A Survey Of Remittance Products And Services In The United States: Guatemala Remittance Corridor
The U.S.-Guatemala Remittance Corridor balance of payments Textbook
The U.K.-Nigeria Remittance Corridor
Rural Finance in Poverty-Stricken Areas in the People's Republic of China
The Role of Remittances in Leveraging Sustainable Development in Latin America and the Caribbean
Remittances in the Great Lakes Region
Remittance Markets in Africa
Role of remittances in leveraging sustainable development in Latin America and the Caribbean: hearing

Fair Deal on Talent - Fostering Just Migrant Governance
Migrant Remittances and Household Survival in Zimbabwe
 Bringing Finance to Pakistan's Poor
The National Sample Survey
Marketing without Advertising
Sri Lanka's Migrant Labor Remittances
Connecting the Disconnected
The Remittance Market in India
The U.S.-Honduras Remittance Corridor
Perspectives on Gender and Space
Sending Money Home
Globalization for Development
Food Remittances: Migration and Food Security in Africa
Global Crisis, Remittances, and Poverty in Asia
Leveraging efforts on remittances and financial intermediation

This publication presents a comprehensive overview of the impact of the global financial crisis (2008-2009) on certain Asian economies at different levels of analysis—showcasing cross-country regression, computable general equilibrium modeling, and microeconometric modeling for Bangladesh, Indonesia, Pakistan, the Philippines, and Viet Nam. Using different measures of remittances, cross-country regression analyses suggest that a 10% increase in remittances leads to a 3%-4% rise in real gross domestic product per capita. At the same time, the analyses show that remittances exert a negative impact on aggregate poverty. Moreover, these money transfers from abroad exert important impacts on the macroeconomy that include improving external current accounts, alleviating debt burdens, appreciation of domestic currencies, and moderating inflation. In the late 1990s, international statistical experts confirmed that financial derivatives should be treated as financial assets and that transactions in financial derivatives should be reported as separate transactions rather than as integral parts of the values of underlying transactions. An addendum to the fifth edition (1993) of the Balance of Payments Manual (BPM 5) was prepared and published, as 2000, as a supplement entitled Financial Derivatives. This supplement consists of two parts. Part I contains a new chapter in which the features of financial derivatives and treatments appropriate for specific derivatives were described. Part II consists of modifications to those portions of the BPM 5 that pertain to financial derivatives. The revisions are shown by means of shading and strikeout. Financial Derivatives is an essential component of the BPM. According to the recent report, the present Asian tsunami highlights the need to take migrant communities, both regular and irregular, into account when planning for natural disasters in order to ensure they are treated in accordance with the core principles of international human rights law and international humanitarian law. The report concludes that a number of measures need to be taken to ensure that migrants are fairly treated in the aftermath of a disaster, including the setting up of systems to monitor their immediate, medium, long-term and long-term well-being. Local financial institutions represent the best choices in the financial system for small and medium-sized enterprises and farming households. Governments and civil society organizations in Latin America and the Caribbean have proposed policies that would relax market entry criteria and allow the creation of specialized rural financial institutions. These measures will help improve the PRC's financial market structure, promote better rural financial services, enable financing of labor-intensive economic activities, and promote socioeconomic development. This publication offers an overview of rural financial in the PRC, examines current financial policy and models, and offers recommendations for future reform measures. In 1993, in order to stop an economic freefall on the island of Cuba, Fidel Castro's government reluctantly instituted a series of reforms to compensate for the demise of foreign aid from Moscow. These policies ushered in a broad spectrum of national and international consumer products and services previously unknown to islanders. In a few short years, Cubans were seeing foreign brands among consumer durables and a broad array of goods brought in by tourists. Today, nearly two decades into these limited market reforms, no systematic research has explored consumer brand awareness among 11 millions Cubans living just 90 miles from the United States. The paucity of academic research stems from the challenges of conducting public/consumer opinion, and official state policy contends that consumer wants and needs are satisfied by either a series of generic and Cuban-made brands, or by independent entrepreneurs who provide nameless products and services. Marketing without Advertising analyzes the role, narratives, and behaviour of consumption in Cuba since 1993. It documents how consumer behaviour has changed since the pre-revolutionary period, and offers a detailed analysis of the early years of the Revolution, to the rise of material-based incentives. Cubans have long been exposed to foreign mass media in the form of movies, music videos, cable television shows. Although the Internet is highly regulated, the Cuban Diaspora in exile brings clothing, personal care products, electronic goods, and magazines that increase the awareness of brand logos, jingles, products, and services. These and related findings from the authors' primary research are ripe with marketing implications such as substitution effects, price elasticity, latent demand for certain products and services, and consumer behaviour. This book presents the findings of a survey conducted by the World Bank of central banks in 40 developing countries across different regions of the world. The survey focused on the following topics: (1) coverage of national statistics on remittances, (2) cost of transferring and delivering remittances, (3) regulatory regime for remittance transactions, and (4) efforts of developing countries to channel remittance flows through formal financial institutions. The study finds that in most countries existing data do not reflect the full amount of remittance inflows that they receive every year. Coverage of instruments and financial institutions through which remittances take place is limited. Moreover, only a few countries measure remittances that take place through informal channels. The movement of people across international boundaries to improve economic opportunity, has enormous implications for growth and welfare in both origin and destination countries. A number of important benefits to developing countries is the receipt of remittances or transfers from income earned by overseas emigrants. Official data show that development...
