



Department
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Development



SYSTEMATIC REVIEW OF VARIOUS INTERVENTIONS AND APPROACHES USED FOR ENHANCING POVERTY REDUCTION AND DEVELOPMENT BENEFITS OF ‘WITHIN COUNTRY MIGRATION

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The authors of this report are:

Dr. M. Suresh Babu
Dr. Arun Kumar Gopaldaswamy
Dr. Vijaya Baskar
Dr. Umakant Dash

Contact details

Department of Humanities and Social Sciences
Indian Institute of Technology, Madras
Chennai 600 036; INDIA
sureshbabum@iitm.ac.in
+91 44 2257 4527

Review Group

Dr. M. Suresh Babu, Department of Humanities and Social Sciences, IIT Madras, India
Dr. Arun Kumar Gopaldaswamy, Department Management Studies, IIT Madras, India
Dr. Vijaya Baskar, Madras Institute of Development Studies, Chennai, India
Dr. Umakant Dash, Department of Humanities and Social Sciences, IIT Madras, India

Advisory group

Dr. Maren Duvendack, Development Economics, School of International Development, University of East Anglia, UK
Prof. S Irudaya Rajan, Centre for Development Studies Trivandrum, India

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ABBREVIATIONS

2SLS	Two-stage least squares
AAS	Association for Asian Studies
BASAS	British Association for South Asian Studies
CGAP	Consultative Group to Assist the Poor
DFID	Department for International Development, UK
DID	Differences-in-differences
IDRC	International Development Research Centre
IMF	International Monetary Fund
IV	Instrumental variable
LIML	Limited information maximum likelihood
LMICs	Lower- and middle-income countries
MDG	Millennium Development Goal
NGO	Non-governmental organisation
PSM	propensity score matching
RCT	Randomised controlled trial
SAALG	South Asia Archive and Library Group
SR	Systematic review
USAID	United States Agency for International Development
WoE	Weight of evidence

1 BACKGROUND

Theoretical models of balanced growth (Harris and Todaro (1970), Lewis (1954)), perceived migration as a form of optimal allocation of production factors to the benefit of all, that is, both for sending and receiving areas. Viewed from this perspective the reallocation of labour from rural agricultural areas to urban industrial sectors is considered as an essential pre-requisite for economic growth and hence as a constituent component of the development process (Todaro 1969; 139). The free movement of labour in an unconstrained environment will eventually usher in new production structures and relations leading to enhanced wellbeing. However most empirical studies (Park (1992), Rubenstein (1992)) have tended to be pessimistic about the percolation of such benefits until recently. The 1970s and 1980s were characterized by a proliferation in the number of empirical micro studies on labour movement especially in the context of Latin America, Mediterranean, South and South East Asia. Most of the studies (Rhoades (1979)) have tended to support the claim of limited benefits accruing to the migrants. However with the enhanced integration of markets and regions, barriers to the movement of people have weakened leading to the trickle down of the benefits arising out of such movements. Thus there exists a need to assess the development benefits of movement of people especially within country movement, for which hindrances are less, in the context of developing countries. With the increased pace of structural transformation happening in these economies (newly industrialised economies) especially the ones in South Asia, assessing the benefits of movement of people assumes significant relevance.

1.1 RATIONALE FOR REVIEW

Research on migration and development has often attempted to study causes and impacts of migration separately (Taylor (1999)). In fact this constitute a large body of separate strands of migration literature. However the developmental factors influencing migration decisions are also likely to shape the development outcomes in people sending regions and communities (Taylor (1999)). But much of the literature has tended to separate the development causes (determinants) and effects (impacts) of migration from more general processes of social and economic change. Until mid-1970s there existed an optimism on migration development nexus. This was reflected in the empirical studies which showed capital and knowledge transfers by migrants helping underdeveloped regions in 'development take off'. Between the 1980s and 1990s there developed a pessimism on the relationship between development and migration. Evidence of this can be found in studies (Lipton (1980), Appleyard (1989)) which raised scepticism on the impacts of regions receiving migrants and arguments that pointed to the fact that migration is largely 'out of sight' in development field. From 1990s to 2000 we find increasing empirical research (Taylor et. al. (2006)) providing evidence on the need for more subtle views on migration development nexus along with a persistent scepticism arising out of the tightening of labour markets.

Recently post 2000 era we find mixed and positive views on developmental benefits of migration. A resurgence of migration development optimism under the influence of increasing remittances across regions

have led to a sudden turnaround of views. Thus there is a clear need to study migration impacts in a wider societal context and to see how migration is a process which is an integral part of broader transformation processes embodied in the term “development”. There also exists a necessity to unravel the self-sustaining internal dynamics of migration and the impacts of transformation which the process of migration brings about.

1.2 DEFINITIONAL AND CONCEPTUAL ISSUES

DEFINITION OF MIGRATION

Migration refers to movement of an individual or a group of individuals across a geographically or administratively or politically defined boundary involving a change of residence (UN (1993)). This change of residence can be permanent or temporary. Movement of people can be forced as in the case of displacement due to natural, or political calamities, or ‘voluntary’ movement driven by economic and/or socio-cultural motivations or development induced displacement. In this review, we focus both on ‘voluntary’ and ‘forced’ within country mobility.

TYPES OF MIGRATION – INTERNAL VS EXTERNAL

Migrations can be classified on the basis of spatial and/or temporal parameters. At the broadest spatial frame, migration can be either internal or international. While international migration refers to the phenomenon of cross-border migrations across nation states, internal migration refers to movement of people and change of residence within the national border (Dang (2005)).

Within internal (within country) migration, classification can be based on the nature of the region they ‘move from’ and ‘move to’ such as rural-rural, rural-urban, urban-rural and urban-urban migration (Deshingkar (2006)). The definition of urban varies across countries though it refers to regions dominated by non-agricultural economic activity. For example in India, ‘urban’ refers to an area that is declared by the state under a statute as a municipality, corporation, cantonment board, or notified town area committee etc. In addition, other areas that fulfil the following criteria are also classified as urban. The area should have a minimum population of 5,000, with at least 75 per cent of the male working population engaged in non-agricultural economic activities. The population density should at least be 400 per square kilometre. All other areas are treated as ‘rural’.

Second, classification can also be made on the basis of the spatial scale of migration across administrative zones. Internal migration can therefore be intra-district, i.e., movement within the district, intra-state / province - referring to migration across districts within the state / province and finally, inter-state / province migration that refers to movement across regional provinces that are the most-important sub-national units of administration in most parts of South Asia. The factors influencing migration and its impact and effects are presented in appendix 4.

Temporally, distinction can be between long-term migration that refers to a permanent shift in residence from one place to another, and short-term migration that involves shifts in residence that are temporary and reversible. In several low income countries particularly in South Asia, people are involved in circular and temporary migration from rural areas than in long term migration. The scale of temporariness varies from every day or weekly commutes for work, to commuting during specific seasons and or even years. Circular migration allows for households to minimize risks and retain access to land based income and security in rural areas. It has also been observed that while the poorer sections of rural society tend to be involved in such circular and temporary migration, more long term and permanent migration is dominated by sections that are socially and economically well endowed (Deshingkar and Akter (2009)).

INTERVENTION TYPES IN INTERNAL MIGRATION

Internal migration is generally seen to be driven by two broad sets of factors; push and pull factors. Distress in rural areas due to underemployment in agriculture, natural calamities that undermine agricultural livelihoods and/or input/output market imperfections are held to create a set of disincentives for people to remain in rural areas, pushing them out of the rural. Thus rural poverty and vulnerability emanating from agrarian distress are the factors driving this process. On the other hand, people migrate to take up better paying jobs in the urban labour market or migrate to seek better educational opportunities. This 'pull' induced process is akin to the process identified by Arthur Lewis in his model of development (1954). 'Surplus' labour in agriculture can slowly be absorbed by the 'modern' sector when the wages are set at a rate higher than that prevailing in the agricultural sector. Movement into more productive and better paying employment and hence 'pull' induced migration is seen to be synonymous with the process of development.

While internal migration due to pull factors is therefore seen to contribute to the process of development, migration due to push factors is clearly not. In most of the third world, migration driven by push factors dominate (Kasarda and Crenshaw (1991)) as the modern urban sector has not been able to absorb the large number of rural workers entering into the urban labour market. Internal migration to urban areas accompanied by an inability to enter the modern urban labour market has led to the growth of the 'urban informal' economy marked by high poverty and vulnerabilities. The Harris-Todaro model has sought to explain this phenomenon by arguing that as long as the product of the prevailing urban wage rate and the probability of getting a job in the labour market is higher than the prevailing rural wage rate, people would continue to migrate in anticipation of getting better employment. In other words, the 'urban informal' is a waiting room or a transitional phase that will disappear as the modern sector expands. Internal migration and "within country" migration are terms used synonymously. Factors and variables that influence the decision to migrate is summarised in figure 1.

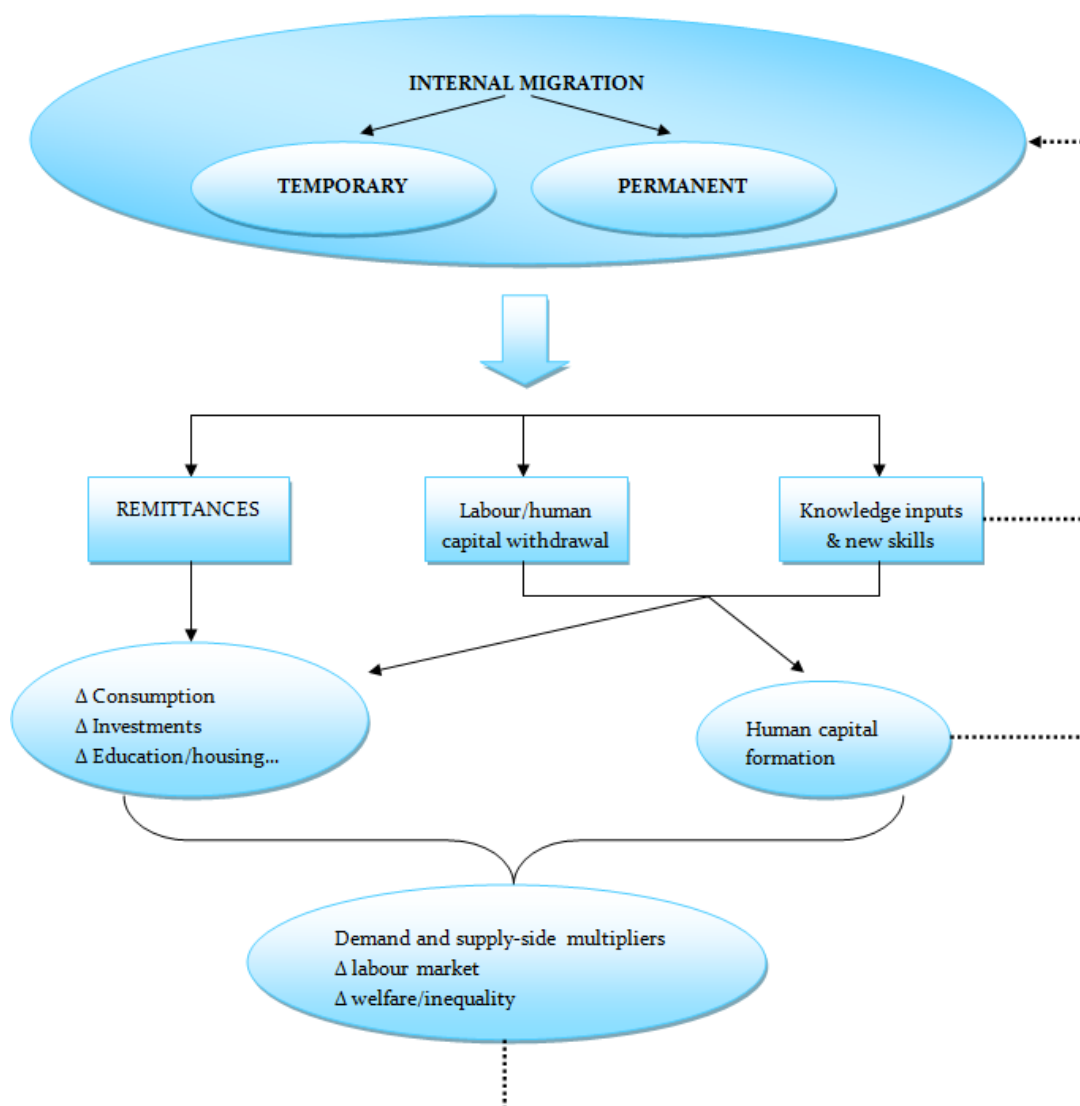


Figure 1: The linkages between Migration and Economic Development

Developments in most parts of the third world however confound such an understanding of the urban informal as a transient phenomenon. In fact, the urban informal has expanded and accounts for bulk of the urban employment in all these economies. Most jobs are poorly paid and often bulk of the urban informal sector consists of the self-employed who turn to petty production because of their inability to find waged labour. It has therefore been acknowledged that such migration is distress induced.

