



***Making the best of
Globalisation:
Migrant Worker
Remittances and
Micro-Finance***

*20-21 November 2000,
ILO, Geneva*

Workshop Report

Table of Contents

<i>Conference Organization</i>	1
Background	1
Rationale	1
Objectives	2
Program	2
<i>Discussion</i>	3
Welcome address	3
The Bolivian experience	4
The Mexico micro-entrepreneurial global development program	5
Remittances and Savings as Engines of Local Growth, the Philippines experience .	6
Remittances and Micro-finance in Indonesia	7
Remittances and Productive Investments - The Economic Contribution of Diasporas	7
Maximizing Migrant Remittances and Linking them to Micro-finance - the Philippines experience	8
The Development Potential of Remittances: a WOCCU initiative	9
The uses of remittances in Honduras	11
<i>Conclusions</i>	13
<i>Annexes</i>	
Annex 1: Agenda	16
Annex 2: List of Participants	17

Conference Organization

Background

The past decades have witnessed a significant increase in migration. Between 1965 and 1990, the total number of migrants increased from 75 million to 120 million. This increase is associated with growing flows of remittances, which in some countries exceed foreign aid. Whereas the total value of **official** remittances amounted to less than 2 billion dollars in 1970, it increased to 73 billion dollars per year. The total value of remittances, including those via informal channels, is likely to be at least twice as high as total remittances flows through official channels.

Put to a productive use, these remittance flows can have a positive impact on the economy of the migrants' country of origin. They could for instance be geared towards savings, investment and business creation or community development projects. In view of their recent growth and the need for job creation, remittances are increasingly attracting the attention of governments and the private (banking) sector. Micro-finance institutions (MFIs) are more and more identified as potentially critical for the mobilization and transformation of remittances.

To stimulate an international debate on the key issues, the ILO's Social Finance Program initiated a project planning meeting: *Migrant Worker Remittances and Micro-finance in the Context of Globalization*, to explore possibilities for a more effective use of remittances through productive investments of these funds via micro-finance institutions.

Rationale

This meeting took place at a time when it was becoming more and more necessary to identify the potential of putting these funds to productive use. The issues of globalization, migration and remittance flows are increasingly recognized for their effects on jobs, incomes and poverty. Since 1965 the total number of migrants has almost doubled, and this trend is likely to continue. The combined effects of decreasing unemployment rates, high levels of job vacancies in certain labour market segments and an ageing workforce in most industrialized countries signal the urgency for a

reassessment of migration - and hence of remittances. At the same time, several MFIs are discovering the scope for transfer services that benefit the poor.

Objectives

The main objectives of the project planning meeting were to:

- S assess possibilities and constraints for channeling remittances through micro-finance institutions towards productive investments;
- S identify appropriate mechanisms for transferring remittances and transforming them into investments;
- S initiate a network for the exchange of experiences among micro-finance institutions, the private (banking) sector, donors, governments and researchers.

Program

The meeting combined presentations by experts and practitioners of individual institutional experiences with working group sessions that focused on emerging best practice. The detailed program and list of participants are attached in annexes 1 and 2.

Discussion

Welcome address

In his welcome address, the Head of the ILO's Social Finance Program, **Bernd Balkenhol**, put the topic of the meeting into the context of a globalizing world where remittances formed a link between labour mobility and capital mobility. Every year, 73 billion dollars are remitted informally and formally, and these funds provided 5 to 25% of foreign exchange earnings of labour-sending countries.

In some countries *hometown associations* collect remittances and invest them in local community development projects. Informal remittances were often sent by low-income migrants involving a considerable level of trust - like other forms of informal finance. Despite several striking similarities between remittances and micro-finance, most MFIs had not yet explored this field.

He identified the main questions to be addressed at this meeting as follows:

- S How risky are informal remittances to poor migrant workers?
- S To what extent should and can one formalize informal remittances?
- S What is the role of MFIs in this respect?
- S At the level of the labour-sending country: should and can MFIs play a role in channeling remittances (formal or informal) to savings and investment?

Over the last few years the Social Finance Program has undertaken research on the potential of linking remittances to micro-finance to foster a more productive use of these services, including a country case study on the deferred pay scheme in Lesotho. Today the Program is undertaking research on the potential role of MFIs and other financial institutions in attracting and handling remittances in Bangladesh. It also identifies options for gearing these remittances towards a more productive use.