countries’ remittance receipts totaled 160 billion in 2004, more than twice the size of official aid. This year’s edition of Global Economic Prospects focuses on remittances and migration. The bulk of the book covers remittances. Policy coherence between migration and development agendas is of increasing interest in current times; there is growing recognition that migration policies should support rather than hinder investment in international development. The aim of this study is to build on existing international research and take the analysis to the next higher level showing how these connections can be made in practice. Policy makers often focus on remittances as the main means of translating the migration-development nexus into reality. However, this paper shows that there are many stages in the migration cycle, from departure to return and reintegration in the source countries to make migration more "development friendly" and, conversely, to run back home, that present opportunities to develop awareness of migration factors. This book analyzes the remittance market in India and attempts to identify some of the key actions and policy measures for the improvement and future development of this market. Feminism has reshaped the way we think about equality, power relations and social change. Recent feminist scholarship has proposed new theoretical frameworks, methodologies and empirical analyses of how gender and feminism are situated within the development process. Global Perspectives on Gender and Space: Engaging Feminism and Development draws upon this framework to explore the effects of globalization on development in diverse geographical contexts. It explores how women’s and men’s lives are gendered in specific ways as well as across multiple landscapes. Traveling from South Asia to sub-Saharan Africa to North America and the Caribbean, the contributions illustrate the link between gender and global development, including economic livelihoods, policy measures and environmental change. Divided into three sections, Global Perspectives on Gender and Space considers the following issues: One) the impact of neoliberal policies on transnational migration, public services and microfinance programs; Two) feminist and participatory methodologies employed in the evaluation of land use, women’s cooperatives and liberation struggles and Three) gendered approaches to climate change, natural disasters and conservation. The global South: A feminist lens is the global South: A feminist lens has provided a pathway towards developing patterns of gendered needs and branches that shape the world beyond the borders of gender and social change. This timely volume provides geographic comparisons and case studies to give empirically informed insights on processes and practices relevant to feminism and development. It illustrates ways to empower individuals and communities through transnational struggles and grassroots organizations, while emphasizing human rights and gender equity, and will be of interest to those studying Geography, Development Studies, International Relations and Gender Studies. This study reports on recent development and future potential for US-based Guatemalan workers cross-border retail transfers to be more formal, cheaper, and prone to cross-sale of financial products and services. It also presents the key features of remittThis Selected Issues paper on Nepal measures the extent to which Nepal’s households change their expenditure patterns and labor supply in response to remittances, using the Nepal Household Risk and Vulnerability Survey—2016 and employing a propensity score matching method. This study provides stylized facts on migrant workers and remittance-recipient households (HH), and then analyzes the effect of remittances on HHs’ expenditure patterns and labor supply. Reliance on remittances, both at the macro and household levels, makes Nepalese highly vulnerable to shifts that could diminish remittance inflows. The slowdown in growth of remittances has been significant since 2016, owing to weak economic performance in major remittance-sending economies and less outward migration. This study also analyzes the effect of remittances on labor market participation of left behind household heads, using a propensity score matching method. The results show that remittances have supported greater consumption of productive goods (such as durable goods, education and health), while discouraging labor supply of remittance-receiving family members. A strong access to financing in expanding quickly, it is two to six times lower than regional benchmarks. Half of Pakistani adults, mostly women, do not engage with the financial system at all, and only 14 percent have access to formal services. Credit for small- and medium-size enterprises is rationed by the financial system. The formal microfinance sector reaches less than 2 percent of the poor, as opposed to more than 25 percent in neighboring countries. Yet it is the micro- and small businesses, along with remittances, that have enabled families to escape the poverty trap and participate in the economy. Bringing Finance to Pakistan’s Poor is based on a pioneering and comprehensive survey and dataset that measures the access to financial products by Pakistani households. The survey included 10,305 households in all areas of the country, excluding the tribal regions. The accompanying CD contains summary statistics. The authors develop a picture of access to and usage of financial services across the country and across different income levels, geographic regions and distribution of financial institutions. They argue that while access to financial services is not enough; identifying policy, regulatory and institutional trends to further improve access to financial technology, segmenting customer bases, diversifying products, and simplifying processes and procedures. Gender bias and low levels of financial literacy remain barriers, as is geographical remoteness. However, the single strongest solution to enhance