POLICY INTERVENTION

Policies addressing the phenomenon of internal migration are of two kinds. One set of policies aim to reduce distress induced migration through an array of rural poverty reduction and welfare measures. They include publicly funded rural employment assurance schemes, measures to improve agricultural productivity and marketing, effective cash transfers such as pension schemes, or in kind transfers such as public distribution of

subsidised food grains. All these schemes are meant to alleviate rural distress and thereby reduce the magnitude of push factors driving segments of rural population out of the villages. In addition there are also interventions like self-help groups and microfinance that seek to enhance rural non-farm employment opportunities by providing capital and subsidies for entrepreneurial ventures with linkages to agriculture such as agro-processing.

The second set of measures relate to interventions that address conditions of work, terms of employment and access to basic necessities such as housing, water and sanitation. While labour laws address conditions of work and employment in the formal sector, few laws seek to ensure a floor minimum wage and conditions of work. There are also some laws that protect inter-regional migrants. Apart from such generic laws, there are sectoral interventions such as welfare boards for different kinds of workers. In India, construction sector workers' welfare board is an example of such interventions. In addition, slum improvement programmes and promotion of public housing for the low income groups are some interventions that are meant to improve the migrants' conditions of living. In addition there are initiatives driven by civil society organisations focusing on the provision of basic necessities'.

The review will attempt to include all types of intervention (like mentioned above) either by the state or by the non-state agencies which impacts migration leading to alleviation of poverty. This could vary based on region of intervention, gender and the mechanisms of implementation. This review will attempt to map and identify the causal pathways in linking features of intervention and outcomes.

OUTCOME VARIABLES OF IMPACT

Since migration is induced by a combination of push and pull factors with the former dominating, it is expected that movement into some form of employment outside agriculture during off season or permanently may lead to reductions in poverty. Internal remittances and impact on poverty reduction can therefore be one outcome variable to be examined. The second outcome variable will be nation-wide impacts on income inequality. Integration of national labour markets due to internal migration may lead to reductions in spatial inequalities. However, given the relationship between certain endowments such as 'education and land' and quality of employment in the destination area, the impact on inequalities across social and economic groups within the region of origin is an outcome that needs to be understood.

Further, given the well-recognised boundaries of labour market segmentation based on caste and gender in large parts of South Asia, social and economic inequalities in the sending areas is an outcome variable. Inequalities in labour market in the destination areas too need to be understood as migrants with poor skills are more vulnerable and may be forced into lower end segments of the labour market. The other possibility refers to gains in skills as a result of migration and hence human capital development. Human capital development also can be captured through inter-generational mobility among migrant and non-migrant

households. The possible set of linkages between migration and development is pictorially represented in figure 2.

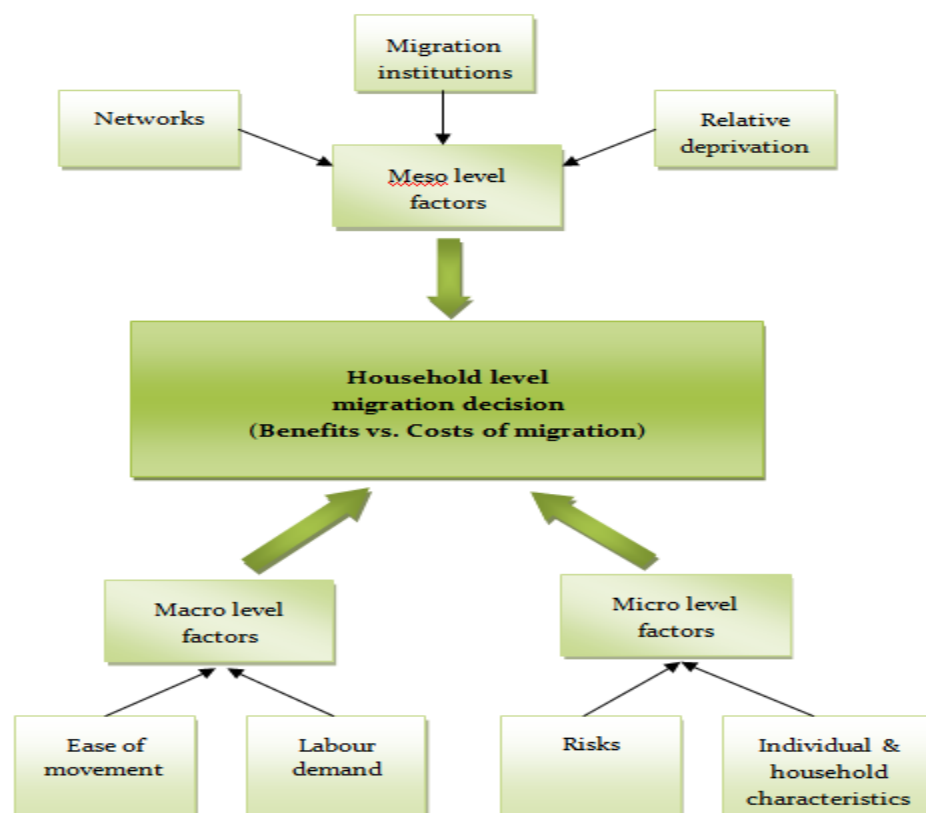


Figure 2: A general framework of migration decision making

1.3 POLICY AND PRACTICE BACKGROUND

In South Asia, though urbanisation levels are lower compared to several other low income regions, types of circular migration which are hard to capture in secondary data tend to be substantial (Deshingkar (2006)). Though there are no legal restrictions on internal movement, migrants do face barriers to enter urban areas due to lack of access to proper housing and public amenities, and access to quality schooling for their children in urban areas.

Overall, a key issue in relation to internal migration is its level of interaction with poverty. But the actual impact of migration on poverty depends on a range of economic, social and political factors, and their complex interactions with each other. These have major policy implications; both for policies on migration and for policies related to development. Regarding the former, an important policy direction would be that the costs and risks associated with internal migration needs to be reduced through the removal of policy distortions

(policies that discourage migration), more support for migrants (better access to welfare programmes and remittance facilities) and reduction in the costs of sending transfers. Several policy options could be considered to improve the situation of poor migrants, including increasing the availability of better amenities in migrant receiving areas and also creating opportunities for the less educated. In relation to rural-urban migration, it is important that policymakers overcome a longstanding fear of urbanization, as urbanisation can be positive for growth and poverty reduction.

1.4 RESEARCH BACKGROUND

There exists voluminous literature on the trends, causes, determinants and impact of migration. In the early, dualistic literature on economic development, migration of labour out of the rural sector and into industrial production was uniformly viewed as the key to modernization and income growth. The seminal contribution of Harris and Todaro (1970) added uncertainty, in the form of gamble to find a formal sector job in town. Lucas (2007) summarises the key routes through which internal and international migration impact rural development and some of the evidence pertaining to these effects in low income countries. The range of effects from both internal and international migration on rural development is manifold. Both migration out of the rural areas and improvements for those left behind are part of rural development. Linkages through labour replacement, chain migration, investments financed by remittances, insurance provided to the community and its resultant changes in technologies adopted, and the multiplier effects of remittance spending, all help to raise living standards even for those who do not migrate. There is fairly uniform agreement that both internal and international migrations contribute to absolute poverty reduction. Migration may also enhance inter-generational socioeconomic mobility.

In the context of Asia, Guest (2003) notes that “as a broad generalisation it can be stated that the level of internal migration in countries in the Asian region is increasing, increasingly comprises movement from rural to urban places, involves a high proportion of temporary migrants, and includes a significant and growing proportion of females. Each of these characteristics is a direct outcome of models of development that have been followed by many of the countries in the region. Rural to rural migration still dominates migration flows in most Asian countries because of the high proportion of the population living in rural areas” (pg.2).

In South Asia internal migration is an activity undertaken primarily by young adults. The concentration is greater for females than for males and is most evident in rural to urban migration streams. South Asian countries, which in many cases have only recently begun their fertility transitions are faced with the largest demographic pressure on migration. Increases in female migration in parts of the Asian region have been associated with expanded employment opportunities in industrial and service sector occupations (Lim, (1993)). The consequences of this migration are difficult to evaluate. On the one hand, the movement has allowed households a greater flexibility in the way in which they allocate their resources. Women are also provided with access to jobs and a certain amount of freedom that they otherwise might not have enjoyed. On the

other hand, the jobs generally made available, especially in service occupations, require little skills, have restricted opportunities for mobility and often have dangerous consequences for the health of migrants (Lim, (1993)).

A major factor for the rise in female migration has been the transformation of the labour force structure of South East and South Asian countries as a result of government policies. These policies have centred around the establishment of free-trade zones, encouragement of foreign investment, and investment in human resource development. As noted by Jones (1993), many of these economic policies are conducive to high levels of female labour force participation.

The available research on Asia shows that the vast majority of migrants benefit economically from their moves. Most studies of internal migration show that migrants have higher levels of labour force participation than non-migrants, usually have a job arranged before they move or, if not, spend little time looking for a job, and earn much more than they would be able to earn undertaking equivalent work in their origin areas (Chamrathirong et. al, (1995), Guest, (1998), (1998a)).

However, it should be noted that internal migration flows in a country such as Afghanistan have been increasing as refugees and migrants return and continue circular migration. Returnees may continue to migrate internally in search of livelihoods and opportunities. In the context of Pakistan, Memon (2005) show evidence to support the hypothesis that, given other characteristics, workers respond to positive anticipated earnings in the urban, viz. their earnings in rural areas. A very significant finding of the study is that ownership of agricultural land significantly reduces the probability of migration. In that sense, ownership of agricultural land may increase the social cost of migration.

It emerges from a review of the studies that organised interventions would encourage better asset creation locally, leading to development and also arresting further migration or encouraging reverse migration. Further active state intervention in terms of ensuring better conditions of work and wages assumes relevance in the context of increasing female migration.

An exposition of possible causal mechanisms linking interventions to effective outcomes in the context of within country migration is provided in the figure 3. It can be noticed that interventions need to be in alignment with the possible causes, push or pull factors that forms the reason for migration. Mitigation strategies then need to be embedded for addressing negative and positive activities that emanate from the livelihood strategies of the migrants. These strategies have to be rooted in the local conditions. It can be noted that such interventions are possible at different tiers for example local governments could have interventions that are tailor made to suit the local labour market issues while other responses could be in terms of involving the private sector in enterprise development suited for the region. However such interventions either singularly or in combinations need to address the outcomes such as job creation and

Migration: Causal Mechanisms				
PROCESSES		INTERVENTIONS		
Examples of Possible Causes	Examples of Negative and Positive Activities Underpinning Livelihood Strategies	Examples of Policy Arenas Implicated	Examples of Local Government Responses and Functions	Examples of Other
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Regional poverty or economic instability Poor terms of trade for rural exports Impact of war and conflict Perceived opportunities in city Family, village or kinship networks in city 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Search for employment Learning skills Small businesses Informality Illegality Patronage and clientalism Debts, bribes, fees 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Job creation Labour market regulation and wage levels Zoning and Licensing Regulatory framework covering retail activity Small and medium scale enterprise development Rates and taxes 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Local employment and labour market issues Small business development Enabling or restrictive policy and planning responses to informality Market construction and design 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Citizens victimized by immigrant Media debates about migrants NGOs working on enterprise development and credit Private sector strategies by labour intensive strategies Formal business strategies to informal trade

absorption of migrant population to the local communities which would have long term effects on poverty alleviation.

