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### FOSTERING RESEARCH ON SOUTH-SOUTH MIGRATION AND HUMAN DEVELOPMENT $^{\! 1}$

African, Caribbean and Pacific (ACP) Observatory on Migration

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>1</sup> The views expressed in the paper do not imply the expression of any opinion on the part of the United Nations Secretariat.



# THE AFRICAN, CARIBBEAN AND PACIFIC OBSERVATORY ON MIGRATION:

# FOSTERING RESEARCH ON SOUTH-SOUTH MIGRATION AND HUMAN DEVELOPMENT



Prepared by the ACP Observatory on Migration. This publication has been produced with the

## A. INDICATORS OF THE EFFECTS OF SOUTH-SOUTH MIGRATION ON HUMAN DEVELOPMENT IN ACP COUNTRIES

The African, Caribbean and Pacific (ACP) Group of States Secretariat acknowledges that mobility contributes to improving people's capabilities and to expanding individual choices for achievement of better life standards through poverty reduction and improvement of education and health. It has recommended that policy and institutional coherence can be achieved by creating an overarching global consensus on mobility that views the phenomenon as a livelihood strategy. The main objective is to create a human mobility framework in which the benefits of South-South mobility outweigh the costs. Thus, the question is whether there is scope for significant improvements in policies and institutions to make migration processes a positive sum game for development. This would be possible by capturing the large unrealized gains and unmet needs that are easily achievable (UNDP, 2009).

Mobility can achieve its full potential for development if some prerequisites related to fundamental freedoms of humans are fulfilled, including those related to freedom of movement (Gallina, 2010). Building on these recommendations, researching the impact of South-South migration on development is becoming a core objectiv

The project suggested that migration can influence social and economic development across eight key dimensions: economic impacts, educational impacts, health impacts, gender impacts, wider social impacts, governance impacts, environmental sustainability and disaster relief. It described various mechanisms through which impacts can occur and surveyed the possible implications of each (Chappell and Sriskandarajah, 2007). The project also considered non-economic factors impacting development in countries of origin by using a combination of different research

Agencies and institutions will also be promoted through the ACP Observatory on Migration's website through an online compendium of training manuals, toolkits, guidebooks and other training material pertaining to migration and to development issued by various agencies and representing the various aspects related to migration management and its capacity building needs.

## C. PLANNED RESEARCH ON SOUTH-SOUTH MIGRATION AND DEVELOPMENT OF THE ACP OBSERVATORY ON MIGRATION

A review of existing data and research by the ACP Observatory on Migration has been synthesized into national and regional migration and development overviews as well as a Compendium of existing studies. These tools have been made available online for broad consultation and dissemination. Based on these identified migration and development information gaps, national level consultations among policymakers, researchers and civil society representatives have taken place in the 12 pilot countries. These country meetings have allowed deriving priorities for research on South-South migration and development in the 12 ACP pilot countries and six regions. Based on these priority needs, a Plan of Action for the studies to be commissioned by the ACP Observatory until early 2013 has been developed.

The broad research topics include the following:

- The impact of South-South migration on human development;
- Enhancing South-South remittances;
- Diaspora mapping;
- South-South labour migration;
- The impact of internal migration on development;
- Forced migration as a consequence of natural disasters;
- Irregular migration in ACP countries, including trafficking in persons and smuggling of migrants;
- The environment, climate change and migration in ACP countries; and
- Cross-cutting issues, such as health, gender, human rights and other topics.

Starting in spring 2011, two studies per pilot country and one per region will be commissioned per year according to the respective priorities and in the order mentioned above. Based on the expertise and interest by one of the Consortium members of the ACP Observatory, one of these partners will guide and coordinate each study in a 'twinning approach' with academics and civil society organizations based in ACP countries. The researcher or research teams undertaking the investigations will be identified through Calls for Proposals.

**NOTES** 

 $<sup>\</sup>label{eq:consortium} \begin{tabular}{l} $i$ For a list of all Consortium partners, see $$ $\underline{\t http://213.246.207.152/acp/sites/default/files/Consortium leaflet.pdf}. $$$ 

ii See http://www.acpmigration-obs.org/.

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iii Angola, Cameroun, Democratic Republic of the Congo, Haiti, Kenya, Lesotho, Nigeria, Papua New Guinea, Senegal, Tanzania, Timor-Leste and Trinidad and Tobago.

iv Southern Africa, Central Africa, West Africa, East Africa, the Caribbean and the Pacific.