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**Module 1**  
**A Conceptual Model for Migration Management and Key Terminology\***  
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# **A CONCEPTUAL MODEL FOR MIGRATION MANAGEMENT AND KEY TERMINOLOGY**

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## **INTRODUCTION**

When we study migration, a three-stage of people's movement should be perceived, i.e. the stage of leaving place of origin, the stage of migration and transit and the one of arrival at place of destination. Either moving within a country or across borders, a migrant will experience such stages. It can be considered as the simplest conceptual model of migration.

But a migrant does not travel alone. There are many actors involve in this process of migration. In the place of origin, migrant's family joins in the decision to leave. Neighbours, friends, recruiters or relatives provide information about how to go and what it is like in place of destination. They also facilitate the movement of a migrant. If it is a crossborder migration, some kind of travel document will be required. During the process of migration, recruiters or facilitators continue to assist a migrant because he or she does not manage the travel by him/herself. Immigration officers will be involved for boarder crossing. If he or she stays on transit at certain places like junction or boarder towns,

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arrangement for accommodation and boarding will be included and more people will come into action. Once a migrant reaches the place of destination, the question of living place, jobs, employers, legal status, friends and all kinds of social networks will occur.

We can see that the conceptual model of migration management becomes more complex. Any attempts to address this phenomenon without taking the whole process of migration can rarely be successful because it involves a long procedure and various kinds of people.

## KEY TERMINOLOGY

It is necessary to understand the key terminology in migration if one is to manage successfully. There are many kinds of population movement and each kind has different pattern and terms to understand.

First, we need to know the definition of migration according to the International Travel Regulations.

“Migration is the movement of a person or group from one place of origin to stay in a place of destination with the intention to settle and earn a living”

A distinction can be made between internal migration and international migration. Internal migration is movement within the same country, from one administrative unit, such as a region, province, or municipality, to another. In contrast, international migration involves the crossing of one or several international borders, resulting in a change in the legal status of the individual concerned. International migration also covers movements of refugees, displaced persons, and other persons forced to leave their country.

For international migration, people who migrate from country of origin is called “emigrant” and the direction of migration is called “outflow”. People who move into another country which is not his/her country is called “immigrant”, the direction is “inflow”.

## CAUSES OF MIGRATION

Main reasons for migration are economic, political and environmental. Usually, those who migrate because of economic reasons are considered as **voluntary migrants** while those who migrate because of political or environmental causes are more or less **forced** or **impelled migrants**. Among the forced migration, we can also classify them as forced migration because of natural disaster or development impacts and man made disaster.

**Voluntary migration:** An “economic migrant” is a person leaving his or her habitual place of residence to settle outside his or her country of origin in order to improve his or her quality of life. This term is also used to refer to persons attempting to enter a country without legal permission and/or by using asylum procedures without bona fide cause. It also applies to persons settling outside their country of origin for the duration of an agricultural or tourist season, appropriately called "seasonal workers."

A “frontier worker” is a migrant worker who retains his or her habitual residence in a neighbouring State to which he or she normally returns every day or at least once a week.

A "migrant worker" is defined in the *International Convention on the Protection of the Rights of All Migrant Workers and Members of Their Families* to mean a person engaging in a remunerated activity in a country of which he or she is not a national. A migrant worker establishes his or her residence in a host country for the duration of his or her work. This term is applied to irregular migrant workers, as well as to staff of multinational companies whose duties require them to move from one country to another. The 1990 *International Convention on the Protection of the Rights of All Migrant Workers and Members of Their Families* defines other more specific categories such as "seafarers," "project-tied workers," and "itinerant workers."

A "seasonal worker" is a migrant worker whose work depends on seasonal conditions and is, in consequence, performed only during part of the year.

A “seafarer” (which includes a fisherman), when that person is employed on board a vessel registered in a state of which he or she is not a national.

**Forced migration:** An “asylum seeker” is a person who has crossed an international border and has not yet received a decision on his or her claim for refugee status. This term could refer to someone who has not yet submitted an application for refugee status, or someone who is waiting for an answer to their claim. Until the claim is examined fairly, the asylum-seeker is entitled not to be returned. Not every asylumseeker will ultimately be recognized as a refugee.