Figure 3: Causal mechanisms in migration

1.5 PURPOSE OF THE SYSTEMATIC REVIEW

A common assumption is that it is the poorest who migrate. But several studies have expressed doubts about this [Lipton 1980]. Breman (1996) for example in his study of south Gujarat noted that landless labourers, with fewer employment contacts than workers of other castes, faced greater problems finding a job. On the other hand, for those with enough income to pay for a three month apprenticeship, migration was more rewarding and allowed them to scale the job ladder. Village research in India conducted by Connell et al., [1976] showed that the landless are the least likely to migrate. Yadava et al. [1996] noted a positive relationship between landholding and migration in India. However not all agree with this analysis and although the poorest in rural areas may find it difficult to migrate, there are data showing that in some areas the poorest do migrate. Thus one line of enquiry could be to explore the relation between poverty and migration bringing the importance of the likely impact of assets, especially land.

Historically, migration was dominated by single men. Early studies of migration found males aged between 15-30 years with more education than the average rural worker and with contacts or capital required for the initial transport and establishment costs had the highest propensity to migrate. But recent studies have shown that more and more women are migrating for work. Women are migrating independently and not just as accompanying spouses. This so-called “autonomous female migration” has increased and has become more socially acceptable in South Asia. The migration of women has increased rapidly, particularly to certain industries like prawn processing. Structuralists such as Breman [1985, 1993, and 1996] maintain that migrants will always remain underpaid and never be able to move out of a survival situation because most of the profits from their work are creamed off by exploitative middlemen and contractors. Given this scenario a question that comes up is that ‘Does migration reduce or increase inequality?’ A commonly held view is that migration increases inequality. However, Oberai and Singh’s [1980] reasoning is that inequality may be reduced if the very poor migrate, as the resulting increase in wages will bring up the wages of those who were at the bottom of the scale. Migration may also reduce inter-regional inequality. New research by Yang (2004) in Thailand has shown that remittances help redistribute income toward poor provinces, resulting in a lower level of cross-province inequality in household incomes (Yang 2004)). The relation between inequality and migration could be a secondary question.

It emerges from the literature that issues relating to poverty, assets, inequality in incomes and its relation with the migrants’ characteristics is an issue which has both policy as well as academic relevance. Given this backdrop the review would attempt to synthesize the variations in evidences focusing largely on the migration pattern (forced or not forced), the incentives in the destination regions, migrant characteristics and the nature of outcomes.

1.6 REVIEW QUESTIONS

There are several implications for the review question arising from the brief review of literature.

The primary review question is:

What are the effects of various interventions and approaches used for enhancing poverty reduction and development benefits of 'within country migration'?

In this study, migration encompasses voluntary and forced within country migration. Further, we suggest the inclusion of the following sub-questions, for which the rationale will be provided during the scoping exercise. We do not think that complete development benefits can be measured quantitatively, so we will use proxy indicators to assess the impacts.

What are the factors that affect both positively and negatively on the outcomes of within country migration in South Asia?

What are the various models of fostering internal migration and its causal links for poverty alleviation?

What has been the role of state and non-state agencies in addressing the issue of internal migration and its relationship with spatial inequality?

Do the state and non-state supported activities for poverty alleviation include aspects to address internal migration (example: universalising elementary education has built in a component for addressing the needs of migrant population in India)?

What are the effects of targeted interventions on specific categories such as gender?

How do the type of interventions and their implementation impact cost of migration and human capital enhancements for within country migration?

2. METHODS USED IN THE REVIEW

2.1 USER INVOLVEMENT IN THE REVIEW

It is proposed to continuously interact with various stake holders of the study throughout the study phases. During the initial search phase of the study we are in touch with our advisors (Prof. Irudaya Rajan, Dr. Duvendack and DFID representative) to get the search terms vetted by them. This will be followed by interactions with other leading researchers in the field like Dr. Priya Deshingkar, Dr. Frank Trovato, Dr. Stanley L. Winer in addition to interaction with centre/universities researching on migration like LSE migration studies unit, Department of Geography UCL, Peace Research Institute, Oslo, and University of Sussex to communicate with them about the systematic review and requesting them to suggest studies as well as getting to know the research that is currently being carried out by the researchers and the centres / universities. As part of the study we will also be interacting with various organisations working with interventions at the field level to ensure that any documented or published reports by these intervening organisations which would throw field level insights will be included in the review. Once we arrive at the initial findings or the draft of the report we will be interacting with policy makers to elicit their views on the findings which if necessary will be included in the final report. The draft report will also be reviewed by the advisory committee to the project.

USER ENGAGEMENT

The predominant user or the target group of this report are the policy makers across levels. We will be interacting and communicating firstly with organisations that carry out field level interventions by virtue of which they aid in policy formulation. Secondly we will also be directly communicating with the policy makers in the South Asian region cutting across countries to ensure that the research output is communicated and they are able to comprehend the implications of such findings. We will also be working closely with DFID and EPPI – Centre support group, who initiated the research questions, by sharing progress reports and having skype calls as well as face to face meetings on the study parameters. We will use the expertise of the advisory group members to scope and target the review and will also schedule periodic discussions with them. This will ensure that the review clearly addresses the question in a way that will have a strong relevance to the policy makers.

2.2 IDENTIFYING AND DESCRIBING STUDIES

In this systematic review we intend to follow a two stage review process. The first stage will be limited to mapping the studies to be included for synthesis. As a first step in stage one, we will be identifying the key terms using which we will be searching on electronic database, hand search of journals, key author search and

communicating with the leading authors in the field. We expect this process to yield substantial number of studies broadly related to the topic.

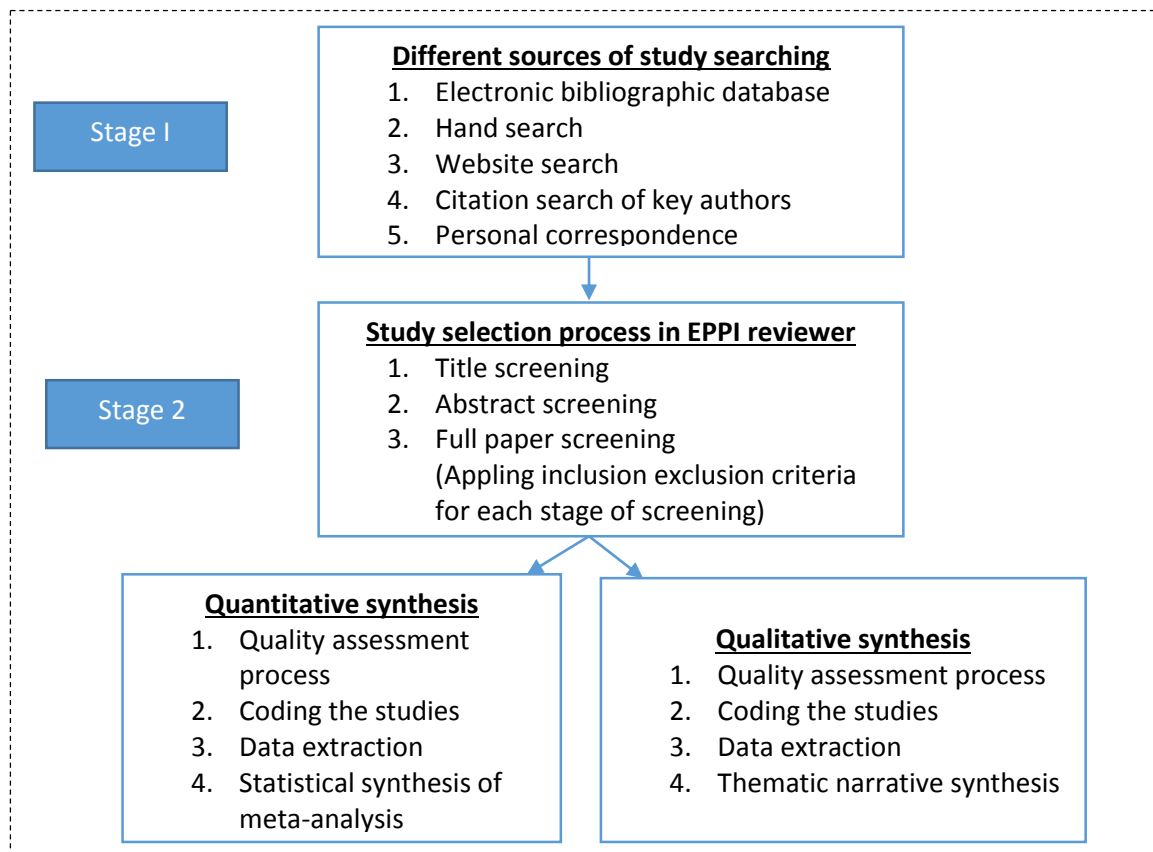
In the next step these studies will be screened by one reviewer which will be screened based on title. At this stage we will be screening studies which confirm to year of publication and satisfying one of the four inclusion criteria (intervention, outcome, methodology, type). At this stage we will be over inclusive. In the next stage we will be screening the abstract of the studies which were shortlisted based on title screening. To minimize the risk of missing any relevant studies, we will be over-inclusive in this round of screening by –applying only the inclusion/exclusion criteria on region, type of migration and intervention type (see appendix 3 for more details) for short listing to the next stage. Further a third round of screening will be conducted based on full text for inclusion in the context of intervention, outcome, type of migration and methodology. Full texts in languages other than English will be excluded which is also a criteria in our inclusion/exclusion.

As a subsequent step we will apply the inclusion/exclusion criteria on region, intervention, population, study design and outcomes which will be carried by two independent reviewers and compared. At the mapping stage, a quick characterization will be carried out based on the type of intervention, region, population, target, study design and outcomes. The Population (Participants), Intervention (or Exposure), Comparator and Outcomes (PICO) components defined will specify much of the eligibility criteria for initial screening of the studies. The final shortlisted papers at the end of this round will be used for synthesis.

In the second stage the shortlisted studies based on full text screening will be examined for study design, method of analysis, and type of intervention in addition to possibility of available quantitative information. Subsequently the studies will be assessed for methodological quality and for the quality of theoretical framework. Further coherence between theoretical framework and discussion of data collection and appropriateness of techniques of analysis will also be examined. Impact evaluations of migration are complicated by a range of factors that influence outcomes and by biases caused by self-selection. The differences in outcomes between participants and non-participants of interventions might result from pre-existing differences and cannot be attributable to the program under evaluation (Romani (2003)). Studies will be critically appraised according to risk of bias in internal validity and external validity and publication bias. The studies will be screened for selection bias, performance bias, detection bias, attribution bias and reporting bias as discussed in section VIII of appendix 5. Low risk of bias studies will be identified as those in which clear measurement of and control for confounding is made. Studies with moderate threats to validity of the attribution methodology mainly arising out of inadequate description of intervention or comparison groups will be termed medium risk. High risk of bias studies would be those where the study design is questionable, internal validity such as those where comparison groups are not matched on observables. Secondly a narrative approach will be used to synthesis evidence of studies included. A quantitative synthesis will be adopted in addition to narrative synthesis based on the quantitative evidence. In our view this combination will be better suited approach to address the review question. Textual narration would also help in bringing

more clarity to the study contexts and make heterogeneity between studies more transparent. These included studies will be from the South Asian countries namely Bangladesh, India, Pakistan, Afghanistan, and Sri Lanka. Studies will be categorized based on impacts. We will then classify the studies based on identified outcomes to map the pathways from intervention, outcome to impact.

