Working Bibliography

http://law2.fordham.edu/publications/articles/500flspub8266.pdf

External Voting | Dual Citizenship | Diasporas and Political Activities | Institutionalized Mechanisms for Reaching Diasporas | Remittances

**External Voting**

- International IDEA, "Voting From Abroad: The International IDEA Handbook." International Institute for Democracy and Electoral Assistance, November 2009
- Waterbury, Myra A. (2009), 'From Irredentism to Diaspora Politics: States and Transborder Ethnic Groups in Eastern Europe', Global Migration and Transnational Politics, Working Paper no. 6
- Garding, Sarah (2010) "Party Competition and Diaspora Policymaking in Croatia and Serbia." Paper for the conference "Migration: A World in Motion" University of Maastricht and APPA

**Dual Citizenship**

- Leblang, David, "Harnessing the Diaspora: Dual Citizenship, Migrant Remittances and Return" Draft, March 2010
- Szabolcs Pogonyi, Mária M. Kovács, Zsolt Körtvélyesi, "The Politics of External Kin-State Citizenship in East Central Europe," EUDO Citizenship Observatory, October 2010 (Nice section on ex-vote cases)

**Diasporas and Political Activities**

- Lyons, Terrence and Peter Mandeville, "Global Migration and Transnational Politics: A Conceptual Framework." Center for Global Studies, George Mason University, March 2008
- Jennifer M. Brinkerhof, "Exploring the Role of Diaporas in Rebuilding Governance in Post-Conflict Societies."
- Kathleen Newland, "Voice after Exit: Diaspora Advocacy."
- Waterbury, "From Irredentism to Diaspora Politics: States and Transborder Ethnic Groups in Eastern Europe."

**Institutionalized Mechanisms for Reaching Diasporas**

- African Diaspora Policy Center, "Building Institutional Cooperation between the Diaspora and Homeland Governments in Africa."
  - This brief offers a fuller understanding of how to establish formal and lasting connections with migrant populations; greater diaspora engagement with homeland institutions, argues the author, can support domestic development. Currently, most links to migrants manifest as private, informal contact with individual families and villages. This piece discusses five policy measures aimed at formalizing institutional relationships with the diaspora to facilitate domestic development agendas in Africa, including the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs).
- Alan Gamlen, "Diaspora Engagement Strategies: What Are They and What Kind of States Use Them?"
• This paper examines diaspora engagement policy in over 70 countries using a typology developed by the author. Through this typology, a careful assessment of states' policies is conducted and then used to challenge basic assumptions found in literature on diaspora engagement policy. In its conclusion, the paper identifies two models of citizenship that are conducive to these policies and argues that such policies are not limited to any specific kind of state.


• This table of contents is a collection of several readings on migration and development, complete with citations and hyperlinks to each full article.


• In index form, this piece identifies the countries with diaspora institutions at various levels of government and quasi-government. There are separate tables for each subcategory in which relevant countries and their institutions are listed; for example, the "Ministry Level Diaspora Institutions" subcategory lists Yemen and its Ministry of Expatriate Affairs.

• Hein de Haas. “Engaging Diasporas: How Governments and Development Agencies can Support Diaspora Involvement in the Development of Origin Countries”.

• This study looks at migration and development policy in France, the United Kingdom, the Netherlands, and, to a lesser extent, Belgium, Germany, Italy and Spain. Evidenced by this research, the author argues that governments and development agencies have a significant role to play in supporting and enhancing diaspora engagement. Remittance-related policy is a central focus of many states but further efforts at diaspora engagement are scarce, leading the author to identify four general areas in which states can connect effectively with migrant communities to help facilitate development.


• Through the case of Nigerian migration, this piece explores what sorts of policies allow a home country to connect with its diaspora for domestic development. Nigeria has one of the largest migrant populations of any African state and thus has a major role in setting trends of and articulating perspectives on migration on the continent. While numerous barriers exist to effective engagement, Nigeria’s experience is instructive in demonstrating which policies can truly support national development.