According to the Head of the ILO's International Migration Branch, **Manolo Abella**, there was continued disagreement on the relation between migration, remittances and development. On the one hand migration could be seen as a perpetuation of inequalities, amongst others through brain drain. Remittances were also said to lead to conspicuous consumption rather than savings or investments.

Over the past 20 years the ILO examined the linkages between migration, remittances and development. Findings suggest that, first, migrants consistently display a high propensity to remit a large part of their income to their families back home. Secondly, remittances through formal channels were found to be responsive to financial incentives offered by governments. Thirdly, competition to attract remittances led to improvements in the banking sector.

The Bolivian experience

The General Director of PRODEM Bolivia, **Eduardo Bazoberry**, presented the experiences of his organization. Bolivian migrant workers send remittances mostly from Argentina to Bolivia through informal channels (relatives or friends), the postal offices, and through Western Union which controlled 20% of the market. Informal remittances are associated with considerable losses, because money disappeared, was stolen or transformed into bribes at the border.

In Bolivia the remittances-market was a 5 million dollar business. Since the commercial banks were not interested in this market, MFIs could fill the gap. Their basic advantages, such as being close to poor people, offering personalized services and operating in rural areas gave them a competitive advantage in this field. Yet to date most Bolivian MFIs had not been actively engaged in money transfers.

Compared to other MFIs in Bolivia, PRODEM has a pronounced focus on savings. It offered new financial services to remittance receivers, and strove to create a savings culture. Clients who received remittances could open a savings account at attractive conditions, and subsequently access loans. This allowed PRODEM to raise funds relatively cheaply.

In his view and based on PRODEM's experience, MFIs would need to meet certain requirements before they can become involved in remittance transfers. These include:

- S good internal controls;
- S a good MIS and secure codes for transfer and telecommunications.

In addition, the macro-economic situation should be conducive: governments of labour-sending countries should avoid protection and subsidies to MFIs to induce them to mobilize remittances. Public authorities could also improve the knowledge on the

benefits that remittances generate for their country and the various options available for their transformation into savings and investments.

Besides, a legal framework needs to be in place to protect savings. Cost reductions could be achieved through linkages and joint ventures between MFIs and telecommunication companies.

Generally, more research was needed on the extent and flows of remittances, their use and the current and potential involvement of the micro-finance industry. International organizations should give more attention to this issue. Credit unions and telecommunications companies could also play a role in this regard.

The Mexico micro-entrepreneurial global development program

Mario Lopez-Espinosa presented NAFIN (National Financiera), a politically independent program to support productive projects in Mexico through migrant workers' remittances. Started in 1994, NAFIN has been giving financial support to 80.000 micro-entrepreneurs. The program is based on 5 principles: (i) no top-down approach, (ii) financial sustainability, (iii) poverty alleviation and local development, (iv) equal opportunities in economic and social development and (v) development of competitiveness.

The program assists entrepreneurs through information, for example on technological alternatives, training, credit, technical assistance and sales promotion, as well as a referrals to specialized experts.

NAFIN distinguishes between genuine micro-“entrepreneurs” (who managed acquisition, sales promotion and administration) and micro-“producers”. It also considered to invest remittances in a trust fund, which could be used for market analysis activities, small business start-up grants and the promotion of free trade.

For migrant workers, NAFIN offered several advantages: it provides technical, promotional and financial support to channel remittances to a productive use; it reduces intermediaries to the minimum necessary level. The program also offers special support to women, youth and the elderly.

The ensuing discussion addressed first the problem of money laundering through remittances. New transfer methods and services also appeared to attract dirty money,

especially among non-regulated MFIs. Some MFIs had therefore introduced screens to check on money laundering : even for small but frequent transactions : and worked with formal institutions abroad to minimize the risk of attracting dirty money.

The discussion showed a general consensus that governments often did not recognize the potential of a more strategic use of remittances, nor the impact of remittances on the local economy. Another issue of debate was the need to clarify the status of illegal migrant workers who were compelled to remit through informal channels.