Overview of different stage of review process



DEFINING RELEVANT STUDIES: INCLUSION AND EXCLUSION CRITERIA

At the mapping stage, using the search strategy, an initial, broad bibliography will be collated. To ensure that only studies focusing on the review question are included for mapping, a set of inclusion criteria has been developed which is provided in appendix 3. Studies published in English and between 1990 to 2015 (both years inclusive) will be considered for inclusion in this review. A possible set of studies that would be included is

listed in appendix 6. To limit the search to descriptive and empirical studies, non-systematic reviews, commentaries, news items, anecdotes and letters would be excluded. The Population (Participants), Intervention (or Exposure), Comparator and Outcomes (PICO) components would define much of the eligibility criteria for the initial screening of the studies. The 'PICO' approach is commonly used to formulate research questions.

Inclusion and exclusion criteria for mapping in respect of codes detailed in appendix 3 will be applied on identified studies successively to: (i) titles and abstracts and (ii) full reports. Full reports will be obtained for those studies that appear to meet the initial criteria or those that have insufficient information, these will again be screened for ensuring that they meet all the listed criteria.

Population (Indicates the Population, and any sub-groups, that will be the focus of this review): As indicated the review will be confined to South Asia. In particular we propose to study the impacts of interventions to mitigate within country migration in India, Pakistan, SriLanka, Bangladesh, Nepal, Bhutan Maldives and Afghanistan. The emphasis would be on contextualizing the evidence with reference to Afghanistan and on subgroups such as gender.

Intervention (Indicates the nature of the Intervention for which evidence will be gathered): The predominant objective here would be to identify the differences in interventions across the South Asian region, the differences in intervention in relation to expected outcome or regional or gender differences on the impact of interventions. The identification of impact on poverty alleviation would be based on the intervention type. At a broad level interventions can be classified as initiated and delivered by the state, initiated and delivered by the non-state agencies and combinations of state and non-state agencies in designing and implementing. One possible example from India on this aspect would be the state and non-state agencies having interventions at the source as well as destination of migration to mitigate the associated negative effects and enhance the positive benefits of migration. The emphasis would be to identify evidences that describe the effectiveness of interventions in alleviating poverty.

Comparison (Indicates what comparison interventions will be included in the review): An ideal method of comparison of studies would be on quantitative evidence. Our review will attempt to focus on comparisons of the process of intervention, based on region, and gender. We will also attempt to compare the different models that work across South Asia as the models are largely dependent on prevailing regional differences and locally accepted practices. The differences in cost, the target population in terms of gender, accessibility and accountability of such systems based on intervention type, region and sponsoring agency (state vs not state) will be compared. For quantitative studies identified will also focus on comparative or control group statistics where ever possible.

Outcome(s) (Indicates which intermediate and endpoint outcomes will be included in this review, giving due consideration to any adverse or unintended consequences that may occur along the causal chain): The aim of this systematic review is to identify the concerns regarding the functioning of the state led as well as non-state led interventions (sub question 1). The desirable outcomes would include effective delivery of Welfare Services and Social protection for Migrants, (sub questions 3 & 4) Education for Children of Migrants (sub question 4), Institutional Linkages with the local Labor Market and Access to Food Entitlements at Destination (sub question 2). Further the study would also aim at deciphering the impact of interventions on specific categories such as gender and forced displaced population (sub question 5). In addition to the categories we will also be focusing on interventions that helps in mitigating the costs of migration (sub question 6). We expect that the synthesis of relevant literature would enable suggesting reforms in the existing type of interventions.

IDENTIFICATION OF POTENTIAL STUDIES: SEARCH STRATEGY

The search strategy would be developed in the light of the review questions, the conceptual framework and the selection criteria that define the studies. To locate as much literature as possible, an attempt would be made to collect both published and unpublished studies.

A four-step search strategy will be used to collect the relevant studies. An initial limited search of MEDLINE, Psycinfo and CINAHL, EconLit will be undertaken followed by analysis of the text words contained in the title and abstract, and of the index terms used to describe the article. A second search using all identified keywords (appendix 2) and index terms will then be undertaken across all included databases. Thirdly, the reference list of all identified reports and articles will be searched for additional studies. Fourthly we will be reaching out through our personal network to identify any recent studies that we might have missed.

Further details of the search strategy are given in appendix 1. Titles and abstracts will be imported into EPPI Reviewer 4, which will be used to keep track of and we will code studies found during the review.

SCREENING STUDIES: APPLYING INCLUSION CRITERIA

This review would focus on quantitative studies, hence studies using qualitative information would not be considered. Inclusion and exclusion criteria for mapping in respect of country context, intervention and publication date will be applied on identified studies successively to: (i) titles and abstracts and (ii) full reports. Full reports will be obtained for those studies that appear to meet the initial criteria or those that have insufficient information, and will be screened once more. Further inclusion/exclusion criteria with respect to methodologies, outcomes and type of intervention (developed in consultation with DFID and the EPPI-Centre support group, and based on the findings from the systematic map) will be applied to the full reports.

We will include studies that have used RCTs, Pipeline studies, before and after, experimental / observational based studies, and panel studies. We also plan to include papers based on observational data since they represent the bulk of the internal migration literature to date.

CHARACTERIZING INCLUDED STUDIES

At the mapping stage, a quick characterisation will be undertaken based on the type of intervention, region, population, target study design and outcomes. The PICO (Population/Participants, Intervention/Exposure, Comparator and Outcomes) components, which are commonly used to formulate research questions, define much of the eligibility criteria for the initial characterisation of the studies. Thoughtfully and unambiguously specifying the parameters for each of these attributes allows for research questions to be created that will provide data relevant to the review question. Apart from PICO, additional criteria may include study design, minimum number of subjects per study, background of the participants, baseline status, minimum intervention period, minimum information for characterising the intervention, outcome measures of interest and statistical/econometric analysis. The draft coding chart is provided in appendix 6.

IDENTIFYING AND DESCRIBING STUDIES: QUALITY ASSURANCE PROCESS

Records selected for full text screening will be assessed by two lead reviewers (Arun Kumar/ Vijay Baskar/ Umakant Dash) for methodological validity (in terms of clear pathway from intervention to outcome to impact within the theoretical framework) prior to inclusion in the review using the inclusion criteria. The coding of the included studies in the systematic map will be carried out by Suresh Babu and then validated by Vijay Baskar and Umakant Dash to create a final study dataset. Any disagreements that arise between the reviewers will be resolved through discussion, or with a third reviewer or the advisor whose decision would be the final.

2.3 IN-DEPTH REVIEW

MOVING FROM BROAD CHARACTERIZATION TO IN-DEPTH REVIEW

Having done the mapping of the research papers, the focus of the in-depth review would be finalised taking into account policy priorities, the resources and time available to complete the review. A specific population group, set of interventions and outcomes would be selected as the foci of interest, in consultation with the EPPI/DFID and with additional expert input from the advisors and other stakeholders.

The studies that would be included for the in-depth review will be firstly checked if it meets the listed outcomes in inclusion criteria. Second the studies would be checked for process pathways from a research objective to data, methodology and documented outcome which is part of the quality assessment process (described in section 2.2). This will be followed by the assessment of data used for the study and also the

econometric methods for the study. Based on the outcomes and methods adopted the studies will be appropriately grouped under various broad outcome heads. The validity assessment of studies will be conducted based on the delivery and adequacy of the intervention, the reliability and validity of the outcome measures and other factors affecting the heterogeneity of outcomes.

The studies in the in-depth review have to be checked for methodological soundness (by assessing their validity in terms of research design and methods used) and appropriately grouped. The validity assessment of studies will be conducted based on expected outcomes and its effectiveness from the intervention, the reliability and validity of the outcome measures and other factors affecting the heterogeneity of outcomes.

ASSESSING THE QUALITY OF STUDIES

Papers providing quantitative data included for synthesis will be assessed by two independent reviewers for methodological validity prior to inclusion in the review in accordance with DFID's How to note (Department for International Development 2014). In case of disagreement between the reviewers, the opinion of the advisors would be considered. A 'checklist for study quality' will be completed for each study included in the review and the information thus collected will be used to classify as high, medium or low quality according to EPPI-Centre Weight of Evidence (WoE) (REF). At this stage the study will be checked for methodological soundness in terms of validating the research design used for conducting the study.

Risk of Bias Assessment:

Criteria for judging validity used in this review are adapted from the Cochrane Handbook (Higgins and Green 2011). The Cochrane Collaboration suggests that the key components of bias (and therefore in assessment of validity) in any study are:

Selection bias: Arises due to systematic differences between the baseline characteristics of the two groups, i.e., those who are selected for study and those who are not. It occurs when the study sample does not represent the target population for whom the intervention was intended.

Performance bias: A systematic difference between the group's exposures to factors other than the intervention of interest.

Attrition bias: The systematic differences between two groups in withdrawals from the study leading to incomplete outcome data. It arises because of inadequacies in accounting for losses of participants due to dropouts, leading to missing data.

Detection bias: The systematic differences between groups in how outcomes are determined.

Reporting bias: Systematic differences between reported and unreported findings. It arises because often within a published report, statistically significant differences between intervention groups are more likely to be reported than non-significant differences.

In selecting the studies qualifying for this stage, our logic is to score for research design, robustness of data analysis and conclusiveness of the results, attaching weight to the quality of research design, the methods of statistical analysis and the robustness of the results. These scores will then be weighted and aggregated, and a cut-off value specified to include studies judged to warrant further investigation. Scoring, weighting and aggregation will be performed using Excel and the spreadsheet will be annexed to the final report.

SYNTHESIS OF EVIDENCE

As the possibility exists that the studies will be characterised by substantial heterogeneity in terms of the type of data, methodologies used, outcomes analyses, etc., we propose that using a single synthesis method (synthesis based on any one single approach) would not adequately capture and explain the evidences in these studies. We would start with exploring heterogeneity in the studies followed by intervention related impact on poverty. We will therefore use mixed-methods approaches to synthesise the results.

First, wherever possible we will use statistical techniques such as standardised mean differences, odds ratios (Borenstein et al, 2008) and meta-analysis (Stanley and Jarrell, 1989) to synthesise the evidence from quantitative studies. In the case of meta-analysis, we will also use the funnel asymmetry test and the meta significant test to check the robustness of the findings. Appropriate variables will be used in the meta- analysis to capture the differences in study characteristics to account for heterogeneity.

Second, a narrative approach will be used to synthesise the evidence, since it is better suited for reviews that aim to describe the existing body of literature. In addition, this approach is useful in synthesising evidence of different types such as qualitative, quantitative, economic, etc. (Lucas et al. (2007)). Textual narrative also makes the context of the study clearer and is more likely to make the heterogeneity between studies transparent (Barnett-Page and Thomas, (2009)). This narrative approach will be used only for mixed-method studies in the present review.

All studies selected for inclusion in the review will be coded, and this will then be used to prepare the narrative synthesis. The coding of the studies would facilitate a common understanding among all the members for synthesising a textual narrative. Textual narration will help us to understand the causality in greater detail between interventions and outcomes, while helping to deal with heterogeneity.

SELECTION OF STUDIES FOR SYNTHESIS

The aim of the review is to primarily identify the factors that affect the effectiveness of interventions in internal migration leading to poverty reduction. However evaluation of the development benefits of interventions on internal migration is complex because of the existing diversity in the economic and cultural structures in establishing causal relationship. The issue is further complicated as there exists limited secondary data for undertaking sophisticated econometric analysis. The characterisation of the factors that lead to the decision to migrate is another challenging issue as push and pull factors at times overlap with varied effects on development.

