



ACP

OBSERVATORY ON MIGRATION
OBSERVATOIRE ACP SUR LES MIGRATIONS
OBSERVATÓRIO ACP DAS MIGRAÇÕES

The IOM experience on South-South migration: *The example of the ACP Observatory*

Presentation by Dr. Monika Peruffo, Director

**International Dialogue on Migration
Geneva, 24-25 March 2014**

Outline

- 1.** Institutional partnerships:
The set-up of the ACP Observatory
- 2.** From the bottom-up:
Lessons learned from coordination in pilot countries
- 3.** Perspectives from the South:
Major findings from the ACP Observatory activities

History of the establishment of the ACP Observatory



ACP Group of States



*European
Commission
DG Devco*

*European Development Fund
2008 decision to launch a ACP
Facility on South-South
migration*



*International Organization for Migration (IOM)
Organisation internationale pour les migrations (OIM)*

*IOM selected to lead a
Consortium of Academic
Members setting up the
ACP Observatory on
Migration*

Financial support



Schweizerische Eidgenossenschaft
Confédération suisse
Confederazione Svizzera
Confederaziun svizra

Swiss Confederation



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Financial support



THE INTRA-ACP MIGRATION FACILITY

3 components

Capacity-building
of ACP Governments



acpmigration

Managed by



Capacity-building
of the civil society

ACP Observatory on
Migration



Managed by



International Organization for Migration (IOM)
Organisation internationale pour les migrations (OIM)
Organização Internacional para as Migrações (OIM)

leading a Consortium of 15 partners
and three associates



The Academic Advisory Board of the ACP Observatory

Consortium leader:



International Organization for Migration (IOM)
Organisation internationale pour les migrations (OIM)

15 members



Université Cheikh Anta
Diop de Dakar, Senegal



Groupe d'Etudes et de
Recherches sur les Migrations,
Université Gaston Berger, Senegal



Organisation for Social Science
Research in Eastern
& Southern Africa, Ethiopia



Instituto Superior de Economia e
Gestão (SOCIUS, CEa), Portugal



Institute for Public Policy
Research, United Kingdom



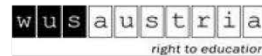
Université de Yaoundé II
Cameroon



National University of
Lesotho, Lesotho



Southern Africa Migration Programme,
University of Cape Town, South Africa



World University Service
Austria



Shridath Ramphal Center,
University of the West Indies, Barbados



University of Dar es
Salaam, Tanzania



Commonwealth Secretariat
United Kingdom



University of Sussex
United Kingdom



MOI University
Kenya



University of the South Pacific
Fiji



Migration Policy Center,
European University Institute, Italy



Université de Goma
Democratic Republic of Congo



Economic and Social Research
Foundation, Tanzania





Mission:

**Improving the availability of
information and data on South-South
migration for ACP countries**

Period of implementation:

**May 2010 – June 2014
(closing conference)**

12 Pilot countries



Image showing the 6 ACP regions with 79 countries

Activities of the ACP Observatory

3 fields of activity

Research



Coordination with Cameroon research team, Yaoundé, 2011

Capacity-building on data management



Training on data management, Luanda, 2013

Networking, visibility and communication



Journalist interviews Migration Commissioner, Tanzania, 2012

A bottom-up approach: National Consultative Committees (NCC)

- **NCC = Government agencies, civil society organizations and research institutions**
 - **NCC responsible for defining the research and capacity-building priorities**
 - **NCC is chaired by a representative of the government**
- Ownership of the results and facilitation of the policymaking process**

A bottom-up approach: Feeding the policymaking process



A bottom-up approach: From the national level to international debates

Evidence gathered at
the national and
regional levels on
South-South migration

Participation in
international debates to
showcase evidence and
promote attention to
South-South migration



KNOMAD
meetings



UNDESA
Coordination
meetings



GFMD



IDM

Etc.

The ACP Observatory major deliverables

25 national and regional studies based on key topics identified by the NCCs: *diasporas, labour migration, financial and social remittances, impact on development, internal migration, displacement, irregular migration & trafficking.* Available at: www.acpmigration-obs.org/Published%20studies

10 assessments of national data on migration, appraising which institutions collect data on migration and how this is classified, used and shared with other governmental institutions

The ACP Observatory major deliverables

13 background notes on relevant migration issues ACP wide *including good practices and recommendations from ACP countries*

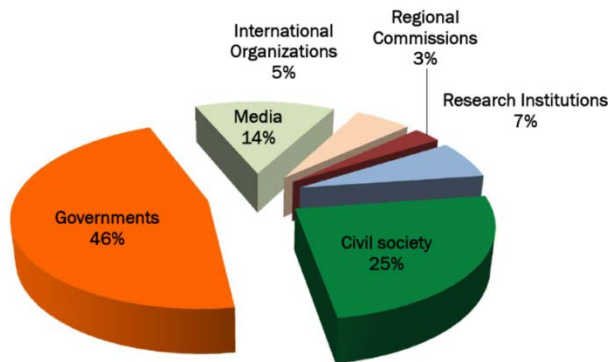
14 national and regional overviews *highlighting the main migration patterns and trends in the pilot countries and regions*

