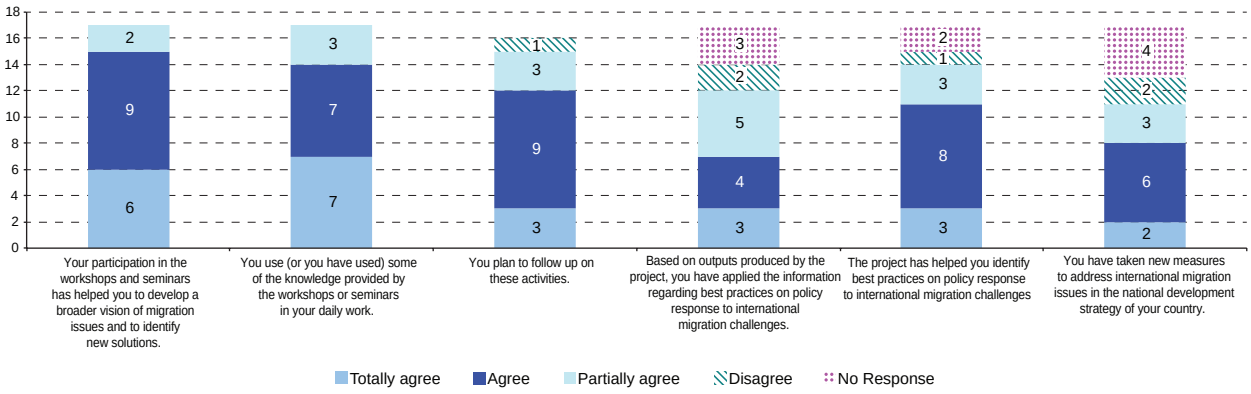
HOW WOULD YOU ASSESS THE CONTRIBUTION OF THE WORKSHOPS AND SEMINARS IN WHICH YOU PARTICIPATED IN INCREASING YOUR LEVEL OF UNDERSTANDING OF THE HUMAN RIGHTS APPROACH IN YOUR SPECIFIC AREA OF WORK?

Answer Options	Excellent	Good	Regular	Poor	Very poor	No Response	Response Count
"Regional Workshop on Migration Statistics". Antalya, Turkey, October 2011.	0	3	4	0	0	2	9
"Regional Training Workshop on Migration Statistics". Istanbul, Turkey, December 2010.	0	0	1	0	0	2	3
"Regional Workshop on Migration Statistics". Bishkek, Kyrgyzstan, February 2010.	0	0	3	0	0	2	5
"Workshop on International Migration and Development in the Arab Region: Integrating International Migration into Development Strategies".Beirut, Lebanon, July 2010.	0	0	1	0	0	1	2
"Workshop on Strengthening National Capacities in International Migration Management: Looking towards the future: new trends, issues and approaches". Santiago, Chile, September 2010.	4	1	0	0	0	0	5
"Workshop on Strengthening Capacities to Deal with International Migration". Bangkok, Thailand, April 2010.	0	0	0	1	0	1	2
"Interregional Workshop on Strengthening Capacities to Deal with International Migration: Examining development, institutional and policy aspects of migration between Africa, Europe and Latin America and the Caribbean". Geneva, Switzerland, September 2011.	0	1	1	1	0	1	4
Bi-regional Workshop on "Strengthening dialogue to make migration work for development in the ESCAP and ESCWA regions". Beirut, Lebanon, June 2011.	0	0	1	0	0	1	2
"Asia-Pacific Regional Preparatory Meeting to the Global Forum on Migration and Development (GFMD) 2010". Bangkok, Thailand, September 2010.	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
answered question							18
skipped question							3



IN RELATION TO THE SEMINARS OR WORKSHOPS IN WHICH YOU PARTICIPATED, PLEASE INDICATE BELOW YOUR LEVEL OF AGREEMENT OR DISAGREEMENT WITH THE FOLLOWING STATEMENTS ON THE RESULTS:

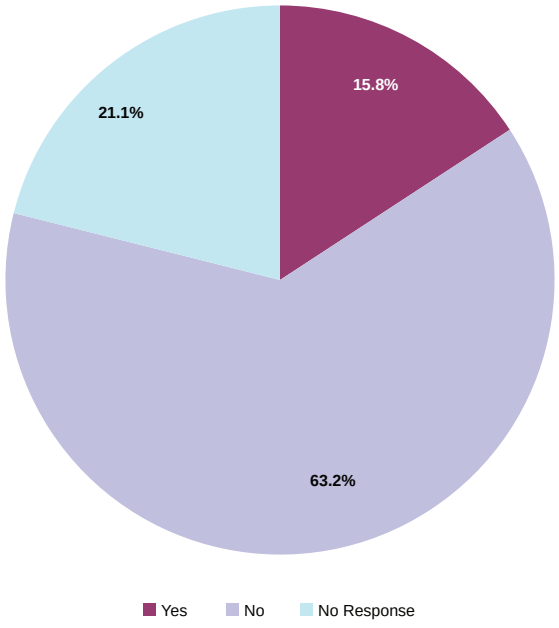
Answer Options	Totally agree	Agree	Partially agree	Disagree	No Response	Response Count
Your participation in the workshops and seminars has helped you to develop a broader vision of migration issues and to identify new solutions.	6	9	2	0	0	17
You use (or you have used) some of the knowledge provided by the workshops or seminars in your daily work.	7	7	3	0	0	17
You plan to follow up on these activities.	3	9	3	1	0	16
Based on outputs produced by the project, you have applied the information regarding best practices on policy response to international migration challenges.	3	4	5	2	3	17
The project has helped you identify best practices on policy response to international migration challenges	3	8	3	1	2	17
You have taken new measures to address international migration issues in the national development strategy of your country.	2	6	3	2	4	17
answered question						18
skipped question						3



HAS THERE BEEN ANY REPLICATION OF THESE WORKSHOPS AND/OR SEMINARS IN YOUR COUNTRY OR GEOGRAPHIC AREA?

Answer Options	Response Percent	Response Count
Yes	15.8	3
No	63.2	12
No Response	21.1	4
If your answer was “yes”, could you please provide any examples?		3
answered question		19
skipped question		2

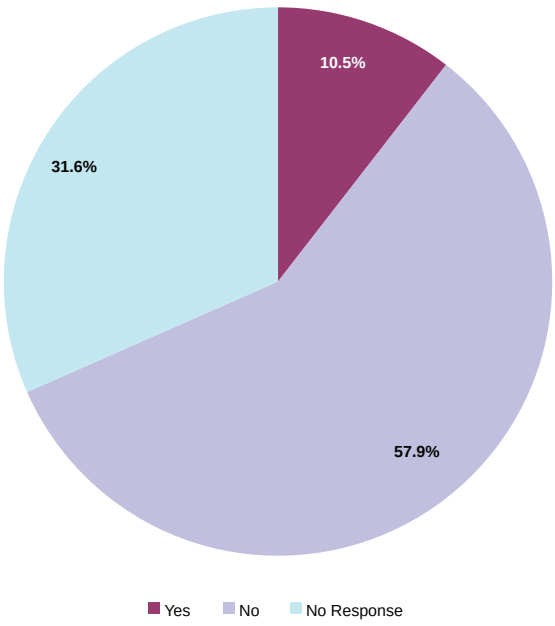
Number	Response Date	If your answer was “yes”, could you please provide any examples?
1	May 15, 2013 5:26 AM	World Bank regional project MIRPAL.
2	May 8, 2013 2:22 PM	Started processing the data on citizenship migration statistics.
3	May 7, 2013 1:53 AM	The Asean Committe on Migrant Workers and its annual forum.



COULD YOU MENTION ANY SPECIFIC NEW PARTNERSHIPS AND/OR EXAMPLES OF SOUTH-SOUTH COOPERATION DEVELOPED AS A RESULT OF THE SEMINARS AND WORKSHOPS IN WHICH YOU PARTICIPATED?

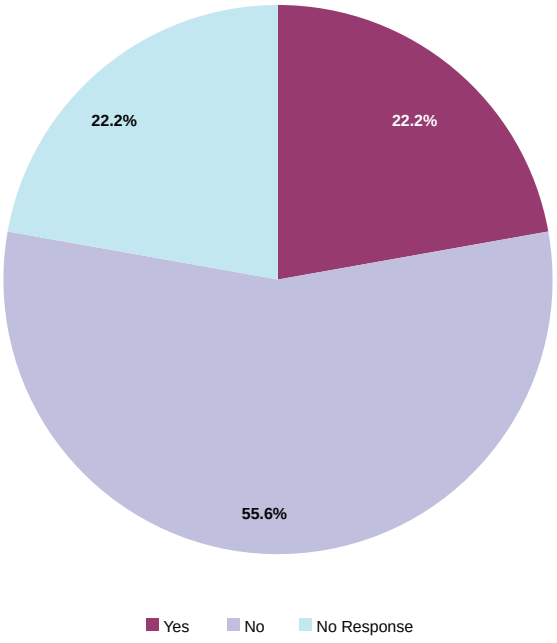
Answer Options	Response Percent	Response Count
Yes	10.5	2
No	57.9	11
No Response	31.6	6
If your answer was “yes”, could you please provide examples of partnerships and/or South-South cooperation?		2
answered question		19
skipped question		2

Number	Response Date	If your answer was “yes”, could you please provide examples of partnerships and/or South-South cooperation?
1	May 14, 2013 1:34 PM	Cooperation with other researchers.
2	May 9, 2013 7:54 AM	Forging of bilateral labor and employment agreements.



DOES YOUR ORGANIZATION HAVE THE FINANCIAL, TECHNICAL, INSTITUTIONAL CAPACITIES TO CONTINUE FUNDING THESE TYPES OF SEMINARS AND WORKSHOPS?

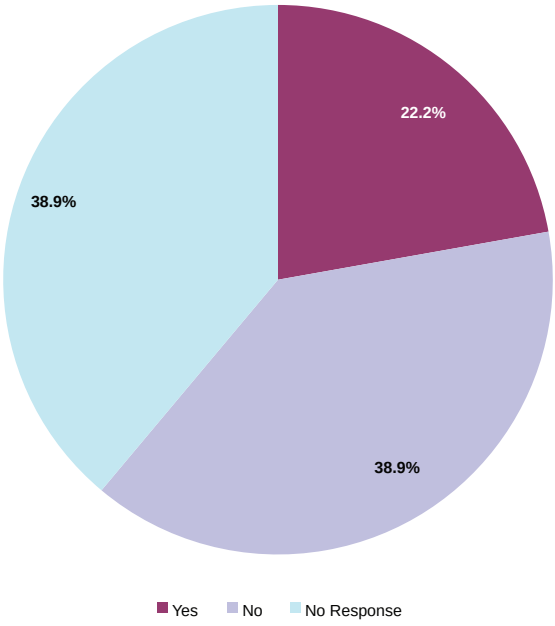
Answer Options	Response Percent	Response Count
Yes	22.2	4
No	55.6	10
No Response	22.2	4
answered question		18
skipped question		3



CAN YOU IDENTIFY ANY POLICIES/NORMS/REGULATIONS THAT HAVE BENEFITED FROM THE OUTCOMES OF THE SEMINARS OR WORKSHOPS IN WHICH YOU PARTICIPATED?

Answer Options	Response Percent	Response Count
Yes	22.2	4
No	38.9	7
No Response	38.9	7
If your answer was “yes”, could you please specify which policies?		4
answered question		18
skipped question		3

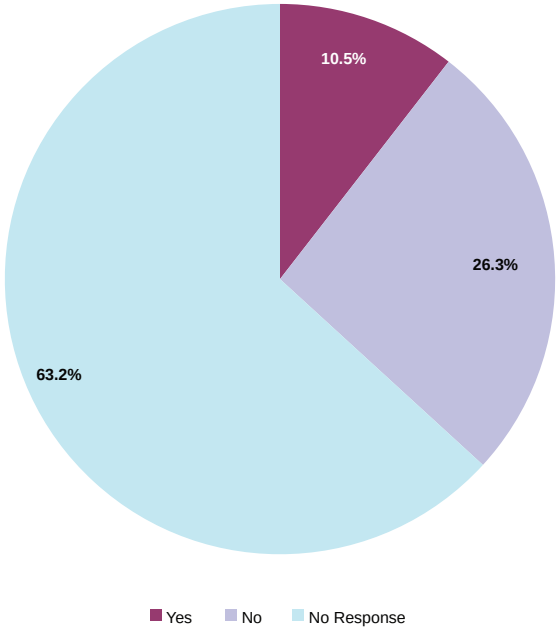
Number	Response Date	If your answer was “yes”, could you please specify which policies?
1	May 16, 2013 1:27 PM	Different programs based on the following up of the National Migration Law.
2	May 15, 2013 5:26 AM	DEVELOPMENT Extended Migration Profile.
3	May 13, 2013 6:47 PM	Increasing the development of research in international migration issues.
4	May 9, 2013 7:54 AM	Development of standard employment contracts for different profession and skills categories.



WERE THERE ANY COMPLEMENTARITIES OR SYNERGIES BETWEEN THE SEMINARS AND WORKSHOPS AND OTHER ONGOING GOVERNMENTAL INITIATIVES ON INTERNATIONAL MIGRATION WITHIN YOUR COUNTRY?

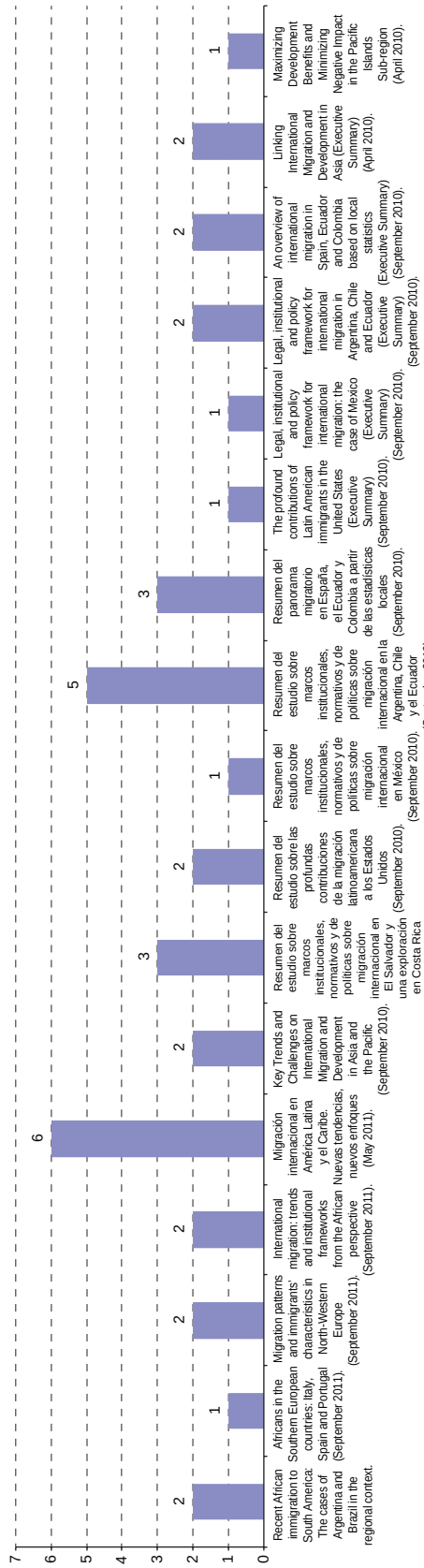
Answer Options	Response Percent	Response Count
Yes	10.5	2
No	26.3	5
No Response	63.2	12
If your answer was “yes”, could you please provide any examples?		2
answered question		19
skipped question		2

Number	Response Date	If your answer was “yes”, could you please provide any examples?
1	May 13, 2013 6:47 PM	Following up of the National Migration Law.
2	May 9, 2013 7:54 AM	Conducted a series of information campaign and advocacy work nationwide for the ratification of the ILO Convention on Domestic Work.



WHICH OF THE FOLLOWING STUDIES DO YOU KNOW PARTIALLY OR COMPLETELY? (YOU CAN CHOOSE MORE THAN ONE OPTION)

Answer Options	Response Percent	Response Count
Recent African immigration to South America: The cases of Argentina and Brazil in the regional context.	15.4	2
Africans in the Southern European countries: Italy, Spain and Portugal (September 2011).	7.7	1
Migration patterns and immigrants' characteristics in North-Western Europe (September 2011).	15.4	2
International migration: trends and institutional frameworks from the African perspective (September 2011).	15.4	2
Migración internacional en América Latina y el Caribe. Nuevas tendencias, nuevos enfoques (May 2011).	46.2	6
Key Trends and Challenges on International Migration and Development in Asia and the Pacific (September 2010)	15.4	2
Resumen del estudio sobre marcos institucionales, normativos y de políticas sobre migración internacional en El Salvador y una exploración en Costa Rica (September 2010).	23.1	3
Resumen del estudio sobre las profundas contribuciones de la migración latinoamericana a los Estados Unidos (September 2010).	15.4	2
Resumen del estudio sobre marcos institucionales, normativos y de políticas sobre migración internacional en México (September 2010).	7.7	1
Resumen del estudio sobre marcos institucionales, normativos y de políticas sobre migración internacional en la Argentina, Chile y el Ecuador (September 2010).	38.5	5
Resumen del panorama migratorio en España, el Ecuador y Colombia a partir de las estadísticas locales (September 2010).	23.1	3
Institutional framework, regulations and policies concerning international migration in El Salvador and Costa Rica (Executive Summary) (September 2010).	0.0	0
The profound contributions of Latin American immigrants in the United States (Executive Summary) (September 2010).	7.7	1
Legal, institutional and policy framework for international migration: the case of Mexico (Executive Summary) (September 2010).	7.7	1
Legal, institutional and policy framework for international migration in Argentina, Chile and Ecuador (Executive Summary) (September 2010).	15.4	2
An overview of international migration in Spain, Ecuador and Colombia based on local statistics (Executive Summary) (September 2010).	15.4	2
Linking International Migration and Development in Asia (Executive Summary) (April 2010).	15.4	2
Linking International Migration and Development in Asia (April 2010).	0.0	0
Maximizing Development Benefits and Minimizing Negative Impact in the Pacific Islands Sub-region (April 2010).	7.7	1
answered question		13
skipped question		8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Recent African immigration to South America: The cases of Argentina and Brazil in the regional context.
Africans in the Southern European countries: Italy, Spain and Portugal (September 2011).
Migration patterns and immigrants' characteristics in North-Western Europe (September 2011).
International migration: trends and institutional frameworks from the African perspective (September 2011).
Migración internacional en América Latina y el Caribe. Nuevas tendencias, nuevos enfoques (May 2011).
Key Trends and Challenges on International Migration and Development in Asia and the Pacific (September 2010).
Resumen del estudio sobre marcos institucionales, normativos y de políticas sobre migración internacional en El Salvador y una exploración en Costa Rica (September 2010).
Resumen del estudio sobre las profundas contribuciones de la migración latinoamericana a los Estados Unidos (September 2010).
Resumen del estudio sobre marcos institucionales, normativos y de políticas sobre migración internacional en México (September 2010).
Resumen del estudio sobre marcos institucionales, normativos y de políticas sobre migración internacional en la Argentina, Chile y el Ecuador (September 2010).
Resumen del panorama migratorio en España, el Ecuador y Colombia a partir de las estadísticas locales (September 2010).
The profound contributions of Latin American immigrants in the United States (Executive Summary) (September 2010).
Legal, institutional and policy framework for international migration: the case of Mexico (Executive Summary) (September 2010).
Legal, institutional and policy framework for international migration in Argentina, Chile and Ecuador (Executive Summary) (September 2010).
An overview of international migration in Spain, Ecuador and Colombia based on local statistics (Executive Summary) (September 2010).
Linking International Migration and Development in Asia (Executive Summary) (April 2010).
Maximizing Development Benefits and Minimizing Negative Impact in the Pacific Islands Sub-region (April 2010).

HOW RELEVANT WERE THE STUDIES TO THE INTERNATIONAL MIGRATION PRIORITIES OF YOUR COUNTRY?

Answer Options	Very relevant	Relevant	Not very relevant	Not relevant at all	No Response	Response Count
Recent African immigration to South America: The cases of Argentina and Brazil in the regional context.	2	0	0	0	8	10
Africans in the Southern European countries: Italy, Spain and Portugal (September 2011).	1	0	0	1	8	10
Migration patterns and immigrants' characteristics in North-Western Europe (September 2011).	1	0	1	1	7	10
International migration: trends and institutional frameworks from the African perspective (September 2011).	2	0	0	0	8	10
Migración internacional en América Latina y el Caribe. Nuevas tendencias, nuevos enfoques (May 2011).	3	3	0	0	6	12
Key Trends and Challenges on International Migration and Development in Asia and the Pacific (September 2010)	0	3	0	0	8	11
Resumen del estudio sobre marcos institucionales, normativos y de políticas sobre migración internacional en El Salvador y una exploración en Costa Rica (September 2010).	0	3	0	1	6	10
Resumen del estudio sobre las profundas contribuciones de la migración latinoamericana a los Estados Unidos (September 2010).	0	1	0	1	8	10
Resumen del estudio sobre marcos institucionales, normativos y de políticas sobre migración internacional en México (September 2010).	0	1	0	1	8	10
Resumen del estudio sobre marcos institucionales, normativos y de políticas sobre migración internacional en la Argentina, Chile y el Ecuador (September 2010).	3	2	1	0	6	12
Resumen del panorama migratorio en España, el Ecuador y Colombia a partir de las estadísticas locales (September 2010).	0	3	0	1	6	10
Institutional framework, regulations and policies concerning international migration in El Salvador and Costa Rica (Executive Summary) (September 2010).	0	0	1	0	9	10
The profound contributions of Latin American immigrants in the United States (Executive Summary) (September 2010).	0	1	0	1	8	10
Legal, institutional and policy framework for international migration: the case of Mexico (Executive Summary) (September 2010).	0	1	1	0	8	10
Legal, institutional and policy framework for international migration in Argentina, Chile and Ecuador (Executive Summary) (September 2010).	2	0	1	0	7	10
An overview of international migration in Spain, Ecuador and Colombia based on local statistics (Executive Summary) (September 2010).	0	2	0	1	7	10
Linking International Migration and Development in Asia (Executive Summary) (April 2010).	0	2	1	0	7	10
Linking International Migration and Development in Asia (April 2010).	0	1	0	0	9	10
Maximizing Development Benefits and Minimizing Negative Impact in the Pacific Islands Sub-region (April 2010).	1	1	0	0	9	11
answered question						15
skipped question						6

Recent African immigration to South America: The cases of Argentina and Brazil in the regional context.
Africans in the Southern European countries: Italy, Spain and Portugal (September 2011).
Migration patterns and immigrants' characteristics in North-Western Europe (September 2011).
International migration: trends and institutional frameworks from the African perspective (September 2011).
Migración internacional en América Latina y el Caribe. Nuevas tendencias, nuevos enfoques (May 2011).
Key Trends and Challenges on International Migration and Development in Asia and the Pacific (September 2010).
Resumen del estudio sobre marcos institucionales, migración internacional en El Salvador y una exploración en Costa Rica (September 2010).
Resumen del estudio sobre las profundas contribuciones de la migración latinoamericana a los Estados Unidos (September 2010).
Resumen del estudio sobre marcos institucionales, normativos y de políticas sobre migración internacional en México (September 2010).
Resumen del estudio sobre marcos institucionales, normativos y de políticas sobre migración internacional en la Argentina, Chile y el Ecuador (September 2010).
Resumen del panorama migratorio en España, el Ecuador y Colombia a partir de las estadísticas locales (September 2010).
Institutional framework, regulations and policies concerning international migration in El Salvador and Costa Rica (Executive Summary) (September 2010).
The profound contributions of Latin American immigrants in the United States (Executive Summary) (September 2010).
Legal, institutional and policy framework for international migration: the case of Mexico (Executive Summary) (September 2010).
Legal, institutional and policy framework for international migration in Argentina, Chile and Ecuador (Executive Summary) (September 2010).
An overview of international migration in Spain, Ecuador and Colombia based on local statistics (Executive Summary) (September 2010).
Linking International Migration and Development in Asia (Executive Summary) (April 2010).
Linking International Migration and Development in Asia (April 2010).
Maximizing Development Benefits and Minimizing Negative Impact in the Pacific Islands Sub-region (April 2010).
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Very relevant
Relevant
Not very relevant
Not relevant at all
No Response

HOW RELEVANT WERE THE STUDIES TO THE INTERNATIONAL MIGRATION DATA NEEDS OF YOUR COUNTRY?

Answer Options	Very relevant	Relevant	Not very relevant	Not relevant at all	No Response	Response Count
Recent African immigration to South America: The cases of Argentina and Brazil in the regional context.	2	0	0	0	8	10
Africans in the Southern European countries: Italy, Spain and Portugal (September 2011).	1	0	0	1	8	10
Migration patterns and immigrants' characteristics in North-Western Europe (September 2011).	1	0	1	1	7	10
International migration: trends and institutional frameworks from the African perspective (September 2011).	1	0	0	0	9	10
Migración internacional en América Latina y el Caribe. Nuevas tendencias, nuevos enfoques (May 2011).	2	2	2	0	7	13
Key Trends and Challenges on International Migration and Development in Asia and the Pacific (September 2010)	0	2	0	0	8	10
Resumen del estudio sobre marcos institucionales, normativos y de políticas sobre migración internacional en El Salvador y una exploración en Costa Rica (September 2010).	1	1	1	0	8	11
Resumen del estudio sobre las profundas contribuciones de la migración latinoamericana a los Estados Unidos (September 2010).	1	0	0	1	9	11
Resumen del estudio sobre marcos institucionales, normativos y de políticas sobre migración internacional en México (September 2010).	0	0	1	0	9	10
Resumen del estudio sobre marcos institucionales, normativos y de políticas sobre migración internacional en la Argentina, Chile y el Ecuador (September 2010).	3	0	2	0	7	12
Resumen del panorama migratorio en España, el Ecuador y Colombia a partir de las estadísticas locales (September 2010).	1	2	1	0	7	11
Institutional framework, regulations and policies concerning international migration in El Salvador and Costa Rica (Executive Summary) (September 2010).	0	0	1	0	9	10
The profound contributions of Latin American immigrants in the United States (Executive Summary) (September 2010).	0	0	0	1	9	10
Legal, institutional and policy framework for international migration: the case of Mexico (Executive Summary) (September 2010).	0	0	1	0	9	10
Legal, institutional and policy framework for international migration in Argentina, Chile and Ecuador (Executive Summary) (September 2010).	1	0	1	0	8	10
An overview of international migration in Spain, Ecuador and Colombia based on local statistics (Executive Summary) (September 2010).	0	1	1	0	8	10
Linking International Migration and Development in Asia (Executive Summary) (April 2010).	0	2	1	0	7	10
Linking International Migration and Development in Asia (April 2010).	0	1	0	0	8	9
Maximizing Development Benefits and Minimizing Negative Impact in the Pacific Islands Sub-region (April 2010).	1	0	1	0	8	10
answered question						15
skipped question						6

Recent African immigration to South America: The cases of Argentina and Brazil in the regional context.
Africans in the Southern European countries: Italy, Spain and Portugal (September 2011).
Migration patterns and immigrants' characteristics in North-Western Europe (September 2011).
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Migración internacional en América Latina y el Caribe. Nuevas tendencias, nuevos enfoques (May 2011).
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An overview of international migration in Spain, Ecuador and Colombia based on local statistics (Executive Summary) (September 2010).
Linking International Migration and Development in Asia (Executive Summary) (April 2010).
Linking International Migration and Development in Asia (April 2010).
Maximizing Development Benefits and Minimizing Negative Impact in the Pacific Islands Sub-region (April 2010).
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Very relevant
Relevant
Not very relevant
Not relevant at all
No Response

HOW RELEVANT WERE THE CONTENTS OF THE STUDIES TO THE GENDER PRIORITIES AND NEEDS OF YOUR COUNTRY RELATED TO INTERNATIONAL MIGRATION?

Answer Options	Very relevant	Relevant	Not very relevant	Not relevant at all	No Response	Response Count
Recent African immigration to South America: The cases of Argentina and Brazil in the regional context.	0	1	1	0	8	10
Africans in the Southern European countries: Italy, Spain and Portugal (September 2011).	0	1	0	1	8	10
Migration patterns and immigrants' characteristics in North-Western Europe (September 2011).	0	1	1	1	7	10
International migration: trends and institutional frameworks from the African perspective (September 2011).	0	1	1	0	8	10
Migración internacional en América Latina y el Caribe. Nuevas tendencias, nuevos enfoques (May 2011).	1	3	1	1	6	12
Key Trends and Challenges on International Migration and Development in Asia and the Pacific (September 2010)	0	0	2	0	9	11
Resumen del estudio sobre marcos institucionales, normativos y de políticas sobre migración internacional en El Salvador y una exploración en Costa Rica (September 2010).	0	1	0	1	8	10
Resumen del estudio sobre las profundas contribuciones de la migración latinoamericana a los Estados Unidos (September 2010).	0	0	0	1	9	10
Resumen del estudio sobre marcos institucionales, normativos y de políticas sobre migración internacional en México (September 2010).	0	0	0	1	9	10
Resumen del estudio sobre marcos institucionales, normativos y de políticas sobre migración internacional en la Argentina, Chile y el Ecuador (September 2010).	1	2	1	1	7	12
Resumen del panorama migratorio en España, el Ecuador y Colombia a partir de las estadísticas locales (September 2010).	0	1	0	1	8	10
Institutional framework, regulations and policies concerning international migration in El Salvador and Costa Rica (Executive Summary) (September 2010).	0	0	0	1	9	10
The profound contributions of Latin American immigrants in the United States (Executive Summary) (September 2010).	0	0	0	1	9	10
Legal, institutional and policy framework for international migration: the case of Mexico (Executive Summary) (September 2010).	0	0	0	1	9	10
Legal, institutional and policy framework for international migration in Argentina, Chile and Ecuador (Executive Summary) (September 2010).	0	0	1	1	8	10
An overview of international migration in Spain, Ecuador and Colombia based on local statistics (Executive Summary) (September 2010).	0	0	0	1	9	10
Linking International Migration and Development in Asia (Executive Summary) (April 2010).	0	1	0	1	8	10
Linking International Migration and Development in Asia (April 2010).	0	0	1	0	8	9
Maximizing Development Benefits and Minimizing Negative Impact in the Pacific Islands Sub-region (April 2010).	0	0	2	0	8	10
answered question						15
skipped question						6

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Very relevant
Relevant
Not very relevant
Not relevant at all
No Response
Recent African immigration to South America: The cases of Argentina and Brazil in the regional context.
Africans in the Southern European countries: Italy, Spain and Portugal (September 2011).
Migration patterns and immigrants' characteristics in North-Western Europe (September 2011).
International migration: trends and institutional frameworks from the African perspective (September 2011).
Migración internacional en América Latina y el Caribe. Nuevas tendencias, nuevos enfoques (May 2011).
Key Trends and Challenges on International Migration and Development in Asia and the Pacific (September 2010).
Resumen del estudio sobre marcos institucionales, normativos y de políticas sobre migración internacional en El Salvador y una exploración en Costa Rica (September 2010).
Resumen del estudio sobre las profundas contribuciones de la migración latinoamericana a los Estados Unidos (September 2010).
Resumen del estudio sobre marcos institucionales, normativos y de políticas sobre migración internacional en México (September 2010).
Resumen del estudio sobre marcos institucionales, normativos y de políticas sobre migración internacional en la Argentina, Chile y el Ecuador (September 2010).
Resumen del panorama migratorio en España, el Ecuador y Colombia a partir de las estadísticas locales (September 2010).
Institutional framework, regulations and policies concerning international migration in El Salvador and Costa Rica (Executive Summary) (September 2010).
The profound contributions of Latin American immigrants in the United States (Executive Summary) (September 2010).
Legal, institutional and policy framework for international migration: the case of Mexico (Executive Summary) (September 2010).
Legal, institutional and policy framework for international migration in Argentina, Chile and Ecuador (Executive Summary) (September 2010).
An overview of international migration in Spain, Ecuador and Colombia based on local statistics (Executive Summary) (September 2010).
Linking International Migration and Development in Asia (Executive Summary) (April 2010).
Linking International Migration and Development in Asia (April 2010).
Maximizing Development Benefits and Minimizing Negative Impact in the Pacific Islands Sub-region (April 2010).

HOW RELEVANT WERE THE CONTENTS OF THE STUDIES TO THE HUMAN RIGHTS PRIORITIES AND NEEDS OF YOUR COUNTRY RELATED TO INTERNATIONAL MIGRATION?