SELECTION OF OUTCOME DATA FOR SYNTHESIS

We will be focusing on studies that are largely homogeneous in terms of outcome measures despite having heterogeneous contextual variables. Even though studies can have multiple outcomes and treatment variables we will not be analysing the different treatment indicators as our focus is on the outcome effects. The outcome data for the synthesis would be any indicators organised around five areas: Employment and income, education and skills, social inclusion, civic engagement and social cohesion. Studies encompassing benefits such as access to better education, health, awareness, reduction in vulnerability, skill development leading to employment opportunity, creation of assets, improvements in housing, reduction in distress sale of assets would be considered in our review. Studies that clearly identify outcomes and pathways / causal chains that link internal migration and development processes would only be considered for the review. Data extracted and tabulated will include study characteristics, target group, exposure, comparison group and study relevance, validity criteria and outcome data.

As noted earlier quantitative studies will be synthesized using meta-analysis. Meta-analysis is the statistical combination of results from two or more separate studies (Green, et al. 2011). Data extraction will be from the impact evaluation studies that had been used for causal inferences and counterfactual analysis. Within the counterfactual evidence based studies we would select studies based on large or adequate sample size, valid research design and statistical techniques. We would collect independent studies, which analyse the impact of interventions, counterfactual or comparisons conditions, outcome, other moderator effects etc. We focus on calculation of effect sizes based on reported outcome data. These outcome reported data would be collected for all relevant outcomes, positive and negative and relevant subgroups such as country, research design, and different types of interventions. Where possible, the effect sizes or data which reflect the magnitude of the effect of the relationship between intervention and outcome variable would be used. Outcome variables are normally measured in terms of both dichotomous and continuous data. For extracting the intervention effects measure such as odds ratio, risk ratio or risk difference will be used for outcome variables that are

dichotomous and mean differences or standardized mean differences will be used for outcome variables that are continuous.

2.4 NARRATIVE SYNTHESIS

The narrative synthesis will focus on complex pathways in order to understand better the effects of migration related interventions that might impact the migrants. Based on the initial scrutiny of some studies we anticipate multiplicity of outcomes for interventions related to migration. Hence the starting point would be on the development of taxonomy of the outcomes which would be analysed based on type of intervention and also the casual pathways that effect intervention.

As part of the narrative synthesis we will firstly summarize the direction of the effect / outcome in relation to each of the identified outcomes. Secondly we will be focusing on the pathways to analyse how and why interventions on migration impact the poor by developing complex causal chains. The narrative synthesis is expected to provide insights on the relationship between types of interventions, outcomes and pathways.

2.5 QUANTITATIVE SYNTHESIS

Quantitative synthesis would be attempted through meta-analysis. Studies to be included for quantitative synthesis would be assessed on the basis of (a) data used (b) techniques employed in the collection of data (c) statistical / econometric methods used for analysis and their relevance (d) clarity of interpretation of results and (e) policy relevance.

As there exists paucity of secondary data with regard to internal migration a number of studies use sample surveys to assess the benefits. An important aspect which we would consider is the description and validity of the data collection process. With respect to analysis methods, though instrumental variable (IV), propensity score matching (PSM), two-stage least squares (2SLS), limited information maximum likelihood (LIML) and difference in difference (DID) are considered to be very sophisticated, they have limitations in respect of weak instruments and unbalanced covariates. Studies using weak research designs but sophisticated analytical methods or vice versa will be considered for systematic review based on scoring of research design and the econometric method used.

2.6 PROCESS USED TO COMBINE/SYNTHESISE DATA

We will be checking the data to determine the suitability of studies for inclusion either for meta analysis or for narrative synthesis. However there could be studies which overlap which would be included in both. This would enable us to highlight the outcomes and its variability for possible policy directives. Narrative synthesis will be structured around the interconnections between migration outcomes, impacts and development. Narrative synthesis would be structured around recurring themes in the literature. The focus of these themes

would be on the differential outcomes of interventions based on the technical quality of studies, size of the body of evidence, the context in which the evidence is set and the consistency of findings produced.

2.7 CRITERIA FOR IDENTIFYING IMPORTANT REVIEW RESULTS

Our approach for identifying the review results will be on the basis of the robustness of results arising out of studies that have a sophisticated range of research designs and analytical methods, to assess both the short- and longer-term impacts of within country migration. We will especially identify the results of studies which are well-designed, experimental and observational in nature and that are in multi-disciplinary, mixed-methods research, especially drawing on an ethnographically (giving due emphasis to the local context and culture) rich understanding of the country context. Although there exists little doubt about the profound impacts of migration on the life and livelihood of migrants often these are neglected as migrants are portrayed as winners earning better jobs and better salaries. We would follow a more balanced appraisal of costs and benefits with a broader set of indicators including possible impacts on the 'left behind'. As it is important to disaggregate the impacts by age groups, gender and urban-rural we would focus on specific dimensions affecting these categories.

3. TIMELINE

Tasks	Description	Start date	End date	Duration	Remarks
Title Registration	Selected teams will register their reviews with the EPPI-Centre. The team is allowed around 2 weeks to complete the process after contract signing.	8-Oct-15	14-Oct-15	6	
Preparation of Preliminary Protocol	Preliminary Protocol preparation will start simultaneously with title registration. Preliminary protocol will include- (1) Background, (2) Aims and rationale for review, (3) Definitional and conceptual issues, (4) Objectives of the SR; (5) Conceptual Framework; (6) Methods of the review (Review approach, identifying potential studies, inclusion-exclusion criteria, data collection and management, analysis, contextualisation, report writing etc.); (7) References Key inputs in preliminary protocol will be (1) determining the scope of the review and defining the inclusion - exclusion criteria and (2) developing a search strategy which includes determining which databases and other sources to search, which search terms to use; date(s) for including studies etc. Teams will consult advisory group members while preparing the preliminary protocol and / or will take their feedback on the draft preliminary protocol before submitting it for review.	10-Oct-15	10-Dec-15	61	Submission of preliminary protocol delayed by 9 days due to flood in Chennai
Protocol review and revision	Protocol review will involve 2 stage review- first stage review by QAT and second stage review by DFID Teams will revise protocol for QAT's and DFID's comments.	10-Dec-15	Mar-16		Received QAT's feedback on 15 Jan 16, team is revising protocol for QAT's comments; requested for time till third week of Feb as they have

Tasks	Description	Start date	End date	Duration	Remarks
					workshop for another SR on 11th Feb.
Stage I: Streamlining review scope based on availability of existing evidence	<p>This stage will include:</p> <p>(1) Search - Based on inclusion-exclusion criteria and key search terms agreed during preliminary protocol stage, relevant databases, websites and journals will be searched to identify and retrieve relevant primary studies.</p> <p>(2) Screening - Studies identified by the search are then checked (screened) to exclude those that do not meet the inclusion criteria. Screening will be carried out for titles, abstracts and full text.</p> <p>(3) Coding - Details of the selected studies are coded to understand characteristics of existing evidence.</p> <p>(4) Scoping: Based on coding of studies, existing evidence will be mapped by various domains- type of intervention, type of studies, geographical coverage etc. to understand scope of existing research for the theme.</p>	25-Jan-16	24-Apr-16	90	
Preparation of stage II protocol	<p>Teams will add following sections in preliminary protocol to prepare stage II protocol:</p> <p>(1) results of searching and scoping exercise;</p> <p>(2) proposed modifications in scope of research (research question, population, interventions, outcomes, types of studies, geographical coverage etc.) based on search and scoping and;</p> <p>(3) approach for contextualisation.</p> <p>Teams will consult advisory group members while preparing stage II protocol and / or will take feedback from advisory group on draft stage II protocol before submitting it for review.</p>	24-Apr-16	14-May-16	20	
Stage II Protocol Review & revision	<p>Stage II protocol will be reviewed by QAT (2 weeks) and DFID (1 week); Teams will revise protocol for QAT's comments in 2 weeks and for DFID's comments in 1 week.</p>	15-May-16	26-Jun-16	42	Submission date as per contract - 01 March 2016

Tasks	Description	Start date	End date	Duration	Remarks
Presentation of stage II protocol	Teams will make a presentation on the finding of searching and scoping exercise as well refined scope of research to SR consortium, DFID and advisory group. PPT should be organised after 1 week of submitting stage II protocol.	23-May-16	23-May-16		Tentative
Stage II start: Data extraction	Relevant data and information will be extracted from selected studies using data extraction sheets;	30-May-16	19-Jun-16	20	Assuming DFID will approve revised scope of work within 15 days of receiving stage II protocol
Appraisal	Appraisal determines how much weight is placed on the evidence of each study included in the final synthesis. The three key components to critical appraisal are (1) the study's relevance to the review question, (2) the appropriateness of its methods in the context of the review, and (3) the quality of the execution of these methods.	19-Jun-16	9-Jul-16	20	
Synthesise	It is the process of integrating the findings from the included studies to answer the review question. It involves examining the available data, looking for patterns and interpreting them. Synthesis may involve qualitative or quantitative analysis or both. At this stage, team will draw key findings and conclusions.	9-Jul-16	29-Jul-16	20	
Contextualisation	The team will contextualise the findings to South Asia and specific countries mentioned in the RfP.	29-Jul-16	13-Aug-16	15	
Preparation of draft report and summary	The report will include (1) Structured abstract (background, methods, results, conclusions); (2) Executive summary; (3) Background; (4) Objectives; (5) Methods; (6) Search results; (7) Details of included studies; (8) Synthesis results; (9) Limitations; (10) Conclusions and recommendations;	13-Aug-16	28-Aug-16	15	

Tasks	Description	Start date	End date	Duration	Remarks
	(11) References (included studies and studies excluded when inspecting full reports). The systematic review report will also include a section on contextualisation and policy relevant implications of findings. Teams will consult advisory group members while preparing the SR report and / or will take feedback from advisory group on draft report and summary before submitting it for review.				
Review and revision of draft SR report with contextualisation and SR summary	Draft report will be reviewed by first by QAT (4 weeks) and then by DFID (2 weeks); Teams will revise report for QAT's comments in 3 weeks and for DFID's comments in 1 week	28-Aug-16	6-Nov-16	70	Tentative (Submission date as per contract - 1 August 2016)
Dissemination	Organising dissemination workshop, stakeholder engagement	6-Nov-16	26-Nov-16	20	
Finalising SR report	Incorporating feedback received during dissemination in the final report.	26-Nov-16	30-Nov-16	4	
Total duration of SR (Days)				419	
Total duration of SR (Months)				~14	

4. DISSEMINATION PLAN

Policy makers from emerging economies are expected to benefit largely from this synthesis. With the emphasis on transparency in policy formulations it is expected that there would be wide ranging interests among various stake holders for this report. The review team will engage in multi-stage dissemination. In the first stage, the report would be circulated among the policy makers to solicit their responses. This would be followed by circulation of the report to the intervening agencies. Subsequently both the implementing agencies as well as the policy makers would be invited to participate in focus-group workshops, where the findings of the reports will be discussed from the policy makers' and field personnel's perspectives. We will also look at publishing salient findings of this review in the popular press, newspaper op-eds and journals that are targeted at the policy makers prior to the focus group meetings as this would evoke wider criticisms and responses forming cue for the discussions.

Parallely the report would also be circulated among the research community followed by inviting them to join in for the focused group discussion planned for the policy makers as well as the implementing agencies. We also will seek to publish the review in a reputed international journal to which the research community will have wide access. The findings of this research will also be presented in some of the leading conferences and workshops in the area, firstly as a mode of knowledge dissemination and secondly to get expert opinions. To enhance the accessibility of the study, the research paper will be posted on leading research websites like SSRN. Hard copies of the final report will be sent to the experts, policy makers and leading libraries.