An online library open to all with more than 1,550 studies on South-South migration in ACP countries



The ACP Observatory major deliverables

3 inter-regional, **11** national **workshops on migration data management** and **12** **presentation skills trainings**

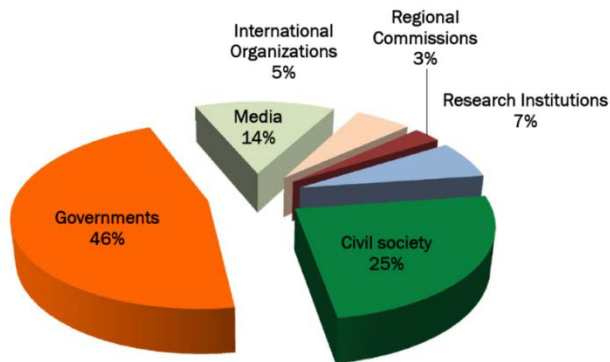


Categories of 400 trained stakeholders

4 meetings of the members of the Academic Advisory Board: **Belgium (2010), Senegal (2011), Barbados (2012), Fiji 2013**

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Data on migration

Assessment of data on migration conducted by the ACP Observatory revealed that:

- Rich sources of data exist in ACP countries but:
- Data gaps - on diasporas, remittances, forced migration, human trafficking, irregular migration, migrant characteristics and profiles and impact of migration on development and vice versa (ex. **Lesotho** does not collect any data at borders and entry points)
- Outdated information (ex. last census in **Angola**: 1970; last census in **DRC**: 1984)
- Lack or limited exchange of information and data on migration between institutions of the same Government

Impact of migration on development

1. Emigrants to other countries in the South: a positive impact on education and income levels

- Cameroon example:* Households with at least one emigrant abroad experienced positive impact on household savings and food expenditure
- Lesotho example :* Remittances (including those from the South) can, however, also represent an economic lifeline and create dependency

2. Positive impact of return migration:

- Cameroon example:* Households with returned migrants have higher expenditures on health and education as well as higher level of employment



Impact of migration on development

3. The effects of immigration: livelihoods and integration

South-South migration presents an important livelihood strategy in which mobility serves as a key income diversification mechanism

Cameroon: *As a destination country for migrants – higher proportion of household members employed in immigrant households - employment a key motivation for migration*

Integration and awareness of the positive role of immigrants should be promoted in countries in the South

Trinidad and Tobago: *Demand for immigrants to carry out work, but they face severe challenges related to integration and fair treatment.*

Diasporas in the South

Diasporas: *People living outside their country of origin, irrespective of citizenship and nationality and who are willing to contribute to the development of their origin country and/or community*

1. Lack of data: Most diaspora members residing in Africa and other countries in the South do not register with their consulates

Kenya: *For every diaspora member registered with embassies and consulates abroad, another 6 Kenyans living abroad are not*

2. Skills circulation: Highly-skilled migrants also move within the South and education is an important motivation to migrate to other African countries and within the Pacific and Caribbean

Cameroon: *High level of degree of entrepreneurship among migrants*

3. Frequent returns and interest in skills-transfer programmes:

Return migration is more feasible in the context of South-South migration



South-South remittances

- 1. The predominance of informal transfers:** Informal channels are the most important type of money sending mechanism among countries in the South
*Up to 87.4% in the case of **Lesotho**.*
- 2. Wide use of money transfer operators when formal transfers occur:**
*80% of formal remittances sent to **Cameroon** via Western Union and Money Gram*
- 3. The success of mobile banking and its repercussions:** Innovative channels: increase in internal remittances transfers. Mobile transfers have increased savings as side-effect
*African countries starting from the **Kenyan** market (**Tanzania, Ghana**) but also emerging in various developing countries in Asia and the **Pacific** (ex: **Fiji**)*
- 4. Remittance receivers:** family members and relatives
***Kenya:** 28% of remittances are sent to parents, relatives (15%), children and spouses (12%)*
- 5. Investments:** 97% of Nigerian diaspora members in Ghana and South Africa indicate having made investments and/or owing property in their own country



Social remittances and intangible transfers

The flows of ideas, knowledge, behaviors and social capital transmitted by migrants to their families, friends and communities in their home and destination countries

In **Tanzania**, friends and relatives of emigrants and return migrants have experienced positive changes in their attitudes and practices related to health, including increased awareness on sexual and reproductive health

In **Senegal**, several practices related to health are changing thanks to migrants' intangible transfers, including the abandonment of the tradition of burying dead close to sources of water and the use of mosquito nets



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www.acpmigration-obs.org

Thank you!

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