A “refugee” is a person who, pursuant to the 1951 *Convention relating to the Status of Refugees*, owing to well-founded fear of being persecuted for reasons of race, religion, nationality, membership of a particular social group, or political opinion, is outside the country of his or her nationality and is unable, or owing to such fear, unwilling to avail himself or herself of the protection of that country. In 1969, the Organization of African Unity (now the African Union) adopted a broadened definition to include any person who is forced to leave his or her habitual residence due to aggression, external occupation, foreign domination, or events seriously disrupting public order in a part or the entirety of his or her country of origin or his or her country of nationality. In adopting the Cartagena Declaration in 1984, the governments of Latin America also considered as refugees persons fleeing their country because their life, security, or their freedom are threatened by widespread violence, foreign aggression, internal conflicts, large-scale human rights violations, or any other circumstances seriously disrupting public order.

An “internally displaced person” is defined in the *Guiding Principles on Internal Displacement* to mean a person forced to leave his or her habitual residence spontaneously in order to flee an armed conflict, situations of widespread violence or systematic human rights violations, or to escape natural or manmade disasters or their effects. This term also covers persons displaced within the borders of their country of origin, who are not covered by the 1951 *Convention*

*Relating to the Status of Refugees* because they did not cross an internationally recognized border

“Trafficking in persons” is defined in the Protocol to the UN Convention Against Transnational Organized Crime as the recruitment, transportation, transfer, harbouring or receipt of persons, by means of the threat or use of force or other forms of coercion, of abduction, of fraud, of deception, of the abuse of power or of a position of vulnerability or of the giving or receiving of payments or benefits to achieve the consent of a person having control over another person, for the purpose of exploitation. Exploitation includes, at the minimum, the exploitation of the prostitution of others or other forms of sexual exploitation, forced labor or services, slavery, or practices similar to slavery, servitude, or the removal of organs.

“Smuggling of migrants” is defined in the Protocol to the UN Convention Against Transnational Organized Crime as procurement, in order to obtain, directly or indirectly, a financial or other material benefit, from the illegal entry of a person into a State of which he or she is not a national or a permanent resident.

“Development induced displaced person” is defined as people who are uprooted by development projects each year. Economic growth is the focus of development work. Development was associated with large-scale irrigation and hydropower projects, road building, mineral extraction, plantations and cattle ranching. The fact that these activities led inevitably to the uprooting of communities and the displacement and resettlement of millions of people was generally disregarded or considered an unfortunate but necessary by-product of development. Public policy responses to the problems created by DID emerged only gradually.

## **TERMINOLOGY IN MIGRATION MANAGEMENT**

“Travel documents” are all kinds of official papers issued by a state to indicate the identity of migrant and his/her right to travel legally. They include passport, visa, border pass, work permit.

“Illegal entry” means the crossing of borders without complying with the necessary requirements for legal entry into the receiving State.

“Overstay” is the act of staying over the period allowed by a state in a country and not extending visa.

“Irregular migration” is the movement of a person to a new place of residence or transit using irregular or illegal means, without valid documents or by carrying forged documents. This term also covers smuggling of migrants.

“Orderly migration” is the movement of a person from his or her usual place of residence to a new place of residence, in keeping with the laws and regulations governing exit from the country of origin and travel, transit, and entry into the host country.

“Apprehension” is the arrest of illegal migrants by immigration officers in receiving country.

“Deportation” refers to the act of a State in removing a non-citizen from its territory after refusal of admission or termination of permission to remain. Whereas return migration can be spontaneous or assisted (and therefore incorporates an element of volition), deportation is the actual execution of the removal.

“Repatriation” is a sub-category of return migration that refers to refugees returning to their places of origin, prisoners of war under the Geneva Convention of 1949, civilians in times of war, and diplomats in times of crises, as per the Vienna Conventions on Diplomatic and Consular Relation of 1961 and 1963, respectively.

“Return migration” is the movement of a person returning to his or her country of origin, or of habitual residence, after spending at least one year in another country.

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