Answer Options	Very relevant	Relevant	Not very relevant	Not relevant at all	No Response	Response Count
Recent African immigration to South America: The cases of Argentina and Brazil in the regional context.	1	1	0	0	8	10
Africans in the Southern European countries: Italy, Spain and Portugal (September 2011).	1	0	0	1	8	10
Migration patterns and immigrants' characteristics in North-Western Europe (September 2011).	1	0	1	1	7	10
International migration: trends and institutional frameworks from the African perspective (September 2011).	1	0	1	0	8	10
Migración internacional en América Latina y el Caribe. Nuevas tendencias, nuevos enfoques (May 2011).	3	1	3	0	6	13
Key Trends and Challenges on International Migration and Development in Asia and the Pacific (September 2010)	0	0	1	0	9	10
Resumen del estudio sobre marcos institucionales, normativos y de políticas sobre migración internacional en El Salvador y una exploración en Costa Rica (September 2010).	1	1	0	1	7	10
Resumen del estudio sobre las profundas contribuciones de la migración latinoamericana a los Estados Unidos (September 2010).	1	0	0	1	9	11
Resumen del estudio sobre marcos institucionales, normativos y de políticas sobre migración internacional en México (September 2010).	0	0	0	1	9	10
Resumen del estudio sobre marcos institucionales, normativos y de políticas sobre migración internacional en la Argentina, Chile y el Ecuador (September 2010).	2	0	1	1	7	11
Resumen del panorama migratorio en España, el Ecuador y Colombia a partir de las estadísticas locales (September 2010).	1	0	0	1	8	10
Institutional framework, regulations and policies concerning international migration in El Salvador and Costa Rica (Executive Summary) (September 2010).	0	0	0	1	9	10
The profound contributions of Latin American immigrants in the United States (Executive Summary) (September 2010).	0	0	0	1	9	10
Legal, institutional and policy framework for international migration: the case of Mexico (Executive Summary) (September 2010).	0	0	0	1	9	10
Legal, institutional and policy framework for international migration in Argentina, Chile and Ecuador (Executive Summary) (September 2010).	1	0	0	1	8	10
An overview of international migration in Spain, Ecuador and Colombia based on local statistics (Executive Summary) (September 2010).	0	0	0	1	9	10
Linking International Migration and Development in Asia (Executive Summary) (April 2010).	0	0	2	0	8	10
Linking International Migration and Development in Asia (April 2010).	0	0	1	0	9	10
Maximizing Development Benefits and Minimizing Negative Impact in the Pacific Islands Sub-region (April 2010).	0	0	1	0	9	10
answered question						13
skipped question						8

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Very relevant
Relevant
Not very relevant
Not relevant at all
No Response
Recent African immigration to South America: The cases of Argentina and Brazil in the regional context.
Africans in the Southern European countries: Italy, Spain and Portugal (September 2011).
Migration patterns and immigrants' characteristics in North-Western Europe (September 2011).
International migration: trends and institutional frameworks from the African perspective (September 2011).
Migración internacional en América Latina y el Caribe. Nuevas tendencias, nuevos enfoques (May 2011).
Key Trends and Challenges on International Migration and Development in Asia and the Pacific (September 2010).
Resumen del estudio sobre marcos institucionales, normativos y de políticas sobre migración internacional en El Salvador y una exploración en Costa Rica (September 2010).
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Resumen del estudio sobre marcos institucionales, normativos y de políticas sobre migración internacional en la Argentina, Chile y el Ecuador (September 2010).
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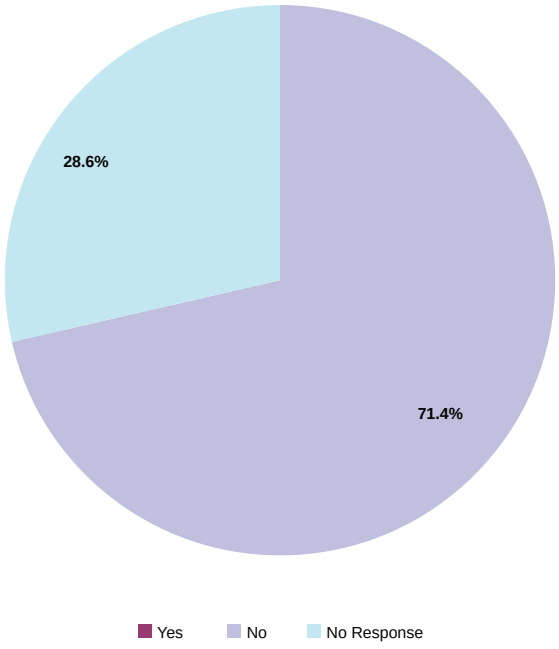
Legal, institutional and policy framework for international migration: the case of Mexico (Executive Summary) (September 2010).
Legal, institutional and policy framework for international migration in Argentina, Chile and Ecuador (Executive Summary) (September 2010).
An overview of international migration in Spain, Ecuador and Colombia based on local statistics (Executive Summary) (September 2010).
Linking International Migration and Development in Asia (Executive Summary) (April 2010).
Linking International Migration and Development in Asia (April 2010).
Maximizing Development Benefits and Minimizing Negative Impact in the Pacific Islands Sub-region (April 2010).

ARE THERE ANY TOPICS YOU CONSIDER RELEVANT TO THE INTERNATIONAL MIGRATION PRIORITIES OF YOUR COUNTRY THAT COULD HAVE BEEN INCLUDED IN THE STUDIES THAT WERE NOT CONSIDERED?

Answer Options	Response Percent	Response Count
Yes	0.0	0
No	71.4	10
No Response	28.6	4
If answer was “yes”, please specify the issues that were not addressed by the studies that you feel that could have been included in these studies.		0
answered question		14
skipped question		7



HOW WOULD YOU ASSESS THE QUALITY OF THE STUDIES?

Answer Options	Excellent	Good	Regular	Poor	Very poor	No Response	Response Count
Recent African immigration to South America: The cases of Argentina and Brazil in the regional context.	2	0	0	0	0	8	10
Africans in the Southern European countries: Italy, Spain and Portugal (September 2011).	1	0	0	0	0	9	10
Migration patterns and immigrants' characteristics in North-Western Europe (September 2011).	1	1	0	0	0	8	10
International migration: trends and institutional frameworks from the African perspective (September 2011).	2	1	0	0	0	8	11
Migración internacional en América Latina y el Caribe. Nuevas tendencias, nuevos enfoques (May 2011).	2	4	0	0	0	7	13
Key Trends and Challenges on International Migration and Development in Asia and the Pacific (September 2010)	0	1	0	0	0	10	11
Resumen del estudio sobre marcos institucionales, normativos y de políticas sobre migración internacional en El Salvador y una exploración en Costa Rica (September 2010).	0	2	0	0	0	8	10
Resumen del estudio sobre las profundas contribuciones de la migración latinoamericana a los Estados Unidos (September 2010).	0	1	0	0	0	9	10
Resumen del estudio sobre marcos institucionales, normativos y de políticas sobre migración internacional en México (September 2010).	0	1	0	0	0	9	10
Resumen del estudio sobre marcos institucionales, normativos y de políticas sobre migración internacional en la Argentina, Chile y el Ecuador (September 2010).	2	3	0	0	0	7	12
Resumen del panorama migratorio en España, el Ecuador y Colombia a partir de las estadísticas locales (September 2010).	0	2	0	0	0	8	10
Institutional framework, regulations and policies concerning international migration in El Salvador and Costa Rica (Executive Summary) (September 2010).	0	1	0	0	0	9	10
The profound contributions of Latin American immigrants in the United States (Executive Summary) (September 2010).	1	0	0	0	0	9	10
Legal, institutional and policy framework for international migration: the case of Mexico (Executive Summary) (September 2010).	1	0	0	0	0	9	10
Legal, institutional and policy framework for international migration in Argentina, Chile and Ecuador (Executive Summary) (September 2010).	1	1	0	0	0	8	10
An overview of international migration in Spain, Ecuador and Colombia based on local statistics (Executive Summary) (September 2010).	1	0	0	0	0	9	10
Linking International Migration and Development in Asia (Executive Summary) (April 2010).	0	1	0	0	0	9	10
Linking International Migration and Development in Asia (April 2010).	0	0	0	0	0	10	10
Maximizing Development Benefits and Minimizing Negative Impact in the Pacific Islands Sub-region (April 2010).	0	1	0	0	0	10	11
answered question							15
skipped question							6

Recent African immigration to South America: The cases of Argentina and Brazil in the regional context.
Africans in the Southern European countries: Italy, Spain and Portugal (September 2011).
Migration patterns and immigrants' characteristics in North-Western Europe (September 2011).
International migration: trends and institutional frameworks from the African perspective (September 2011).
Migración internacional en América Latina y el Caribe. Nuevas tendencias, nuevos enfoques (May 2011).
Key Trends and Challenges on International Migration and Development in Asia and the Pacific (September 2010).
Resumen del estudio sobre marcos institucionales, normativos y de políticas sobre migración internacional en El Salvador y una exploración en Costa Rica (September 2010).
Resumen del estudio sobre las profundas contribuciones de la migración latinoamericana a los Estados Unidos (September 2010).
Resumen del estudio sobre marcos institucionales, normativos y de políticas sobre migración internacional en México (September 2010).
Resumen del estudio sobre marcos institucionales, normativos y de políticas sobre migración internacional en la Argentina, Chile y el Ecuador (September 2010).
Resumen del panorama migratorio en España, el Ecuador y Colombia a partir de las estadísticas locales (September 2010).
Institutional framework, regulations and policies concerning international migration in El Salvador and Costa Rica (Executive Summary) (September 2010).
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Legal, institutional and policy framework for international migration: the case of Mexico (Executive Summary) (September 2010).
Legal, institutional and policy framework for international migration in Argentina, Chile and Ecuador (Executive Summary) (September 2010).
An overview of international migration in Spain, Ecuador and Colombia based on local statistics (Executive Summary) (September 2010).
Linking International Migration and Development in Asia (Executive Summary) (April 2010).
Linking International Migration and Development in Asia (April 2010).
Maximizing Development Benefits and Minimizing Negative Impact in the Pacific Islands Sub-region (April 2010).
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Excellent
Good
Regular
Poor
Very poor
No Response

HOW WOULD YOU ASSESS THE CONTRIBUTION OF THE STUDIES IN INCREASING YOUR LEVEL OF KNOWLEDGE IN YOUR SPECIFIC AREA OF WORK?

Answer Options	Excellent	Good	Regular	Poor	Very poor	No Response	Response Count
Recent African immigration to South America: The cases of Argentina and Brazil in the regional context.	2	0	0	0	0	9	11
Africans in the Southern European countries: Italy, Spain and Portugal (September 2011).	1	0	0	0	0	9	10
Migration patterns and immigrants' characteristics in North-Western Europe (September 2011).	1	1	0	0	0	8	10
International migration: trends and institutional frameworks from the African perspective (September 2011).	1	1	0	0	0	8	10
Migración internacional en América Latina y el Caribe. Nuevas tendencias, nuevos enfoques (May 2011).	1	3	1	0	0	7	12
Key Trends and Challenges on International Migration and Development in Asia and the Pacific (September 2010)	0	0	1	0	0	10	11
Resumen del estudio sobre marcos institucionales, normativos y de políticas sobre migración internacional en El Salvador y una exploración en Costa Rica (September 2010).	0	2	0	0	0	7	9
Resumen del estudio sobre las profundas contribuciones de la migración latinoamericana a los Estados Unidos (September 2010).	1	1	0	0	0	9	11
Resumen del estudio sobre marcos institucionales, normativos y de políticas sobre migración internacional en México (September 2010).	0	1	0	0	0	9	10
Resumen del estudio sobre marcos institucionales, normativos y de políticas sobre migración internacional en la Argentina, Chile y el Ecuador (September 2010).	2	3	0	0	0	7	12
Resumen del panorama migratorio en España, el Ecuador y Colombia a partir de las estadísticas locales (September 2010).	0	2	0	0	0	8	10
Institutional framework, regulations and policies concerning international migration in El Salvador and Costa Rica (Executive Summary) (September 2010).	0	0	0	0	0	10	10
The profound contributions of Latin American immigrants in the United States (Executive Summary) (September 2010).	1	0	0	0	0	9	10
Legal, institutional and policy framework for international migration: the case of Mexico (Executive Summary) (September 2010).	1	0	0	0	0	9	10
Legal, institutional and policy framework for international migration in Argentina, Chile and Ecuador (Executive Summary) (September 2010).	1	1	0	0	0	8	10
An overview of international migration in Spain, Ecuador and Colombia based on local statistics (Executive Summary) (September 2010).	1	0	0	0	0	9	10
Linking International Migration and Development in Asia (Executive Summary) (April 2010).	0	1	0	1	0	8	10
Linking International Migration and Development in Asia (April 2010).	0	0	0	0	0	10	10
Maximizing Development Benefits and Minimizing Negative Impact in the Pacific Islands Sub-region (April 2010).	0	1	0	0	0	10	11
answered question							15
skipped question							6

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12
14
Excellent
Good
Regular
Poor
Very poor
No Response
Recent African immigration to South America: The cases of Argentina and Brazil in the regional context.
Africans in the Southern European countries: Italy, Spain and Portugal (September 2011).
Migration patterns and immigrants' characteristics in North-Western Europe (September 2011).
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Resumen del estudio sobre marcos institucionales, normativos y de políticas sobre migración internacional en México (September 2010).
Resumen del estudio sobre marcos institucionales, normativos y de políticas sobre migración internacional en la Argentina, Chile y el Ecuador (September 2010).
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Linking International Migration and Development in Asia (Executive Summary) (April 2010).
Linking International Migration and Development in Asia (April 2010).
Maximizing Development Benefits and Minimizing Negative Impact in the Pacific Islands Sub-region (April 2010).

HOW WOULD YOU ASSESS THE CONTRIBUTION OF THE STUDIES IN INCREASING YOUR LEVEL OF UNDERSTANDING OF THE GENDER PERSPECTIVE IN YOUR SPECIFIC AREA OF WORK?

Answer Options	Excellent	Good	Regular	Poor	Very poor	No Response	Response Count
Recent African immigration to South America: The cases of Argentina and Brazil in the regional context.	0	0	1	0	0	7	8
Africans in the Southern European countries: Italy, Spain and Portugal (September 2011).	0	0	0	0	0	8	8
Migration patterns and immigrants' characteristics in North-Western Europe (September 2011).	0	1	0	0	0	7	8
International migration: trends and institutional frameworks from the African perspective (September 2011).	0	0	0	1	0	7	8
Migración internacional en América Latina y el Caribe. Nuevas tendencias, nuevos enfoques (May 2011).	1	0	3	0	0	7	11
Key Trends and Challenges on International Migration and Development in Asia and the Pacific (September 2010)	0	0	1	0	0	8	9
Resumen del estudio sobre marcos institucionales, normativos y de políticas sobre migración internacional en El Salvador y una exploración en Costa Rica (September 2010).	0	0	1	0	0	7	8
Resumen del estudio sobre las profundas contribuciones de la migración latinoamericana a los Estados Unidos (September 2010).	0	0	0	0	0	8	8
Resumen del estudio sobre marcos institucionales, normativos y de políticas sobre migración internacional en México (September 2010).	0	0	0	0	0	8	8
Resumen del estudio sobre marcos institucionales, normativos y de políticas sobre migración internacional en la Argentina, Chile y el Ecuador (September 2010).	1	1	1	0	0	7	10
Resumen del panorama migratorio en España, el Ecuador y Colombia a partir de las estadísticas locales (September 2010).	0	0	1	0	0	7	8
Institutional framework, regulations and policies concerning international migration in El Salvador and Costa Rica (Executive Summary) (September 2010).	0	0	0	0	0	8	8
The profound contributions of Latin American immigrants in the United States (Executive Summary) (September 2010).	0	0	0	0	0	8	8
Legal, institutional and policy framework for international migration: the case of Mexico (Executive Summary) (September 2010).	0	0	0	0	0	8	8
Legal, institutional and policy framework for international migration in Argentina, Chile and Ecuador (Executive Summary) (September 2010).	0	0	0	0	0	8	8
An overview of international migration in Spain, Ecuador and Colombia based on local statistics (Executive Summary) (September 2010).	0	0	0	0	0	8	8
Linking International Migration and Development in Asia (Executive Summary) (April 2010).	0	0	0	1	0	7	8
Linking International Migration and Development in Asia (April 2010).	0	0	1	0	0	7	8
Maximizing Development Benefits and Minimizing Negative Impact in the Pacific Islands Sub-region (April 2010).	0	0	0	1	0	8	9
answered question							13
skipped question							8

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Excellent
Good
Regular
Poor
Very poor
No Response
Recent African immigration to South America: The cases of Argentina and Brazil in the regional context.
Africans in the Southern European countries: Italy, Spain and Portugal (September 2011).
Migration patterns and immigrants' characteristics in North-Western Europe (September 2011).
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Migración internacional en América Latina y el Caribe. Nuevas tendencias, nuevos enfoques (May 2011).
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Legal, institutional and policy framework for international migration in Argentina, Chile and Ecuador (Executive Summary) (September 2010).
An overview of international migration in Spain, Ecuador and Colombia based on local statistics (Executive Summary) (September 2010).
Linking International Migration and Development in Asia (Executive Summary) (April 2010).
Linking International Migration and Development in Asia (April 2010).
Maximizing Development Benefits and Minimizing Negative Impact in the Pacific Islands Sub-region (April 2010).

HOW WOULD YOU ASSESS THE CONTRIBUTION OF THE STUDIES IN INCREASING YOUR LEVEL OF UNDERSTANDING OF THE HUMAN RIGHTS APPROACH IN YOUR SPECIFIC AREA OF WORK?

Answer Options	Excellent	Good	Regular	Poor	Very poor	No Response	Response Count
Recent African immigration to South America: The cases of Argentina and Brazil in the regional context.	0	1	0	0	0	7	8
Africans in the Southern European countries: Italy, Spain and Portugal (September 2011).	0	0	0	0	0	8	8
Migration patterns and immigrants' characteristics in North-Western Europe (September 2011).	0	1	0	0	0	7	8
International migration: trends and institutional frameworks from the African perspective (September 2011).	0	0	1	0	0	7	8
Migración internacional en América Latina y el Caribe. Nuevas tendencias, nuevos enfoques (May 2011).	1	1	2	0	0	7	11
Key Trends and Challenges on International Migration and Development in Asia and the Pacific (September 2010)	0	0	0	1	0	8	9
Resumen del estudio sobre marcos institucionales, normativos y de políticas sobre migración internacional en El Salvador y una exploración en Costa Rica (September 2010).	0	1	0	0	0	7	8
Resumen del estudio sobre las profundas contribuciones de la migración latinoamericana a los Estados Unidos (September 2010).	0	1	0	0	0	7	8
Resumen del estudio sobre marcos institucionales, normativos y de políticas sobre migración internacional en México (September 2010).	0	1	0	0	0	7	8
Resumen del estudio sobre marcos institucionales, normativos y de políticas sobre migración internacional en la Argentina, Chile y el Ecuador (September 2010).	1	1	1	0	0	6	9
Resumen del panorama migratorio en España, el Ecuador y Colombia a partir de las estadísticas locales (September 2010).	1	1	0	0	0	6	8
Institutional framework, regulations and policies concerning international migration in El Salvador and Costa Rica (Executive Summary) (September 2010).	0	0	0	0	0	8	8
The profound contributions of Latin American immigrants in the United States (Executive Summary) (September 2010).	1	0	0	0	0	7	8
Legal, institutional and policy framework for international migration: the case of Mexico (Executive Summary) (September 2010).	1	0	0	0	0	7	8
Legal, institutional and policy framework for international migration in Argentina, Chile and Ecuador (Executive Summary) (September 2010).	1	0	0	0	0	7	8
An overview of international migration in Spain, Ecuador and Colombia based on local statistics (Executive Summary) (September 2010).	1	0	0	0	0	7	8
Linking International Migration and Development in Asia (Executive Summary) (April 2010).	0	0	1	1	0	6	8
Linking International Migration and Development in Asia (April 2010).	0	0	0	0	0	8	8
Maximizing Development Benefits and Minimizing Negative Impact in the Pacific Islands Sub-region (April 2010).	0	1	0	0	0	8	9
answered question							13
skipped question							8

0
2
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6
8
10
12
Excellent
Good
Regular
Poor
Very poor
No Response
Recent African immigration to South America: The cases of Argentina and Brazil in the regional context.
Africans in the Southern European countries: Italy, Spain and Portugal (September 2011).
Migration patterns and immigrants' characteristics in North-Western Europe (September 2011).
International migration: trends and institutional frameworks from the African perspective (September 2011).
Migración internacional en América Latina y el Caribe. Nuevas tendencias, nuevos enfoques (May 2011).
Key Trends and Challenges on International Migration and Development in Asia and the Pacific (September 2010).
Resumen del estudio sobre marcos institucionales, normativos y de políticas sobre migración internacional en El Salvador y una exploración en Costa Rica (September 2010).
Resumen del estudio sobre las profundas contribuciones de la migración latinoamericana a los Estados Unidos (September 2010).
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Resumen del estudio sobre marcos institucionales, normativos y de políticas sobre migración internacional en la Argentina, Chile y el Ecuador (September 2010).
Resumen del panorama migratorio en España, el Ecuador y Colombia a partir de las estadísticas locales (September 2010).
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Legal, institutional and policy framework for international migration: the case of Mexico (Executive Summary) (September 2010).
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Linking International Migration and Development in Asia (Executive Summary) (April 2010).
Linking International Migration and Development in Asia (April 2010).
Maximizing Development Benefits and Minimizing Negative Impact in the Pacific Islands Sub-region (April 2010).

PLEASE INDICATE THE MAIN PURPOSES (IF ANY) FOR WHICH YOU USE/HAVE USED THE STUDIES?

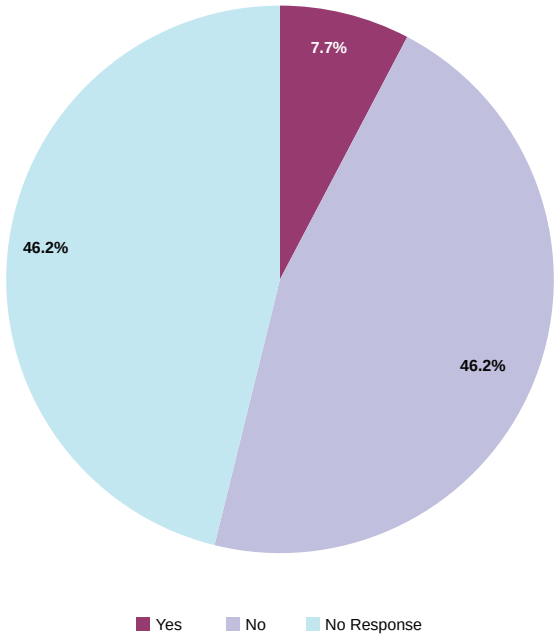
Answer Options	Response Count
	8
answered question	8
skipped question	13

Number	Response Date	Response Text
1	May 16, 2013 1:53 PM	Research and following up of migration policies.
2	May 15, 2013 5:41 AM	developing programs to support reintegration of returning migrants.
3	May 14, 2013 2:05 PM	Studies.
4	May 14, 2013 1:42 PM	Research.
5	May 9, 2013 10:48 AM	Reference.
6	May 8, 2013 2:50 PM	To prepare position papers for my MFA.
7	May 8, 2013 2:22 PM	No.
8	May 7, 2013 1:58 AM	To get information for researches.

HAVE ANY OF THE STUDIES IMPLEMENTED BY THE PROJECT BEEN APPLIED/USED IN YOUR COUNTRY OR GEOGRAPHIC AREA?

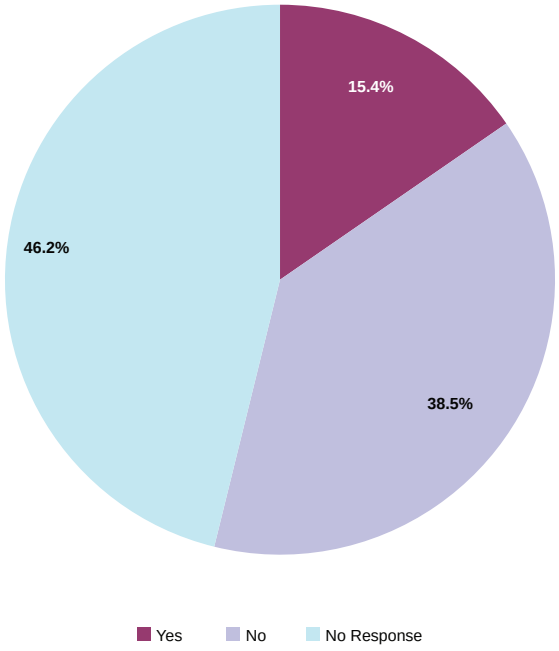
Answer Options	Response Percent	Response Count
Yes	7.7	1
No	46.2	6
No Response	46.2	6
If your answer was “yes”, could you please provide any examples?		1
answered question		13
skipped question		8

Number	Response Date	If your answer was “yes”, could you please provide any examples?
1	May 14, 2013 1:42 PM	Our background note on inter-regional migration.



DOES YOUR ORGANIZATION HAVE THE FINANCIAL, TECHNICAL, INSTITUTIONAL CAPACITIES TO CONTINUE FUNDING THESE TYPES OF STUDIES?

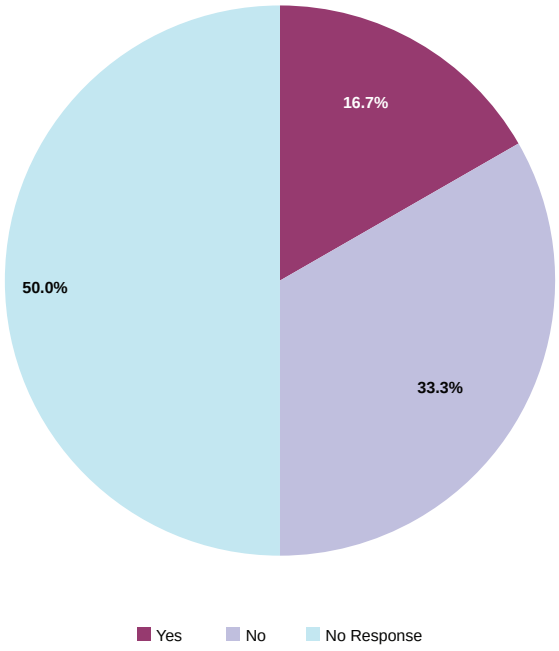
Answer Options	Response Percent	Response Count
Yes	15.4	2
No	38.5	5
No Response	46.2	6
answered question		13
skipped question		8



CAN YOU IDENTIFY ANY POLICIES IN YOUR COUNTRY THAT HAVE BENEFITED FROM THE INFORMATION PROVIDED IN THE ABOVE-MENTIONED STUDIES?

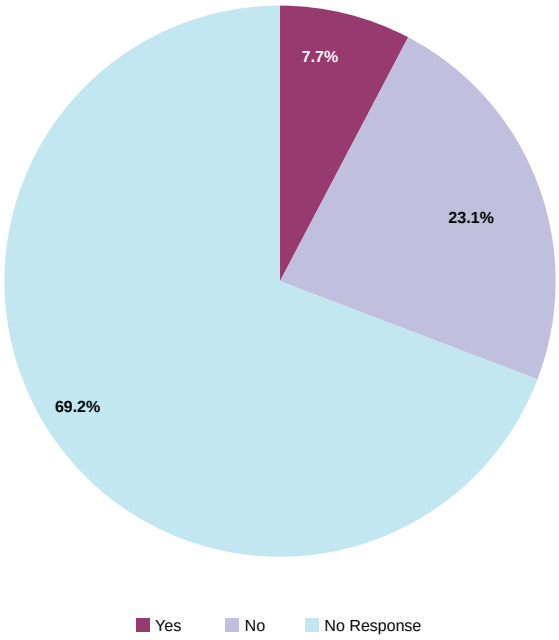
Answer Options	Response Percent	Response Count
Yes	16.7	2
No	33.3	4
No Response	50.0	6
If your answer was “yes”, could you please specify which policies?		3
answered question		12
skipped question		9

Number	Response Date	If your answer was “yes”, could you please specify which policies?	Categories
1	May 16, 2013 1:53 PM	Fllowing up programs of the National Migration Law.	
2	May 15, 2013 5:41 AM	Developing programs to support reintegration of returning migrants.	
3	May 10, 2013 2:10 PM	Políticas de integración social y económica de migrantes retornados.	



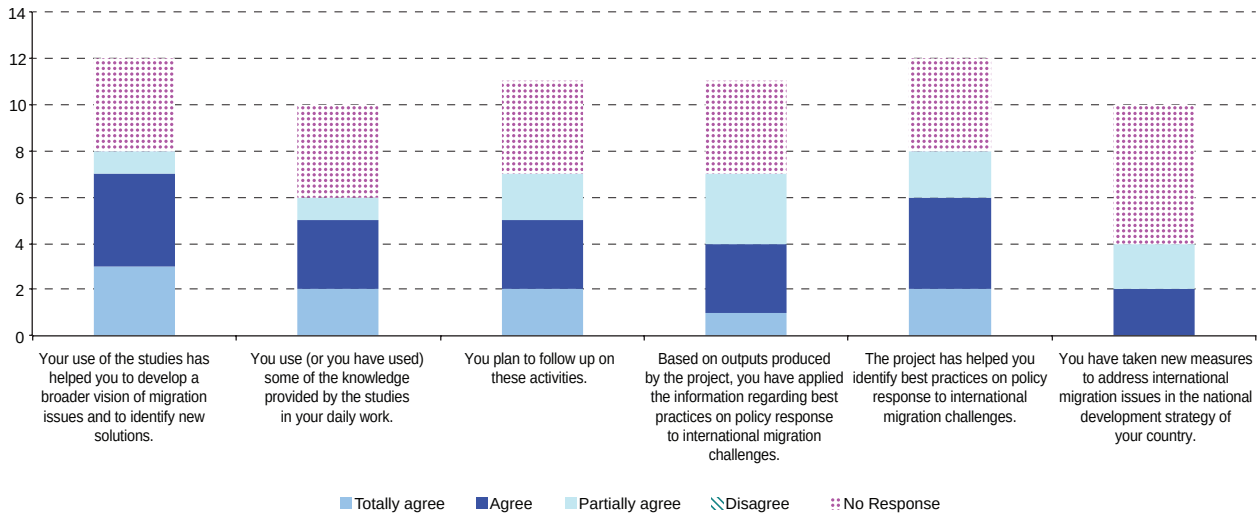
WERE THERE ANY COMPLEMENTARITIES OR SYNERGIES BETWEEN THE STUDIES AND OTHER ONGOING GOVERNMENTAL INTERNATIONAL MIGRATION INITIATIVES OF YOUR COUNTRY?