Remittances and Savings as Engines of Local Growth, the Philippines experience

Maria Angela Villalba, Executive Director of the Philippines-based NGO UNLAD-KABAYAN pointed out that in the Philippines, the main stakeholders in remittances were banks, remittance centers, foreign missions, recruitment agencies, migrant associations, relatives and friends, as well as certain self-help organizations that offered loans, savings and insurance packages to their members.

UNLAD was one of the few organizations in the Philippines that aimed at mobilizing migrant worker resources for productive use and community development. It mobilized and pooled migrant savings, identified appropriate investments and facilitated credit applications with the objective to create new jobs through sustainable businesses. Three services were available to migrants: (i) savings accounts, (ii) investments in existing businesses and (iii) special start-up funds. Besides savings mobilization, UNLAD also provided skills training, logistical support and networking, and a social support program to educate and organize migrant workers.

In UNLAD's view, governments should enhance the development potential of official remittances by earmarking a percentage of remittances for small-scale investments. A strategy was needed to bridge migrant savings and micro-enterprise investments. According to Ms. Villalba, the private corporate sector was already sensitized to this potential: several Philippines insurance companies had become interested in migrant remittances.

At the international level, labour-receiving countries should recognize that formal and informal migrant workers should have equal access to reliable financial institutions to remit their earnings. This would reduce their need to use informal and unreliable channels for remittance transfers. Moreover, banks should introduce standard

regulations and procedures to facilitate and attract transfer remittances through formal channels. Finally, a stable macro-economic environment and a stable exchange rate were needed to encourage migrants to regularly remit funds.

She further explained the operation of the Migrant Savings and Investment Fund (MSIF) in the Philippines. This fund captured savings of migrant workers from the locality and was managed by its stakeholders with the objective to develop local communities.

In conclusion, Ms. Villalba emphasized that a multi-faceted strategy was needed that would focus on (i) the protection of migrant rights in the host country, (ii) education and entrepreneurship training programmes and (iii) support structures at the national government level. Such a strategy would require the combined efforts of governments, banks and the private sector.

Remittances and Micro-finance in Indonesia

After an overview on Indonesia's macroeconomic situation, **Mr. Soeseno** from the Micro Banking Division of Bank Rakyat Indonesia (BRI) illustrated the history of his organization. Migration was perceived as one solution of the unemployment problem in Indonesia. Besides, it would also generate foreign exchange resources.

Most remittances were channeled to Indonesia through informal money couriers. These transactions involved a high risk, high fees, and escaped monitoring by the monetary authorities. Some migrants carried their cash personally, but this entailed a very high risk. BRI -being a financial institution with an entire system of village units (Unit Desas) and sub-district branches- was well suited for capturing remittance transfers and putting them to a productive use in the rural areas.

Besides savings services, BRI also offered additional financial services; the bank can lend to migrant workers' families, which could be paid back with deductions from salaries sent by the migrants abroad. BRI also offers credit to migrant workers at the time of departure, which is secured with a solidarity group.

Remittances and Productive Investments - The Economic Contribution of Diasporas

Javed Burki from Emerging Markets Partnership shared with the participants the findings of work at the World Bank on the place of remittances in a globalized context. He pointed at the shortage of workers in the developed world, which pulled migration. The information technology sector in the United States was an example of a market with a high demand for skilled labour, which could not be satisfied by the domestic labour market alone.

Migrant workers had supported the development of their home countries in three ways. Firstly, they transferred remittances to their families. In this case, the preferred transfer channel varies with the migrants' education level and the openness of the financial sector in the relevant countries. Secondly, migrants who establish themselves in the host countries tend to opt for longer-term investments in their countries of origin. Thirdly, migrants send remittances for charity or community development purposes.

Each of the three patterns had different development impacts: either families benefit primarily from remittances, or local communities at the place of origin or society as a whole.

For Javed Burki a static approach to migration was to focus on the brain drain as a social loss to the home countries. Instead, he looked at migration from a dynamic perspective. To him it would seem beneficial that persons who cannot be productively employed at home can migrate, and once abroad these persons can trigger off investments in their homeland through remittances. Besides, returning migrants bring with them know-how, skills and experience, which benefit the societies back home.