We would also be conducting a workshop for relevant personnel involved in grassroots level implementation related to migration settlement to disseminate the findings and enhance their performance. This will help them to channel their funding better and assist them in achieving higher social returns. The report and the findings will be widely shared with donors, and intervention agencies.

The findings of the study will be shared with the organisers of leading conferences on migration across the world. Efforts will be made to participate in the best Conferences pertaining to internal migration. In addition the reviewers will also circulate their findings with their existing collaborators in the University of London, Asian Institute of Technology, Thailand and the University of Wurzburg, Germany. This may be in the form of seminars, policy briefs or a review paper.

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APPENDIX

APPENDIX 1: SEARCH STRATEGY

Sources

1. Electronic search of bibliographic databases such as in Developing Countries databases are follow,
 - Elsevier-Science direct
 - ProQuest (including ABI/INFORM Complete, ABI/INFORM Global, ABI/INFORM Dateline, IDEAS Working Paper Series)
 - Wiley Online Library,
 - Springer Link
 - Emerald
 - EBSCO host research data base (including Business source complete, Entrepreneurial Studies Source, American Doctoral Dissertations and Econ Lit)
 - Taylor & Francis
 - Scopus
 - Social Science Research Network (SSRN)
 - JStore
 - Psycinfo (APA Psyc) American psychological Association
 - Web of Science
 - OpenGrey
2. Hand search of the following journals that focus on the subject area of the systematic review (referred journals)
 - Economic and Political Weekly;
 - Indian Journal of Labour Economics;
 - Journal of Development Studies;
 - Development and Change;
 - Oxford Development Studies;
 - World Development;
 - Migration and Development;
 - Migration Studies;
 - International Labour Review;
 - Mobilities;
 - Bangladesh Journal of Development Studies;
 - Nordic Journal of Migration Research;
 - Developing Economies;
 - Contemporary South Asia;

- Journal of Contemporary Asia;
- Modern Asian Studies;
- Journal of Political Economy;
- European Journal of Development Research;
- Demography;
- The American Economic Review;
- Population Index;
- Journal of Economic Literature;
- The International Migration Review;
- Antipode;
- International Journal of Urban and Regional Research;
- Geography Compass;
- Geoforum;
- Progress in Development Studies;
- Journal of International Development;
- Economic Geography;
- Labor Economics;
- Journal of Development Economics;
- Economic Development and Cultural Change;
- Review of Income and Wealth;
- Journal of Comparative Economics;
- World Economy;
- Oxford Bulletin of Economics and Statistics;
- Oxford Economic Papers;
- Oxford Review of Economic Policy;
- Scandinavian Journal of Economics;
- Southern Economic Journal;
- Cambridge Journal of Economics;
- Journal of Economic Perspectives;
- Economic Journal;
- European Economic Review;
- Industrial Relations;
- Journal of Labor Economics;
- British Journal of Industrial Relations;
- Industrial and Labor Relations Review;

- Work, Employment and Society;
- Indian Economic Review;
- Journal of Economic Growth;
- Urban Studies;
- Regional Science and Urban Economics;
- Journal of Urban Economics;
- Review of Economic Dynamics;
- Feminist Economics;
- Review of Development and Change;
- Demography India;
- Labour File;
- IDS Bulletin;
- The European Journal of Development;
- Journal of Income and Wealth;
- NBER Papers;
- World Bank Research Observer;
- Journal of Developing Areas;
- Asia Pacific Population Journal;
- Studies in Comparative International Development;
- Population Geography;
- Sankhyā: The Indian Journal of Statistics;
- Journal of Economic and Social Development;
- Geographical Review of India;
- Journal of Ethnic and Migration Studies;
- Labour and Development;
- Journal of Human Ecology;
- Indian Journal of Agricultural Economics;
- Journal of Economic Geography;
- Progress in Human Geography;
- IZA Journal of Migration;
- Population and Development Review;
- Man and Development;

3. Systematic review databases: such as the Campbell Collaboration Library of systematic reviews, Department of International Development (DFID), Research for Development (R4D), Cochrane

Systematic review evidence library and International Initiative for Impact Evaluation (3ie).

4. Key websites:

The following key website are directly link to the global migration issues and funding agencies. These website having lot of impact evaluation publishes and unpublished studies report documents.

- The Consultative Group to Assist the Poor (CGAP)
- UNHCR: The UN refugee Agency , Policy Development and Evaluation
- Forced Migration Online Digital library
- International Organization for Migration (IOM)
- International Labour Organisation (ILO)
- United Nations Development Programme (UNDP)
- United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA)
- Global Migration Group
- United Nations Development Fund for Women (UNIFEM)
- Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific (ESCAP)
- UNICEF and United Nations Children’s Fund
- Global Forum on Migration and Development
- World Bank
- Asian Development Bank (ADB)
- United States Agency for International Development (USAID)
- International Food Policy Research Institute (IFRI)
- Inter-American Development Bank (IADB)
- JOLIS
- Association for Asian Studies (AAS)
- British Association for South Asian Studies (BASAS)
- South Asia Archive and Library Group (SAALG)
- WHO Index Medicus for South-East Asia Region (IMSEAR)
- PhD thesis abstracts (<http://www.sasnet.lu.se/sasnet/sasnet-nordicdissertations>;
(http://www.library.illinois.edu/asx/southasiancollection/sa_dissertations)

- Asian Journals Online
- Nepal Journals Online
- Bangladesh Journals Online
- Vietnam Journals Online
- Philippines Journal Online
- Sri Lanka Journals Online
- Indonesia Journals Online
- Indian Citation Index
- South East Asia Index

5. In addition we will search policy pointers such as:

- UNESDOC, <http://www.unesco.org/new/en/unesco/resources/onlinematerials/publications/unesdoc-database/>
- UNESCO Social and Human Science Publications,
<http://www.unesco.org/new/en/social-and-humansciences/resources/online-materials/publications/unesdoc-shs/>
- IFAD, <http://www.ifad.org/>
- Labordoc, <http://labordoc.ilo.org/>
- IMF eLibrary, <http://elibrary-data.imf.org/DataExplorer.aspx>
- South Asian Network for Development and Environmental Economics,
<http://www.sandeeonline.org/>
- IDRC digital library, <http://idl-bnc.idrc.ca/dspace/>
- USAID, <http://www.usaid.gov/>
- Center for global development website <http://www.cgdev.org/page/list-impact-evaluation-databases>
- Center for global development
- Millennium challenge corporation evaluation catalogue
- Poverty Impact Evaluations Database
<http://www1.worldbank.org/prem/poverty/ie/evaluationdb.htm>

- Agricola
- AgEcon
- ELDIS

We also intend to include hand searching of key journals; for those available in print form only, we will undertake hand searching by reading the contents page of each journal issue.

We will search for relevant PhD theses published online, and those available in print form in reputed universities and research institutes in India will be hand searched.

APPENDIX 2: SEARCH TERMS

We will combine search terms for:

- **Interventions:** specifically 'internal migration'
- **Countries:** specifically South Asian countries
- **Study design:** specifically outcome evaluations

The following search strings will be tested and refined, and adapted as necessary for different electronic databases. (**See search results Appendix: 7**). we used for different types of search phrases in terms of title (internal migration), outcomes, methods & research designs and country specification.

INTERNAL MIGRATION TERMS (searching on title, abstract and keywords)

1. Population or internal migration: (*resettle* OR re-settle* OR refuge* OR force* OR migrant* OR migration* OR migratory* OR "people* movement*" OR "internal* movement*" OR refugee* OR "displaced* persons*" OR "internal* migration*" OR "local* people* movement*" OR "local* movement*" OR "people* movement*" OR "internal* movement*" OR "regional* migration*" OR "rural-urban* migration*" OR "rural* migration*" OR "urban* migration*" OR "within* country* migration*" OR "district* migration*" OR "internally* migration*" OR displacement* OR shifting* OR mobility* OR "residential* mobility*" OR asylum* OR "humanitar* entrant*" OR "humanitar* settle*"*)

2. Interventions: (*economic* OR benefit* OR poverty* OR empower* job* OR work* Or wellbeing OR well-being OR "well being" OR "quality* life*" OR income* OR profit* OR revenue* OR urbanization* OR employment* OR "natural* disaster*" OR "bonded* labor*" OR "labour* supply*" OR "labor* supply*" OR expenditure* OR consume OR consumes OR consumed OR consumption OR asset* OR housing OR education* OR health* OR nutrition**)

3. Method: (*outcome* OR evaluat* OR effect* OR efficacy OR compar* OR experiment* OR trial OR control* OR random OR study OR studies OR assessment OR impact* OR research**)

(OR)

(impact OR outcome OR evaluation OR trial OR comparison study OR non-comparison study OR social performance assessment OR Imp-Act OR results OR effects OR randomized controlled trial OR controlled clinical trial OR randomized OR placebo OR clinical trials OR randomly OR program evaluation OR controlled OR control group OR comparison group OR control groups OR comparison groups OR controls OR Control OR Intervention OR Evaluate OR Evaluation OR Evaluations OR treatment effectiveness evaluation OR RCT)

4. Countries: (*Asia OR Asian OR "South Asian" OR Afghanistan OR Bhutan OR Bangladesh OR India OR Maldives OR Nepal OR Pakistan OR "Sri Lanka" OR Bhutanese OR Nepalese OR Nepali OR Afghan OR Afghans OR Bangladeshi OR Pakistani OR Indian OR Maldivian OR Sri Lankan OR Bangladeshis OR Pakistanis OR Indians OR Maldivians OR "Sri Lankans"*).

Search phrase used in different ways, Boolean search and wildcard are accepted some of the search data bases only, rest of these not using wildcards search terms. Too length of the search terms are not accepting some search databases. Some search database having multiple search limiters options in terms of (example) years, languages, type of publications, subjects, document types and country or region specifications etc. If we get large number of search hits only we applied for country search terms otherwise we will not. In case of not possible to limiting the search of exclusion criteria in search process take in to account of all hits. Then we will filter the inclusion and exclusion criteria we would applying in the process of different types screening in EPPI reviewer.

5. Combined search terms: Generally, we would use for the following combined search phrase, in this term is not functioning properly then we will follow the above said criteria.

(resettle OR re-settle* OR refuge* OR force* OR migrant* OR migration* OR migratory* OR "people* movement*" OR "internal* movement*" OR refugee* OR "displaced* persons*" OR "internal* migration*" OR "local* people* movement*" OR "local* movement*" OR "people* movement*" OR "internal* movement*" OR "regional* migration*" OR "rural-urban* migration*" OR "rural* migration*" OR "urban* migration*" OR "within* country* migration*" OR "district* migration*" OR "internally* migration*" OR displacement* OR shifting* OR mobility* or "residential* mobility*" OR asylum* OR "humanitar* entrant*" OR "humanitar* settle*") AND (economic* OR benefit* OR poverty* OR empower* job* OR work* OR wellbeing OR well-being OR "well being" OR "quality* life*" OR income* OR profit* OR revenue* OR urbanization* OR employment* OR "natural* disaster*" OR "bonded* labor*" OR "labour* supply*" OR "labor* supply*" OR expenditure* OR consume OR consumes OR consumed OR consumption OR asset* OR housing OR education* OR health* OR nutrition*) AND (outcome* OR evaluat* OR effect* OR efficacy OR compar* OR experiment* OR trial OR control* OR random OR study OR studies OR assessment OR impact* OR research*) AND (Asia OR Asian OR "South Asian" OR Afghanistan OR Bhutan OR Bangladesh OR India OR Maldives OR Nepal OR Pakistan OR "Sri Lanka" OR Bhutanese OR Nepalese OR Nepali OR Afghan OR Afghans OR Bangladeshi OR Pakistani OR Indian OR Maldivian OR Sri Lankan OR Bangladeshis OR Pakistanis OR Indians OR Maldivians OR "Sri Lankans")*

6. Specific search terms: In case of not accepting too length of the search phrases we would use for open search or some specific words for the review tittle and outcome based.