Answer Options	Response Percent	Response Count
Yes	7.7	1
No	23.1	3
No Response	69.2	9
In case your answer was “yes”, please could you provide any examples?		0
answered question		13
skipped question		8



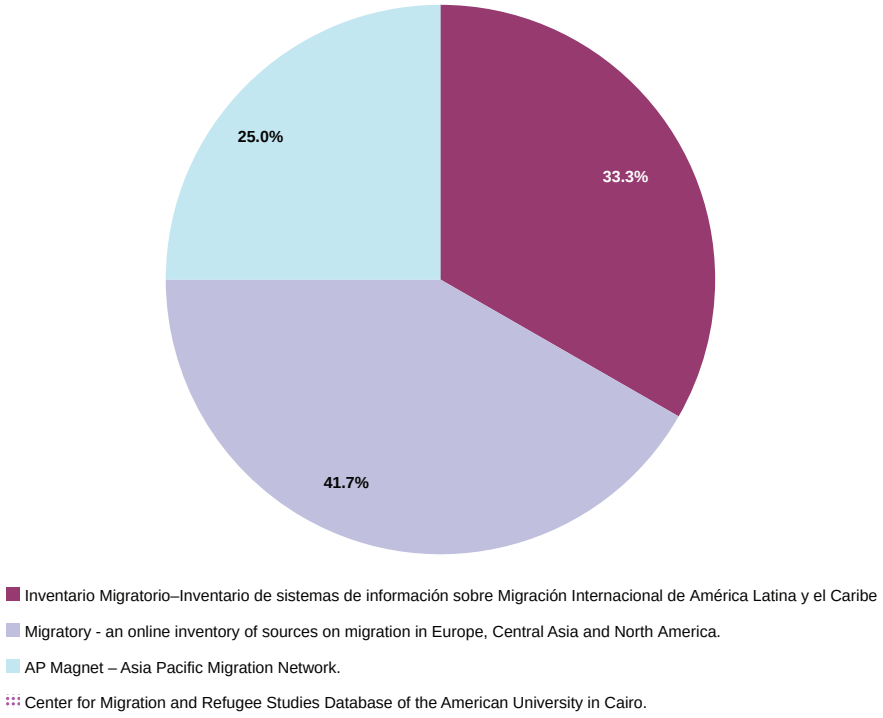
IN RELATION TO THE ABOVE-MENTIONED STUDIES, PLEASE INDICATE BELOW YOUR LEVEL OF AGREEMENT OR DISAGREEMENT WITH THE FOLLOWING STATEMENTS ON THE RESULTS:

Answer Options	Totally agree	Agree	Partially agree	Disagree	No Response	Response Count
Your use of the studies has helped you to develop a broader vision of migration issues and to identify new solutions.	3	4	1	0	4	12
You use (or you have used) some of the knowledge provided by the studies in your daily work.	2	3	1	0	4	10
You plan to follow up on these activities.	2	3	2	0	4	11
Based on outputs produced by the project, you have applied the information regarding best practices on policy response to international migration challenges.	1	3	3	0	4	11
The project has helped you identify best practices on policy response to international migration challenges	2	4	2	0	4	12
You have taken new measures to address international migration issues in the national development strategy of your country.	0	2	2	0	6	10
answered question						13
skipped question						8



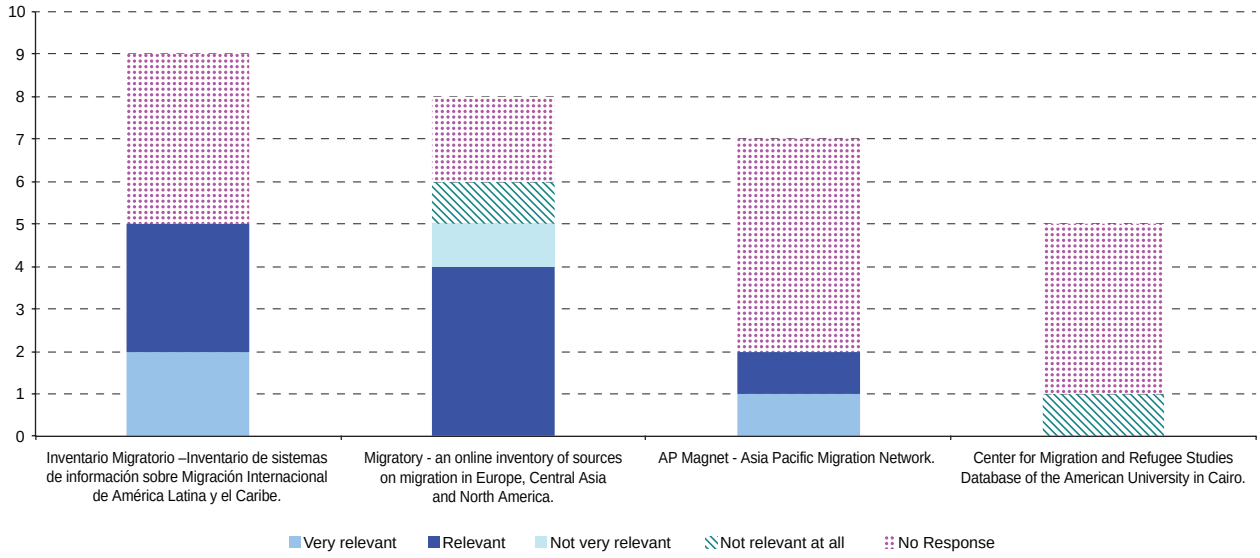
WHICH OF THE FOLLOWING DATABASES DO YOU KNOW AND HAVE YOU USED?

Answer Options	Response Percent	Response Count
Inventario Migratorio–Inventario de sistemas de información sobre Migración Internacional de América Latina y el Caribe	33.3	4
Migratory - an online inventory of sources on migration in Europe, Central Asia and North America.	41.7	5
AP Magnet – Asia Pacific Migration Network.	25.0	3
Center for Migration and Refugee Studies Database of the American University in Cairo.	0.0	0
answered question		12
skipped question		9



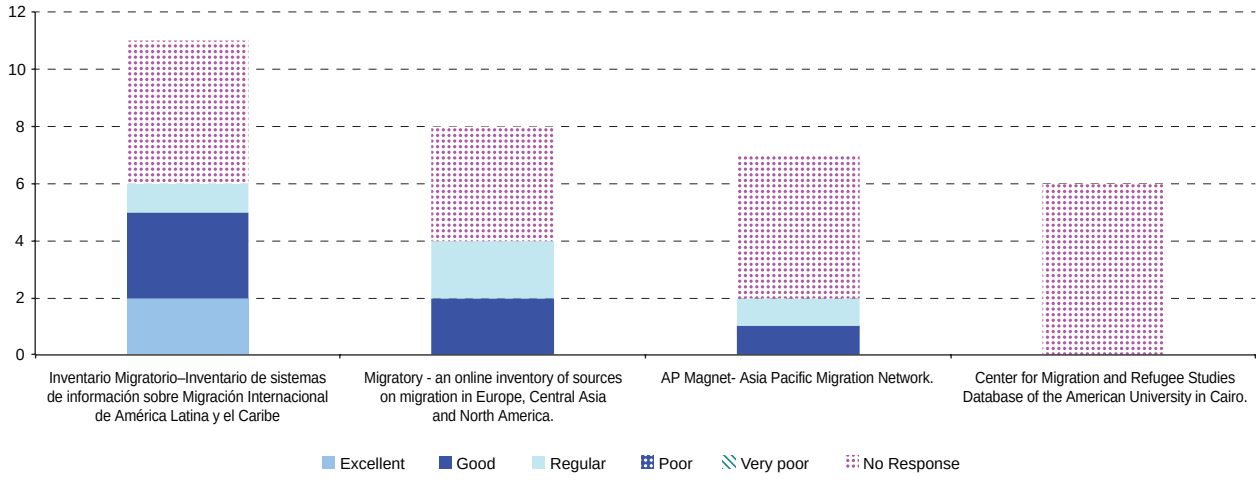
HOW RELEVANT ARE THE CONTENTS OF THE DATABASES TO THE INTERNATIONAL MIGRATION DATA NEEDS AND PRIORITIES OF YOUR COUNTRY?

Answer Options	Very relevant	Relevant	Not very relevant	Not relevant at all	No Response	Response Count
Inventario Migratorio –Inventario de sistemas de información sobre Migración Internacional de América Latina y el Caribe.	2	3	0	0	4	9
Migratory - an online inventory of sources on migration in Europe, Central Asia and North America.	0	4	1	1	2	8
AP Magnet - Asia Pacific Migration Network.	1	1	0	0	5	7
Center for Migration and Refugee Studies Database of the American University in Cairo.	0	0	0	1	4	5
answered question						14
skipped question						7



HOW WOULD YOU ASSESS THE QUALITY OF THE DATABASES THAT YOU KNOW OR USE/HAVE USED?

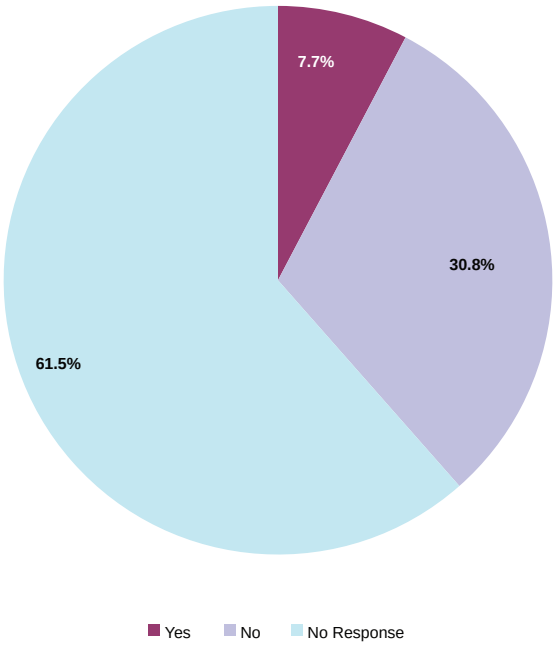
Answer Options	Excellent	Good	Regular	Poor	Very poor	No Response	Response Count
Inventario Migratorio–Inventario de sistemas de información sobre Migración Internacional de América Latina y el Caribe.	2	3	1	0	0	5	11
Migratory - an online inventory of sources on migration in Europe, Central Asia and North America.	0	2	2	0	0	4	8
AP Magnet- Asia Pacific Migration Network.	0	1	1	0	0	5	7
Center for Migration and Refugee Studies Database of the American University in Cairo	0	0	0	0	0	6	6
answered question							14
skipped question							7



WERE THERE ANY COMPLEMENTARITIES OR SYNERGIES BETWEEN THE DATABASES AND OTHER ONGOING GOVERNMENTAL INTERNATIONAL MIGRATION INITIATIVES OF YOUR COUNTRY?

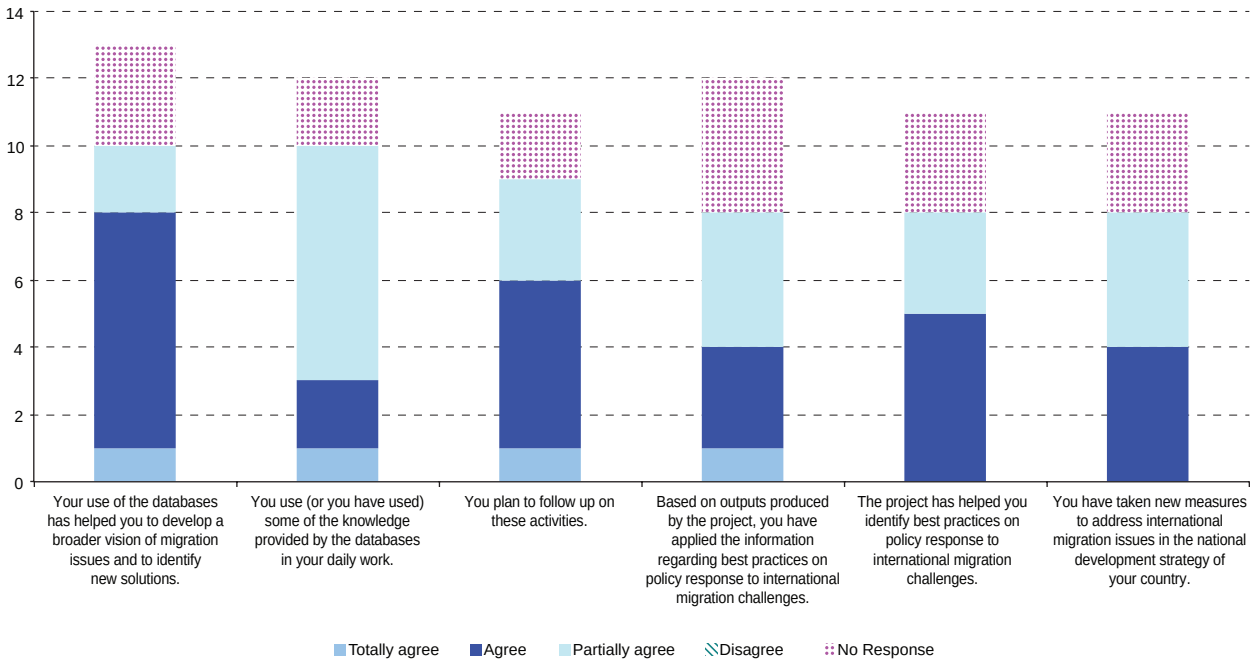
Answer Options	Response Percent	Response Count
Yes	7.7	1
No	30.8	4
No Response	61.5	8
In case your answer was “yes”, please could you provide any examples?		1
answered question		13
skipped question		8

Number	Response Date	In case your answer was “yes”, please could you provide any examples?
1	May 9, 2013 10:58 AM	Overseas filipino workers deployment data base.



IN RELATION TO THE ABOVE-MENTIONED DATABASES, PLEASE INDICATE BELOW YOUR LEVEL OF AGREEMENT OR DISAGREEMENT WITH THE FOLLOWING STATEMENTS ON THE RESULTS:

Answer Options	Totally agree	Agree	Partially agree	Disagree	No Response	Response Count
Your use of the databases has helped you to develop a broader vision of migration issues and to identify new solutions.	1	7	2	0	3	13
You use (or you have used) some of the knowledge provided by the databases in your daily work.	1	2	7	0	2	12
You plan to follow up on these activities.	1	5	3	0	2	11
Based on outputs produced by the project, you have applied the information regarding best practices on policy response to international migration challenges.	1	3	4	0	4	12
The project has helped you identify best practices on policy response to international migration challenges.	0	5	3	0	3	11
You have taken new measures to address international migration issues in the national development strategy of your country.	0	4	4	0	3	11
answered question						13
skipped question						8



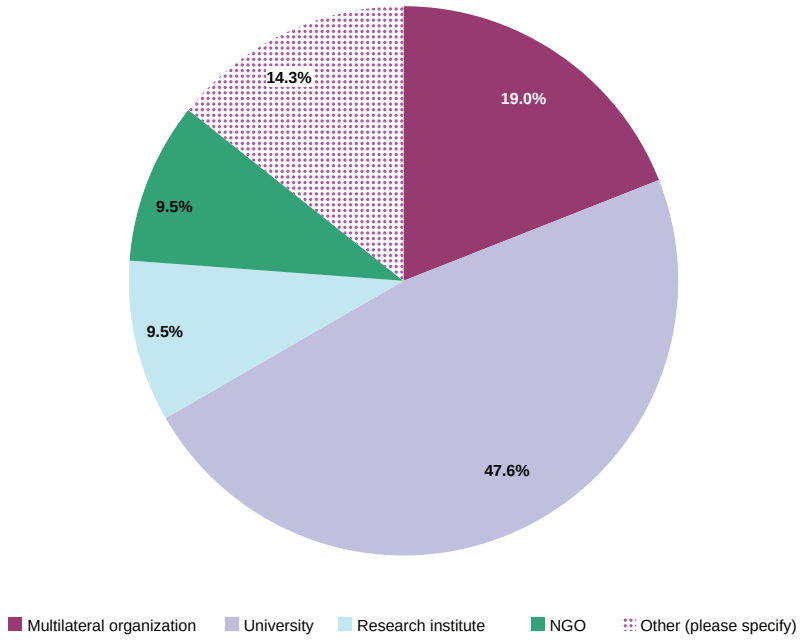
Annex 6.2

RESULTS OF SELF-ADMINISTERED SURVEY: OTHER PARTNERS

WHERE DO YOU CURRENTLY WORK?

Answer Options	Response Percent	Response Count
Multilateral organization	19.0	4
University	47.6	10
Research institute	9.5	2
NGO	9.5	2
Other (please specify)	14.3	3
answered question		21
skipped question		0

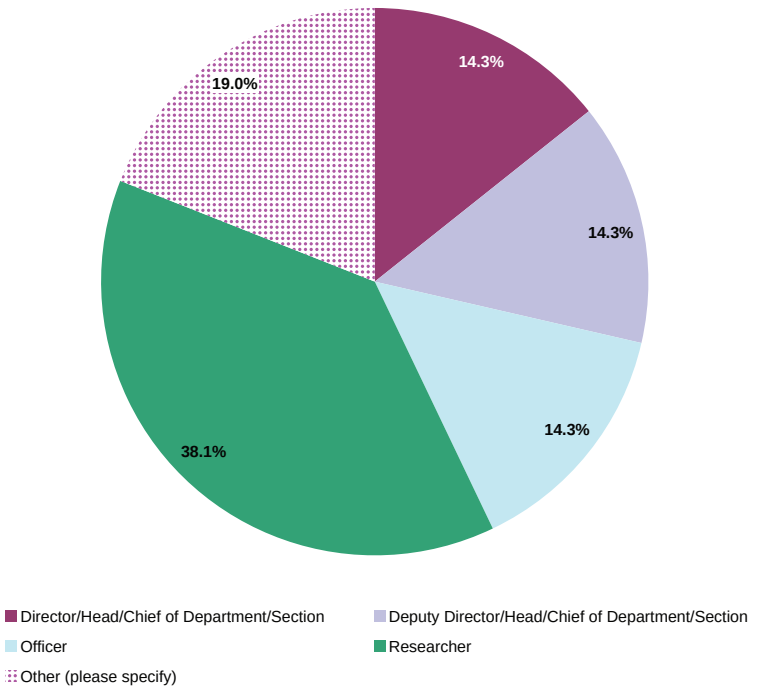
Number	Response Date	Other (please specify)	Categories
1	May 13, 2013 4:30 PM	Consulting Firm.	
2	May 10, 2013 4:38 AM	Migrant organization.	
3	May 7, 2013 6:29 AM	International center for migration policy development.	



WHAT IS YOUR CURRENT POSITION?

Answer Options	Response Percent	Response Count
Director/Head/Chief of Department/Section	14.3	3
Deputy Director/Head/Chief of Department/Section	14.3	3
Officer	14.3	3
Researcher	38.1	8
Other (please specify)	19.0	4
answered question		21
skipped question		0

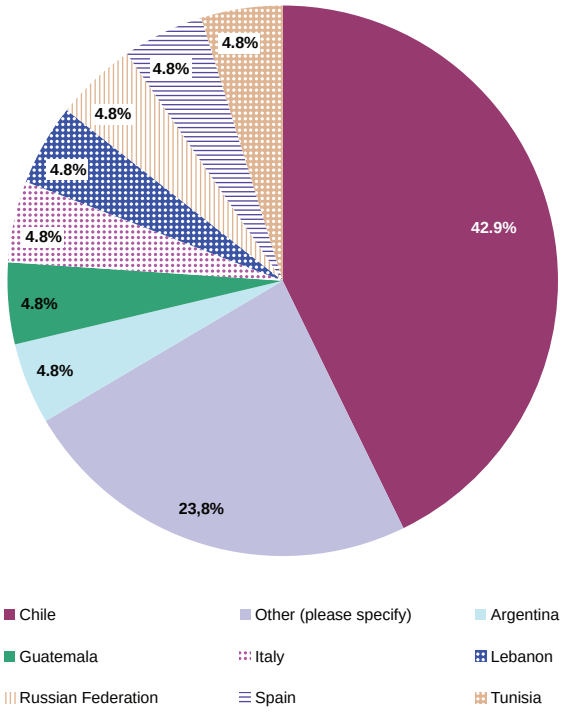
Number	Response Date	Other (please specify)
1	May 7, 2013 11:58 AM	Regional Representative for the Maghreb countries
2	May 7, 2013 6:29 AM	Regional representative for the middle east
3	May 6, 2013 9:25 PM	Proffesor
4	May 6, 2013 9:05 PM	Estudiante



IN WHICH COUNTRY DO YOU WORK? (PLEASE SELECT ONE OPTION ONLY)

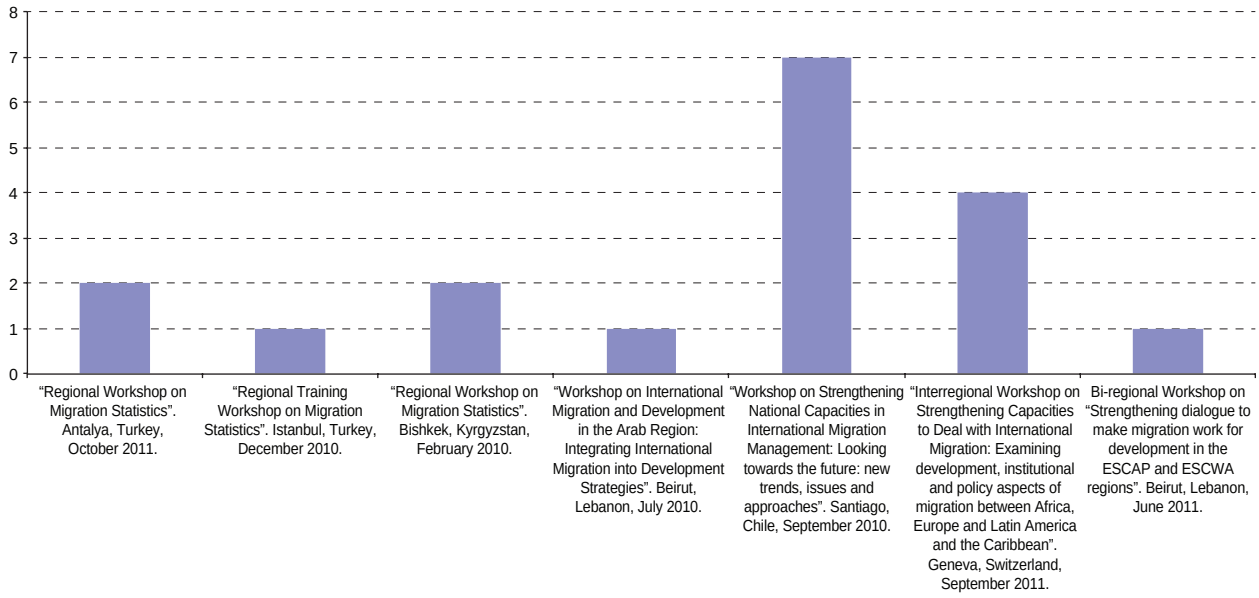
Answer Options	Response Percent	Response Count
Chile	42.9	9
Other (please specify)	23.8	5
Argentina	4.8	1
Guatemala	4.8	1
Italy	4.8	1
Lebanon	4.8	1
Russian Federation	4.8	1
Spain	4.8	1
Tunisia	4.8	1
Armenia	0.0	0
Bahrain	0.0	0
Bolivia (Plurinational State of)	0.0	0
Brazil	0.0	0
Costa Rica	0.0	0
Colombia	0.0	0
Ecuador	0.0	0
El Salvador	0.0	0
India	0.0	0
Indonesia	0.0	0
Kazakhstan	0.0	0
Korea	0.0	0
Kyrgyzstan	0.0	0
Mexico	0.0	0
Moldova	0.0	0
Panama	0.0	0
Paraguay	0.0	0
Peru	0.0	0
Philippines	0.0	0
Dominican Republic	0.0	0
Tajikistan	0.0	0
Thailand	0.0	0
United Arab Emirates	0.0	0
Uruguay	0.0	0
Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of)	0.0	0
Viet Nam	0.0	0
answered question		21
skipped question		0

Number	Response Date	Other (please specify)
1	May 15, 2013 7:49 AM	Turkey
2	May 13, 2013 6:55 PM	United States
3	May 13, 2013 4:30 PM	Canada
4	May 13, 2013 4:27 PM	France
5	May 9, 2013 9:34 AM	Austria


42.9%
23,8%
4.8%
4.8%
4.8%
4.8%
4.8%
4.8%
4.8%
Chile
Other (please specify)
Argentina
Guatemala
Italy
Lebanon
Russian Federation
Spain
Tunisia

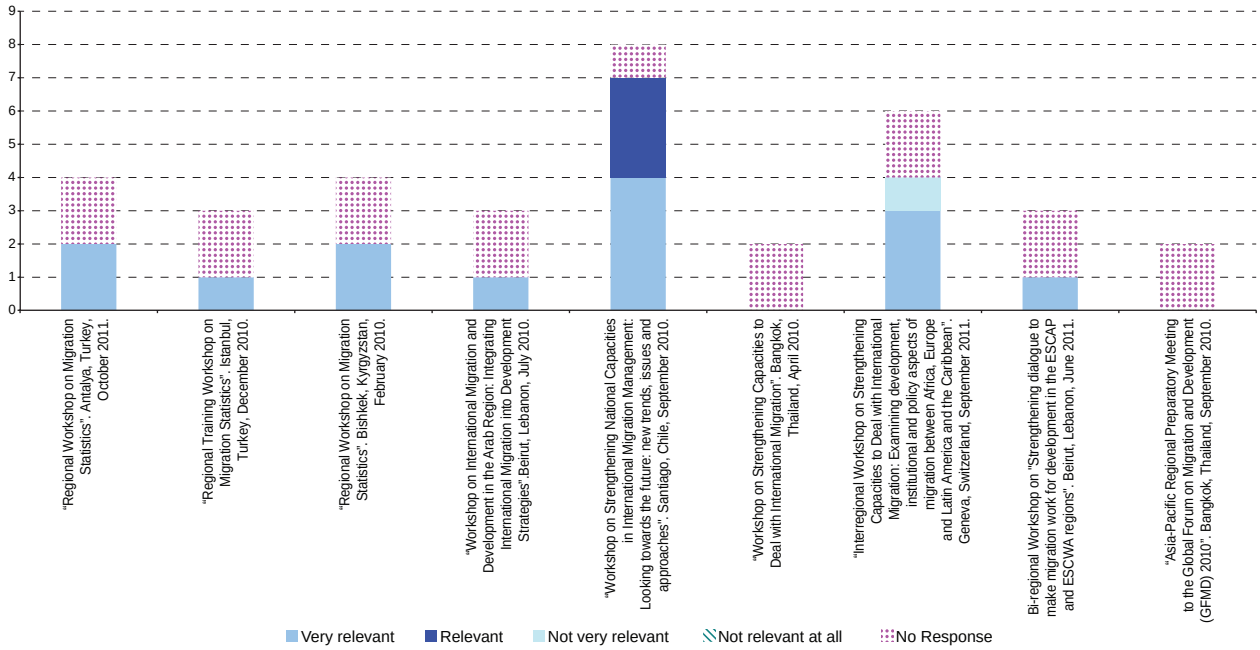
WHICH OF THE FOLLOWING SEMINARS OR WORKSHOPS DID YOU PARTICIPATE IN? (YOU CAN CHOOSE MORE THAN ONE)

Answer Options	Response Percent	Response Count
“Regional Workshop on Migration Statistics”. Antalya, Turkey, October 2011.	14.3	2
“Regional Training Workshop on Migration Statistics”. Istanbul, Turkey, December 2010.	7.1	1
“Regional Workshop on Migration Statistics”. Bishkek, Kyrgyzstan, February 2010.	14.3	2
“Workshop on International Migration and Development in the Arab Region: Integrating International Migration into Development Strategies”. Beirut, Lebanon, July 2010.	7.1	1
“Workshop on Strengthening National Capacities in International Migration Management: Looking towards the future: new trends, issues and approaches”. Santiago, Chile, September 2010.	50.0	7
“Workshop on Strengthening Capacities to Deal with International Migration”. Bangkok, Thailand, April 2010.	0.0	0
“Interregional Workshop on Strengthening Capacities to Deal with International Migration: Examining development, institutional and policy aspects of migration between Africa, Europe and Latin America and the Caribbean”. Geneva, Switzerland, September 2011.	28.6	4
Bi-regional Workshop on “Strengthening dialogue to make migration work for development in the ESCAP and ESCWA regions”. Beirut, Lebanon, June 2011.	7.1	1
“Asia-Pacific Regional Preparatory Meeting to the Global Forum on Migration and Development (GFMD) 2010”. Bangkok, Thailand, September 2010.	0.0	0
answered question		14
skipped question		7



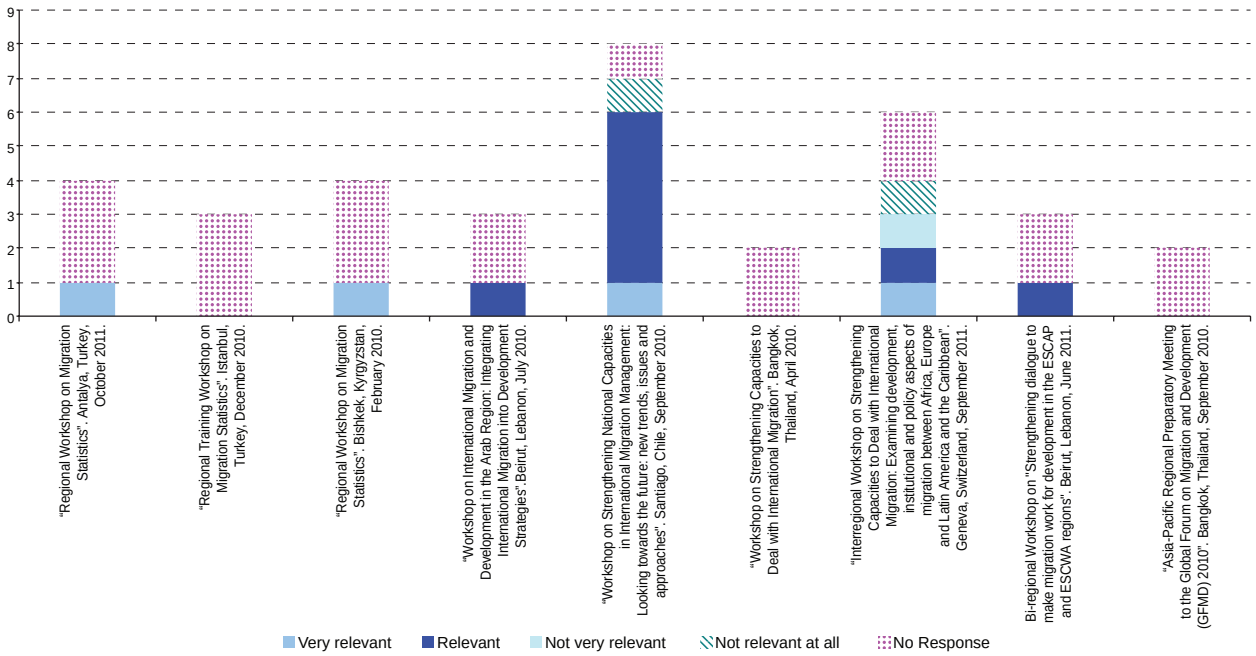
HOW RELEVANT WERE THE CONTENTS OF THE SEMINARS AND WORKSHOPS IN WHICH YOU PARTICIPATED TO THE PRIORITIES OF YOUR INSTITUTION ON INTERNATIONAL MIGRATION ISSUES?

Answer Options	Very relevant	Relevant	Not very relevant	Not relevant at all	No Response	Response Count
“Regional Workshop on Migration Statistics”. Antalya, Turkey, October 2011.	2	0	0	0	2	4
“Regional Training Workshop on Migration Statistics”. Istanbul, Turkey, December 2010.	1	0	0	0	2	3
“Regional Workshop on Migration Statistics”. Bishkek, Kyrgyzstan, February 2010.	2	0	0	0	2	4
“Workshop on International Migration and Development in the Arab Region: Integrating International Migration into Development Strategies”.Beirut, Lebanon, July 2010.	1	0	0	0	2	3
“Workshop on Strengthening National Capacities in International Migration Management: Looking towards the future: new trends, issues and approaches”. Santiago, Chile, September 2010.	4	3	0	0	1	8
“Workshop on Strengthening Capacities to Deal with International Migration”. Bangkok, Thailand, April 2010.	0	0	0	0	2	2
“Interregional Workshop on Strengthening Capacities to Deal with International Migration: Examining development, institutional and policy aspects of migration between Africa, Europe and Latin America and the Caribbean”. Geneva, Switzerland, September 2011.	3	0	1	0	2	6
Bi-regional Workshop on “Strengthening dialogue to make migration work for development in the ESCAP and ESCWA regions”. Beirut, Lebanon, June 2011.	1	0	0	0	2	3
“Asia-Pacific Regional Preparatory Meeting to the Global Forum on Migration and Development (GFMD) 2010”. Bangkok, Thailand, September 2010.	0	0	0	0	2	2
answered question						15
skipped question						6



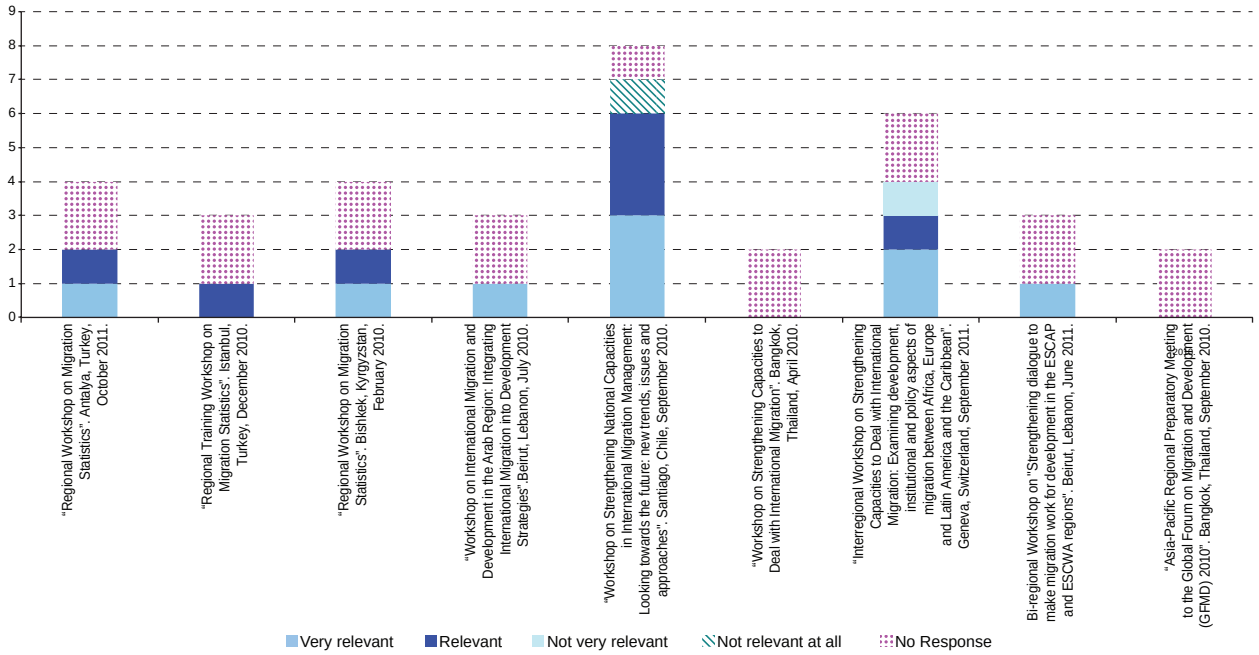
HOW RELEVANT WERE THE CONTENTS OF THE SEMINARS AND WORKSHOPS IN WHICH YOU PARTICIPATED TO THE GENDER PRIORITIES AND NEEDS OF YOUR INSTITUTION RELATED TO INTERNATIONAL MIGRATION?