In conclusion it was recommended that public policies in labour-sending countries should be directed at developing human capital for internal and overseas markets. These policies should also be geared towards maximizing the returns of remittance flows through open economies. This implied that excessive government interference in the remittances flows would be counterproductive.

Maximizing Migrant Remittances and Linking them to Micro-finance - the Philippines Experience

Andres Panganiban, Chief Executive Officer of the New Rural Bank of San Leonardo reported on the Filipino Overseas Labour Migration experiences. He recalled that the Philippines was the second-largest labour-exporting country in the world. Among these migrant workers, there was an increasing number of women. The government in the

Philippines recognizes that “remittances boost international reserves, improve the balance of payment, promote economic growth in the rural areas and build homes, help to send children to school and start small businesses”. In the Philippines one could even talk of a *culture of remittances*, in the sense that remitting funds is perceived as a moral and socio-economic responsibility.

While remittances were still mainly used for consumption, investments, social events and emergencies, the New Rural Bank of San Leonardo tried to shift the direction of remittances towards the development of the local economy. This involved the enterprising migrant workers, their families, local governments and MFIs. If migrant workers had a personal financial stake in remittances investments, a more direct link between the sending and receiving agents would be created. The bank’s investment products included savings, education and pension plans, funds for investments in small enterprise and other areas.

MFIs could play an important role in handling remittances, because of their familiarity in handling accessible, reliable and affordable loans, mobilizing savings and identifying investments with a high potential to develop the local economy.

Ildefonso Bagasao from the Economic Resource Center for Overseas Filipinos (ERCOF) gave a short presentation of his organization. Its mandate was to raise awareness and to deliver services to overseas Filipinos. The organization had sought to mobilize savings yet this had proven to be a difficult process. ERCOF focused on legal problems related to home improvement, purchase of land and property documentation.

During the discussion, several participants pointed out that members of United States-based migrant associations tended to identify more with their country of residence than their home country. The question was whether membership of these associations had a negative effect on migrants’ ties with their home countries. Others warned against such generalizations, as this was not the case with Philippines. Another issue discussed was the link between the duration of migration and the direction of remittances. Migrants tend to increasingly remit funds for the development of an emerging market rather than to send money back to families at home. The Rockefeller Foundation had started a program “*Diasporic Philanthropy*” to learn more about the scope for investments in community development and the options for incentives and other policy intervention. There was general consensus that governments should limit their role to providing information, facilitating networking and creating opportunities for small investments.

The Development Potential of Remittances: a WOCCU initiative

David Grace from the World Council of Credit Unions (WOCCU) informed the meeting of the growing importance of credit unions in channeling remittances worldwide. WOCCU was developing a credit-union-to-credit-union network for international money transfers: “the International Remittance Network” (IRNet). This network was developed to meet the high demand for remittance transfers and curb usurious practices. IRNet combined flows of funds with flows of information at the remittance-sending and the receiving end.

Through a partnership agreement with the Vigo Remittance Corporation WOCCU had become active in providing transfer services through its affiliated credit unions. Vigo’s offered a number of attractive features, for example disclosure of the actual exchange rate at the point-of-sale, lower commission charges and a generous refund policy in case of problems. Particularly the lack of transparency on the exchange rates that were applied in the transfer process was a serious concern for many migrants.

Credit unions were part of an extensive network through which migrants and their families could connect worldwide. In the United States, there were over 10,000 credit unions with some 75 million members. Besides, credit unions increasingly recognized the importance of the remittances market. At the sending end credit unions could benefit from fees and follow-up products. At the receiving end the advantages included a growth in membership, additional fee income and increased savings.

For the consumer the advantages of credit unions as transfer agents included lower costs compared to established transfer agencies, transparency about exchange rates disclosed at the point-of-sale, security and speed. The primary reason why credit union members used the service of their unions was *trust*: they were sure that the money would arrive and that credit unions were looking out for their best interest.

There were several lessons that could be drawn already: firstly remittance transfers could be sustainable if handled in a business-like manner, i.e. that charges would cover all expenses. Secondly, organizations should allow for choice on the basis of the individuals’ own perception of risks and rewards. The most successful micro-finance programs served various client categories. It was also found that MFIs should consider widening their portfolio of services, since most of them did not meet the full range of financial needs of migrants and their families.