- a. Economies of internal migration
- b. Internal migration in South Asia
- c. Impact of internal migration
- d. Impact evaluation of internal migration

6. Topic= (LMIC as listed in the 2012 Cochrane filter,

<http://epocoslo.cochrane.org/lmicfilters>

- A. (Africa or Asia or Caribbean or "West Indies" or "South America" or "Latin America" or "Central America"):ti,ab,kw
- B. (Afghanistan or Albania or Algeria or Angola or Antigua or Barbuda or Argentina or Armenia or Armenian or Aruba or Azerbaijan or Bahrain or Bangladesh or Barbados or Benin or Byelarus or Byelorussian or Belarus or Belorussian or Belorussia or Belize or Bhutan or Bolivia or Bosnia or Herzegovina or Hercegovina or Botswana or Brasil or Brazil or Bulgaria or "Burkina Faso" or "Burkina Fasso" or "Upper Volta" or Burundi or Urundi or Cambodia or "Khmer Republic" or Kampuchea or Cameroon or Cameroons or Cameron or Camerons or "Cape Verde" or "Central African Republic" or Chad or Chile or China or Colombia or Comoros or "Comoro Islands" or Comores or Mayotte or Congo or Zaire or "Costa Rica" or "Cote d'Ivoire" or "Ivory Coast" or Croatia or Cuba or Cyprus or Czechoslovakia or "Czech Republic" or Slovakia or "Slovak Republic"):ti,ab,kw
- C. (Djibouti or "French Somaliland" or Dominica or "Dominican Republic" or "East Timor" or "East Timur" or "Timor Leste" or Ecuador or Egypt or "United Arab Republic" or "El Salvador" or Eritrea or Estonia or Ethiopia or Fiji or Gabon or "Gabonese Republic" or Gambia or Gaza or Georgia or Georgian or Ghana or "Gold Coast" or Greece or Grenada or Guatemala or Guinea or Guam or Guiana or Guyana or Haiti or Honduras or Hungary or India or Maldives or Indonesia or Iran or Iraq or "Isle of Man" or Jamaica or Jordan or Kazakhstan or Kazakh or Kenya or Kiribati or Korea or Kosovo or Kyrgyzstan or Kirghizia or "Kyrgyz Republic" or Kirghiz or Kirgizstan or "Lao PDR" or Laos or Latvia or Lebanon or Lesotho or Basutoland or Liberia or Libya or Lithuania):ti,ab,kw
- D. (Macedonia or Madagascar or "Malagasy Republic" or Malaysia or Malaya or Malay or Sabah or Sarawak or Malawi or Nyasaland or Mali or Malta or "Marshall Islands" or Mauritania or Mauritius or "Agalega Islands" or Mexico or Micronesia or "Middle East" Systematic review of quantitative evidence on the impact of microfinance on the poor in South Asia or Moldova or Moldovia or Moldovian or Mongolia or Montenegro or Morocco or Ifni or Mozambique or Myanmar or Myanma or Burma or Namibia or Nepal or "Netherlands Antilles" or "New Caledonia" or Nicaragua or Niger or Nigeria or

"Northern Mariana Islands" or Oman or Muscat or Pakistan or Palau or Palestine or Panama or Paraguay or Peru or Philippines or Philipines or Phillipines or Phillippines or Poland or Portugal or "Puerto Rico"):ti,ab,kw

- E. (Romania or Rumania or Roumania or Russia or Russian or Rwanda or Ruanda or "Saint Kitts" or "St Kitts" or Nevis or "Saint Lucia" or "St Lucia" or "Saint Vincent" or "St Vincent" or Grenadines or Samoa or "Samoan Islands" or "Navigator Island" or "Navigator Islands" or "Sao Tome" or "Saudi Arabia" or Senegal or Serbia or Montenegro or Seychelles or "Sierra Leone" or Slovenia or "Sri Lanka" or Ceylon or "Solomon Islands" or Somalia or Sudan or Suriname or Surinam or Swaziland or Syria or Tajikistan or Tadjikistan or Tadjikistan or Tadjhik or Tanzania or Thailand or Togo or "Togolese Republic" or Tonga or Trinidad or Tobago or Tunisia or Turkey or Turkmenistan or Turkmen or Uganda or Ukraine or Uruguay or USSR or "Soviet Union" or "Union of Soviet Socialist Republics" or Uzbekistan or Uzbek or Vanuatu or "New Hebrides" or Venezuela or Vietnam or "Viet Nam" or "West Bank" or Yemen or Yugoslavia or Zambia or Zimbabwe or Rhodesia):ti,ab,kw
- F. Asia OR Asian OR "South Asian" OR Afghanistan or Bhutan or Bangladesh or India or Maldives or Nepal or Pakistan or "Sri Lanka" OR Bhutanese OR Nepalese OR Nepali OR Afghan OR Afghans OR Bangladeshi OR Pakistani OR Indian OR Maldivian OR Sri Lankan OR Bangladeshis OR Pakistanis OR Indians OR Maldivians OR "Sri Lankans"
- G. (developing or less* NEXT developed or "under developed" or underdeveloped or "middle income" or low* NEXT income or underserved or "under served" or deprived or poor*) NEXT (countr* or nation* or population* or world):ti,ab,kw
- H. (developing or less* NEXT developed or "under developed" or underdeveloped or "middle income" or low* NEXT income) NEXT (economy or economies):ti,ab,kw
- I. low* NEXT (gdp or gnp or "gross domestic" or "gross national"):ti,ab,kw
- J. (low NEAR/3 middle NEAR/3 countr*):ti,ab,kw
- K. (Imic or Imics or "third world" or "lami country" or "lami countries"):ti,ab,kw
- L. ("transitional country" or "transitional countries"):ti,ab,kw
- M. (#A OR #B OR #C OR #D OR #E OR #F OR #G OR #H OR #I OR #J OR #K)

#1 AND #2 AND #3

APPENDIX 3: INCLUSION AND EXCLUSION CRITERIA FOR MAPPING

Criteria	Inclusion	Exclusion
Country context and migrant type	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Afghanistan • Bangladesh • Bhutan • India • Maldives • Nepal • Pakistan • Sri Lanka 	Any other low or middle income country studies
Reasons for Migration	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Environmental • Climate Change • Deforestation • Desertification • Natural Disaster • Drought • Structural Change of the Economy • Urbanization • Industrialization • Agriculture • Trade/ Entrepreneur • Employment • Job migration • Poverty • Bonded Labor • Agricultural • Ethnic violence or social tension 	Due to medical reason
Intervention	<p>Interventions by</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Government agencies • Parastatal agencies • Non-governmental organizations, • local unorganized bodies, 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Religious bodies facilitated interventions targeting specific religious groups

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • other forms of localized interventions • Global developmental institutions • Private entrepreneurial interventions 	
Methodologies and study design	<p>Impact Assessment studies using the following study designs:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Quantitative sample survey studies • Policy directive studies • Before and after impact studies • Experimental studies • Perception-based studies backed by quantitative data • Studies with control groups defined by location 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Not impact evaluation studies • Studies not backed by quantitative data, such as view point/perception based studies or future forecast studies • Without a comparison group
Outcomes	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Reduction in vulnerability, • Skill development leading to employment opportunity, • Creation of assets, Improved access to finance • Reduction in distress sale of assets • Improvements in housing, • Enhanced access to education, health or sanitation • Better living conditions and employment 	<p>Studies on migration which do not identify the impact on the wellbeing of the migrants</p>
Type of publication	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Published research studies • PhD Theses • Organization reports • Regional/sectoral studies on migration 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Editorials • Theoretical/conceptual papers • Comment pieces • Newspapers • Conference proceedings
Year	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Research published on or after 1990* 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Research published before 1990
Language	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Published in English 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Not published in English

*because there has been limited research on these interventions in the South Asian context and secondly recent evidence would be more relevant for policy decision making and provide more credence to the review.

APPENDIX 4: MIGRATION FACTORS AND ITS IMPACT

Factors influencing migration	Impact	Effects
<p>Environmental:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Climate Change • Deforestation • Desertification • Natural Disaster • Drought <p>Structural Change of the Economy:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Urbanization • Industrialization • Agriculture • Trade/ Entrepreneur • Employment • Job migration <p>Poverty</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Bonded Labor • Agricultural 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Migration • Labor exodus • People / labor movement • Forced migration • Voluntary migration • Refugee • Bonded labor • Migrate 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Epidemic • Exodus • Movement • Evacuation • Displacement • Transfer • Emigration • Demography • Jobs creation • Remittance • Income/Profit • Transmigration • Movement • Moving • Expatriation • Migratory • Industrialization • Labor supply • Resettlement

APPENDIX 5: CODING TOOL

Coding, data extraction and quality appraisal tool for studies that are shortlisted after screening based on inclusion and exclusion criteria

Section I: Study Aims and Rationale

		Tick Relevant	Details
1	<p>What are the broad aims of the study?</p> <p><i>(Please write in authors' description if there is one. Elaborate if necessary, but indicate which aspects are reviewers' interpretations. Other, more specific questions about the research questions and hypotheses are asked later.)</i></p>	<input type="checkbox"/> Explicitly stated <input type="checkbox"/> Implicit <input type="checkbox"/> Not Stated/ Unclear	
2	<p>Was the study informed by, or linked to, an existing body of empirical and/or theoretical research?</p> <p><i>(Please write in authors' description if there is one. Elaborate if necessary, but indicate which aspects is reviewers' interpretation.)</i></p>	<input type="checkbox"/> Explicitly stated <input type="checkbox"/> Implicit <input type="checkbox"/> Not Stated/ Unclear	
3	<p>Do authors report how the study was funded?</p>	<input type="checkbox"/> Explicitly stated <input type="checkbox"/> Implicit <input type="checkbox"/> Not Stated/ Unclear	

4	<p>When was the study carried out?</p> <p><i>(State the year the authors have stated. If not, give a 'not later than' date by looking for a date of first submission to the journal, or for clues like the publication dates of other reports from the study.)</i></p>	<input type="checkbox"/> Explicitly stated <input type="checkbox"/> Implicit <input type="checkbox"/> Not Stated/ Unclear	
5	<p>What are the study research questions and/or hypotheses?</p> <p><i>(Research questions or hypotheses operationalise the aims of the study. Please write in authors' description if there is one. Elaborate if necessary, but indicate which aspects are reviewers' interpretations.)</i></p>	<input type="checkbox"/> Explicitly stated <input type="checkbox"/> Implicit <input type="checkbox"/> Not Stated/ Unclear	

Section II: Study Identification

		Tick and give details where relevant	
6	Identification of report (or reports)	<input type="checkbox"/> Website citation <input type="checkbox"/> Contact <input type="checkbox"/> Hand search <input type="checkbox"/> Electronic database <input type="checkbox"/> Unknown	
7	Status	<input type="checkbox"/> Published <input type="checkbox"/> In press <input type="checkbox"/> Unpublished <input type="checkbox"/> Not known	
8	Linked reports	<input type="checkbox"/> Not linked <input type="checkbox"/> Linked <input type="checkbox"/> Not known	

9	Country in which the study was carried out (tick if more than one, as appropriate)	<input type="checkbox"/> Afghanistan <input type="checkbox"/> Bangladesh <input type="checkbox"/> Bhutan <input type="checkbox"/> India <input type="checkbox"/> Maldives <input type="checkbox"/> Nepal <input type="checkbox"/> Pakistan <input type="checkbox"/> Sri Lanka <input type="checkbox"/> Others/ Not Stated
10	Type of agency	<input type="checkbox"/> Government <input type="checkbox"/> NGO's <input type="checkbox"/> Others
11	Main assumptions of the study	