Answer Options	Very relevant	Relevant	Not very relevant	Not relevant at all	No Response	Response Count
“Regional Workshop on Migration Statistics”. Antalya, Turkey, October 2011.	1	0	0	0	3	4
“Regional Training Workshop on Migration Statistics”. Istanbul, Turkey, December 2010.	0	0	0	0	3	3
“Regional Workshop on Migration Statistics”. Bishkek, Kyrgyzstan, February 2010.	1	0	0	0	3	4
“Workshop on International Migration and Development in the Arab Region: Integrating International Migration into Development Strategies”.Beirut, Lebanon, July 2010.	0	1	0	0	2	3
“Workshop on Strengthening National Capacities in International Migration Management: Looking towards the future: new trends, issues and approaches”. Santiago, Chile, September 2010.	1	5	0	1	1	8
“Workshop on Strengthening Capacities to Deal with International Migration”. Bangkok, Thailand, April 2010.	0	0	0	0	2	2
“Interregional Workshop on Strengthening Capacities to Deal with International Migration: Examining development, institutional and policy aspects of migration between Africa, Europe and Latin America and the Caribbean”. Geneva, Switzerland, September 2011.	1	1	1	1	2	6
Bi-regional Workshop on “Strengthening dialogue to make migration work for development in the ESCAP and ESCWA regions”. Beirut, Lebanon, June 2011.	0	1	0	0	2	3
“Asia-Pacific Regional Preparatory Meeting to the Global Forum on Migration and Development (GFMD) 2010”. Bangkok, Thailand, September 2010.	0	0	0	0	2	2
answered question						15
skipped question						6



HOW RELEVANT WERE THE CONTENTS OF THE SEMINARS AND WORKSHOPS IN WHICH YOU PARTICIPATED TO THE HUMAN RIGHTS PRIORITIES AND NEEDS OF YOUR INSTITUTION RELATED TO INTERNATIONAL MIGRATION?

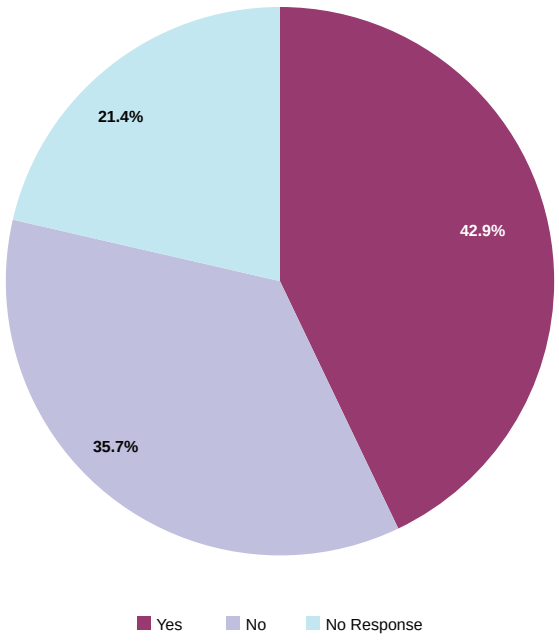
Answer Options	Very relevant	Relevant	Not very relevant	Not relevant at all	No Response	Response Count
“Regional Workshop on Migration Statistics”. Antalya, Turkey, October 2011.	1	1	0	0	2	4
“Regional Training Workshop on Migration Statistics”. Istanbul, Turkey, December 2010.	0	1	0	0	2	3
“Regional Workshop on Migration Statistics”. Bishkek, Kyrgyzstan, February 2010.	1	1	0	0	2	4
“Workshop on International Migration and Development in the Arab Region: Integrating International Migration into Development Strategies”.Beirut, Lebanon, July 2010.	1	0	0	0	2	3
“Workshop on Strengthening National Capacities in International Migration Management: Looking towards the future: new trends, issues and approaches”. Santiago, Chile, September 2010.	3	3	0	1	1	8
“Workshop on Strengthening Capacities to Deal with International Migration”. Bangkok, Thailand, April 2010.	0	0	0	0	2	2
“Interregional Workshop on Strengthening Capacities to Deal with International Migration: Examining development, institutional and policy aspects of migration between Africa, Europe and Latin America and the Caribbean”. Geneva, Switzerland, September 2011.	2	1	1	0	2	6
Bi-regional Workshop on “Strengthening dialogue to make migration work for development in the ESCAP and ESCWA regions”. Beirut, Lebanon, June 2011.	1	0	0	0	2	3
“Asia-Pacific Regional Preparatory Meeting to the Global Forum on Migration and Development (GFMD) 2010”. Bangkok, Thailand, September 2010.	0	0	0	0	2	2
answered question						15
skipped question						6



ARE THERE ANY TOPICS YOU CONSIDER RELEVANT TO THE INTERNATIONAL MIGRATION PRIORITIES OF YOUR INSTITUTION THAT COULD HAVE BEEN INCLUDED IN THE SEMINARS AND WORKSHOPS IN WHICH YOU PARTICIPATED THAT WERE NOT CONSIDERED?

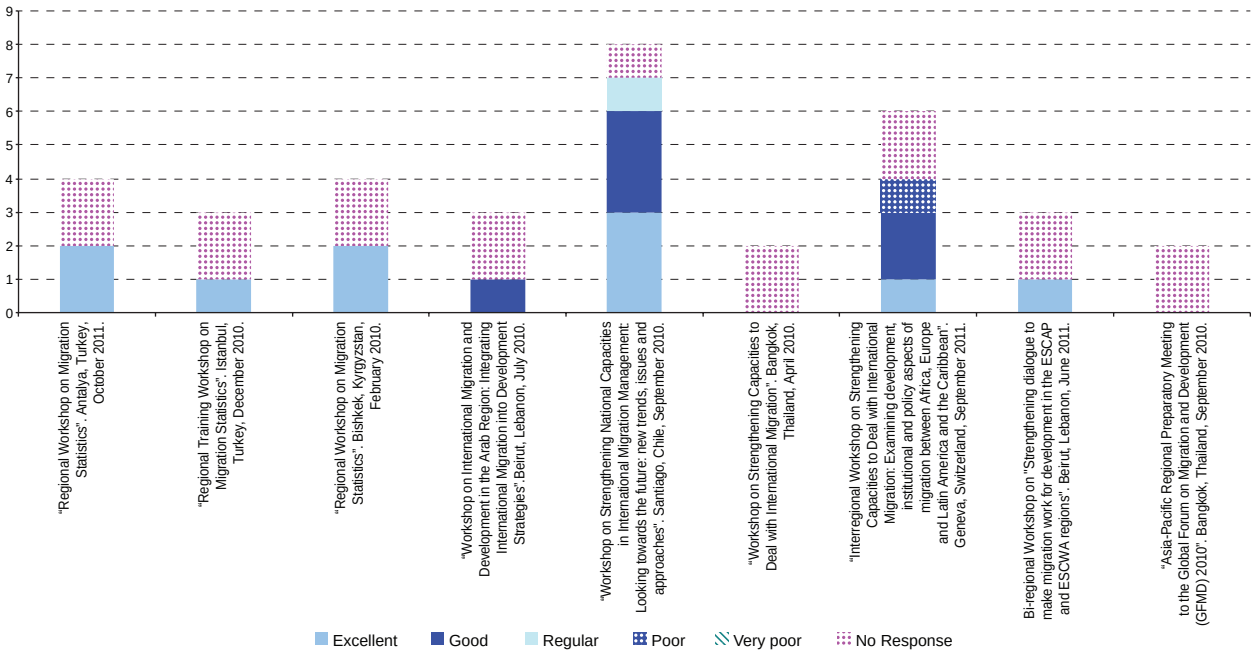
Answer Options	Response Percent	Response Count
Yes	42.9	6
No	35.7	5
No Response	21.4	3
If your answer was “yes”, please specify the issues that were not addressed in the seminars and workshops that you feel could have been included.		5
answered question		14
skipped question		7

Number	Response Date	If your answer was “yes”, please specify the issues that were not addressed in the seminars and workshops that you feel could have been included.
1	May 13, 2013 4:34 PM	Stronger focus on the gendered effects of current migration flows.
2	May 13, 2013 4:25 PM	Discrimination and migrants/native interaccion.
3	May 10, 2013 4:57 AM	A view of the migration policys since the perspective of the new schemes of regional integration in South America in front of the prevalent situation in North and Central America.
4	May 7, 2013 12:09 PM	Border management and the protection of migrants.
5	May 7, 2013 6:40 AM	Medeteranian transit migration and I/map of the migration movement within the Medeteranian region.



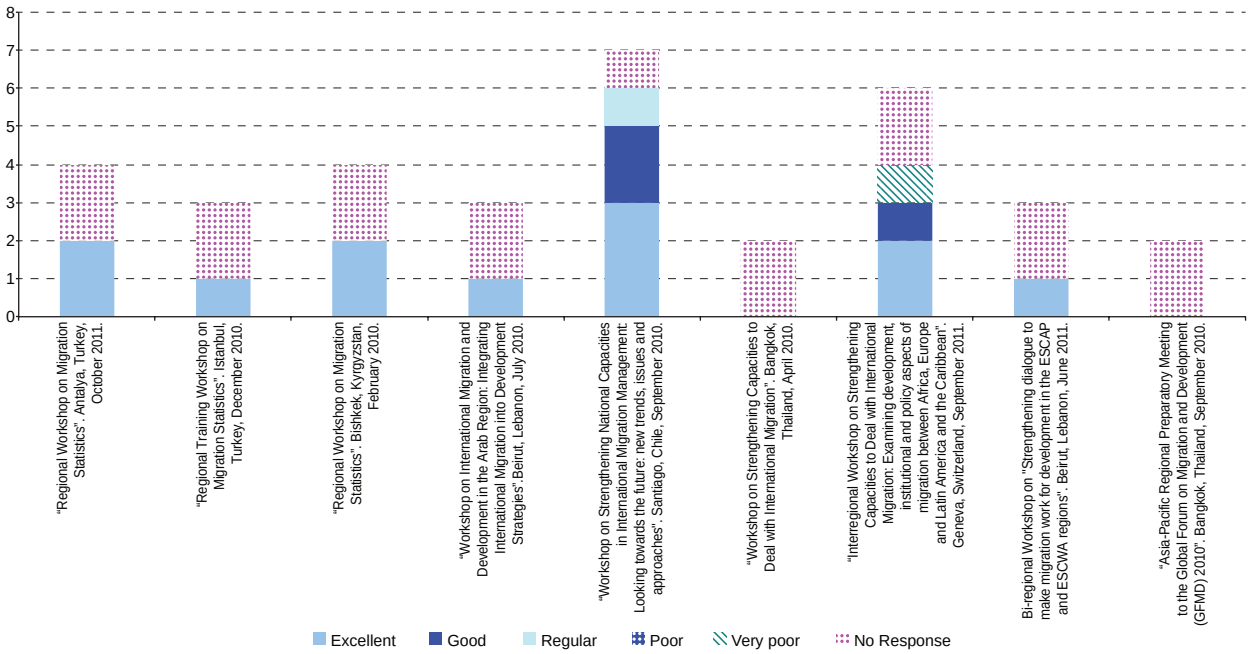
HOW WOULD YOU ASSESS THE QUALITY OF THE MATERIALS USED DURING THE SEMINARS AND WORKSHOPS IN WHICH YOU PARTICIPATED?

Answer Options	Excellent	Good	Regular	Poor	Very poor	No Response	Response Count
“Regional Workshop on Migration Statistics”. Antalya, Turkey, October 2011.	2	0	0	0	0	2	4
“Regional Training Workshop on Migration Statistics”. Istanbul, Turkey, December 2010.	1	0	0	0	0	2	3
“Regional Workshop on Migration Statistics”. Bishkek, Kyrgyzstan, February 2010.	2	0	0	0	0	2	4
“Workshop on International Migration and Development in the Arab Region: Integrating International Migration into Development Strategies”. Beirut, Lebanon, July 2010.	0	1	0	0	0	2	3
“Workshop on Strengthening National Capacities in International Migration Management: Looking towards the future: new trends, issues and approaches”. Santiago, Chile, September 2010.	3	3	1	0	0	1	8
“Workshop on Strengthening Capacities to Deal with International Migration”. Bangkok, Thailand, April 2010.	0	0	0	0	0	2	2
“Interregional Workshop on Strengthening Capacities to Deal with International Migration: Examining development, institutional and policy aspects of migration between Africa, Europe and Latin America and the Caribbean”. Geneva, Switzerland, September 2011.	1	2	0	1	0	2	6
Bi-regional Workshop on “Strengthening dialogue to make migration work for development in the ESCAP and ESCWA regions”. Beirut, Lebanon, June 2011.	1	0	0	0	0	2	3
“Asia-Pacific Regional Preparatory Meeting to the Global Forum on Migration and Development (GFMD) 2010”. Bangkok, Thailand, September 2010.	0	0	0	0	0	2	2
answered question							15
skipped question							6



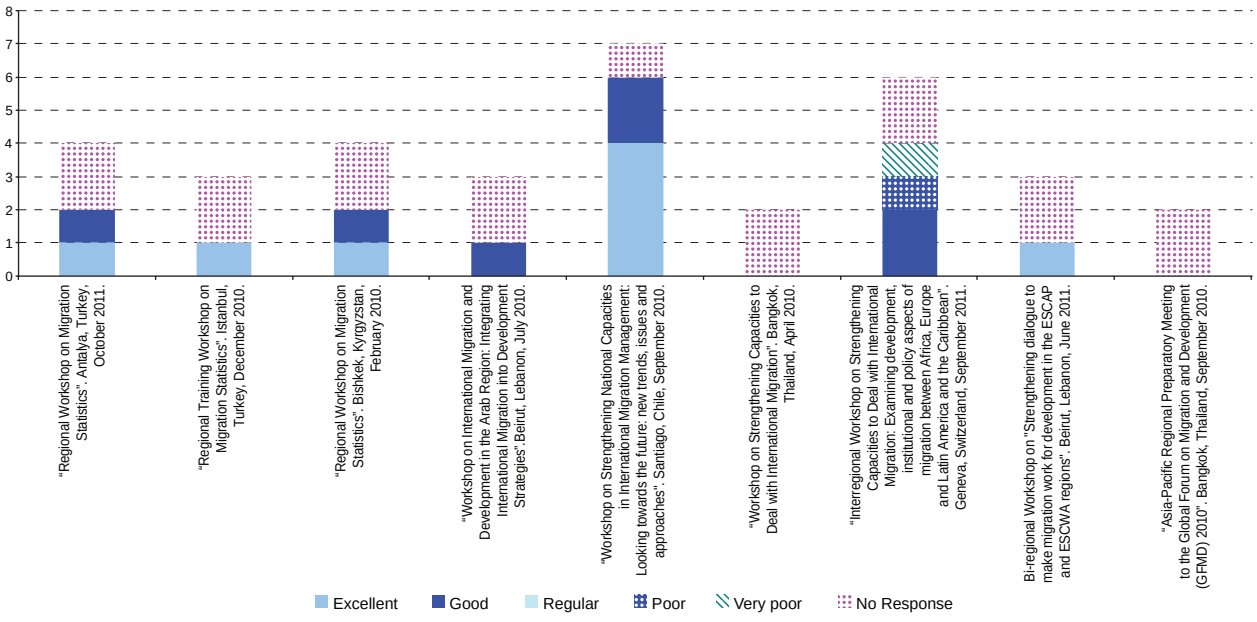
HOW WOULD YOU ASSESS THE QUALITY OF THE METHODOLOGY USED DURING THE SEMINARS AND WORKSHOPS IN WHICH YOU PARTICIPATED?

Answer Options	Excellent	Good	Regular	Poor	Very poor	No Response	Response Count
“Regional Workshop on Migration Statistics”. Antalya, Turkey, October 2011.	2	0	0	0	0	2	4
“Regional Training Workshop on Migration Statistics”. Istanbul, Turkey, December 2010.	1	0	0	0	0	2	3
“Regional Workshop on Migration Statistics”. Bishkek, Kyrgyzstan, February 2010.	2	0	0	0	0	2	4
“Workshop on International Migration and Development in the Arab Region: Integrating International Migration into Development Strategies”. Beirut, Lebanon, July 2010.	1	0	0	0	0	2	3
“Workshop on Strengthening National Capacities in International Migration Management: Looking towards the future: new trends, issues and approaches”. Santiago, Chile, September 2010.	3	2	1	0	0	1	7
“Workshop on Strengthening Capacities to Deal with International Migration”. Bangkok, Thailand, April 2010.	0	0	0	0	0	2	2
“Interregional Workshop on Strengthening Capacities to Deal with International Migration: Examining development, institutional and policy aspects of migration between Africa, Europe and Latin America and the Caribbean”. Geneva, Switzerland, September 2011.	2	1	0	0	1	2	6
Bi-regional Workshop on “Strengthening dialogue to make migration work for development in the ESCAP and ESCWA regions”. Beirut, Lebanon, June 2011.	1	0	0	0	0	2	3
“Asia-Pacific Regional Preparatory Meeting to the Global Forum on Migration and Development (GFMD) 2010”. Bangkok, Thailand, September 2010.	0	0	0	0	0	2	2
answered question							14
skipped question							7



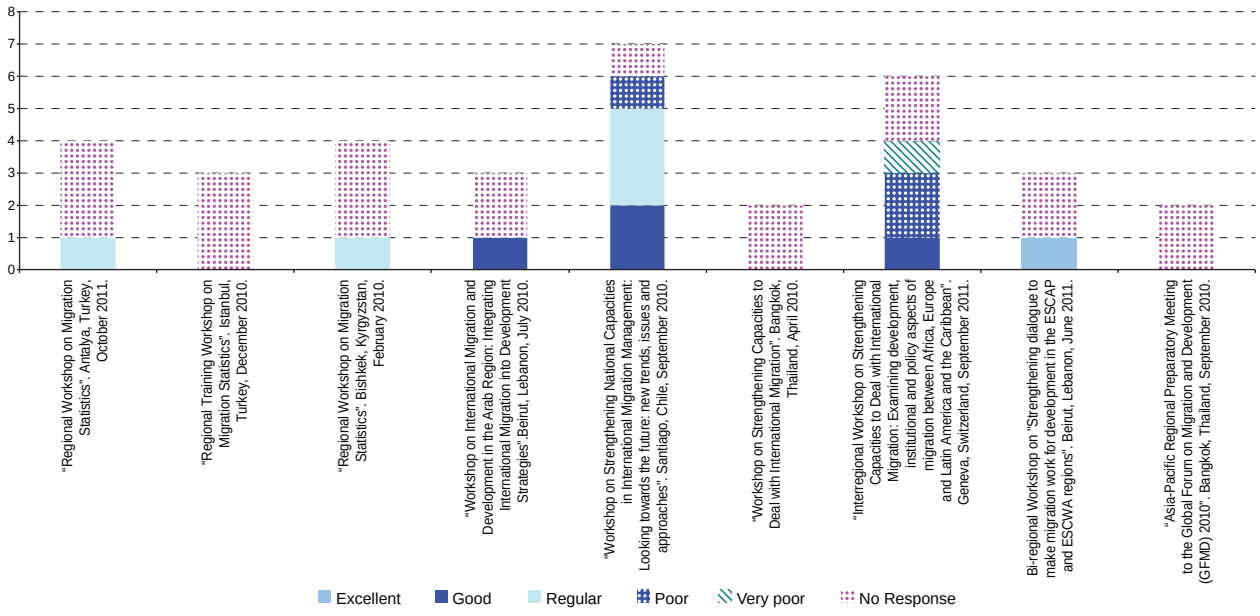
HOW WOULD YOU ASSESS THE CONTRIBUTION OF THE WORKSHOPS AND SEMINARS IN WHICH YOU PARTICIPATED IN INCREASING YOUR LEVEL OF KNOWLEDGE IN YOUR SPECIFIC AREA OF WORK?

Answer Options	Excellent	Good	Regular	Poor	Very poor	No Response	Response Count
“Regional Workshop on Migration Statistics”. Antalya, Turkey, October 2011.	1	1	0	0	0	2	4
“Regional Training Workshop on Migration Statistics”. Istanbul, Turkey, December 2010.	1	0	0	0	0	2	3
“Regional Workshop on Migration Statistics”. Bishkek, Kyrgyzstan, February 2010.	1	1	0	0	0	2	4
“Workshop on International Migration and Development in the Arab Region: Integrating International Migration into Development Strategies”. Beirut, Lebanon, July 2010.	0	1	0	0	0	2	3
“Workshop on Strengthening National Capacities in International Migration Management: Looking towards the future: new trends, issues and approaches”. Santiago, Chile, September 2010.	4	2	0	0	0	1	7
“Workshop on Strengthening Capacities to Deal with International Migration”. Bangkok, Thailand, April 2010.	0	0	0	0	0	2	2
“Interregional Workshop on Strengthening Capacities to Deal with International Migration: Examining development, institutional and policy aspects of migration between Africa, Europe and Latin America and the Caribbean”. Geneva, Switzerland, September 2011.	0	2	0	1	1	2	6
Bi-regional Workshop on “Strengthening dialogue to make migration work for development in the ESCAP and ESCWA regions”. Beirut, Lebanon, June 2011.	1	0	0	0	0	2	3
“Asia-Pacific Regional Preparatory Meeting to the Global Forum on Migration and Development (GFMD) 2010”. Bangkok, Thailand, September 2010.	0	0	0	0	0	2	2
answered question							14
skipped question							7



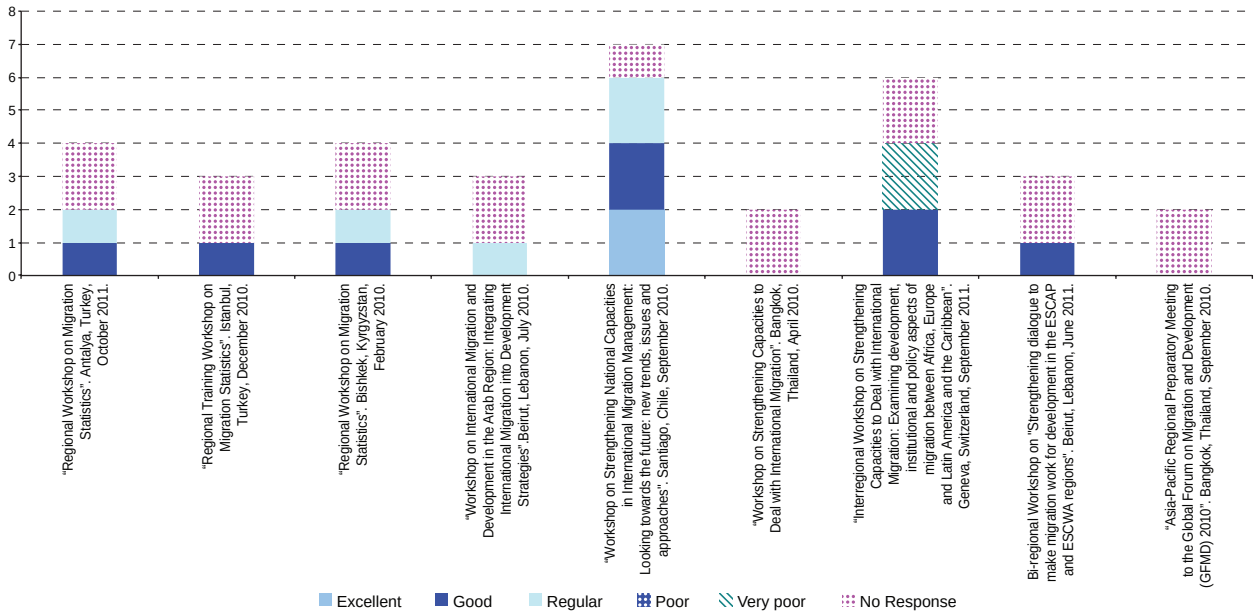
HOW WOULD YOU ASSESS THE CONTRIBUTION OF THE WORKSHOPS AND SEMINARS IN WHICH YOU PARTICIPATED IN INCREASING YOUR UNDERSTANDING OF THE GENDER PERSPECTIVE IN YOUR SPECIFIC AREA OF WORK?

Answer Options	Excellent	Good	Regular	Poor	Very poor	No Response	Response Count
“Regional Workshop on Migration Statistics”. Antalya, Turkey, October 2011.	0	0	1	0	0	3	4
“Regional Training Workshop on Migration Statistics”. Istanbul, Turkey, December 2010.	0	0	0	0	0	3	3
“Regional Workshop on Migration Statistics”. Bishkek, Kyrgyzstan, February 2010.	0	0	1	0	0	3	4
“Workshop on International Migration and Development in the Arab Region: Integrating International Migration into Development Strategies”. Beirut, Lebanon, July 2010.	0	1	0	0	0	2	3
“Workshop on Strengthening National Capacities in International Migration Management: Looking towards the future: new trends, issues and approaches”. Santiago, Chile, September 2010.	0	2	3	1	0	1	7
“Workshop on Strengthening Capacities to Deal with International Migration”. Bangkok, Thailand, April 2010.	0	0	0	0	0	2	2
“Interregional Workshop on Strengthening Capacities to Deal with International Migration: Examining development, institutional and policy aspects of migration between Africa, Europe and Latin America and the Caribbean”. Geneva, Switzerland, September 2011.	0	1	0	2	1	2	6
Bi-regional Workshop on “Strengthening dialogue to make migration work for development in the ESCAP and ESCWA regions”. Beirut, Lebanon, June 2011.	1	0	0	0	0	2	3
“Asia-Pacific Regional Preparatory Meeting to the Global Forum on Migration and Development (GFMD) 2010”. Bangkok, Thailand, September 2010.	0	0	0	0	0	2	2
answered question							14
skipped question							7



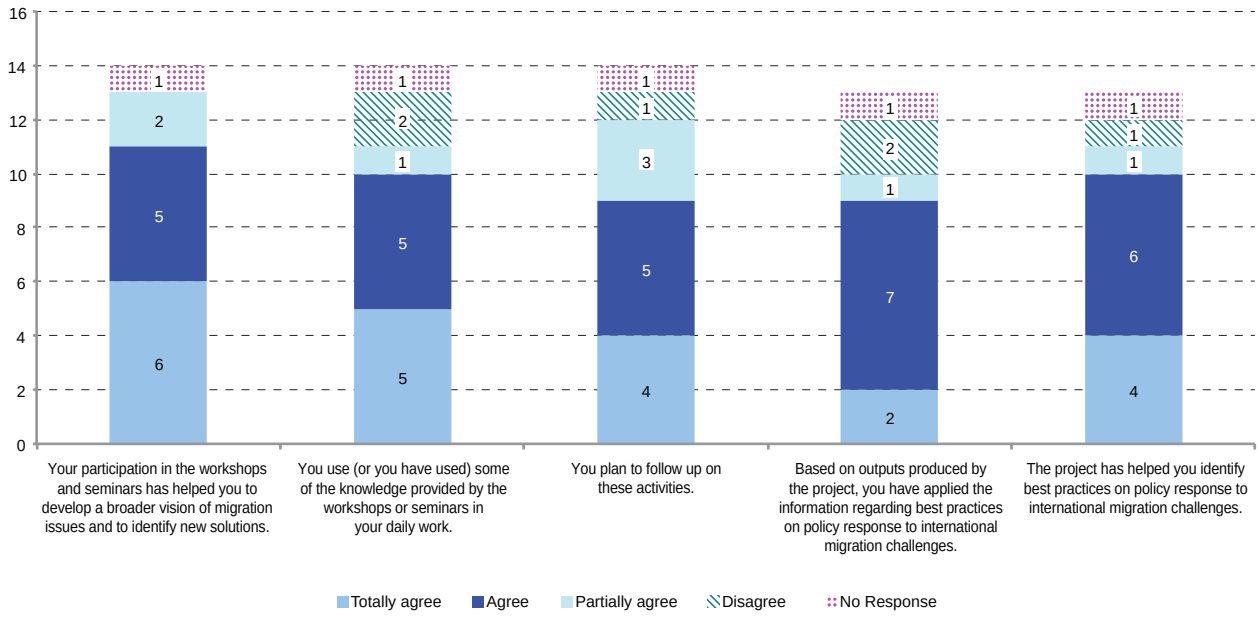
HOW WOULD YOU ASSESS THE CONTRIBUTION OF THE WORKSHOPS AND SEMINARS IN WHICH YOU PARTICIPATED IN INCREASING YOUR LEVEL OF UNDERSTANDING OF THE HUMAN RIGHTS APPROACH IN YOUR SPECIFIC AREA OF WORK?

Answer Options	Excellent	Good	Regular	Poor	Very poor	No Response	Response Count
"Regional Workshop on Migration Statistics". Antalya, Turkey, October 2011.	0	1	1	0	0	2	4
"Regional Training Workshop on Migration Statistics". Istanbul, Turkey, December 2010.	0	1	0	0	0	2	3
"Regional Workshop on Migration Statistics". Bishkek, Kyrgyzstan, February 2010.	0	1	1	0	0	2	4
"Workshop on International Migration and Development in the Arab Region: Integrating International Migration into Development Strategies". Beirut, Lebanon, July 2010.	0	0	1	0	0	2	3
"Workshop on Strengthening National Capacities in International Migration Management: Looking towards the future: new trends, issues and approaches". Santiago, Chile, September 2010.	2	2	2	0	0	1	7
"Workshop on Strengthening Capacities to Deal with International Migration". Bangkok, Thailand, April 2010.	0	0	0	0	0	2	2
"Interregional Workshop on Strengthening Capacities to Deal with International Migration: Examining development, institutional and policy aspects of migration between Africa, Europe and Latin America and the Caribbean". Geneva, Switzerland, September 2011.	0	2	0	0	2	2	6
Bi-regional Workshop on "Strengthening dialogue to make migration work for development in the ESCAP and ESCWA regions". Beirut, Lebanon, June 2011.	0	1	0	0	0	2	3
"Asia-Pacific Regional Preparatory Meeting to the Global Forum on Migration and Development (GFMD) 2010". Bangkok, Thailand, September 2010.	0	0	0	0	0	2	2
answered question							14
skipped question							7



IN RELATION TO THE SEMINARS OR WORKSHOPS IN WHICH YOU PARTICIPATED, PLEASE INDICATE BELOW YOUR LEVEL OF AGREEMENT OR DISAGREEMENT WITH THE FOLLOWING STATEMENTS ON THE RESULTS:

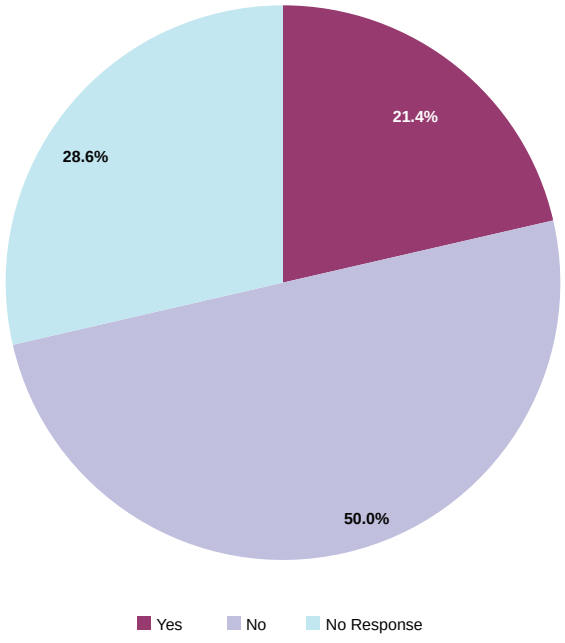
Answer Options	Totally agree	Agree	Partially agree	Disagree	No Response	Response Count
Your participation in the workshops and seminars has helped you to develop a broader vision of migration issues and to identify new solutions.	6	5	2	0	1	14
You use (or you have used) some of the knowledge provided by the workshops or seminars in your daily work.	5	5	1	2	1	14
You plan to follow up on these activities.	4	5	3	1	1	14
Based on outputs produced by the project, you have applied the information regarding best practices on policy response to international migration challenges.	2	7	1	2	1	13
The project has helped you identify best practices on policy response to international migration challenges	4	6	1	1	1	13
answered question						14
skipped question						7



HAS THERE BEEN ANY REPLICATION OF THESE WORKSHOPS AND/OR SEMINARS IN YOUR COUNTRY OR GEOGRAPHIC AREA?