WOCCU had also learned that:

- S before engaging in remittances transfers there should be a balance of interests among partners at the sending and the receiving end;
- S financial standards are a prerequisite for any successful transfer program. These should focus on safe institutions, liquidity requirements and solid financial management;
- S the remittance transfer market is more competitive than the micro-credit market;
- S scale is a crucial requisite for success.

The subsequent discussion looked at the criteria with which WOCCU selected its commercial transfer partners. Financial soundness, infrastructure and well-established systems were mentioned and the organizations' commitment to serve the poor was another important criterion. The question was raised why employers had so far not been more actively engaged in this line of business by facilitating, for example, the transfer of part of migrants' wages to their home countries. This could reduce transfer costs borne by migrants.

The uses of remittances in Honduras

Rodulio Perdomo presented his research on the use of remittances in Honduras. The government had recently recognized the importance of remittances for the country's economy, and the necessity to provide options for a more productive use. Institutions, cooperation agencies and local NGOs had to be sensitized to the possibilities and constraints of local investments fed by remittances. The research found that remittances had a strong positive impact on the purchasing power of families of migrant workers at the receiving end.

A study on twenty US-based Hondurese migrant workers' associations revealed that with one exception, they did not have the legal status to receive and channel tax-deductible remittances. It was crucial that they change their status to NGOs and seek institutional support from Honduras.

The government in Honduras on the other hand could strengthen Hondurese associations in the United States by establishing more linkages with these hometown associations and by fostering strategic alliances between international NGOs and these associations. In this regard it was noted that some US-based insurance companies were in the process of developing insurance schemes and savings plans for Hondurese

persons residing in the US, and were considering offering extended insurance packages to include migrants' families back home.

The government of Honduras should also collect and disseminate information on best practices and introduce incentives, policies and a conducive climate to foster the productive use of remittances. A national strategy was needed to optimize the impact of remittances on the receiving households and in society at large.

To attain these goals five initiatives had to be taken up:

- S institutional encouragement - both public and private- of the productive utilization of remittances;
- S development of projects and programs to increase household income;
- S establishment of special programs and projects to diversify the productive uses of remittances;
- S introduction of multi-sectoral incentives to initiate educational programs and projects for remittance-receiving families;
- S community-building activities.

Conclusions

In the context of globalization, remittance flows were likely to grow with migration. At the same time there was a continued concern of perpetuated inequalities world-wide. In *labour-exporting* countries migrant workers' families are affected differently from persons that are not related to migrants. In *labour-importing* countries undocumented workers depend more on informal and often risky transfer mechanisms as compared to documented workers. Besides there are differences within and between migrant workers hometown associations. There are also considerable inequalities between the *labour importing and -exporting* countries due to the brain drain and loss of skilled workers in the latter countries.

The meeting identified different remittance cultures, ranging from charity to investments. Besides, the beneficiaries of the receiving end ranged from family to local communities, public institutions or for-profit entities and projects.

In the remittance transfer process it appeared that information and choice are key issues, linking remittances and micro-finance. Migrants appeared to select transfer mechanisms on the basis of speed, costs, reliability and a personal appeal. They are often poorly informed of the range of transfer options available. Governments, workers organizations and financial institutions should address this issue.

Micro-finance banks, credit unions and micro-finance programs were becoming more and more relevant as actors in remittance transfers. While not managing remittance resources themselves, promotional MFIs also played a role in this market through intermediation and the collection of savings. There were also a number of micro-finance organizations which were currently still observing the latest developments in this field, considering to become active in this market segment. This included diaspora organizations, which had started to engage in financial intermediation without being regulated. Whether or not this was a desirable development was not clear. Despite the wide differences between remittance transfer agencies it was premature to conclude which type of organization was definitely best suited for channeling remittances.

There was a general agreement that MFIs were well placed to handle transfer payments, due to their proximity to remittance-receiving families and their potential to

reach out to poor communities. Besides, MFIs had the potential to produce positive returns on investments. Networking and the establishment of an appropriate infrastructure appeared to be indispensable for successful remittance transfers. The major external factor affecting the success of such transactions was the macro-economic climate and the innovativeness of the financial sector.