Section III: Intervention description in the study

		Tick Relevant	Details
12	Type Migration	<input type="checkbox"/> Internal migration <input type="checkbox"/> Within country <input type="checkbox"/> Within state <input type="checkbox"/> Within district <input type="checkbox"/> Urban migration <input type="checkbox"/> Rural migration <input type="checkbox"/> Others	
13	Nature of the migration	<input type="checkbox"/> Job seeking <input type="checkbox"/> Education <input type="checkbox"/> Violence or Social tension <input type="checkbox"/> Health seeking <input type="checkbox"/> Refuges <input type="checkbox"/> Natural & Environmental changes <input type="checkbox"/> Labour force <input type="checkbox"/> Others	
14	Type of settlement for migrated population	<input type="checkbox"/> Permanently settled <input type="checkbox"/> Temporary settled <input type="checkbox"/> Recognized settlement <input type="checkbox"/> Un-recognized settlement <input type="checkbox"/> Others	
15	Aim(s) of the intervention	<input type="checkbox"/> Not stated <input type="checkbox"/> Not explicitly stated <input type="checkbox"/> Stated	

16	Has the study stated the causal pathways or theory of change for the intervention?	<input type="checkbox"/> Not stated <input type="checkbox"/> Not explicitly stated <input type="checkbox"/> Stated	
17	Summary of the theory of change		
18	How long has it been since the intervention was implemented?	<input type="checkbox"/> Not stated <input type="checkbox"/> Not applicable <input type="checkbox"/> Unclear <input type="checkbox"/> < 2 years <input type="checkbox"/> 2-5 years <input type="checkbox"/> > 5 years	

Section IV: Results and Conclusions

		Tick and Give Details where Relevant				
19	Indicators/ Outcomes captured	Migration	Outcome	Indicator	Finding	Significance level
		N	t-stat / z value	P-value	S.E.	Mean/ SD
20	What are the results of the study as reported by the author?					
21	What do the author(s) conclude about the findings of the study?					
22	What are the limitations of the study?	<input type="checkbox"/> Not stated <input type="checkbox"/> Not explicitly stated <input type="checkbox"/> Stated				

Section V: Study Method

		Tick Relevant	Details
23	Study Timing <i>(Please indicate all that apply and give further details where possible.)</i>	<input type="checkbox"/> Cross-sectional <input type="checkbox"/> Panel Data <input type="checkbox"/> Longitudinal <input type="checkbox"/> Before After <input type="checkbox"/> Only after <input type="checkbox"/> Not stated/ Unclear <input type="checkbox"/> Any other	
24	Research method (indicate as appropriate)	<input type="checkbox"/> RCT <input type="checkbox"/> Experimental <input type="checkbox"/> Quasi-experimental <input type="checkbox"/> Observational <input type="checkbox"/> Others	
25	What is the overall design and method of the study? <i>(Please tick all relevant.)</i>	<input type="checkbox"/> Quantitative <input type="checkbox"/> Qualitative <input type="checkbox"/> Both <input type="checkbox"/> Other	

Section VI: Methods - Data Collection

		Tick and give Details where Relevant	
26	Which methods were used to collect the data? <i>(Please indicate all that apply and give further detail where possible.)</i>	<input type="checkbox"/> Primary <input type="checkbox"/> Secondary	
27	Details of data collection instruments or tool(s).	<input type="checkbox"/> Explicitly stated <input type="checkbox"/> Implicit <input type="checkbox"/> Not stated/ unclear	

	<i>(Please provide details including names for all tools used to collect data, and examples of any questions/items given. Also, please state whether source is cited in the report.)</i>		
28	Data period	<input type="checkbox"/> Explicitly stated <input type="checkbox"/> Implicit <input type="checkbox"/> Not stated/ unclear	

Section VII: Methods - data analysis

		Tick Relevant	Details
29	Which methods were used to analyse the data?	<input type="checkbox"/> Explicitly stated <input type="checkbox"/> Implicit <input type="checkbox"/> Not stated/unclear	
30	Do the authors describe strategies used in the analysis to control for bias from confounding variables?	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> Not applicable	
31	Do the authors describe any ways they have addressed the repeatability or reliability of data analysis? <i>(e.g. using more than one researcher to analyse data, looking for negative cases.)</i>	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> Not applicable	
32	Do the authors describe any ways that they have addressed the validity or trustworthiness of data analysis? <i>(e.g. internal or external consistency, checking results with participants.</i>	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> Not applicable	

	<i>Have any statistical assumptions necessary for analysis been met?)</i>		
33	<p>If the study uses qualitative methods, were the findings of the study grounded in/ supported by the data?</p> <p><i>(Consider whether:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>*enough data are presented to show how the authors arrived at their findings</i> <i>*the data presented fit the interpretation/ support the claims about patterns in data</i> <i>*the data presented illuminate/ illustrate the findings</i> <i>*(for qualitative studies) quotes are numbered or otherwise identified and the reader can see they don't come from one or two people.)</i> 	<input type="checkbox"/> Well grounded/ supported <input type="checkbox"/> Fairly well grounded/ supported <input type="checkbox"/> Limited grounding/ support	
34	<p>If the study uses qualitative methods, consider the findings of the study in terms of their breadth and depth</p> <p><i>(Consider 'breadth' as the extent of description and 'depth' as the extent to which data has been transformed/ analysed)</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>* A range of issues are covered</i> <i>*The perspectives of participants are fully explored in terms of breadth (contrast of two or more perspectives) and depth (insight into a single perspective)</i> <i>*richness and complexity has been</i> 	<input type="checkbox"/> Good/Fair breadth, but little depth <input type="checkbox"/> Good/ fair depth but very little breadth <input type="checkbox"/> Good/ fair breadth and depth <input type="checkbox"/> Limited breadth or depth	

	<p><i>portrayed (e.g. variation explained, meanings illuminated)</i></p> <p><i>*There has been theoretical/ conceptual development.)</i></p>		
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Section VIII: Quality appraisal questions

	Principles of Quality	Questions	Appraisal rating High/ Medium/ Low/ Cant' tell
35	Conceptual framing	Does the study acknowledge existing research?	
		Does the study construct a conceptual framework?	
		Does the study pose a research question or outline a hypothesis?	
36	Transparency	Does the study present or link to the raw data it analyses?	
		What is the geography/context in which the study was conducted?	
		Does the study declare sources of support/funding? Is there a potential conflict of interest?	
37	Appropriateness	Does the study identify a research design?	
		Does the study identify a research method?	
		Does the study demonstrate why the chosen design and method are well suited to the research question?	
38	Cultural sensitivity	Does the study explicitly consider any context-specific cultural factors that may bias the analysis/findings?	
39	Validity	To what extent does the study demonstrate measurement validity?	
		To what extent is the study internally valid?	
		To what extent is the study externally valid?	
		To what extent is the study ecologically valid?	

40	Sample	Has the sample design and target selection of cases been defended and explained clearly?	
41	Reliability	To what extent are the measures used in the study stable?	
		To what extent are the measures used in the study internally reliable?	
		To what extent are the findings likely to be sensitive/changeable depending on the analytical technique used?	
42	Analysis	Has the approach and formulation to analysis been clearly conveyed?	
		Have the contexts of data sources been retained and portrayed?	
		Have the depth and complexity of data been conveyed?	
43	Cogency	Does the author 'signpost' the reader throughout?	
		To what extent does the author consider the study's limitations and/or alternative interpretations of the analysis?	
		Are the conclusions clearly based on the study's results?	
44	Auditability	Has the research process been clearly documented?	

Section IX: Overall assessment of the study

45	<p>What is the overall quality of the study?</p> <p><i>(taking into account all the quality assessment issues)</i></p>	<input type="checkbox"/> High (quality) <input type="checkbox"/> Medium (quality) <input type="checkbox"/> Low (quality)	<p>For Qs. 35 to 44, High = 3; Medium = 2; Low = 1; Can't tell = 0</p> <p>Scores obtained from summation of the responses from Q 35 to 44 would be used to determine the overall quality of the study.</p> <p>The rating criteria is as follows:</p> <p>Scores >50 – high quality; >25 medium quality and;</p>
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			≤ 25 low quality
46	Reason(s) for inclusion		

APPENDIX 6: LIST OF POSSIBLE STUDIES FOR SYSTEMATIC REVIEW

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APPENDIX 7: HITS FROM ELECTRONIC DATABASE SEARCH

The search phrase was formulated in such a way so that it covered under different all the key words related to the “internal migration”. Wildcard characters (*) and Boolean operators were used in the search phrase to capture as many relevant articles as possible. The initial search was done in the electronic databases. Since a full article search resulted in a large number of hits, the search was restricted to the title fields and abstracts of articles. Appendix 7 table to presented the number of hits obtained from the electronic databases. EPPI reviewer software is being used in the search management process, the hits obtained from the electronic databases would be exported to EPPI reviewer and then screened for inclusion in the review.

There are two types of search terms used a) Boolean search using Wildcard characters (*), and, b) without wildcard characters (some search database not accessing this).

Hits from electronic database search

S.No	Search database	Search term used	Hits
1	EBSCO host (Business Source Complete)	(resettle* OR re-settle* OR refuge* OR force* OR migrant* OR migration* OR migratory* OR “people* movement*” OR “internal* movement*” OR refugee* OR “displaced* persons*” OR “internal* migration*” OR “local* people* movement*” OR “local* movement*” OR “people* movement*” OR “internal* movement*” OR “regional* migration*” OR “rural-urban* migration*” OR “rural* migration*” OR “urban* migration*” OR “within* country* migration*” OR “district* migration*” OR “internally* migration*” OR displacement* OR shifting* OR mobility* or “residential* mobility*” OR asylum* OR “humanitar* entrant*” OR “humanitar* settle*”) AND (economic* OR benefit* OR poverty* OR empower* job* OR work* Or wellbeing OR well-being OR “well being” OR “quality* life*” OR income* OR profit* OR revenue* OR urbanization* OR employment* OR “natural* disaster*” OR “bonded* labor*” OR “labour* supply*” OR “labor* supply*” OR expenditure* OR consume OR consumes OR consumed OR consumption OR asset* OR housing OR education* OR health* OR nutrition*) AND (outcome* OR evaluat* OR effect* OR efficacy OR compar* OR experiment* OR trial OR control* OR random OR study OR studies OR assessment OR impact* OR research*)	328
2	EBSCO host (Entrepreneurial Studies Source)		141
3	EMERALD		2621
4	Psyc INFO (APA Psyc NET)		208
5	Open Gray		506
6	Springer link		968
7	ProQuest Dissertations & Theses (PQDT)		275

8	Science Direct	(resettle OR re-settle OR refuge OR force OR migrant OR migration OR migratory OR people movement OR internal movement OR refugee OR displaced persons OR internal migration OR local people movement OR local movement OR people movement OR internal movement OR regional migration OR rural-urban migration OR rural migration OR urban migration OR within country migration OR district migration OR internally migration OR displacement OR shifting OR mobility or residential mobility OR asylum OR humanitar entrant OR humanitar settle) AND (economic OR benefit OR poverty OR empower job OR work well-being OR wellbeing OR quality of life OR income OR profit OR revenue OR urbanization OR employment OR natural disaster OR bonded labor OR labour supply OR labor supply OR expenditure OR consume OR consumes OR consumed OR consumption OR asset* OR housing OR education OR health OR nutrition) AND (outcome* OR evaluat* OR effect* OR efficacy OR compar* OR experiment* OR trial OR control* OR random OR study OR studies OR assessment OR impact* OR research*)	53
9	Tailor & Francis	(resettle OR re-settle OR refuge OR force OR migrant OR migration OR migratory OR people movement OR internal movement OR refugee OR displaced persons OR internal migration OR local people movement OR local movement OR people movement OR internal movement OR regional migration OR rural-urban migration OR rural migration OR urban migration OR within country migration OR district migration OR internally migration OR displacement OR shifting OR mobility or residential mobility OR asylum OR humanitar entrant OR humanitar settle)	1638