Answer Options	Response Percent	Response Count
Yes	21.4	3
No	50.0	7
No Response	28.6	4
If your answer was “yes”, could you please provide any examples?		2
answered question		14
skipped question		7

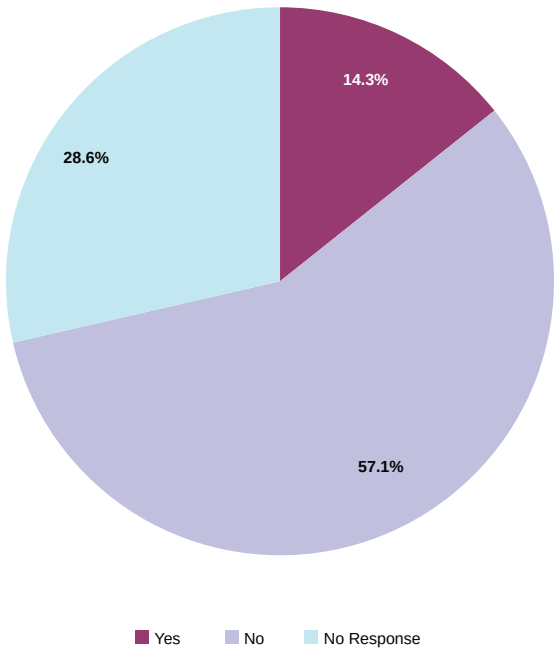
Number	Response Date	If your answer was “yes”, could you please provide any examples?
1	May 10, 2013 4:57 AM	Several seminars on Migrant Policy and Human Rights in Chile -and in other latinamerican countries- organized by some universities, like U. Alberto Hurtado, U. Diego Portales and U. Central.
2	May 7, 2013 5:23 AM	These seminars (workshops) were organized by other interantional organizations (IOM and OSCE) but devoted also to the issues of statistics on international migration (2011- Kazahstan, Kyrgyzstan, Tajikistan and 2013- Russia).



COULD YOU MENTION ANY SPECIFIC NEW PARTNERSHIPS AND/OR EXAMPLES OF SOUTH-SOUTH COOPERATION DEVELOPED AS A RESULT OF THE SEMINARS AND WORKSHOPS IN WHICH YOU PARTICIPATED?

Answer Options	Response Percent	Response Count
Yes	14.3	2
No	57.1	8
No Response	28.6	4
If your answer was “yes”, could you please provide examples of partnerships and/or South-South cooperation?		1
answered question		14
skipped question		7

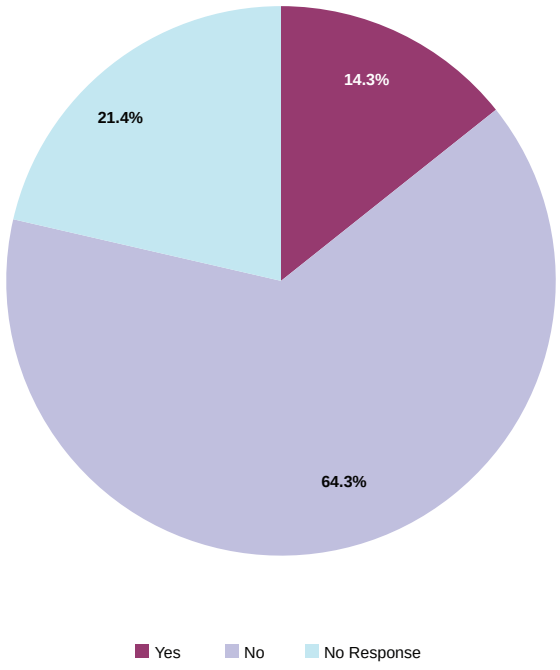
Number	Response Date	If your answer was “yes”, could you please provide examples of partnerships and/or South-South cooperation?
1	May 7, 2013 6:40 AM	Cooperation projects re diespora ..one in lebanon and the other in Moroco.



CAN YOU IDENTIFY ANY POLICIES/NORMS/REGULATIONS THAT HAVE BENEFITED FROM THE OUTCOMES OF THE SEMINARS OR WORKSHOPS IN WHICH YOU PARTICIPATED?

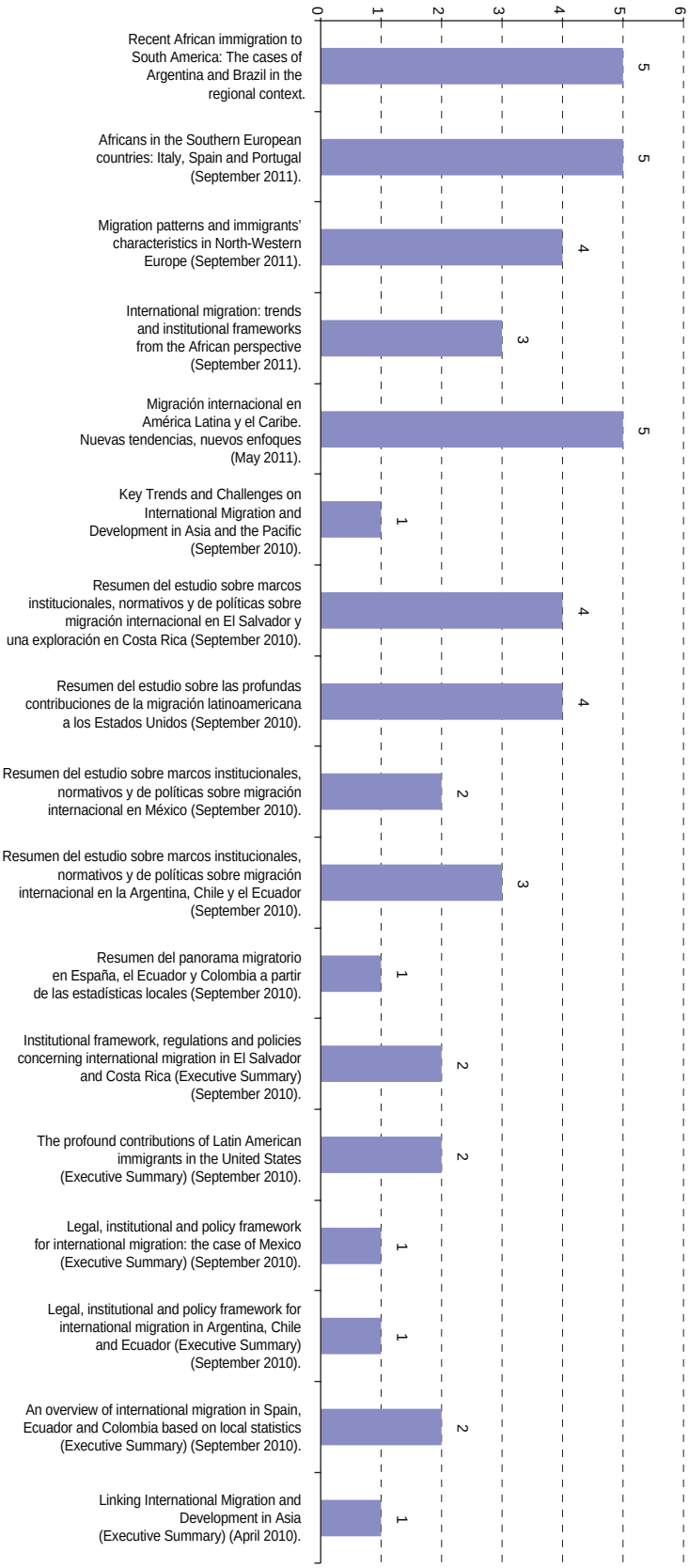
Answer Options	Response Percent	Response Count
Yes	14.3	2
No	64.3	9
No Response	21.4	3
If your answer was “yes”, could you please specify which policies?		2
answered question		14
skipped question		7

Number	Response Date	If your answer was “yes”, could you please specify which policies?
1	May 7, 2013 6:40 AM	Regional cooperation.
2	May 7, 2013 5:23 AM	Publications done within the project are disseminated in the countries, used in training courses etc.



WHICH OF THE FOLLOWING STUDIES DO YOU KNOW PARTIALLY OR COMPLETELY? (YOU CAN CHOOSE MORE THAN ONE OPTION)

Answer Options	Response Percent	Response Count
Recent African immigration to South America: The cases of Argentina and Brazil in the regional context.	45.5	5
Africans in the Southern European countries: Italy, Spain and Portugal (September 2011).	45.5	5
Migration patterns and immigrants' characteristics in North-Western Europe (September 2011).	36.4	4
International migration: trends and institutional frameworks from the African perspective (September 2011).	27.3	3
Migración internacional en América Latina y el Caribe. Nuevas tendencias, nuevos enfoques (May 2011).	45.5	5
Key Trends and Challenges on International Migration and Development in Asia and the Pacific (September 2010)	9.1	1
Resumen del estudio sobre marcos institucionales, normativos y de políticas sobre migración internacional en El Salvador y una exploración en Costa Rica (September 2010).	36.4	4
Resumen del estudio sobre las profundas contribuciones de la migración latinoamericana a los Estados Unidos (September 2010).	36.4	4
Resumen del estudio sobre marcos institucionales, normativos y de políticas sobre migración internacional en México (September 2010).	18.2	2
Resumen del estudio sobre marcos institucionales, normativos y de políticas sobre migración internacional en la Argentina, Chile y el Ecuador (September 2010).	27.3	3
Resumen del panorama migratorio en España, el Ecuador y Colombia a partir de las estadísticas locales (September 2010).	9.1	1
Institutional framework, regulations and policies concerning international migration in El Salvador and Costa Rica (Executive Summary) (September 2010).	18.2	2
The profound contributions of Latin American immigrants in the United States (Executive Summary) (September 2010).	18.2	2
Legal, institutional and policy framework for international migration: the case of Mexico (Executive Summary) (September 2010).	9.1	1
Legal, institutional and policy framework for international migration in Argentina, Chile and Ecuador (Executive Summary) (September 2010).	9.1	1
An overview of international migration in Spain, Ecuador and Colombia based on local statistics (Executive Summary) (September 2010).	18.2	2
Linking International Migration and Development in Asia (Executive Summary) (April 2010).	9.1	1
Linking International Migration and Development in Asia (April 2010).	0.0	0
Maximizing Development Benefits and Minimizing Negative Impact in the Pacific Islands Sub-region (April 2010).	0.0	0
answered question		11
skipped question		10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Recent African immigration to South America: The cases of Argentina and Brazil in the regional context.
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Africans in the Southern European countries: Italy, Spain and Portugal (September 2011).
5
Migration patterns and immigrants' characteristics in North-Western Europe (September 2011).
4
International migration: trends and institutional frameworks from the African perspective (September 2011).
3
Migración internacional en América Latina y el Caribe. Nuevas tendencias, nuevos enfoques (May 2011).
5
Key Trends and Challenges on International Migration and Development in Asia and the Pacific (September 2010).
1
Resumen del estudio sobre marcos institucionales, normativos y de políticas sobre migración internacional en El Salvador y una exploración en Costa Rica (September 2010).
4
Resumen del estudio sobre las profundas contribuciones de la migración latinoamericana a los Estados Unidos (September 2010).
4
Resumen del estudio sobre marcos institucionales, normativos y de políticas sobre migración internacional en México (September 2010).
2
Resumen del estudio sobre marcos institucionales, normativos y de políticas sobre migración internacional en la Argentina, Chile y el Ecuador (September 2010).
3
Resumen del panorama migratorio en España, el Ecuador y Colombia a partir de las estadísticas locales (September 2010).
1
Institutional framework, regulations and policies concerning international migration in El Salvador and Costa Rica (Executive Summary) (September 2010).
2
The profound contributions of Latin American immigrants in the United States (Executive Summary) (September 2010).
2
Legal, institutional and policy framework for international migration: the case of Mexico (Executive Summary) (September 2010).
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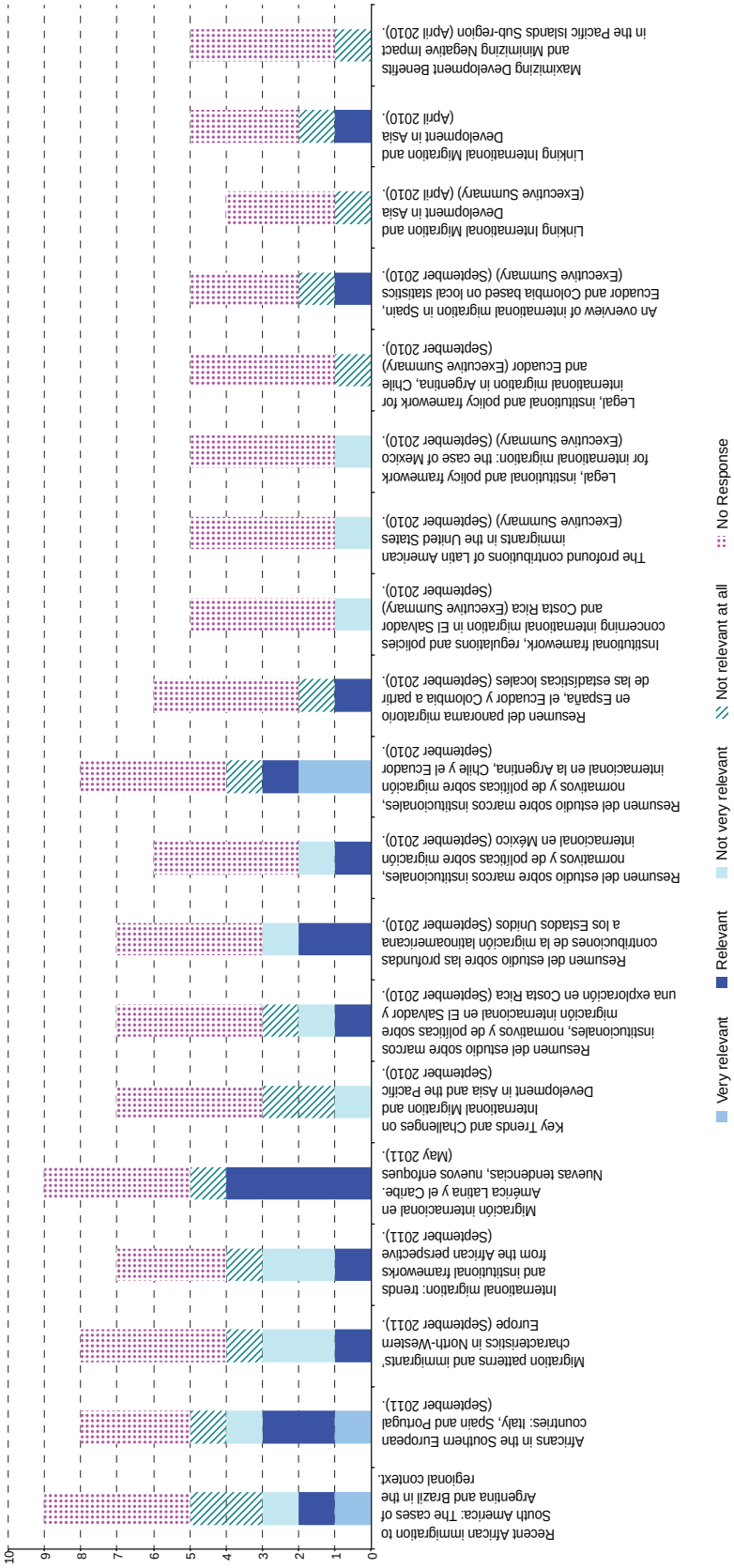
Legal, institutional and policy framework for international migration in Argentina, Chile and Ecuador (Executive Summary) (September 2010).
1
An overview of international migration in Spain, Ecuador and Colombia based on local statistics (Executive Summary) (September 2010).
2
Linking International Migration and Development in Asia (Executive Summary) (April 2010).
1

HOW RELEVANT WERE THE STUDIES YOU KNOW TO THE INTERNATIONAL MIGRATION PRIORITIES OF YOUR INSTITUTION?

Answer Options	Very relevant	Relevant	Not very relevant	Not relevant at all	No Response	Response Count
Recent African immigration to South America: The cases of Argentina and Brazil in the regional context.	1	1	1	2	4	9
Africans in the Southern European countries: Italy, Spain and Portugal (September 2011).	1	2	1	1	3	8
Migration patterns and immigrants' characteristics in North-Western Europe (September 2011).	0	1	2	1	4	8
International migration: trends and institutional frameworks from the African perspective (September 2011).	0	1	2	1	3	7
Migración internacional en América Latina y el Caribe. Nuevas tendencias, nuevos enfoques (May 2011).	0	4	0	1	4	9
Key Trends and Challenges on International Migration and Development in Asia and the Pacific (September 2010)	0	0	1	2	4	7
Resumen del estudio sobre marcos institucionales, normativos y de políticas sobre migración internacional en El Salvador y una exploración en Costa Rica (September 2010).	0	1	1	1	4	7
Resumen del estudio sobre las profundas contribuciones de la migración latinoamericana a los Estados Unidos (September 2010).	0	2	1	0	4	7
Resumen del estudio sobre marcos institucionales, normativos y de políticas sobre migración internacional en México (September 2010).	0	1	1	0	4	6
Resumen del estudio sobre marcos institucionales, normativos y de políticas sobre migración internacional en la Argentina, Chile y el Ecuador (September 2010).	2	1	0	1	4	8
Resumen del panorama migratorio en España, el Ecuador y Colombia a partir de las estadísticas locales (September 2010).	0	1	0	1	4	6
Institutional framework, regulations and policies concerning international migration in El Salvador and Costa Rica (Executive Summary) (September 2010).	0	0	1	0	4	5
The profound contributions of Latin American immigrants in the United States (Executive Summary) (September 2010).	0	0	1	0	4	5
Legal, institutional and policy framework for international migration: the case of Mexico (Executive Summary) (September 2010).	0	0	1	0	4	5
Legal, institutional and policy framework for international migration in Argentina, Chile and Ecuador (Executive Summary) (September 2010).	0	0	0	1	4	5
An overview of international migration in Spain, Ecuador and Colombia based on local statistics (Executive Summary) (September 2010).	0	1	0	1	3	5
Linking International Migration and Development in Asia (Executive Summary) (April 2010).	0	0	0	1	3	4
Linking International Migration and Development in Asia (April 2010).	0	1	0	1	3	5
Maximizing Development Benefits and Minimizing Negative Impact in the Pacific Islands Sub-region (April 2010).	0	0	0	1	4	5
answered question						12
skipped question						9


Recent African immigration to South America: The cases of Argentina and Brazil in the regional context.
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Linking International Migration and Development in Asia (Executive Summary) (April 2010).
Linking International Migration and Development in Asia (April 2010).
Maximizing Development Benefits and Minimizing Negative Impact in the Pacific Islands Sub-region (April 2010).
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Very relevant
Relevant
Not very relevant
Not relevant at all
No Response

HOW RELEVANT WERE THE CONTENTS OF THE STUDIES YOU KNOW TO THE GENDER PRIORITIES AND NEEDS OF YOUR INSTITUTION RELATED TO INTERNATIONAL MIGRATION?

Answer Options	Very relevant	Relevant	Not very relevant	Not relevant at all	No Response	Response Count
Recent African immigration to South America: The cases of Argentina and Brazil in the regional context.	0	2	0	1	3	6
Africans in the Southern European countries: Italy, Spain and Portugal (September 2011).	0	0	1	1	3	5
Migration patterns and immigrants' characteristics in North-Western Europe (September 2011).	0	1	0	1	3	5
International migration: trends and institutional frameworks from the African perspective (September 2011).	0	1	0	1	2	4
Migración internacional en América Latina y el Caribe. Nuevas tendencias, nuevos enfoques (May 2011).	0	2	0	1	3	6
Key Trends and Challenges on International Migration and Development in Asia and the Pacific (September 2010)	0	0	1	1	3	5
Resumen del estudio sobre marcos institucionales, normativos y de políticas sobre migración internacional en El Salvador y una exploración en Costa Rica (September 2010).	0	0	1	1	3	5
Resumen del estudio sobre las profundas contribuciones de la migración latinoamericana a los Estados Unidos (September 2010).	0	0	1	1	3	5
Resumen del estudio sobre marcos institucionales, normativos y de políticas sobre migración internacional en México (September 2010).	0	0	1	1	3	5
Resumen del estudio sobre marcos institucionales, normativos y de políticas sobre migración internacional en la Argentina, Chile y el Ecuador (September 2010).	0	0	1	1	3	5
Resumen del panorama migratorio en España, el Ecuador y Colombia a partir de las estadísticas locales (September 2010).	0	0	0	1	3	4
Institutional framework, regulations and policies concerning international migration in El Salvador and Costa Rica (Executive Summary) (September 2010).	0	0	0	1	3	4
The profound contributions of Latin American immigrants in the United States (Executive Summary) (September 2010).	0	0	0	1	3	4
Legal, institutional and policy framework for international migration: the case of Mexico (Executive Summary) (September 2010).	0	0	0	1	3	4
Legal, institutional and policy framework for international migration in Argentina, Chile and Ecuador (Executive Summary) (September 2010).	0	0	0	1	3	4
An overview of international migration in Spain, Ecuador and Colombia based on local statistics (Executive Summary) (September 2010).	0	0	0	1	3	4
Linking International Migration and Development in Asia (Executive Summary) (April 2010).	0	1	0	1	2	4
Linking International Migration and Development in Asia (April 2010).	0	1	0	1	2	4
Maximizing Development Benefits and Minimizing Negative Impact in the Pacific Islands Sub-region (April 2010).	0	0	0	1	3	4
answered question						8
skipped question						13

Recent African immigration to South America: The cases of Argentina and Brazil in the regional context.
Africans in the Southern European countries: Italy, Spain and Portugal (September 2011).
Migration patterns and immigrants' characteristics in North-Western Europe (September 2011).
International migration: trends and institutional frameworks from the African perspective (September 2011).
Migración internacional en América Latina y el Caribe. Nuevas tendencias, nuevos enfoques (May 2011).
Key Trends and Challenges on International Migration and Development in Asia and the Pacific (September 2010).
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Linking International Migration and Development in Asia (Executive Summary) (April 2010).
Linking International Migration and Development in Asia (April 2010).
Maximizing Development Benefits and Minimizing Negative Impact in the Pacific Islands Sub-region (April 2010).
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Very relevant
Relevant
Not very relevant
Not relevant at all
No Response

HOW RELEVANT WERE THE CONTENTS OF THE STUDIES YOU KNOW TO THE HUMAN RIGHTS PRIORITIES AND NEEDS OF YOUR INSTITUTION RELATED TO INTERNATIONAL MIGRATION?

Answer Options	Very relevant	Relevant	Not very relevant	Not relevant at all	No Response	Response Count
Recent African immigration to South America: The cases of Argentina and Brazil in the regional context.	1	1	0	2	3	7
Africans in the Southern European countries: Italy, Spain and Portugal (September 2011).	1	0	1	1	3	6
Migration patterns and immigrants' characteristics in North-Western Europe (September 2011).	0	1	0	2	3	6
International migration: trends and institutional frameworks from the African perspective (September 2011).	0	0	0	2	3	5
Migración internacional en América Latina y el Caribe. Nuevas tendencias, nuevos enfoques (May 2011).	0	2	0	1	3	6
Key Trends and Challenges on International Migration and Development in Asia and the Pacific (September 2010)	0	1	0	1	3	5
Resumen del estudio sobre marcos institucionales, normativos y de políticas sobre migración internacional en El Salvador y una exploración en Costa Rica (September 2010).	0	1	0	1	3	5
Resumen del estudio sobre las profundas contribuciones de la migración latinoamericana a los Estados Unidos (September 2010).	0	2	0	1	3	6
Resumen del estudio sobre marcos institucionales, normativos y de políticas sobre migración internacional en México (September 2010).	0	1	0	1	3	5
Resumen del estudio sobre marcos institucionales, normativos y de políticas sobre migración internacional en la Argentina, Chile y el Ecuador (September 2010).	0	1	0	1	3	5
Resumen del panorama migratorio en España, el Ecuador y Colombia a partir de las estadísticas locales (September 2010).	0	0	0	1	3	4
Institutional framework, regulations and policies concerning international migration in El Salvador and Costa Rica (Executive Summary) (September 2010).	0	0	0	1	3	4
The profound contributions of Latin American immigrants in the United States (Executive Summary) (September 2010).	0	0	0	1	3	4
Legal, institutional and policy framework for international migration: the case of Mexico (Executive Summary) (September 2010).	0	0	0	1	3	4
Legal, institutional and policy framework for international migration in Argentina, Chile and Ecuador (Executive Summary) (September 2010).	0	0	0	1	3	4
An overview of international migration in Spain, Ecuador and Colombia based on local statistics (Executive Summary) (September 2010).	0	0	0	1	3	4
Linking International Migration and Development in Asia (Executive Summary) (April 2010).	0	1	0	1	2	4
Linking International Migration and Development in Asia (April 2010).	0	1	0	1	2	4
Maximizing Development Benefits and Minimizing Negative Impact in the Pacific Islands Sub-region (April 2010).	0	0	0	1	1	2
answered question						9
skipped question						12

Recent African immigration to South America: The cases of Argentina and Brazil in the regional context.
Africans in the Southern European countries: Italy, Spain and Portugal (September 2011).
Migration patterns and immigrants' characteristics in North-Western Europe (September 2011).
International migration: trends and institutional frameworks from the African perspective (September 2011).
Migración internacional en América Latina y el Caribe. Nuevas tendencias, nuevos enfoques (May 2011).
Key Trends and Challenges on International Migration and Development in Asia and the Pacific (September 2010).
Resumen del estudio sobre marcos institucionales, normativos y de políticas sobre migración internacional en la Argentina, Chile y el Ecuador (September 2010).
Resumen del estudio sobre las profundas contribuciones de la migración latinoamericana a los Estados Unidos (September 2010).
Resumen del estudio sobre marcos institucionales, normativos y de políticas sobre migración internacional en México (September 2010).
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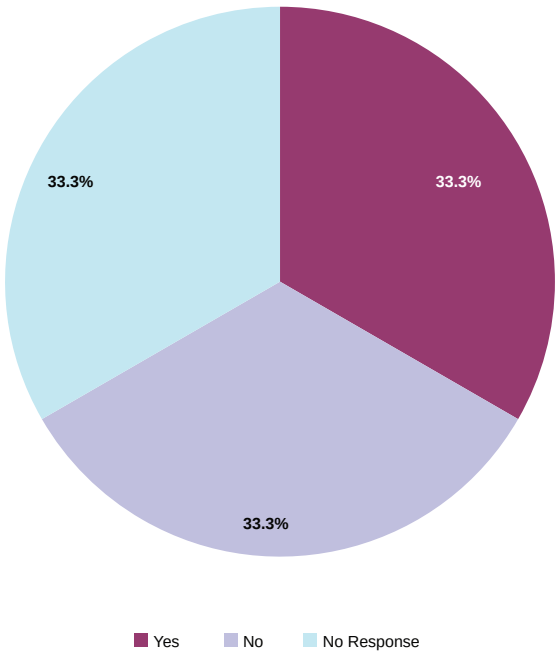
Very relevant
Relevant
Not very relevant
Not relevant at all
No Response

ARE THERE ANY TOPICS YOU CONSIDER RELEVANT TO THE INTERNATIONAL MIGRATION PRIORITIES OF YOUR COUNTRY THAT COULD HAVE BEEN INCLUDED IN THE STUDIES THAT WERE NOT CONSIDERED?

Answer Options	Response Percent	Response Count
Yes	33.3	3
No	33.3	3
No Response	33.3	3
If answer was “yes”, please specify the issues that were not addressed by the studies that you feel that could have been included in these studies.		2
answered question		9
skipped question		12

Number	Response Date	If answer was “yes”, please specify the issues that were not addressed by the studies that you feel that could have been included in these studies.
1	May 13, 2013 7:04 PM	Helping developing countries better understand migration policymaking and needs of developed countries.
2	May 7, 2013 7:16 AM	Migration and development /deiespora.



HOW WOULD YOU ASSESS THE QUALITY OF THE STUDIES?

Answer Options	Excellent	Good	Regular	Poor	Very poor	No Response	Response Count
Recent African immigration to South America: The cases of Argentina and Brazil in the regional context.	1	1	2	0	0	3	7
Africans in the Southern European countries: Italy, Spain and Portugal (September 2011).	2	1	1	0	0	3	7
Migration patterns and immigrants' characteristics in North-Western Europe (September 2011).	1	1	1	0	0	3	6
International migration: trends and institutional frameworks from the African perspective (September 2011).	0	1	1	0	0	2	4
Migración internacional en América Latina y el Caribe. Nuevas tendencias, nuevos enfoques (May 2011).	1	3	1	0	0	1	6
Key Trends and Challenges on International Migration and Development in Asia and the Pacific (September 2010)	0	1	1	0	0	2	4
Resumen del estudio sobre marcos institucionales, normativos y de políticas sobre migración internacional en El Salvador y una exploración en Costa Rica (September 2010).	1	1	1	0	0	2	5
Resumen del estudio sobre las profundas contribuciones de la migración latinoamericana a los Estados Unidos (September 2010).	0	2	0	0	1	2	5
Resumen del estudio sobre marcos institucionales, normativos y de políticas sobre migración internacional en México (September 2010).	0	1	0	1	0	2	4
Resumen del estudio sobre marcos institucionales, normativos y de políticas sobre migración internacional en la Argentina, Chile y el Ecuador (September 2010).	1	1	0	0	0	3	5
Resumen del panorama migratorio en España, el Ecuador y Colombia a partir de las estadísticas locales (September 2010).	0	1	0	0	0	3	4
Institutional framework, regulations and policies concerning international migration in El Salvador and Costa Rica (Executive Summary) (September 2010).	1	0	1	0	0	2	4
The profound contributions of Latin American immigrants in the United States (Executive Summary) (September 2010).	0	0	0	0	1	2	3
Legal, institutional and policy framework for international migration: the case of Mexico (Executive Summary) (September 2010).	0	0	0	1	0	2	3
Legal, institutional and policy framework for international migration in Argentina, Chile and Ecuador (Executive Summary) (September 2010).	1	0	0	0	0	2	3
An overview of international migration in Spain, Ecuador and Colombia based on local statistics (Executive Summary) (September 2010).	0	1	0	0	0	3	4
Linking International Migration and Development in Asia (Executive Summary) (April 2010).	0	0	1	0	0	2	3
Linking International Migration and Development in Asia (April 2010).	0	1	0	0	0	2	3
Maximizing Development Benefits and Minimizing Negative Impact in the Pacific Islands Sub-region (April 2010).	0	0	0	0	0	2	2
answered question							11
skipped question							10

Excellent
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Regular
Poor
Very poor
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Recent African immigration to South America: The cases of Argentina and Brazil in the regional context.
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Legal, institutional and policy framework for international migration: the case of Mexico (Executive Summary) (September 2010).
Legal, institutional and policy framework for international migration in Argentina, Chile and Ecuador (Executive Summary) (September 2010).
An overview of international migration in Spain, Ecuador and Colombia based on local statistics (Executive Summary) (September 2010).
Linking International Migration and Development in Asia (Executive Summary) (April 2010).
Linking International Migration and Development in Asia (April 2010).
Maximizing Development Benefits and Minimizing Negative Impact in the Pacific Islands Sub-region (April 2010).