MFIs appear to be particularly well suited to capture and transform remittances for several reasons: (i) they deal with small-scale transactions where personal relations were important, (ii) they extensively involve groups and associations of intermediaries and (iii) they integrate the formal and the informal sector practices.

Emerging good practices of the few MFIs that had become involved in remittances already revealed the importance of a clearly defined social mission and a business-like approach. Other success factors included a high number of selling points (to facilitate the growth of transfers), increased competition, a wide range of products (to encourage cross-selling), networks and partnerships among MFIs and other organizations (to benefit from advantages of scale and information). Savings-based organizations may be more appropriate in the context of remittance transfers. The role of governments should be to observe, create an incentive-based regulatory framework and possibly provide matching funds to spur local community development.

There was a broad consensus that the use of remittances should be influenced by incentives rather than mandatory regulations. Yet it was still unclear which types of incentives would be best suited, and how they should be implemented. Further dissemination of information and sharing of experiences could help to identify suitable investment products. Another important question was whether investment options were appealing enough to attract the interest of migrants and their families.

The meeting also revealed an interest by some labour-receiving countries, such as Saudi Arabia, to reduce the outflow of remittances. Governments were looking at appropriate policy options to reduce the outward flow of remittances and capture part of these remittances for investment purposes in the country of residence. This was a concern to the migrants, their families and the labour-sending countries.

In the light of all these points, the meeting formulated the following recommendations for follow-up:

- S Governments should provide incentives and choices to migrant workers and their families, hometown associations and trade unions.
- S They should also collect and disburse more information, establish data banks and monitor current programs and practices.
- S They should foster openness and competitiveness in the remittance market.
- S ILO and other international organizations should help to accumulate knowledge on remittances and micro-finance by collecting and analyzing data and information on remittances, their impact on development and current experiences on successes and failures in channelling remittances to a more productive use.
- S These international organizations could also establish data bases, test innovative mechanisms for linking remittances and MFIs, organize an exchange of experiences between all stakeholders involved, share good practices across borders and design policy measures for consideration by governments and the social partners and other stakeholders.

The participants thanked the ILO for this initiative and expressed their expectation that conceptual and eventually operational follow-up be launched without further delay.

Annex 1

Agenda

	20 November - Monday		21 November - Tuesday
8:15 - 9:00	Registration	9:00 - 9:30	Moderator: Andres Panganiban New Rural Bank of San Leonardo, Philippines
9:00 - 9:20	Remittances and Micro-Finance Bernd Balkenhol, ILO Social Finance Unit		Remittances and Productive Investments - The Economic Contribution of Diasporas Shahid Javed Burki, Emerging Markets Partnership, Washington
9:20 - 9:40	Remittances and Development Manolo Abella, ILO International Migration Branch	9:30 - 10:00	Maximizing Migrant Remittances and Linking them to Micro-Finance, Andres Panganiban, New Rural Bank of San Leonardo, Idefonso Bagasao, Economic Resource Center for Overseas Filipinos
9:40 - 10:00	Discussion	10:00 - 11:00	Discussion
10:00 - 10:30	Coffee Break	11:00 - 11:30	Coffee Break
10:30 - 11:00	Moderator: Ralph Chami IMF, Washington	11:30 - 11:50	Moderator: Jorge Durand Department of Social Migration Studies, Mexico
11:00 - 11:30	Presentation of issues paper Eduardo Bazoberry, Prodem, Bolivia		The Development Potential of Remittances and the Credit Union Difference David Grace, World Council of Credit Unions- International Remittance Network
11:30 - 12:30	The Mexico Micro-Entrepreneurial Global Development Programme Mario López-espinosa, NAFIN, Mexico	11:50 - 12:30	Discussion
	Discussion		
12:30 - 14:00	Lunch Break	12:30 - 14:00	Lunch Break
14:00 - 14:30	Moderator: Lindsay Lowell Georgetown University, Washington	14:00 - 14:30	Lindsay Lowell and Rodolfo de La Garza
	Migrant Remittances and Savings are Engines of Local Growth - The Philippines Experience Maria Angela Villalba, Unlad Kabayan Services Foundation	14:30 - 15:30	Elements of Diagnosis for Making Better Use of Remittances in Honduras Rodulio Perdomo
14:30 - 15:00	Migrant Workers' Remittances and Micro-Finance in Indonesia Mr. Souseno, BRI, Indonesia	15:30 - 16:00	Group presentations Emerging Lessons on Strengthening Linkages between Remittances and Micro-Finance
15:00 - 15:45	Discussion	16:00 - 17:00	Discussion
15:45 - 16:15	Coffee Break	17:00 - 17:45	Follow-Up and Recommendations
16:15 - 18:00	Working Groups		
18:00	Reception		
19:45	Guided tour in Geneva		