access to financial services is a lack of income not location, education, or even gender. Bringing Finance to Pakistan’s Poor will be of great interest to readers working in the areas of business and finance, economic policy, gender and rural development, and microfinance. Intra-regional financial activity in Central America has grown substantially in the past decade, contributing to efficiency and economic development. At the same time, the expansion of activities by regional conglomerates has increased the challenges to supervisory authorities of containing the risks of contagion. Prepared as part of the Central America Financial Sector Regional Project by an IMF and World Bank staff team, this book outlines trends in the region’s financial sector integration, supervisory responses, development of the insurance sector, payment systems and securities settlement arrangements, and worker remittances. It addresses the many common policy challenges facing Central American countries—Costa Rica, El Salvador, Guatemala, Honduras, Nicaragua, and Panama—in financial sector reform. The book offers key policy recommendations. This study aims to provide insight into the advantages and disadvantages of existing transfer methods, government and non-state initiatives regarding remittances, and the obstacles and opportunities for harnessing the development impact of the financial flows. The introductory chapter presents a conceptual framework on remittances. The second, third and fourth chapters provide an analysis of the remittances dynamics of the DRC, Burundi and Rwanda. The Balance of Payments Textbook, like the Balance of Payments Compilers Guide, is a companion document to the fifth edition of the Balance of Payments Manual. The textbook provides illustrative examples and applications of concepts, definitions, classifications, and conventions contained in the manual and affords compilers with opportunities for enhancing their understanding of the relevant parts of the Manual. The book is intended to assist and provide a reference for students and researchers in the field of international finance, especially in the areas of balance of payments, international liquidity, foreign investment, foreign exchange, and financial markets. It is also designed to be a valuable resource for undergraduate and graduate students in international finance, as well as for practitioners and policymakers in the field. The book begins with an introduction to the balance of payments framework, followed by chapters on the current account, capital account, and transactions in foreign exchange. The book also covers topics such as foreign direct investment, portfolio investment, and financial derivatives. The book ends with a chapter on international monetary institutions and policies. Throughout the book, the authors provide numerous examples and exercises to help readers understand and apply the concepts they have learned. The book is well-written and easy to read, with clear explanations and concise summaries at the end of each chapter. It is an excellent resource for students and practitioners in the field of international finance.
foreign direct investment and portfolio debt and equity flows. In some cases, they are similar in size to official aid from multilateral and bilateral donors. Remittance markets in Africa, however, remain less developed than other regions. The share of informal or unrecorded remittances is among the highest for Sub-Saharan African countries. Remittance costs tend to be significantly higher in Africa both for sending remittances from outside the region and for within-Africa (South-South) remittance corridors. At the same time, the remittance landscape in Africa is rapidly changing with the introduction of new remittance technologies, in particular mobile money transfers and branchless banking. This book presents findings of surveys of remittance service providers conducted in eight Sub-Saharan African countries and in three key destination countries. It looks at issues relating to costs, competition, innovation and regulation, and discusses policy options for leveraging remittances for development in Africa. Workers' remittances have become a major source of financing for developing countries and are especially important in Latin America and the Caribbean, which is at the top of the ranking of remittance receiving regions in the world. While there has been a recent surge in analytical work on the topic, this book is motivated by the large heterogeneity in migration and remittance patterns across countries and regions, and by the existing evidence for Latin America and the Caribbean is restricted to only a few countries, such as Mexico and El Salvador. Because the nature of the phenomenon varies across countries, its development impact and policy implications are also likely to differ in ways that are still largely unknown. This book helps fill this gap by exploring, in the specific context of Latin America and Caribbean countries, some of the main questions faced by policymakers when trying to respond to increasing remittances flows. The book relies on cross-country panel data and household surveys to study 11 Latin American countries to explore the development impact of remittances flows along several dimensions: growth, poverty, inequality, schooling, health, labor supply, financial development, and real exchange rates. This study gives an overview of the intermediation of worker remittance flows from the United States to Guatemala. In contrast to other remittance corridors in the world, most transfers in this corridor are channelled in the United States through the formal sector, and distributed in Guatemala through the banking system. However, both senders and receivers have little access to financial products and services. This study argues that in a country characterized by high income inequality and low and concentrated access to credit, the large role played by domestic banks in distributing remittances seems promising in terms of creating a point of contact that