HOW WOULD YOU ASSESS THE CONTRIBUTION OF THE STUDIES IN INCREASING YOUR LEVEL OF KNOWLEDGE IN YOUR SPECIFIC AREA OF WORK?

Answer Options	Excellent	Good	Regular	Poor	Very poor	No Response	Response Count
Recent African immigration to South America: The cases of Argentina and Brazil in the regional context.	3	1	0	1	0	2	7
Africans in the Southern European countries: Italy, Spain and Portugal (September 2011).	2	2	1	0	0	2	7
Migration patterns and immigrants' characteristics in North-Western Europe (September 2011).	2	1	0	1	0	2	6
International migration: trends and institutional frameworks from the African perspective (September 2011).	1	1	0	1	0	2	5
Migración internacional en América Latina y el Caribe. Nuevas tendencias, nuevos enfoques (May 2011).	3	2	1	0	0	1	7
Key Trends and Challenges on International Migration and Development in Asia and the Pacific (September 2010)	1	1	0	0	0	2	4
Resumen del estudio sobre marcos institucionales, normativos y de políticas sobre migración internacional en El Salvador y una exploración en Costa Rica (September 2010).	1	2	0	1	0	1	5
Resumen del estudio sobre las profundas contribuciones de la migración latinoamericana a los Estados Unidos (September 2010).	1	2	0	0	1	1	5
Resumen del estudio sobre marcos institucionales, normativos y de políticas sobre migración internacional en México (September 2010).	0	1	0	1	0	1	3
Resumen del estudio sobre marcos institucionales, normativos y de políticas sobre migración internacional en la Argentina, Chile y el Ecuador (September 2010).	2	1	0	0	0	2	5
Resumen del panorama migratorio en España, el Ecuador y Colombia a partir de las estadísticas locales (September 2010).	1	1	0	0	0	2	4
Institutional framework, regulations and policies concerning international migration in El Salvador and Costa Rica (Executive Summary) (September 2010).	1	1	1	0	0	1	4
The profound contributions of Latin American immigrants in the United States (Executive Summary) (September 2010).	0	1	0	0	1	1	3
Legal, institutional and policy framework for international migration: the case of Mexico (Executive Summary) (September 2010).	0	1	0	1	0	1	3
Legal, institutional and policy framework for international migration in Argentina, Chile and Ecuador (Executive Summary) (September 2010).	0	1	0	0	0	2	3
An overview of international migration in Spain, Ecuador and Colombia based on local statistics (Executive Summary) (September 2010).	0	2	0	0	0	2	4
Linking International Migration and Development in Asia (Executive Summary) (April 2010).	1	0	0	0	0	2	3
Linking International Migration and Development in Asia (April 2010).	1	0	0	0	0	2	3
Maximizing Development Benefits and Minimizing Negative Impact in the Pacific Islands Sub-region (April 2010).	0	1	0	0	0	1	2
answered question							11
skipped question							10

Excellent
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Regular
Poor
Very poor
No Response
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Recent African immigration to South America: The cases of Argentina and Brazil in the regional context.
Africans in the Southern European countries: Italy, Spain and Portugal (September 2011).
Migration patterns and immigrants' characteristics in North-Western Europe (September 2011).
International migration: trends and institutional frameworks from the African perspective (September 2011).
Migración internacional en América Latina y el Caribe. Nuevas tendencias, nuevos enfoques (May 2011).
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Resumen del estudio sobre las profundas contribuciones de la migración latinoamericana a los Estados Unidos (September 2010).
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Resumen del estudio sobre marcos institucionales, normativos y de políticas sobre migración internacional en la Argentina, Chile y el Ecuador (September 2010).
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Linking International Migration and Development in Asia (Executive Summary) (April 2010).
Linking International Migration and Development in Asia (April 2010).
Maximizing Development Benefits and Minimizing Negative Impact in the Pacific Islands Sub-region (April 2010).

HOW WOULD YOU ASSESS THE CONTRIBUTION OF THE STUDIES IN INCREASING YOUR LEVEL OF UNDERSTANDING OF THE GENDER PERSPECTIVE IN YOUR SPECIFIC AREA OF WORK?

Answer Options	Excellent	Good	Regular	Poor	Very poor	No Response	Response Count
Recent African immigration to South America: The cases of Argentina and Brazil in the regional context.	1	1	2	0	1	2	7
Africans in the Southern European countries: Italy, Spain and Portugal (September 2011).	1	0	2	0	1	2	6
Migration patterns and immigrants' characteristics in North-Western Europe (September 2011).	1	1	1	0	1	2	6
International migration: trends and institutional frameworks from the African perspective (September 2011).	1	0	1	0	1	2	5
Migración internacional en América Latina y el Caribe. Nuevas tendencias, nuevos enfoques (May 2011).	1	1	2	0	0	2	6
Key Trends and Challenges on International Migration and Development in Asia and the Pacific (September 2010)	0	0	1	0	0	3	4
Resumen del estudio sobre marcos institucionales, normativos y de políticas sobre migración internacional en El Salvador y una exploración en Costa Rica (September 2010).	0	1	1	0	0	2	4
Resumen del estudio sobre las profundas contribuciones de la migración latinoamericana a los Estados Unidos (September 2010).	0	1	1	0	0	2	4
Resumen del estudio sobre marcos institucionales, normativos y de políticas sobre migración internacional en México (September 2010).	0	0	1	0	0	2	3
Resumen del estudio sobre marcos institucionales, normativos y de políticas sobre migración internacional en la Argentina, Chile y el Ecuador (September 2010).	0	0	1	0	0	2	3
Resumen del panorama migratorio en España, el Ecuador y Colombia a partir de las estadísticas locales (September 2010).	0	0	1	0	0	2	3
Institutional framework, regulations and policies concerning international migration in El Salvador and Costa Rica (Executive Summary) (September 2010).	0	0	1	0	0	2	3
The profound contributions of Latin American immigrants in the United States (Executive Summary) (September 2010).	0	0	1	0	0	2	3
Legal, institutional and policy framework for international migration: the case of Mexico (Executive Summary) (September 2010).	0	0	1	0	0	2	3
Legal, institutional and policy framework for international migration in Argentina, Chile and Ecuador (Executive Summary) (September 2010).	0	0	1	0	0	2	3
An overview of international migration in Spain, Ecuador and Colombia based on local statistics (Executive Summary) (September 2010).	0	0	1	0	0	2	3
Linking International Migration and Development in Asia (Executive Summary) (April 2010).	0	1	0	0	0	2	3
Linking International Migration and Development in Asia (April 2010).	0	1	0	0	0	2	3
Maximizing Development Benefits and Minimizing Negative Impact in the Pacific Islands Sub-region (April 2010).	0	0	1	0	0	2	3
answered question							9
skipped question							12

Excellent
Good
Regular
Poor
Very poor
No Response
0
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Recent African immigration to South America: The cases of Argentina and Brazil in the regional context.
Africans in the Southern European countries: Italy, Spain and Portugal (September 2011).
Migration patterns and immigrants' characteristics in North-Western Europe (September 2011).
International migration: trends and institutional frameworks from the African perspective (September 2011).
Migración internacional en América Latina y el Caribe. Nuevas tendencias, nuevos enfoques (May 2011).
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Linking International Migration and Development in Asia (Executive Summary) (April 2010).
Linking International Migration and Development in Asia (April 2010).
Maximizing Development Benefits and Minimizing Negative Impact in the Pacific Islands Sub-region (April 2010).

HOW WOULD YOU ASSESS THE CONTRIBUTION OF THE STUDIES IN INCREASING YOUR LEVEL OF UNDERSTANDING OF THE HUMAN RIGHTS APPROACH IN YOUR SPECIFIC AREA OF WORK?

Answer Options	Excellent	Good	Regular	Poor	Very poor	No Response	Response Count
Recent African immigration to South America: The cases of Argentina and Brazil in the regional context.	2	0	2	0	1	2	7
Africans in the Southern European countries: Italy, Spain and Portugal (September 2011).	2	0	2	0	0	2	6
Migration patterns and immigrants' characteristics in North-Western Europe (September 2011).	1	1	2	0	0	2	6
International migration: trends and institutional frameworks from the African perspective (September 2011).	1	0	1	1	0	2	5
Migración internacional en América Latina y el Caribe. Nuevas tendencias, nuevos enfoques (May 2011).	1	2	2	0	0	1	6
Key Trends and Challenges on International Migration and Development in Asia and the Pacific (September 2010)	0	1	1	0	0	2	4
Resumen del estudio sobre marcos institucionales, normativos y de políticas sobre migración internacional en El Salvador y una exploración en Costa Rica (September 2010).	0	1	2	0	0	1	4
Resumen del estudio sobre las profundas contribuciones de la migración latinoamericana a los Estados Unidos (September 2010).	0	1	1	0	1	1	4
Resumen del estudio sobre marcos institucionales, normativos y de políticas sobre migración internacional en México (September 2010).	0	0	1	1	0	1	3
Resumen del estudio sobre marcos institucionales, normativos y de políticas sobre migración internacional en la Argentina, Chile y el Ecuador (September 2010).	0	0	1	0	0	2	3
Resumen del panorama migratorio en España, el Ecuador y Colombia a partir de las estadísticas locales (September 2010).	0	0	1	0	0	2	3
Institutional framework, regulations and policies concerning international migration in El Salvador and Costa Rica (Executive Summary) (September 2010).	0	0	2	0	0	1	3
The profound contributions of Latin American immigrants in the United States (Executive Summary) (September 2010).	0	0	1	0	1	1	3
Legal, institutional and policy framework for international migration: the case of Mexico (Executive Summary) (September 2010).	0	0	1	1	0	1	3
Legal, institutional and policy framework for international migration in Argentina, Chile and Ecuador (Executive Summary) (September 2010).	0	0	1	0	0	2	3
An overview of international migration in Spain, Ecuador and Colombia based on local statistics (Executive Summary) (September 2010).	0	0	1	0	0	2	3
Linking International Migration and Development in Asia (Executive Summary) (April 2010).	0	1	0	0	0	2	3
Linking International Migration and Development in Asia (April 2010).	0	1	0	0	0	2	3
Maximizing Development Benefits and Minimizing Negative Impact in the Pacific Islands Sub-region (April 2010).	0	0	1	0	0	2	3
answered question							9
skipped question							12

Excellent
Good
Regular
Poor
Very poor
No Response
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Recent African immigration to South America: The cases of Argentina and Brazil in the regional context.
Africans in the Southern European countries: Italy, Spain and Portugal (September 2011).
Migration patterns and immigrants' characteristics in North-Western Europe (September 2011).
International migration: trends and institutional frameworks from the African perspective (September 2011).
Migración internacional en América Latina y el Caribe. Nuevas tendencias, nuevos enfoques (May 2011).
Key Trends and Challenges on International Migration and Development in Asia and the Pacific (September 2010).
Resumen del estudio sobre marcos institucionales, normativos y de políticas sobre migración internacional en El Salvador y una exploración en Costa Rica (September 2010).
Resumen del estudio sobre las profundas contribuciones de la migración latinoamericana a los Estados Unidos (September 2010).
Resumen del estudio sobre marcos institucionales, normativos y de políticas sobre migración internacional en México (September 2010).
Resumen del estudio sobre marcos institucionales, normativos y de políticas sobre migración internacional en la Argentina, Chile y el Ecuador (September 2010).
Resumen del panorama migratorio en España, el Ecuador y Colombia a partir de las estadísticas locales (September 2010).
Institutional framework, regulations and policies concerning international migration in El Salvador and Costa Rica (Executive Summary) (September 2010).
The profound contributions of Latin American immigrants in the United States (Executive Summary) (September 2010).
Legal, institutional and policy framework for international migration: the case of Mexico (Executive Summary) (September 2010).
Legal, institutional and policy framework for international migration in Argentina, Chile and Ecuador (Executive Summary) (September 2010).
An overview of international migration in Spain, Ecuador and Colombia based on local statistics (Executive Summary) (September 2010).
Linking International Migration and Development in Asia (Executive Summary) (April 2010).
Linking International Migration and Development in Asia (April 2010).
Maximizing Development Benefits and Minimizing Negative Impact in the Pacific Islands Sub-region (April 2010).

PLEASE INDICATE THE MAIN PURPOSES (IF ANY) FOR WHICH YOU USE/HAVE USED THE STUDIES?

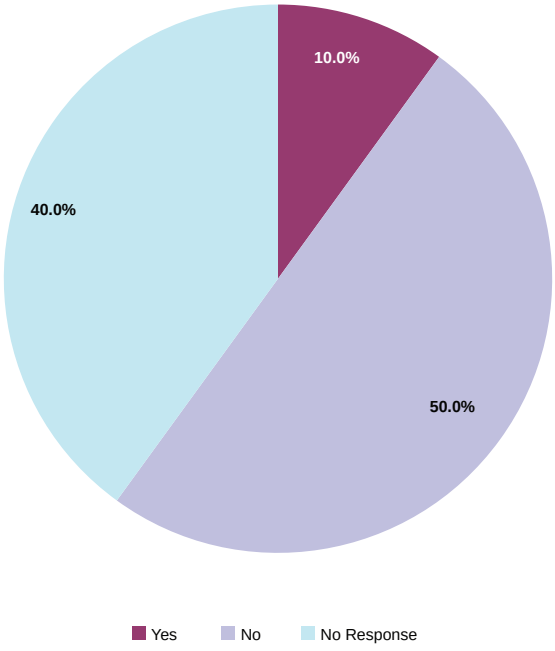
Answer Options	Response Count
	8
answered question	8
skipped question	13

Number	Response Date	Response Text
1	May 13, 2013 7:14 PM	As references for reports related to the issue
2	May 13, 2013 7:04 PM	None
3	May 13, 2013 6:31 PM	Research and advocacy
4	May 13, 2013 4:37 PM	Migration reports
5	May 10, 2013 5:07 AM	To know more about the diferent Migrant Policys in América since the perspective of Human Rights
6	May 9, 2013 9:42 AM	N/A
7	May 7, 2013 7:16 AM	When it is relevent to our regional activities and needs
8	May 7, 2013 5:33 AM	The second one (An overview of international migration in Spain, Ecuador and Colombia) provides new facts about utilization of different data sources in migration research

HAVE ANY OF THE STUDIES IMPLEMENTED BY THE PROJECT BEEN APPLIED/USED IN YOUR COUNTRY OR GEOGRAPHIC AREA?

Answer Options	Response Percent	Response Count
Yes	10.0	1
No	50.0	5
No Response	40.0	4
If your answer was “yes”, could you please provide any examples?		2
answered question		10
skipped question		11

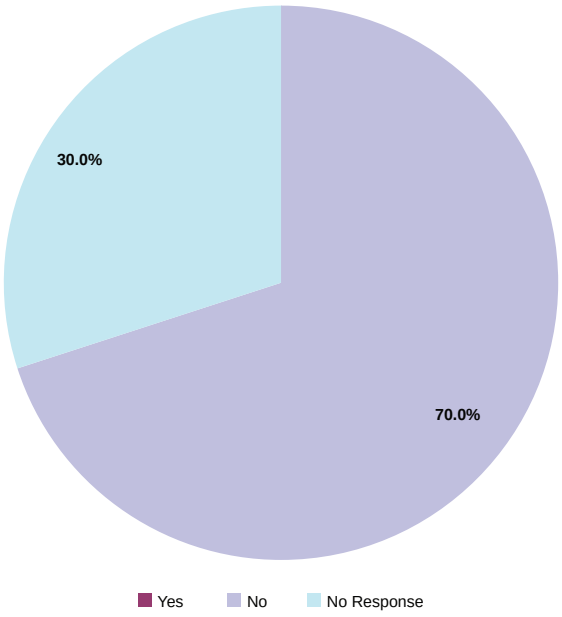
Number	Response Date	If your answer was “yes”, could you please provide any examples?	Categories
1	May 13, 2013 7:14 PM	Used only as reference.	
2	May 7, 2013 7:16 AM	Dr Butrous Labaki -Lebanese diespora.	



CAN YOU IDENTIFY ANY POLICIES IN YOUR COUNTRY THAT HAVE BENEFITED FROM THE INFORMATION PROVIDED IN THE ABOVE-MENTIONED STUDIES?

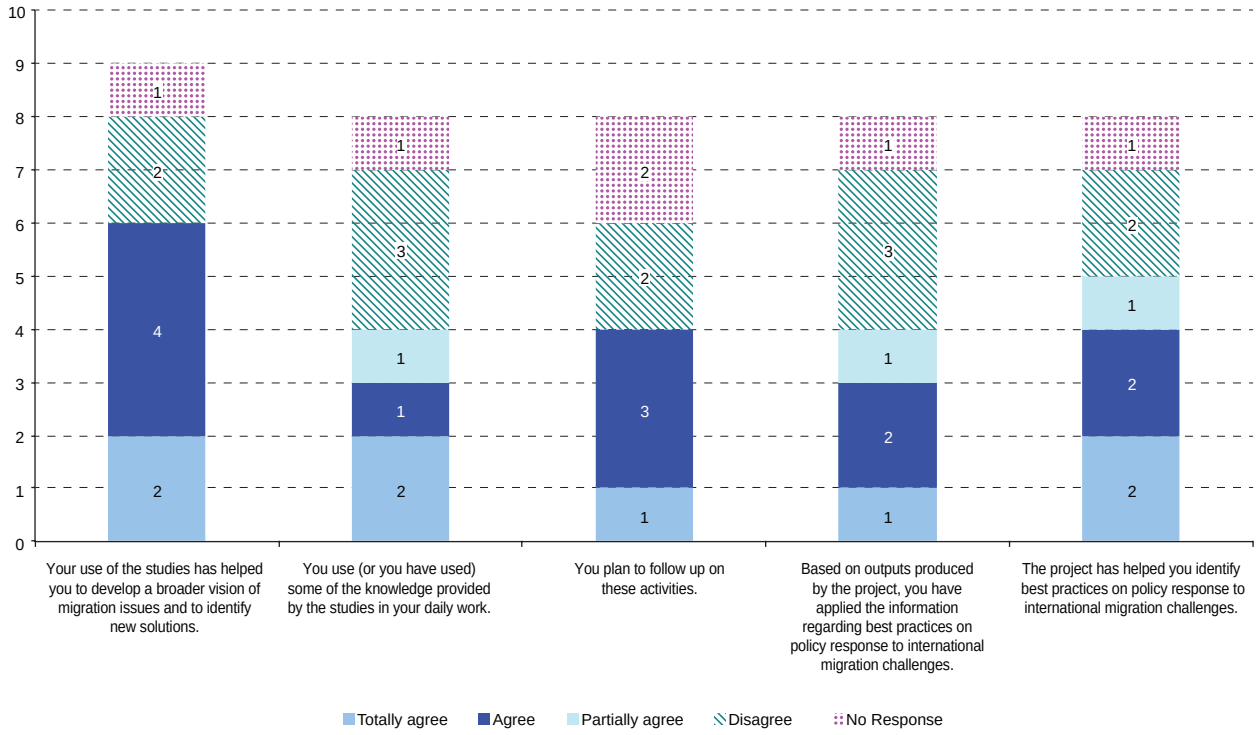
Answer Options	Response Percent	Response Count
Yes	0.0	0
No	70.0	7
No Response	30.0	3
If your answer was “yes”, could you please specify which policies?		1
answered question		10
skipped question		11

Number	Response Date	If your answer was “yes”, could you please specify which policies?
1	May 7, 2013 7:16 AM	The on going project with the MOFA ,Immegration directoraite.



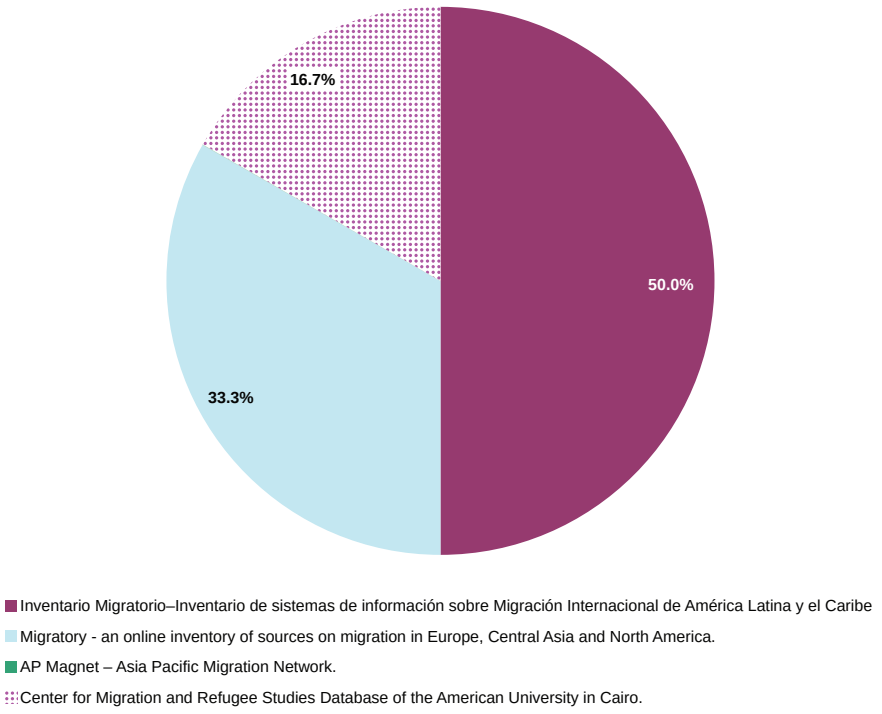
IN RELATION TO THE ABOVE-MENTIONED STUDIES, PLEASE INDICATE BELOW YOUR LEVEL OF AGREEMENT OR DISAGREEMENT WITH THE FOLLOWING STATEMENTS ON THE RESULTS:

Answer Options	Totally agree	Agree	Partially agree	Disagree	No Response	Response Count
Your use of the studies has helped you to develop a broader vision of migration issues and to identify new solutions.	2	4	0	2	1	9
You use (or you have used) some of the knowledge provided by the studies in your daily work.	2	1	1	3	1	8
You plan to follow up on these activities.	1	3	0	2	2	8
Based on outputs produced by the project, you have applied the information regarding best practices on policy response to international migration challenges.	1	2	1	3	1	8
The project has helped you identify best practices on policy response to international migration challenges	2	2	1	2	1	8
answered question						9
skipped question						12



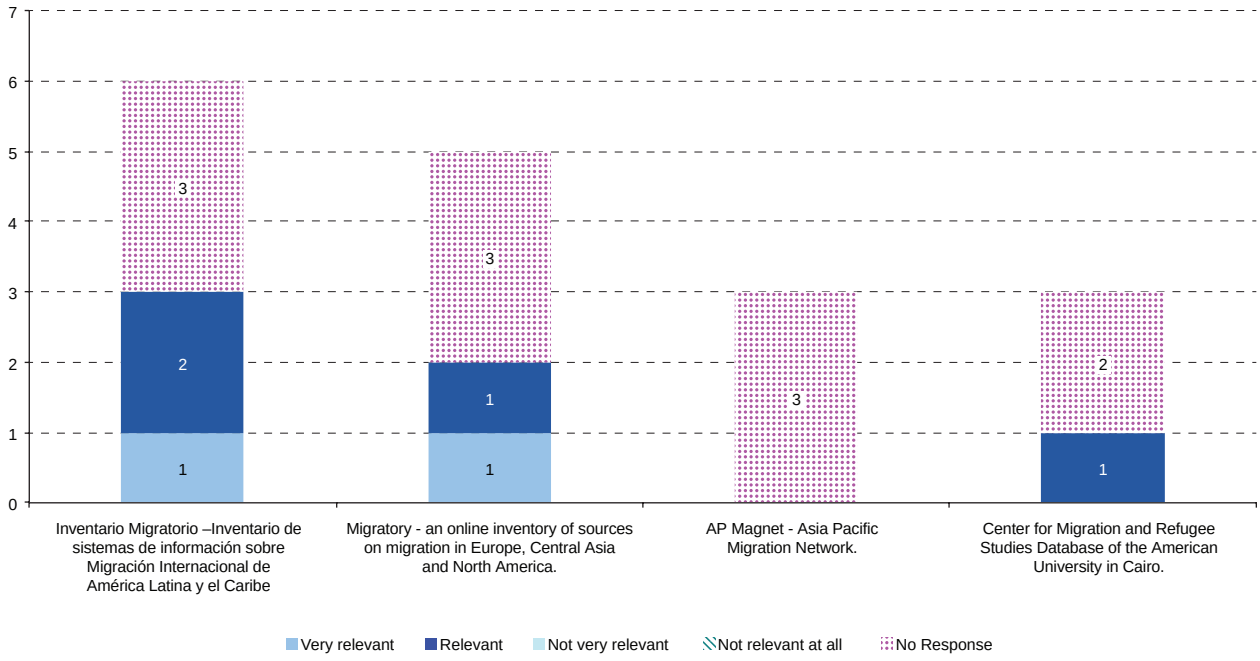
WHICH OF THE FOLLOWING DATABASES DO YOU KNOW AND HAVE YOU USED?

Answer Options	Response Percent	Response Count
Inventario Migratorio–Inventario de sistemas de información sobre Migración Internacional de América Latina y el Caribe	50.0	3
Migratory - an online inventory of sources on migration in Europe, Central Asia and North America.	33.3	2
AP Magnet – Asia Pacific Migration Network.	0.0	0
Center for Migration and Refugee Studies Database of the American University in Cairo.	16.7	1
answered question		6
skipped question		15



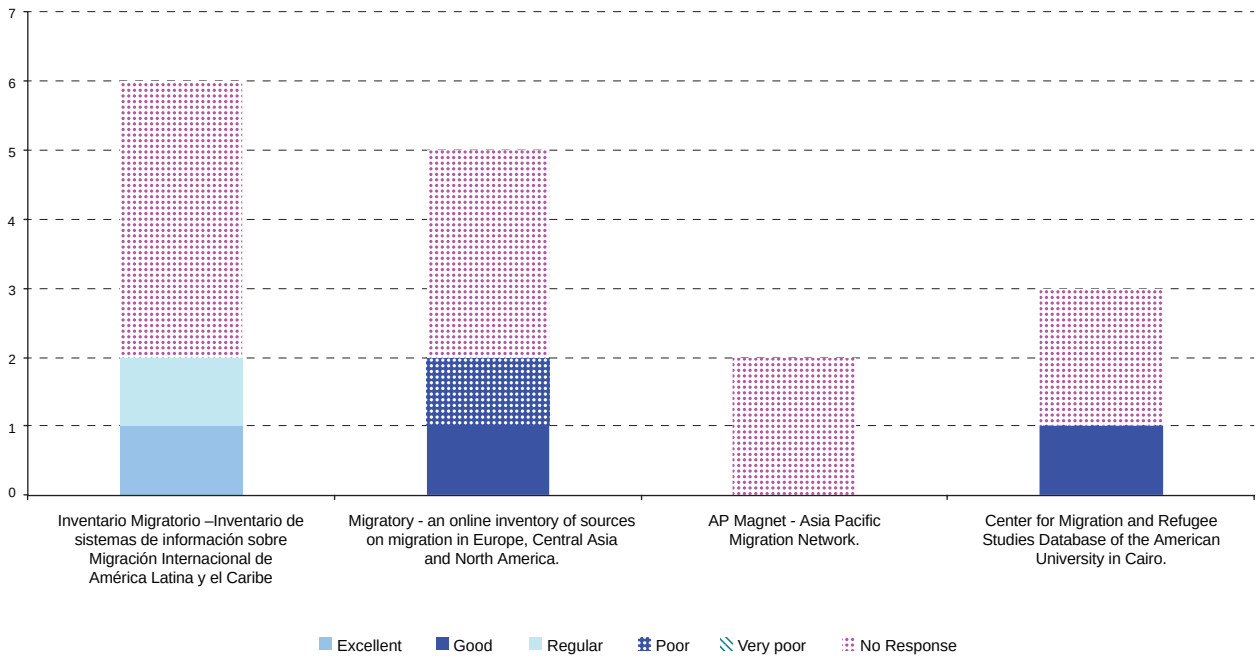
HOW RELEVANT ARE THE CONTENTS OF THE DATABASES TO THE INTERNATIONAL MIGRATION DATA NEEDS AND PRIORITIES OF YOUR INSTITUTION?

Answer Options	Very relevant	Relevant	Not very relevant	Not relevant at all	No Response	Response Count
Inventario Migratorio –Inventario de sistemas de información sobre Migración Internacional de América Latina y el Caribe	1	2	0	0	3	6
Migratory - an online inventory of sources on migration in Europe, Central Asia and North America.	1	1	0	0	3	5
AP Magnet - Asia Pacific Migration Network.	0	0	0	0	3	3
Center for Migration and Refugee Studies Database of the American University in Cairo.	0	1	0	0	2	3
answered question						8
skipped question						13



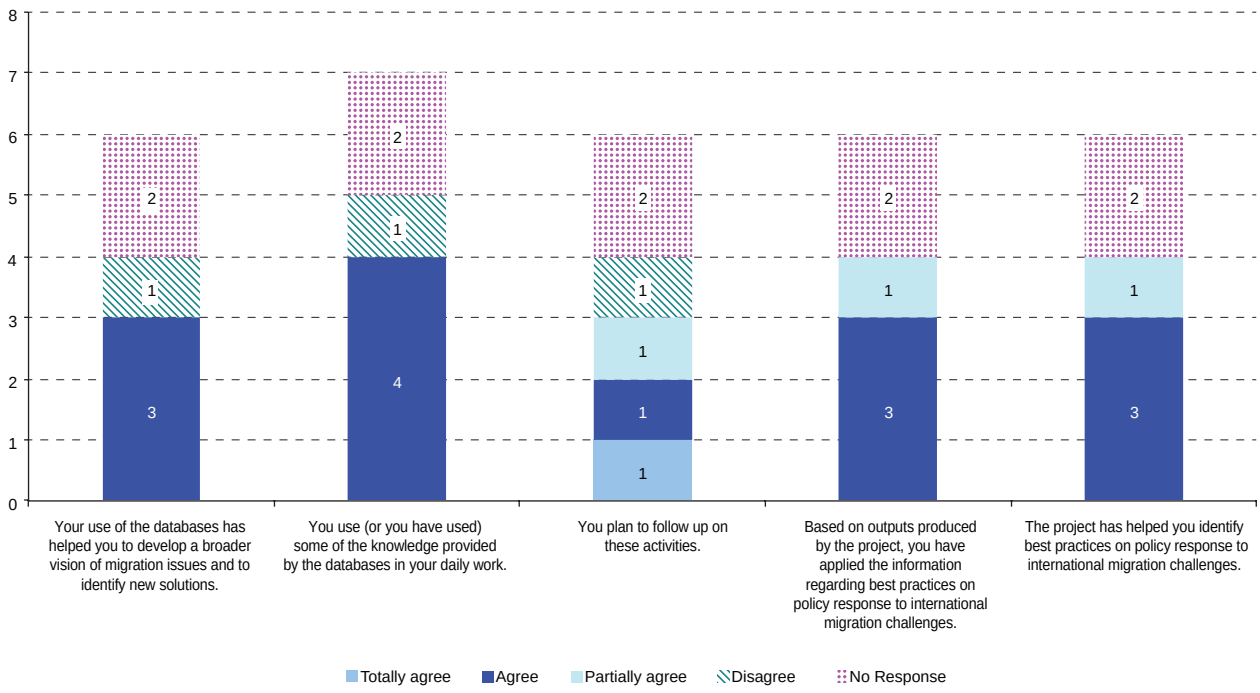
HOW WOULD YOU ASSESS THE QUALITY OF THE DATABASES THAT YOU KNOW OR USE/HAVE USED?