Remittances


• This paper examines the macroeconomic determinants of migrant remittances and the differences in these determinants between remittances and other types of inflows. The conclusions they draw from their quantitative analysis are as follows. First, migrant remittances respond more to demographic variables (age dependency ratio and illiteracy rate of migrants), while private capital flows respond more to macroeconomic determinants (such as GDP, GDP growth rate, inflation, etc.). Second, there is a positive correlation between remittances and official capital inflows, but no significant correlation in either direction between remittances and private capital inflows.


• This paper opens with an exploration of the theoretical determinants of migrant remittances, including household income, migrant income, education level of migrant, migrants’ intent to return, etc. Although the authors focus on the microeconomic determinants of remittances, they briefly review some important work on macroeconomic determinants. In their treatment of the microeconomic determinants, the authors review the methodology of past quantitative work. In their conclusion the authors state that the main determinants of remittances found in the literature are altruism, insurance, loan repayment, bequest, and exchange. However, they acknowledge that many of the results of quantitative studies remain controversial because of methodological problems.

• International Migration and Development: Report of the Secretary General. This August 2010 report accomplishes a number of things. 1) It analyzes the impact of the financial and economic crises that began in 2007 on migrants in their destination countries. 2) It reviews efforts to utilize migrants for development in their countries of origin. 3) It highlights U.N. efforts to protect the human rights of migrants. 4) It reviews beneficial multilateral projects linking international migration and development, such as the Global Forum on Migration and Development and its interaction with the Global Migration Group.

• Erdal, "Engaging Diasporas in Development. A Review of Pilot Project Pakistan."

• The Pilot Project focused on supporting Norwegian-Pakistani organizations that wished to foster development in their country of origin, Pakistan. The review explains the logic behind the project, the link between migration and development. It then details the execution of the pilot project, the development projects that were carried out in Pakistan, and the key lessons that were learned from both Norway and Pakistan. An overview of several methods of diaspora engagement is provided, and finally recommendations for future action are suggested, though they are of limited generalizability as many of the recommendations are tailored specifically for harnessing the power of Pakistani migrants in Norway.

• Carling, "The Determinants of Migrant Remittances."

• Carling examines the determinants of migrant remittances both in general and in the context of contemporary migration in Europe. He separates possible determinants into nine groups and discusses each with reference to both theoretical and empirical arguments. He offers a few suggestions for future research. First, he argues that future work must be both quantitatively robust and attuned to the subtleties of demographic and other non-economic determinants. He also suggests that the proper unit of analysis be reassessed; he advocates studying the dyadic sender-receiver relationship instead of the standard migrant-household relationship as this will model the relationship between the migrant and different individuals in the sending country more accurately.

• OECD, "International Migrant Remittances and their Role in Development."

• This report summarizes current data on migrant remittances, such as the amount of remittance flows, global and regional trends in those flows, and their growing importance as a resource for developing countries. It reviews the literature, both theoretical and empirical, on the determinants of migrant remittances as well as the literature on the effects of remittances on economic inequality, economic growth, and balance of payments problems.

• World Bank, "Migration and Remittances Factbook 2011."

• This document provides a great deal of useful data on emigration, immigration, and remittance flows. It covers 210 countries and 15 country groups (based on region, income level, etc).
• World Bank, "People Move: A Blog about Migration, Remittances, and Development."
  • This blog, hosted by Dilip Ratha, the lead economist at the World Bank, offers up-to-date information and commentary on the linkages between migration, remittances, and development. A handful of multimedia resources are provided, as well as links to related online resources.

Diasporas and Peacebuilding

• Diaspeace, "Bibliography on Diaspora Engagement in Peacebuilding and the Role of External Actors"
• Horst, "Participation of Diasporas in Peacebuilding and Development. A Handbook for Practitioners and Policymakers."