Annex 2

LIST OF PARTICIPANTS

Abrar Chowdhury
RMMRU Refugee and Migratory Movements Research Unit
University of Dhaka
University of Dhaka,
Ramna, Dhaka, 1000,
Bangladesh
Tel. 88 02 966 1900
Fax 88 02 865583
cabrar@citechco.net

Aristy Jaime
FONDOMICRO
Av.Bolivav 235
Ensanche La Julia
Santo Domingo
Dominican Republic
Tel 809 508 6263
Fax 809 508 6266
Feyd01@tricom.net

Bach Robert
Rockefeller Foundation
420 Fifth Avenue
New York City
New York 10018-2702
Tel. 212 852 8396
Fax. 212 852 8273
rbach@rockfound.org

Bagasao Ildfonso
Economic Resource Center for overseas Filipinos
Chemin des tuileries 6
1293 Bellevue, Geneva
Tel. 41 22 774 1955
Fax 41 22 774 1955
fbagasao@wroldcom.ch

Bazoberry Eduardo
PRODEM Bolivia
Calle Almirante Grau 625
Casilla 13963
La Paz
Bolivia
Tel. 591 2 419371
Fax. 591 2 353438
prodebo@mail.entelnet.bo prodebo@ceibo.entelnet.bo

Burki Javed
Emerging Markets Partnership
2001 Pennsylvania Ave. NW
Washington DC 2006
Tel. 001-202 530 31 62
burkij@empw.com
bakerv@empw.com

Castro-Banda Margarita
Foundation ASECE-Georges Aegler
10, ch de Taverney
1218 Grand Saconnex
Geneva
Tel. 0041 22 798 9643
margaritacastro@swissonline.ch

Chami Ralph
The Institute
IMF
700 19th Street NW
Washington DC 20431
USA
Tel. 202 623 6039
Fax. 202 623 6068
rchami@imf.org

Cuello Camilo Federico
Ambassador Of Dominican Republic
63, rue de Lausanne
1202 Geneva

Davies Philippa
Jamaica Permanent Mission
36, rue de Lausanne
Geneva 1201
Tel 908 0760
Fax. 738 4420
Mission.jamaica@ties.itu.int

De la Garza Rodolfo
Tomas Rivera Policy Institute
University of Texay-Austin
Austin, Texas
USA
Tel. 512 471 2872
Fax. 512 471 2873
rdlg@mail.la.utexas.edu

De Rodriguez Henriqueta
Financiera Calpia
37, Avenida Sur, No. 2
Colonia flor Blanca
San Salvador
El Salvador
Tel 503 260 6821
Fax.503 260 6821
calpia@es.com.sv

Durand Jorge
Depto De Estudios sobre Movimentos Sociales
Av. de los Maestros y Alcalde, puerta 1
Universidad de Guadalajara
Guadalajara, Jalisco,
Mexico
Tel. 52 38 53 9838
Fax 52 38 53 9772
jdurad@megared.net.mx

EL Gazzar Nadia
Mission de l'Egypte
49, Rue Blanc
1202 Geneva
Tel. 3476203
Fax. 3476203

Grace David
WOCCU International Remittance Network
World Council Of Credit Unions
5710 Mineral Point Road
Madison, WI 53705
Tel. 608 231 8494
Fax 608 238 8020
dgrace@woccu.org

Harns Charles
IOM Roma
Via Nomentana 62
00161 Rome
Italy
tel. 0039 06 44231428
Fax 0039 06 440 2533
charns@iom.int

Lopez Espinosa Mario
Nacional Financiera SNC
Insurgentes Sur 1971, TIV, 90,Piso
Col.Guadalupe Inn
Del. Alvaro Obregon
Mexico D F
Tel. 5325 6450
Fax. 5325 6497
mlopez@nafin.gob.me