Answer Options	Excellent	Good	Regular	Poor	Very poor	No Response	Response Count
Inventario Migratorio–Inventario de sistemas de información sobre Migración Internacional de América Latina y el Caribe	1	0	1	0	0	4	6
Migratory - an online inventory of sources on migration in Europe, Central Asia and North America.	0	1	0	1	0	3	5
AP Magnet- Asia Pacific Migration Network.	0	0	0	0	0	2	2
Center for Migration and Refugee Studies Database of the American University in Cairo	0	1	0	0	0	2	3
answered question							8
skipped question							13



IN RELATION TO THE ABOVE-MENTIONED DATABASES, PLEASE INDICATE BELOW YOUR LEVEL OF AGREEMENT OR DISAGREEMENT WITH THE FOLLOWING STATEMENTS ON THE RESULTS:

Answer Options	Totally agree	Agree	Partially agree	Disagree	No Response	Response Count
Your use of the databases has helped you to develop a broader vision of migration issues and to identify new solutions.	0	3	0	1	2	6
You use (or you have used) some of the knowledge provided by the databases in your daily work.	0	4	0	1	2	7
You plan to follow up on these activities.	1	1	1	1	2	6
Based on outputs produced by the project, you have applied the information regarding best practices on policy response to international migration challenges.	0	3	1	0	2	6
The project has helped you identify best practices on policy response to international migration challenges	0	3	1	0	2	6
answered question						7
skipped question						14

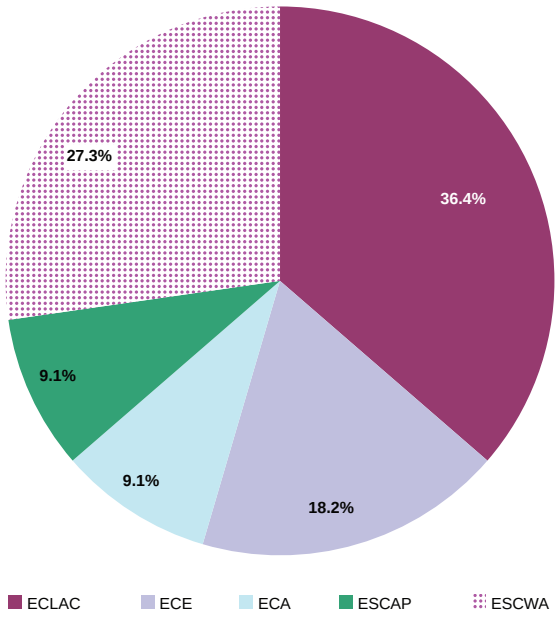


Annex 6.3

RESULTS OF SELF-ADMINISTERED SURVEY: REGIONAL COMMISSIONS

WHERE DO YOU CURRENTLY WORK?

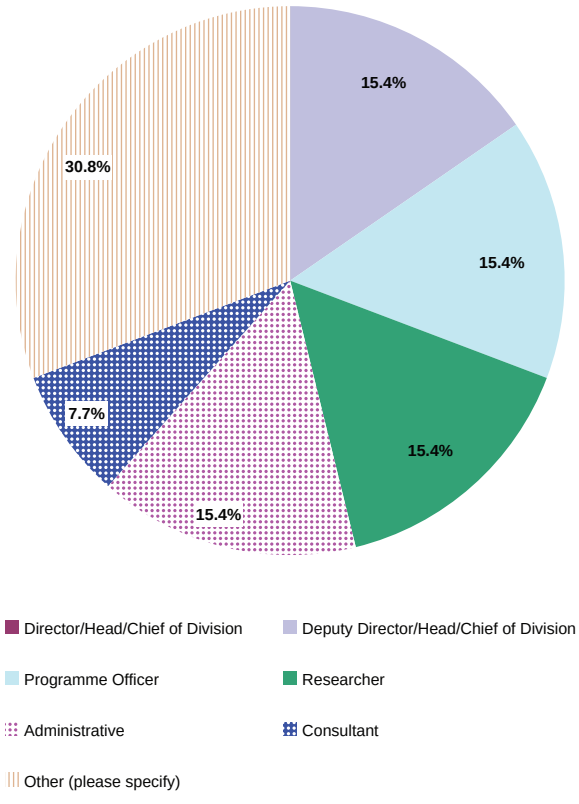
Answer Options	Response Percent	Response Count
ECLAC	36.4	4
ECE	18.2	2
ECA	9.1	1
ESCAP	9.1	1
ESCWA	27.3	3
answered question		11
skipped question		2



WHAT IS YOUR CURRENT POSITION?

Answer Options	Response Percent	Response Count
Director/Head/Chief of Division	0.0	0
Deputy Director/Head/Chief of Division	15.4	2
Programme Officer	15.4	2
Researcher	15.4	2
Administrative	15.4	2
Consultant	7.7	1
Other (please specify)	30.8	4
answered question		13
skipped question		0

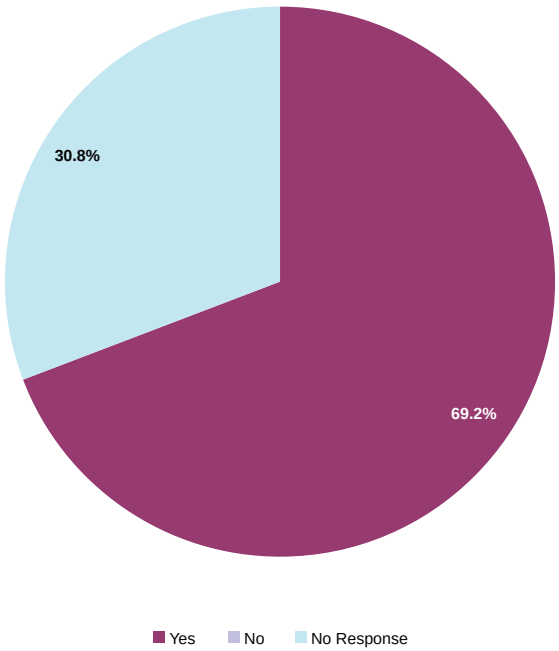
Number	Response Date	Other (please specify)
1	May 16, 2013 7:04 a.m.	Associate Social Affairs Officer.
2	May 14, 2013 5:54 a.m.	Social Affairs Officer.
3	May 8, 2013 5:58 p.m.	Retired from ECLAC.
4	May 7, 2013 11:32 a.m.	Chief of Section.



WERE EFFORTS MADE TO UNDERTAKE CONSULTATIONS WITH PARTNERS IN THE DESIGN PROCESS OF THE PROJECT?

Answer Options	Response Percent	Response Count
Yes	69.2	9
No	0.0	0
No Response	30.8	4
If your answer was “yes”, please specify what consultative activities were undertaken:		6
answered question		13
skipped question		0

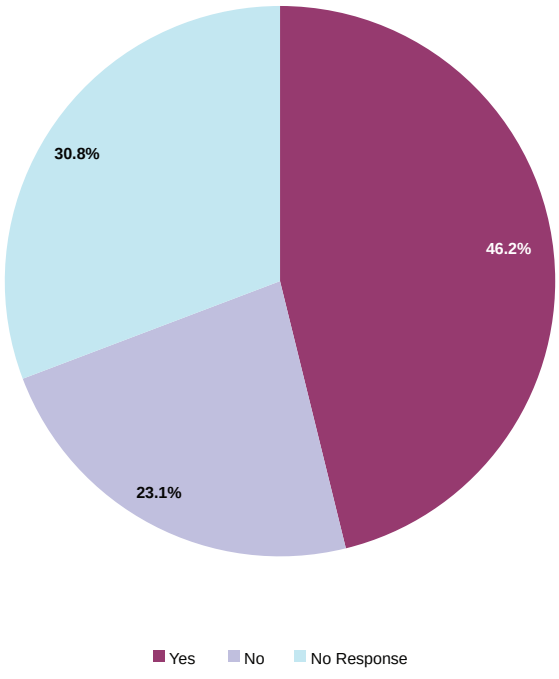
Number	Response Date	If your answer was “yes”, please specify what consultative activities were undertaken:
1	May 16, 2013 2:34 p.m.	Sistematic consultation and a final coordination meeting.
2	May 8, 2013 6:54 p.m.	During the entire design process of the project the colleagues responsible for it carried out consultations with researchers, policy-makers and other parties concerned and relevant for analizing and policy making in the field of international migration.
3	May 7, 2013 12:49 p.m.	Consultations with other UNECE programmes and among the regional commissions.
4	May 7, 2013 9:32 a.m.	The draft work plan on regional activities was shared by email for comments.
5	May 7, 2013 8:20 a.m.	Initially ECA prepared a project proposal on the same topic. Later on we discovered that the other commissions were alo preparing more or less the same propsals. This was starting point of consultation in the design of the regional project. Later on steps included a common project doument, allocation of activities and budget.
6	May 6, 2013 8:58 p.m.	Se compartieron necesidades y prioridades.



WERE ANY GENDER ANALYSIS TOOLS OR DIAGNOSTIC STUDIES USED DURING THE DESIGN OF THE PROJECT IN YOUR REGION?

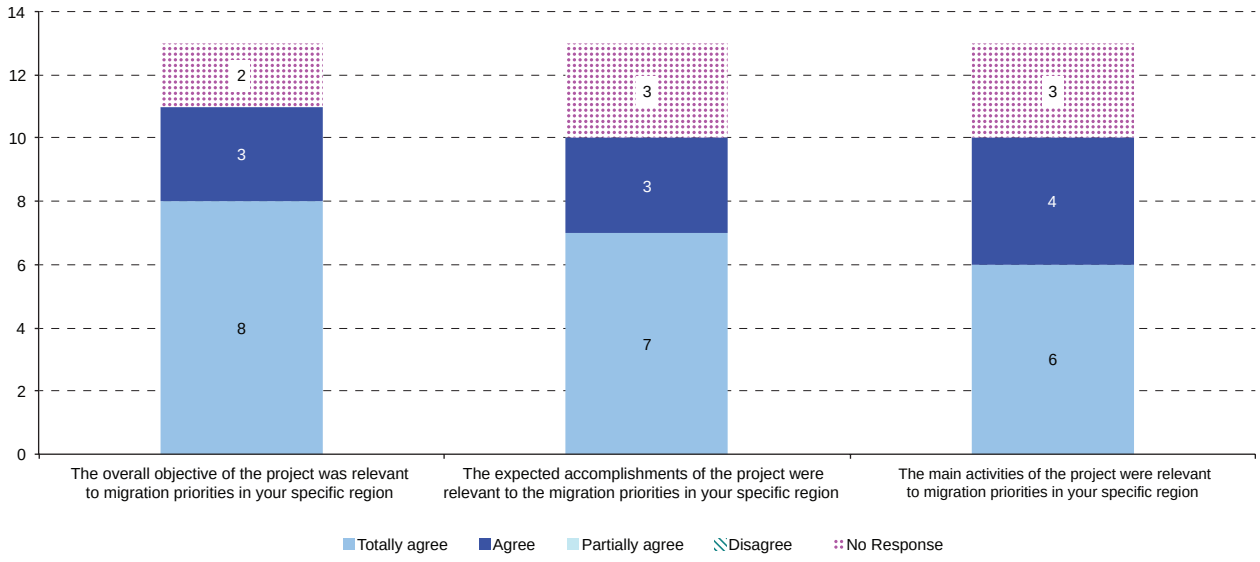
Answer Options	Response Percent	Response Count
Yes	46.2	6
No	23.1	3
No Response	30.8	4
If your answer was “yes”, please specify what tools and/or diagnostic studies:		4
answered question		13
skipped question		0

Number	Response Date	If your answer was “yes”, please specify what tools and/or diagnostic studies:
1	May 16, 2013 2:34 p.m.	Studies from CEPAL and other UN specialized agencies.
2	May 8, 2013 6:54 p.m.	From the very beginning of the project execution there was a clear conscience on the gender issues inherent to international migration; it was explicitly recognized that internmational migration involves gender issues.
3	May 7, 2013 8:20 a.m.	At ECA we prepared the first report on international migration. This report provided the main diagonsis for the design of the project. Also ECA have used its sub-regional offices in Africa to study and analyse the situation at the country level and at the level of the regional economic communities.
4	May 6, 2013 8:58 p.m.	Migración es tema de género así es que estuvo siempre presente esa perspectiva.



IN RELATION TO THE DESIGN OF THE PROJECT, PLEASE INDICATE BELOW YOUR LEVEL OF AGREEMENT OR DISAGREEMENT WITH THE FOLLOWING STATEMENTS:

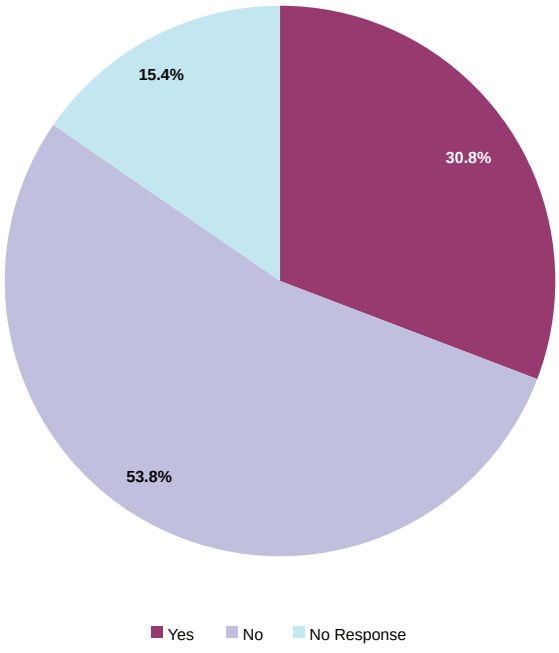
Answer Options	Totally agree	Agree	Partially agree	Disagree	No Response	Response Count
The overall objective of the project was relevant to migration priorities in your specific region	8	3	0	0	2	13
The expected accomplishments of the project were relevant to the migration priorities in your specific region	7	3	0	0	3	13
The main activities of the project were relevant to migration priorities in your specific region	6	4	0	0	3	13
answered question						13
skipped question						0



ARE THERE ANY TOPICS YOU CONSIDER RELEVANT TO THE INTERNATIONAL MIGRATION PRIORITIES IN YOUR REGION THAT COULD HAVE BEEN INCLUDED IN THE ACTIVITIES (SEMINARS AND WORKSHOPS) OR PRODUCTS (STUDIES AND DATABASES) THAT WERE NOT CONSIDERED?

Answer Options	Response Percent	Response Count
Yes	30.8	4
No	53.8	7
No Response	15.4	2
If your answer was “yes”, please specify the issues that were not addressed:		5
answered question		13
skipped question		0

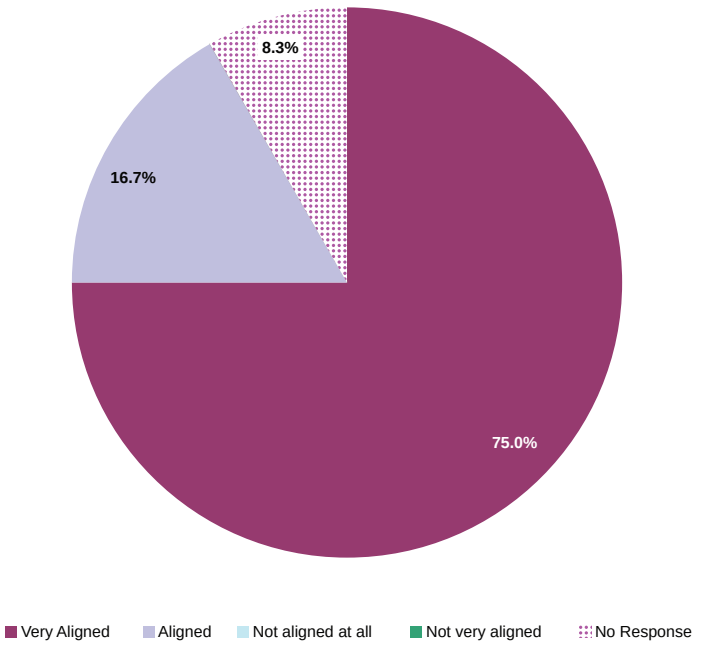
Number	Response Date	If your answer was “yes”, please specify the issues that were not addressed:
1	May 14, 2013 5:55 a.m.	Migration and environment.
2	May 13, 2013 4:38 p.m.	Further data analysis, portability of skills and pensions.
3	May 8, 2013 5:45 p.m.	Please note that as the UN Secretariat, we did not represent the views and experiences of one specific region, but focused on the global level.
4	May 7, 2013 12:49 p.m.	Policy issues were only addresses from the measurement perspective, not otherwise.
5	May 6, 2013 8:58 p.m.	No pudieron ser considerados algunos estudios de caso nacionales ni temas afines a sociedad civil.



HOW ALIGNED WAS THE PROPOSED PROGRAMME OF WORK WITH THE SUBPROGRAMME ACTIVITIES IN YOUR REGION?

Answer Options	Response Percent	Response Count
Very Aligned	75.0	9
Aligned	16.7	2
Not aligned at all	0.0	0
Not very aligned	0.0	0
No Response	8.3	1
If your answer was “Not aligned at all” or “Not very aligned”, please explain why		1
answered question		12
skipped question		1

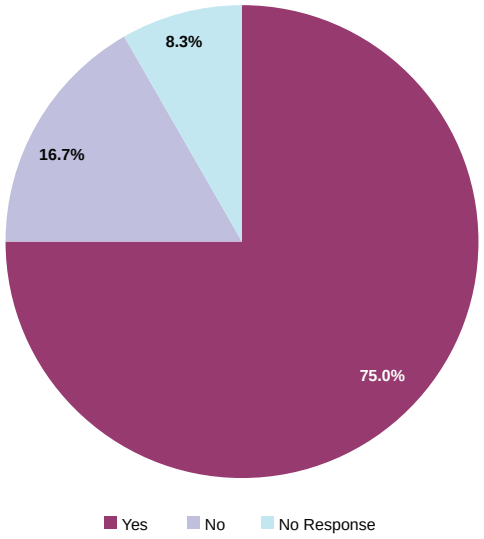
Number	Response Date	If your answer was “Not aligned at all” or “Not very aligned”, please explain why	Categories
1	May 8, 2013 6:54 p.m.	The proyect work-programme was conceived in such a way as to pay due consideration to conclusions derived from regional conferences (both governmental and academical ones) on int’l. migration previously held in the region.Likewise, international migration issues pointed out in regional meetings of ECLAC and of the ECLAC Sessional Committe on Population and Development were carefully singled out to deal with them throughout the project execution process. Moreover, the design and development of the project were carried out in close connection and consultation with other regional and subregional organizations concerned with international migration.	



WERE THERE ANY COMPLEMENTARITIES AND SYNERGIES BETWEEN THE PROJECT ACTIVITIES (WORKSHOPS AND SEMINARS) AND PRODUCTS (STUDIES AND DATABASES) WITH OTHER ONGOING GOVERNMENTAL INTERNATIONAL MIGRATION INITIATIVES AT REGIONAL AND NATIONAL LEVELS IN YOUR REGION?

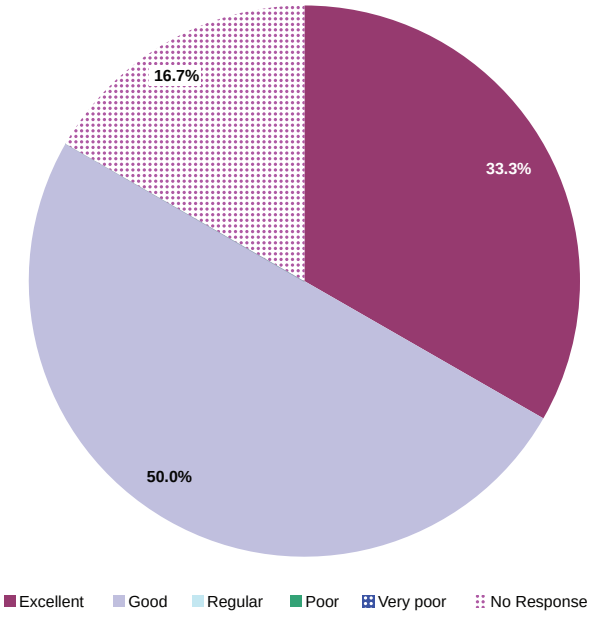
Answer Options	Response Percent	Response Count
Yes	75.0	9
No	16.7	2
No Response	8.3	1
If your answer was “yes”, could you please provide any examples?		9
answered question		12
skipped question		1

Number	Response Date	If your answer was “yes”, could you please provide any examples?
1	May 16, 2013 2:34 p.m.	Inputs for many international migration iniciatives.
2	May 14, 2013 5:55 a.m.	Global Forum on Migration and Development.
3	May 13, 2013 4:38 p.m.	The project activities continued to broadening the scope of regional preparations for the 2010 Global Forum on Migration and Development.
4	May 8, 2013 6:54 p.m.	The answer to previous question provides clear examples of the kind of synergies and complementarities with other ongoing governmental international migration initiatives at the regional and national scales. Amog other self evident examples of the former are: (a) a strong cooperation with OAS initiatives; (b) a fine tuned coordination with IOM; (c) a highly rewarding complementarity with UNFPA in designing and implementig activities on international migration related to the Population and Development Programme of Action in the LAC region.
5	May 8, 2013 5:45 p.m.	The activities undertaken by the project informed the report of the SG on international migration and development A/67254 and will inform future work.
6	May 7, 2013 12:49 p.m.	The published guide and review are supporting capacity-building work in the region. The UNECE Migration Statistics Clearing House database is in continuous use for data exchange.
7	May 7, 2013 8:20 a.m.	The project is complementary to the African Union regional policy framework on international migration. Another good example is the inclusion of international migration in the regional integration agenda spearheaded by the NEPAD and the strategic plans of the regional economic communities such as SDAC, IGAD, EAC, COMESA and ECWAS.
8	May 6, 2013 9:31 p.m.	The regional consultative processes on international migration (for example, CSM, CRM, FIBEMYD).
9	May 6, 2013 8:58 p.m.	Procesos regionales de consulta, Conferencia de Población y Desarrollo, Diálogo de alto nivel sobre migración y desarrollo, por ejemplo.



HOW WOULD YOU ASSESS THE TIMELINESS AND RELIABILITY OF THE SERVICES AND SUPPORT PROVIDED BY THE PROJECT?

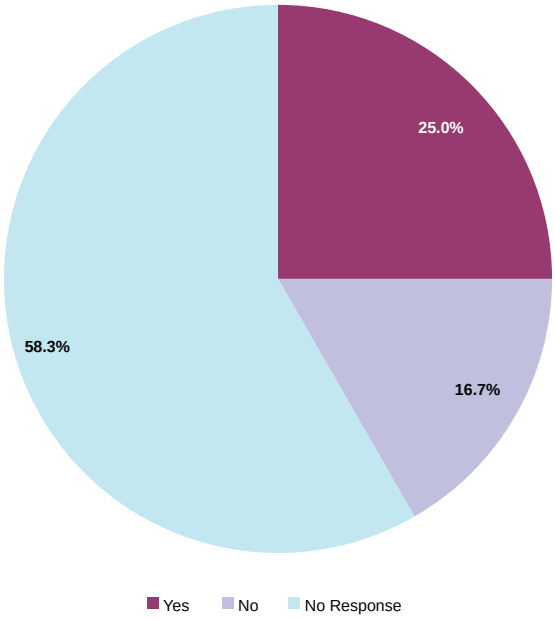
Answer Options	Response Percent	Response Count
Excellent	33.3	4
Good	50.0	6
Regular	0.0	0
Poor	0.0	0
Very poor	0.0	0
No Response	16.7	2
answered question		12
skipped question		1



DID THE PROJECT APPLY PROTOCOLS AND PRACTICES TO MAKE WORKFLOWS MORE EFFICIENT?

Answer Options	Response Percent	Response Count
Yes	25.0	3
No	16.7	2
No Response	58.3	7
If your answer was “yes”, could you please provide any examples?		3
answered question		12
skipped question		1

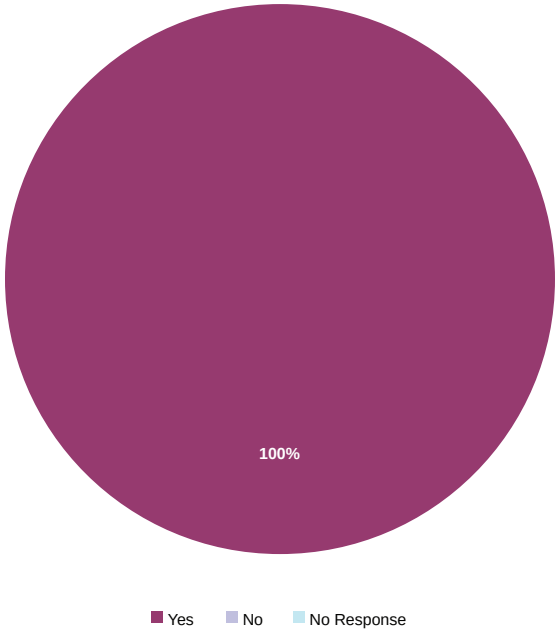
Number	Response Date	If your answer was “yes”, could you please provide any examples?	Categories
1	May 16, 2013 2:38 p.m.	Those from CEPAL.	
2	May 7, 2013 8:26 a.m.	Standards on the quality of reports; recruitment of high quality consultants; participation of member states in workshops.	
3	May 6, 2013 9:00 p.m.	Comunicaciones con las comisiones fueron muy adecuadas.	



OVERALL, WOULD YOU CONSIDER THE PROJECT TO HAVE BEEN IMPLEMENTED EFFICIENTLY?

Answer Options	Response Percent	Response Count
Yes	100.0	12
No	0.0	0
No Response	0.0	0
If your answer was “yes”, can you identify any specific strengths?		3
answered question		12
skipped question		1

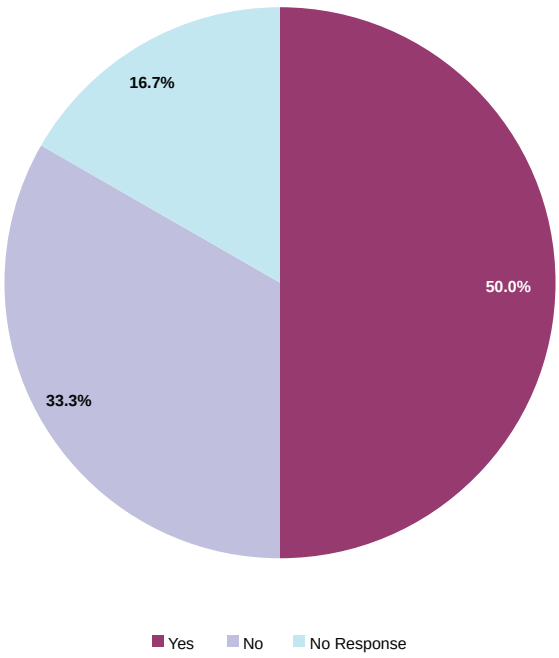
Number	Response Date	If your answer was “yes”, can you identify any specific strengths?
1	May 16, 2013 2:38 p.m.	Quality of products, strenghtening o networks.
2	May 8, 2013 6:56 p.m.	The outcomes of the project have been of crucial importance and relevance for regional, sub-regional and national activities on international migration. Henceforth, one can safely affirm that the project has been implemented efficiently.
3	May 7, 2013 8:26 a.m.	The power of working together is much bigger than the power of working as individually as commissions. We have known each other and toghter we have brough to light the importance of dealing with international migration from regional and interregional perspectives. It was a great project.



CAN YOU IDENTIFY ANY WEAKNESSES OF THE PROJECT IN TERMS OF EFFICIENCY?

Answer Options	Response Percent	Response Count
Yes	50.0	6
No	33.3	4
No Response	16.7	2
If your answer was “yes”, could you please specify?		6
answered question		12
skipped question		1

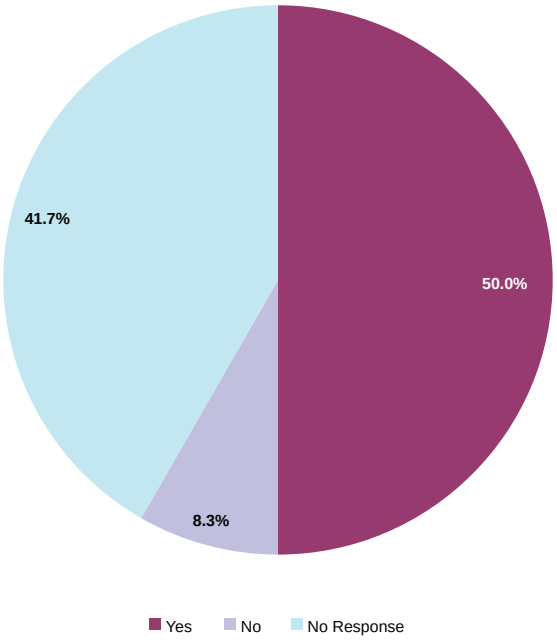
Number	Response Date	If your answer was “yes”, could you please specify?	Categories
1	May 16, 2013 2:38 p.m.	Delay in participation of one implementing partner; difficult was properly solved.	
2	May 16, 2013 7:06 a.m.	The need to coordinate budgetary reallocations with DESA delayed project implelementation.	
3	May 8, 2013 5:46 p.m.	Lack of communication regarding the status of the project; not holding stakeholders accountable for their agreed contributions; lack of communication between organizers and stakholders in different events/ activities.	
4	May 7, 2013 12:54 p.m.	The funds allocated for workshops are below the actual requirement, which necessitates additional small-scale fundraising. The financial service of the United Nations at Geneva cannot provide optimal support for project managed by agencies outside Geneva.	
5	May 7, 2013 8:26 a.m.	Implementation of project activities influenced by staff turn over, mobility, etc.	
6	May 6, 2013 9:00 p.m.	La falta de compromiso y recursos humanos de algunas comisiones en alguna etapa.	



HAS YOUR COMMISSION USED THE ICT AS A NETWORKING TOOL OR TO PROMOTE MULTIPLIER EFFECTS?

Answer Options	Response Percent	Response Count
Yes	50.0	6
No	8.3	1
No Response	41.7	5
If your answer was “yes”, could you please specify?		5
answered question		12
skipped question		1

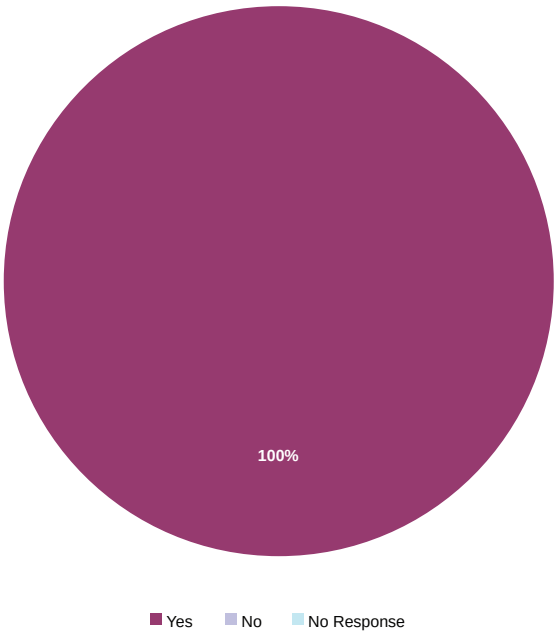
Number	Response Date	If your answer was “yes”, could you please specify?
1	May 16, 2013 7:06 a.m.	Development of a database of experts on migration in the region.
2	May 14, 2013 5:47 a.m.	Further developing the American University of Cairo’s Center for Migration and Refugee Studies to make it into an RIS for the ESCWA region.
3	May 7, 2013 12:54 p.m.	Use of wiki platforms and user-friendly database interfaces.
4	May 7, 2013 9:33 a.m.	We created an online inventory of sources on migration.
5	May 7, 2013 8:26 a.m.	Through ICT we have shared project outcomes. Also we have used ICT to collect data and information.



OVERALL, DO YOU BELIEVE THE PROJECT HAS ACHIEVED ITS INTENDED RESULTS?