could lead to cross-sales of other financial services. The report also argues that authorities have important and coordinative roles to play, for increased efficiency in remittance intermediation, fostering competition, and ultimately highlighting the potential for greater access. The report concludes with specific avenues for further policy action in terms of transparency, regulatory environment, financial literacy and access, risk. Presenting qualitative survey findings, this book highlights opportunities and challenges in increasing the use of financial services by urban and rural households in Bhutan. It explores how different demographic groups save, borrow, send remittances, and insure themselves and what this means for services that could better meet their needs. If well managed, migration generates benefits for migrants, their countries of origin and the countries they settle in. For migrants, it can help them expand their skill sets and improve their standard of living. For destination countries, it can alleviate demographic pressures and foster cultural diversity. For origin countries, it can bring benefits associated with remittances and knowledge transfers. However, in reality, these benefits are rarely achieved, as migration policy failures frequently lead to suboptimal or even negative outcomes. Realizing the full potential of migration therefore demands we foster a paradigm shift toward the fair management of migration. Fair migration is driven by the desire to achieve a triple-win for migrants, destination countries and origin countries. In addition to outlining the key challenges and opportunities associated with fair migration, this volume examines the good practices of a variety of countries and institutions which highlight aspects of fair migration. The volume concludes with policy recommendations for effective and fair migration policymaking at the national and international levels. As a conceptual and empirical contribution to both national and international debates on managing migration, this volume aims to enrich discussions among policymakers, business leaders, civil society actors and scholars alike. This paper provides an overview of remittances and migration between Honduras and the United States and analyzes the remittance regulatory and market environment, including financial inclusion strategies, transnational economic activities, and the impact of remittances on the Honduran economy. The U.S.-Honduras Remittance Corridor makes policy recommendations to the authorities of Honduras and the United States, especially for regulatory reforms that promote the integrity and efficiency of money transfer businesses. We also recommend the development of financial infrastructures in rural areas for better distribution of remittances. Furthermore, we suggest that public policy should be more focused on building an environment for investment in the community and developing local businesses that export to Honduran communities abroad. There is considerable evidence from across the African continent that a significant proportion of cash remittances to rural areas is spent on food. However, bidirectional food remitting – its drivers, dimensions and impacts – is an underdeveloped research and policy area. This report therefore reviews the current state of knowledge about food remittances in Africa and aims to make a number of contributions to the study of the relationship between migration and food security. Remittances (RE) are personal funds immigrants send to their home countries. The majority of these RE are sent to Latin America & the Caribbean & they are a very important source of financial remittances to many countries. In 2004, the U.S., with other countries, pledged to reduce fees for RE. RE senders in the U.S. can send funds through entities in the formal financial sector such as money transfer operators, banks, & credit unions or other informal means such as couriers. This report provides information on the methods of transmission available to RE senders in the formal financial sector & the advantages & disadvantages of each; the costs to send RE through the formal financial sector; & disclosures RE providers typically provide to senders. This study is the first research work on remittances conducted in Nigeria & reveals the actual state of its remittance market. The report describes how United Kingdom residents of Nigerian origin transfer remittances home and how the funds are distributed to their beneficiaries in Nigeria. The review presents the remittance industry conditions existing in the UK Nigeria remittance corridor at the origin and distribution stages of the transactions, and the intermediaries who facilitate the transfers. The report makes conclusions and compares these findings with lessons from other corridors. The UK-Nigeria remittance corridor has an equal dominance of formal and informal remittance intermediaries. A thorough survey of formal financial institutions for transferring money exist in the UK, many people choose to send money informally. More collaboration between the UK and Nigeria is necessary to develop the remittance market, to encourage the use of formal channels, and to enhance the development potential. A mong its benefits, the remittance country partnership (RCP) between UK and Nigeria aims to reduce the cost of remittance transfers. The Nigerian government is engaging its diaspora to help spur economic growth. This report recommends that each government focus on improving data collection at the end of the corridor and do more research to provide its policymakers and its private sector with accurate information. Government response to the 6th report HCP 79-I of session 2003-04 (ISBN 02150118206)This publication showcases the beginnings of the People's Republic of China–Asian Development Bank knowledge sharing platform, its context, activities, challenges, and lessons learned. It concludes by mapping out the next steps to bring it to its strategic mission. Copyright code: 77t188098ec08d4d4758955e50c9916