Lowell Lindsay
Director of Research
Institute for the Study of International Migration
Georgetown University
Box 9400
Washington D.C. 20057-9400
Tel. 202 687 2193
Fax 202 687 2541
lowellB@gunet.georgetown.edu

Maryns Charlane
Jamaica Permanent Mission
36, Rue du Lausanne
1201 Geneva
Tal. 9080760
Fax. 738 4420
Mission.Jamaica@ties.itu.int

Mattila Heikki
17, route des Morillons,
P.O. Box 71
1211 Geneva 19
Tel. 41 22 717 9260
Fax 41 22 798 6150
hmattila@iom.int

Mwaniki Rose
K-REP Holding Ltd
Ring Rd, Kilimani, Opp. Yaya Centre
P.O.Box 39312
Kenya
Tel.254 2 572422
Fax 254 2 711 645
krep@arcc.or.ke
rmwaniki@k-rep.co.ke

Panganiban Andres
New Rural Bank of San Leonardo
BRGY.Diversion, Maharlika Highway, San Leonardo, Nueva Ecija
Philippines
Tel63 918 903 6881
Fax 63 44 486 1417
nrbsl@mozcom.com

Perdomo Rodulio
Col. Inestroza, 2a, A.P. 20476
Tegucigalpa, DC.
Honduras
Tel 504 233 3664
Fax 504 234 5608
rperdomo@compunet.hn

Puentes Ruben
The Rockefeller Foundation
Senior Officer for Program Learning and Liaison.
Virreyes 1105
Lomas Virreyes
11000 Mexico, D.F.
Mexico
Tel. 525 540 7576
Fax 525 520 8294
rpuentes@rockfound.org.mx

Sarmiento Regina Irene
Philippine Mission
47, Av, Blanc
1202 Geneva
Tel. 022 716 1930
Fax. 022 738 7513

Mohammed Shahajahan
Grameen Bank Bangladesh
Head Office Mirpur 2, Dhaka 1216
Bangladesh
Tel.880 2 8011459
Fax.880-2-8013559
g_cadn@grameen.net

Shahidul Haque
Permanent Mission Bangladesh
Tel. 906-8025
Fax:738-4616
mission.bangladesh@ties.itu.int

Sokiri Fausta
IOM Geneva
17 Rue des Morillons
IOM POBOX 71
CH-1211 Geneva
Tel 0041 22 717 9478
Fax 0041 22 798 6150
fsokiri@iom.int

Soeseno
BRI Bank Rakyat Indonesia
Micro Banking Division
Jalan Sudjrman No. 44 46
PO.Box 94 Jakarta 10210
Indonesia
Tel. 62-21 5751023
Fax. 62-21 2511644
amboivp@hotmail.com

Stephen Sarah
ICMC
37-39 rue de Vermont
P.O. Box 96
1211 Geneva
tel 41 22 919 1020
fax 41 22 919 1048
sstephens@icmc.dpn.ch

Torres Arroyo Federico
Grupo Consultor Independiente
Marcelo no. 12
Col Del Valle
03100 Mexico D.F.
Tel 52 5 687 9865
Fax 52 5 536 36 61
hmtorres@mal.internet.com.mx

Van der Ende Oscar
SEON/INTENT
P.O. Box 16283
2500 BG DEN HAAG
Netherlands
31 70 3051820
31 70 3051829
overderende@intentbds.nl

Nic Van der Jagt
South-East Asia and the Pacific multidisciplinary Advisory Team (ILO/SEAPAT)
Manila, The Philippines
Tel. 632 815 2354
Fax. 632 812 6143
vanderjagt@ilo.org

Villalba Maria Angela
UNLAD-KABAYAN Migrant Service Foundation INC
1 Maamo st.
Sikatuna Village
Quezon City 1101
Philippines
Tel. 63 2 926 0116
Fax. 63 2 433 1292
unladka@csi.com.ph

Watugulu Theodore
Postal Savings Bank
P.O.BOX 9300
Tanzania
Tel. 255 51 110817
Fax. 255 51 114815
postalbank@twiga.com