Answer Options	Response Percent	Response Count
Yes	100.0	12
No	0.0	0
No Response	0.0	0
If your answer was “yes”, please list the most important achievements of the project, in your opinion		7
answered question		12
skipped question		1

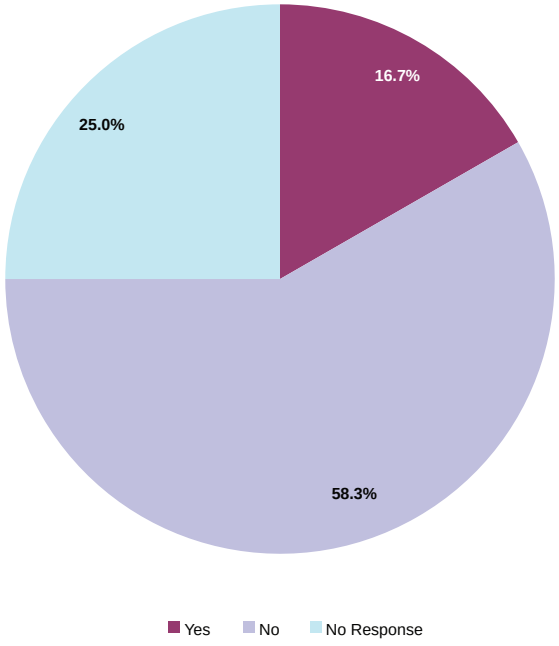
Number	Response Date	If your answer was “yes”, please list the most important achievements of the project, in your opinion
1	May 16, 2013 7:14 a.m.	It introduced the concepts of mainstreaming migration; however, a more proactive follow-up with individual countries would be required for a stronger impact on policy.
2	May 14, 2013 5:57 a.m.	Project came up with common regional position on international migration, knowledge base on international migration has increased, increased committment by member states.
3	May 8, 2013 6:59 p.m.	The project has certainly achieved its intended results. This conclusion stems from the fact that those results have paid an extremely important support to other projects and activities on international migration in the LAC region. Even more, substantive contributions have been even more than expected at the project start.
4	May 8, 2013 5:48 p.m.	The project clearly brought the regional commissions and the UN Secretariat in the field of migration closer together; the project informed ongoing work at the UN concerning this topic and also assisted countries with some of their activities (data collection, tabulation, distribution) and also knoweldge-sharing.
5	May 7, 2013 9:34 a.m.	Improved knowledge in the beneficiary countries of issues related to collection, availability and dissmeination of migration statistics. Improved availability of migration statistics.
6	May 7, 2013 8:29 a.m.	The most important achievements of the project include production of high quality research results, involvement of member states, and collaboration between the commissions.
7	may 6, 2013 9:02 p.m.	Se sigue sensibilizando a los gobiernos.



HAVE THERE BEEN ANY UNEXPECTED RESULTS OF THE PROJECT IN YOUR REGION?

Answer Options	Response Percent	Response Count
Yes	16.7	2
No	58.3	7
No Response	25.0	3
If your answer was “yes”, could you please provide any examples?		2
answered question		12
skipped question		1

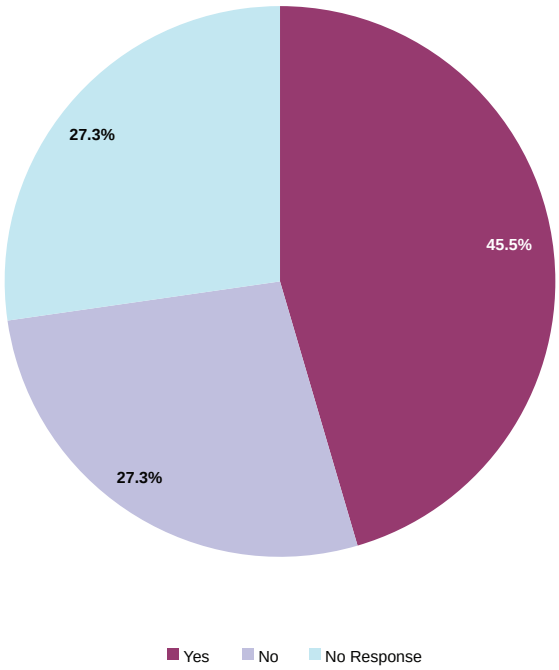
Number	Response Date	If your answer was “yes”, could you please provide any examples?	Categories
1	May 8, 2013 6:59 p.m.	It may be so, although this commentator is only aware of results which have gone beyond what was originally expected.	
2	May 6, 2013 9:35 p.m.	Awareness in reation with migrants rights.	



CAN YOU IDENTIFY ANY POLICIES THAT HAVE BENEFITED FROM CONTRIBUTIONS PROVIDED BY THE ACTIVITIES (WORKSHOPS. SEMINARS) OR PRODUCTS (STUDIES. DATABASES) OF THE PROJECT?

Answer Options	Response Percent	Response Count
Yes	45.5	5
No	27.3	3
No Response	27.3	3
If your answer was “yes”. could you please specify which policies?		6
answered question		11
skipped question		2

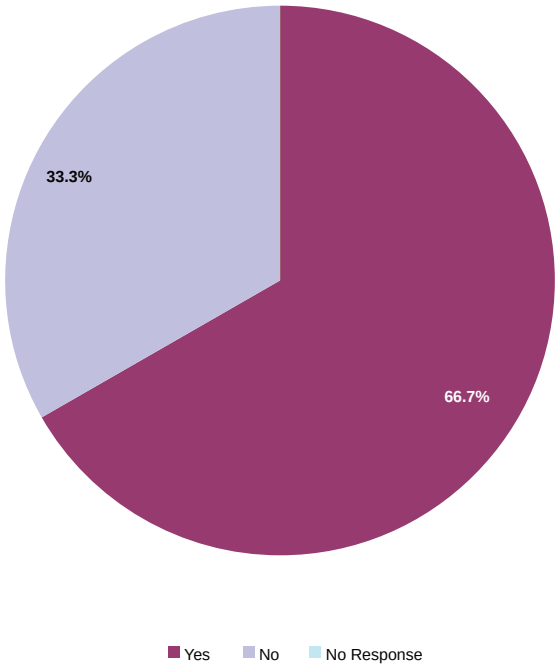
Number	Response Date	If your answer was “yes”. could you please specify which policies?
1	May 16. 2013 2:40 p.m.	Inputs for Observatory on Int’l Migration - EU-CELAC.
2	May 14. 2013 5:57 a.m.	Some countries seek to revise their in-migration policies - not only because of the project activities. but they may have contributed.
3	May 8. 2013 6:59 p.m.	Several national projects and legislative initiatives on international migration have definetively benefitted fom the project results and contributions. The same applies to on going activities at the regional and subregional levels (by the way. most of these activities involve cooperation and coordination other international agencies).
4	May 8. 2013 5:48 p.m.	A/67/254 report of the SG. Coordinaton Meeting on International Migration in 2010-2012.
5	May 7. 2013 8:29 a.m.	GFMD in Mauritus. Workshops on African Diaspora. African Regional Policy Dialogue on International Migration.
6	May 6. 2013 9:02 p.m.	Insumos para normativas y políticas. criterios de recolección y análisis de datos. identificación de buenas prácticas.



CAN YOU IDENTIFY ANY NEW SPECIFIC PARTNERSHIPS AND/OR SOUTH-SOUTH COOPERATION EXAMPLES FACILITATED BY THE SEMINARS AND WORKSHOPS?

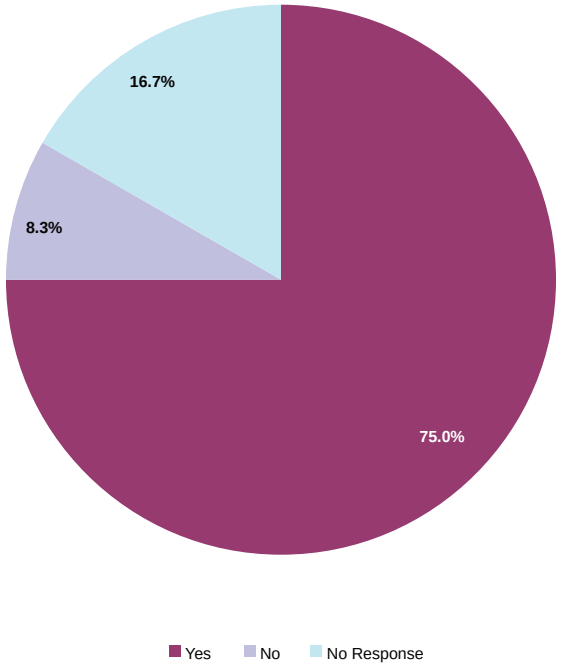
Answer Options	Response Percent	Response Count
Yes	66.7	8
No	33.3	4
No Response	0.0	0
If answer was “yes”, could you please specify which partnerships and/ or South-South cooperation examples?		8
answered question		12
skipped question		1

Number	Response Date	If answer was “yes”, could you please specify which partnerships and/or South-South cooperation examples?
1	May 16, 2013 2:44 p.m.	Meeting with representatives from sending and receiving countries in ESCWA region.
2	May 14, 2013 5:58 a.m.	Asia-Pacific Regional Thematic Working Group on Migration - benefitted from project and partnership will continue.
3	May 8, 2013 7:00 p.m.	Cooperation among Regional Commisions have increased substantive and substantially.
4	May 8, 2013 5:49 p.m.	Closer collaboration with regional commissions and its partners on some of these issues.
5	May 7, 2013 12:57 p.m.	Better coordination among international organizations active in the area of migration in the region. Easier communication among statistical office regarding migration data.
6	May 7, 2013 8:31 a.m.	ECA-IOM-AUC partnership on international migration.
7	May 6, 2013 9:37 p.m.	Cooperation between regional commissions in the field of international migration.
8	May 6, 2013 9:04 p.m.	Interacción efectiva entre comisiones regionales.



IS THERE POLITICAL WILL IN THE INVOLVED COUNTRIES IN YOUR REGION TO CARRY PROJECT ACTIVITIES FORWARD?

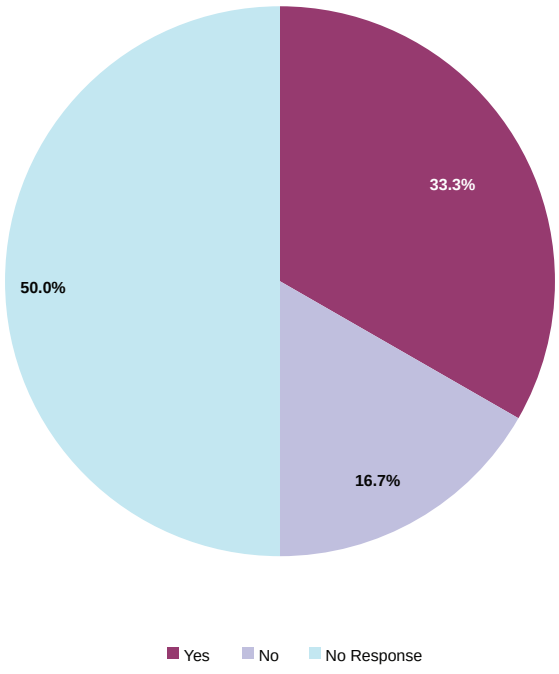
Answer Options	Response Percent	Response Count
Yes	75.0	9
No	8.3	1
No Response	16.7	2
answered question		12
skipped question		1



HAVE ANY ACTIVITIES (WORKSHOPS, SEMINARS) OR PRODUCTS (STUDIES, DATABASES) BEEN REPLICATED IN YOUR REGION?

Answer Options	Response Percent	Response Count
Yes	33.3	4
No	16.7	2
No Response	50.0	6
If your answer was “yes”, could you please provide any examples?		4
answered question		12
skipped question		1

Number	Response Date	If your answer was “yes”, could you please provide any examples?
1	May 16, 2013 2:44 p.m.	A seminar is being organized as input for this year HLD.
2	May 7, 2013 12:57 p.m.	Concrete plans for three workshops over the next three years. Regular updating of the UNECE Migration Statistics Clearing House database.
3	May 7, 2013 9:36 a.m.	Similar workshops are often replicated back to back to our expert meetings on migration statistics.
4	May 7, 2013 8:31 a.m.	Yes, but we still need to do more on replicating the project outcomes in Africa.



Annex 7

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION ON THE EVALUATION METHODOLOGY

The evaluation process answered the information needs described in the ToR plus some additional information needs identified by the ECLAC Programme Planning and Operations Division, namely:

Relevance

- To what degree were the activities and outputs delivered in line with the priorities of the targeted countries?
- How aligned was the proposed programme of work with the RC´s subprogramme activities?
- Were there any complementarities and synergies with the other work being developed?
- To what extent were the implementation strategy and the partnership arrangements relevant to the needs and priorities identified in the design phase?

Efficiency

- To what extent did the collaboration and coordination mechanisms between and within the five Regional Commissions ensure efficiency and coherence of response?
- Were the provision of services and support delivered according to the priorities established by the project document?
- Did the project apply relevant protocols and practices to make workflows more efficient based on good practices and lessons learned?
- What are the strengths and weaknesses of the project implementation in terms of efficiency?
- To what extent were ICTs used as a networking tool and as a cost-efficient means to promote multiplier effects?
- What were the main internal difficulties faced by the project (not related to the external factors) and how have these difficulties been managed?

Effectiveness

- How satisfied are the project's main beneficiaries with the services they received?
- Has the project made any difference to the attitude and/or skills of the beneficiaries?
- Which are the results identified by the beneficiaries?
- To what extent are beneficiaries more knowledgeable about the subject as a result of the various project activities?
- To what extent have the planned outcomes been achieved?
- Are there any policies, norms or regulations that have benefited from the project activities and products?

Sustainability

- Are there any new specific partnerships and/or South-South cooperation examples facilitated by the project activities?
- Is there the political will in the countries involved in your region to carry project activities forward?
- Do beneficiaries have the financial, technical and institutional capacities to continue implementing activities?
- Have any activities (workshops, seminars) or products (studies, databases) financed by the programme been replicated?

Development of the valuation matrix

The usual tool to put into practice the evaluation methodology and the evaluation approach is the evaluation matrix[1]:

- Some specific evaluation questions were to be answered using quantitative tools, some others using qualitative tools, and others using a combination of both (mixed method).
- Some specific evaluation questions were formulated to include the gender and Human Rights approaches as previously explained.

SKELETON OF THE EVALUATION MATRIX

Criteria	Key evaluation questions	Specific evaluation questions	Information sources and tools
Evaluation criteria described in the evaluation ToR. The evaluator added the sustainability criteria because it is mentioned in the ToR as a priority according to the development Account criteria.	Evaluation questions detailed in the ToR plus some other questions added by the evaluator to meet the evaluation scope described in the ToR.	Given that some of the key evaluation questions are too complex or too general to be answered directly and some of them need to be completed to incorporate the gender and Human Rights approaches, a list of specific evaluation questions was prepared by the evaluator.	This column identifies the best information sources for each specific evaluation question. By doing so two objectives can be accomplished: (1) the evaluation gets open to broad participation through the inclusion of the widest possible range of participants in the evaluation process; and (2) each evaluation specific question is answered by several sources of information, allowing data triangulation.

Evaluation key deliverables: (1) Inception Report, which included a complete methodological description and main findings and conclusions after the desk review; (2) Final Evaluation Report containing all the information included in the Inception Report plus a complete report on findings, conclusions, recommendations, good practices and lessons learned; and a dissemination plan.

The following specific evaluation questions were included in the evaluation matrix to guarantee the introduction of the gender approach in the evaluation:

- Design level: Relevance: What gender analysis tools were applied during the design of the project? To what extent did the design include the Human Rights and gender approaches? To what extent did the studies produced by the programme include the gender approach? How relevant were the contents of activities in which you participated (seminars and workshops) to the gender priorities and needs related to international migration in your country/organization? How relevant were the

[1] Annex 2. Evaluation matrix.

contents of the studies to the gender priorities and needs related to international migration in your country/organization?

- Results level: Effectiveness: How would you assess the contribution of the studies, workshops and seminars in increasing your level of understanding of the gender perspective in your specific area of work?

The following specific evaluation questions were included in the evaluation matrix to guarantee the introduction of the Human Rights approach in the evaluation:

- Design level: Relevance: To what extent did the design include the Human Rights and gender approaches? To what extent did the studies produced by the programme include the Human Rights approach? How relevant were the contents of activities in which you participated (seminars and workshops) to the Human Rights priorities and needs related to international migration in your country/organization? How relevant were the contents of the studies to the Human Rights priorities and needs related to international migration in your country/organization?
- Results level: Effectiveness: How would you assess the contribution of the studies, workshops and seminars in increasing your level of understanding of the Human Rights approach in your specific area of work?

Participation and evaluation quality assurance

ECLAC tried to promote an open participative process **(1)** to improve the quality of the evaluation process and its results (quality assurance), and **(2)** to enhance **(i)** transparency and **(ii)** ownership in the process and of the evaluation results.

These objectives were achieved by:

(1) Taking specific measures during the evaluation design: (i) the evaluation matrix design included every stakeholder category identified during the methodological design as information source. (ii) The design of the data gathering tools was done to facilitate participation of different stakeholders by tailoring the semi-structured interview guides, Focus Groups Discussions (FGDs) guides and self-administered survey questionnaires as far as possible to the different stakeholder profiles.

(2) Engaging the stakeholders in the evaluation process at different times following ECLAC´s procedures:

- Review and validation of the methodological design by ECLAC's Programme Planning and Operations Division (DPPO).
- Participative review of the Draft Inception Report and data gathering tools by the ECLAC-DPPO.
- Review of mission report and stakeholder debriefing/ presentation of preliminary findings.
- Participative review of the Draft Final Evaluation Report by the Evaluation Reference Group (ERG) (RCs, DESA Capacity Development office and DESA Migration Section) and ECLAC-DPPO.
- Participation of ERG and stakeholders in the stakeholder debriefing (presentation of preliminary findings) and closing meeting (presentation of final evaluation).
- Presentation of final evaluation (closing meeting).

(3) Including the project implementing partners and managing unit in the ERG.

Additionally, the evaluator strictly adhered to (1) the Standards for Evaluation in the UN System (UNEG, 23 February 2012), (2) the Norms for Evaluation in the UN System (UNEG, 23 February 2013), and (3) ECLAC´s Guidelines for Preparing and Conducting Evaluations (ECLAC Programme Planning and Operations Division, 2009).

Information on the self-administered interviews: size sample and % of respondents

The surveys were sent to beneficiaries by ECLAC and, according to ECLAC´s procedures, when the % of respondents is over 10% the results of the surveys are considered representative.

Survey	Number of emails sent	Number of emails effectively sent	Number of respondents	Percentage of respondents
Self-administered survey/government staff	144	122	21	17
Self-administered survey/Other partners	172	153	21	14
Self-administered survey/RCs	31	22	13	59
TOTAL	347	297		19

Annex 8

RESULTS FRAMEWORK, PROJECT ACTIVITIES AND EVOLUTION OF INDICATORS OF ACHIEVEMENT

RESULTS FRAMEWORK, PROJECT ACTIVITIES AND EVOLUTION OF IOA

EA1: Increased national skills and capacities to design and implement policies and programmes, which maximize the gains and minimize the challenges of international migration for development.

Indicators of Achievement (IOA).

IOA1.1: Number of countries making use of information regarding best practices on policy response to international migration challenges.

Means of Verification: Records of government staff attending technical workshops on migration topics organized in the context of the project. The information will be gathered by project staff during the technical workshops.

IOA1.2: Number of countries incorporating international migration issues in their national development strategies.

Means of Verification: Legal instruments of national development policies and programmes incorporating international migration issues.

MA 1.1. Organizing one meeting with the participation of the Department of Economic and Social Affairs, the Regional Commissions and selected national, regional and global counterparts aimed at scoping, coordinating and implementing the activities to be carried out under the project. [Second quarter of Year 1].

MA 1.2. Conducting five regional studies (one per region) on international migration challenges based on available sources of information, focusing on two interlinked components: a) existing institutional arrangements and national policies concerning immigration as well as regarding emigrants and their links with their home country, and b) key policy issues on international migration such as gender and age perspective on migration, the dynamics and the effects of remittances on both origin and destination countries, temporary labour migration including circular migration, highly-skilled migration, the role of transnational communities in fostering development, the adherence of countries to international instruments on human rights, and cooperation and coordination mechanisms. The priority issues for the studies will be informed by the agenda and outcomes of the Global Forum on Migration and Development. [Years 1 & 2].

MA 1.3. Organizing five regional (one per region) and two bi-regional workshops to exchange best practices and compare policies and laws on international migration, with particular attention to the inclusion of migration issues in development strategies planning, poverty alleviation strategies and the Millennium Development Goals. [Year 2].

MA 1.4. Organizing one workshop per region for governmental officials aimed at incorporating international migration issues into national development strategies, identifying best practices in maximizing the development benefits of international migration and minimizing its negative impacts, and compiling and exchanging information on international migration and development. [Year 2].

MA 1.5. Producing and disseminating three comparative interregional studies based on the results of the project. [Year 2].

MA 1.6. Convening one inter-regional meeting with the participation of the Department of Economic and Social Affairs, Regional Commissions, research centres and national/regional experts and government officials to discuss the results of the project. [End of Year 2].

EA2: Increased availability of information on international migration and its development impacts.

IOA2.1: Number of new or updated national, regional and global databases and analyses about relevant issues and emerging trends on international migration.

Means of Verification: a. New, updated and expanded databases. The relevant information will be collected by assessing how these information tools are being used for research purposes. b. Formal commitment from statistical and migration authorities to provide information to the network.

IOA2.2: Number of relevant national and regional institutions and academic centres contributing and making use of a web based interregional/ regional network on international migration and development.

Means of Verification: a. Records of relevant entities participating in activities related to the network. The information will be collected by project staff from participants lists during the different activities of the project. b. Number of visits to the Project website, downloads of documents and online consultations. These data will be collected automatically through an special software of the project website.

MA 2.1. In coordination with the Regional Commissions and the Department of Economic and Social Affairs, identifying and designating research centres which will collaborate with each Regional Commission and UNDESA in the collection, analysis, exchange and dissemination of information on main international migration issues and its policy responses. [Beginning of Year 1].

MA 2.2. Developing an information system containing an inventory of policies, programs and legal norms, as well as institutions and Civil Society organizations working in the area of international migration at the national, regional and global level. [Years 1 & 2].

MA 2.3. Establishing a consolidated network of centres, institutions and experts from relevant national and international organizations and non-governmental organizations for a systematic exchange of information, knowledge and best practices at the regional and global level. In particular, the network will promote links between regions, which share migration movements. [Years 1 & 2].

MA 2.4. Overall substantive project evaluation at the end of the project period. [End of Year 2].

Activities at the regional level

Regional studies[1] were conducted by ECLAC, ESCWA, ESCAP and ECE in Latin America and the Caribbean, Western Asia, East, Southeast and South Asia and the Pacific respectively.

Regional workshops financed by the project

- UNECE-UNFPA "Regional Workshop on Migration Statistics". Antalya, Turkey, October 2011.
- UNECE-UNFPA "Regional Training Workshop on Migration Statistics". Istanbul, Turkey, December 2010.
- UNECE "Regional Workshop on Migration Statistics". Bishkek, Kyrgyzstan, February 2010.
- ESCWA "Workshop on International Migration and Development in the Arab Region: Integrating International Migration into Development Strategies". Beirut, Lebanon, July 2010.
- ECLAC "Workshop on Strengthening National Capacities in International Migration Management: Looking towards the future: new trends, issues and approaches". Santiago, Chile, September 2010.
- ESCAP "Workshop on Strengthening Capacities to Deal with International Migration". Bangkok, Thailand, April 2010.

Interregional level

Interregional studies

- The first inter-regional study involves Africa, Europe and Latin America and the Caribbean.
- The second interregional study covers the ESCWA and ESCAP regions and consists of five papers on rights issues in Asian migration.
- The third study (International migration from a regional and interregional perspective) was written by ECLAC with the support of the other regional commissions and DESA-Population Division, and contains main conclusions, messages and recommendations from the project.

Interregional workshops

- ECLAC-ECE-ECA "Interregional Workshop on Strengthening Capacities to Deal with International Migration: Examining development, institutional and policy aspects of migration between Africa, Europe and Latin America and the Caribbean". Geneva, Switzerland, September 2011.
- ESCWA-ESCAP Bi-regional Workshop on "Strengthening dialogue to make migration work for development in the ESCAP and ESCWA regions". Beirut, Lebanon, June 2011.
- Final meeting of the project "International Migration from a Regional and Interregional Perspective", New York, 23 April 2012

Finally, the project financed the creation of two migration databases and collaborated in updating two more:

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[1] The project has produced extensive specialized documentation (30 documents including meeting reports) during its lifespan that are available online: http://www.cepal.org/celade/DAmigration.asp.

- *Inventario Migratorio* (ECLAC, new): http://www.editgrid.com/user/eclac/inventario_migratorio_ALC
- Migratory (ECE, new): http://www.unece.org/stats/migratory/index.html
- AP Magnet (ESCAP, updated): http://apmagnet.ilobkk.or.th
- Center for Migration and Refugee Studies Database of The American University in Cairo (ESCWA, updated): http://cmrsdb.aucegypt.edu/index.php/eng/Researchers-Research-Centers

EVOLUTION OF INDICATORS OF ACHIEVEMENT (IOAS)[a]

EA1: Increased national skills and capacities to design and implement policies and programmes, which maximize the gains and minimize the challenges of international migration for development.	31/12/09	31/12/10	30/06/12	Means of verification
IOA1.1: Number of countries making use of information regarding best practices on policy response to international migration challenges.	Not measured	24. The evaluator couldn't find out how this number was calculated.	Government staff as well as representatives from Civil Society organizations and Academia from at least 70 countries in the five regions attended the technical workshops on migration topics organized in the context of the project.	Records of government staff attending technical workshops on migration topics organized in the context of the project. The information will be gathered by project staff during the technical workshops.
IOA1.2: Number of countries incorporating international migration issues in their national development strategies.	Not measured	This indicator will be calculated at completion of the project.	70 The evaluator couldn't find out how this number was calculated and this figure is inconsistent with evaluation results as further explained below.	Legal instruments of national development policies and programmes incorporating international migration issues.
EA2: Increased availability of information on international migration and its development impacts.	31/12/09	31/12/10	30/06/12	
IOA2.1: Number of new or updated national, regional and global databases and analyses about relevant issues and emerging trends on international migration.	Not measured	Not measured	The information systems developed by ECLAC and ECE (Inventario Migratorio and Migratory, respectively), currently include about 2600 entries from government institutions, Civil Society, Academia and international organizations working in the field of international migration in both regions. Two new databases were developed (ECLAC and ECE). The cooperation activities undertaken by ESCWA and ESCAP with the American University of Cairo and the Scalabrini Migration Centre (Philippines) respectively for the improvement and updating of existing regional information systems have contributed to expanding the availability of information on international migration in both regions. Two databases were updated (ESCWA and ESCAP).	(a) New, updated and expanded databases. The relevant information will be collected by assessing how these information tools are being used for research purposes. (b) Formal commitment from statistical and migration authorities to provide information to the network.
IOA2.2: Number of relevant national and regional institutions and academic centres contributing and making use of a web-based interregional/regional network on international migration and development.	Not measured	Note measured	In total, 38 regional institutions and academic centres, 12 United Nations and multilateral agencies and 6 regional organizations directly participated in activities related to the project implementation. The web-based network was not implemented.	(a) Records of relevant entities participating in activities related to the network. The information will be collected by project staff from participants' lists during the different activities of the project. (b) Number of visits to the Project website, downloads of documents and online consultations. This data will be collected automatically through special software on the project website.

Source: Project document, Annual Development Account Progress Reports and Development Account Project Final Report.

[a] Evaluator's comments are in blue font.

Annex 9

ASSESSMENT OF THE STUDIES FINANCED BY THE PROJECT

INCLUSION OF THE GENDER AND HUMAN RIGHTS APPROACHES IN THE STUDIES PRODUCED BY THE PROJECT

	Study	Human Rights approach	Gender sensitivity
1	International migration from a regional and interregional perspective: Main conclusions, messages and recommendations from the United Nations Development Account project (6th Tranche), "Strengthening national capacities to deal with international migration: maximizing development benefits and minimizing negative impact."	Human Rights issues are addressed systematically	Some gender considerations are included in the document
2	Recent African immigration to South America: The cases of Argentina and Brazil in the regional context.		The document does not really address gender issues
3	Africans in the Southern European countries: Italy, Spain and Portugal (September 2011).	The document does not really address Human Rights issues	
4	Migration patterns and immigrants' characteristics in North-Western Europe (September 2011).		Gender issues are addressed systematically
5	International migration: trends and institutional frameworks from the African perspective (September 2011).		
6	*Migración internacional en América Latina y el Caribe. Nuevas tendencias, nuevos enfoques* (May 2011).		
7	Key Trends and Challenges on International Migration and Development in Asia and the Pacific (September 2010).	Some Human Rights considerations are included in the document	
8	*Resumen del estudio sobre marcos institucionales, normativos y de políticas sobre migración internacional en El Salvador y una exploración en Costa Rica* (September 2010).		
9	*Resumen del estudio sobre las profundas contribuciones de la migración latinoamericana a los Estados Unidos* (September 2010).		
10	*Resumen del estudio sobre marcos institucionales, normativos y de políticas sobre migración internacional en México* (September 2010).		
11	*Resumen del estudio sobre marcos institucionales, normativos y de políticas sobre migración internacional en la Argentina, Chile y el Ecuador* (September 2010).		
12	*Resumen del panorama migratorio en España, el Ecuador y Colombia a partir de las estadísticas locales* (September 2010).		
13	Institutional framework, regulations and policies concerning international migration in El Salvador and Costa Rica (Executive Summary) (September 2010).		
14	The profound contributions of Latin American immigrants in the United States (Executive Summary) (September 2010).		
15	Legal, institutional and policy framework for international migration: the case of Mexico (Executive Summary) (September 2010).		
16	Legal, institutional and policy framework for international migration in Argentina, Chile and Ecuador (Executive Summary) (September 2010).		
17	An overview of international migration in Spain, Ecuador and Colombia based on local statistics (Executive Summary) (September 2010).		
18	Linking International Migration and Development in Asia (Executive Summary) (April 2010).		
19	Linking International Migration and Development in Asia (April 2010).		
20	Maximizing Development Benefits and Minimizing Negative Impact in the Pacific Islands Sub-region (April 2010).		
21	International migration and development in the ESCWA region: challenges and opportunities (2011).		
22	Inter-Regional Report on Labour Migration and Social Protection (ESCWA) (2013).		

APPLICABILITY OF THE STUDIES SPONSORED BY THE PROJECT (TYPE OF RESEARCH)

	Study	Type of research
1	International migration from a regional and interregional perspective: Main conclusions, messages and recommendations from the United Nations Development Account project (6th Tranche), "Strengthening national capacities to deal with international migration: maximizing development benefits and minimizing negative impact."	Basic
2	Recent African immigration to South America: The cases of Argentina and Brazil in the regional context.	Applied
3	Africans in the Southern European countries: Italy, Spain and Portugal (September 2011).	
4	Migration patterns and immigrants' characteristics in North-Western Europe (September 2011).	
5	International migration: trends and institutional frameworks from the African perspective (September 2011).	
6	*Migración internacional en América Latina y el Caribe. Nuevas tendencias, nuevos enfoques* (May 2011).	
7	Key Trends and Challenges on International Migration and Development in Asia and the Pacific (September 2010)	
8	*Resumen del estudio sobre marcos institucionales, normativos y de políticas sobre migración internacional en El Salvador y una exploración en Costa Rica* (September 2010).	
9	*Resumen del estudio sobre las profundas contribuciones de la migración latinoamericana a los Estados Unidos* (September 2010).	
10	*Resumen del estudio sobre marcos institucionales, normativos y de políticas sobre migración internacional en México* (September 2010).	
11	*Resumen del estudio sobre marcos institucionales, normativos y de políticas sobre migración internacional en la Argentina, Chile y el Ecuador* (September 2010).	
12	*Resumen del panorama migratorio en España, el Ecuador y Colombia a partir de las estadísticas locales* (September 2010).	
13	Institutional framework, regulations and policies concerning international migration in El Salvador and Costa Rica (Executive Summary) (September 2010).	
14	The profound contributions of Latin American immigrants in the United States (Executive Summary) (September 2010).	
15	Legal, institutional and policy framework for international migration: the case of Mexico (Executive Summary) (September 2010).	
16	Legal, institutional and policy framework for international migration in Argentina, Chile and Ecuador (Executive Summary) (September 2010).	
17	An overview of international migration in Spain, Ecuador and Colombia based on local statistics (Executive Summary) (September 2010).	
18	Linking International Migration and Development in Asia (Executive Summary) (April 2010).	
19	Linking International Migration and Development in Asia (April 2010).	
20	Maximizing Development Benefits and Minimizing Negative Impact in the Pacific Islands Sub-region (April 2010).	
21	International migration and development in the ESCWA region: challenges and opportunities (2011).	
22	Inter-Regional Report on Labour Migration and Social Protection (ESCWA) (2013).	

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www.eclac.org