

**AFRICAN, CARIBBEAN AND PACIFIC (ACP)
GROUP OF STATES**

**BACKGROUND PAPER
ROUNDTABLE 1**

**How to make the migration – development nexus work
for the achievement of the Millennium Development
Goals (MDGs)**

NON-PAPER

**GLOBAL FORUM ON
MIGRATION AND DEVELOPMENT**

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1. INTRODUCTION

The ACP Group of States regularly engages in a comprehensive, balanced and in-depth political dialogue with the European Union within the framework of the ACP-EU Partnership Agreement (Cotonou) covering questions of common, general, regional or sub-regional interest including cooperation strategies related to migration policies.

Article 13 of the Cotonou Agreement specifically addresses migration, and it encompasses provisions for the mutual respect of human rights, fair treatment of migrant workers, non-discrimination in economic, social and cultural life, the development of measures against racism and xenophobia, and strengthening the development potential of migration for the countries of origin. Article 13 is currently being revised as part of the general second revision of the ACP-EU Partnership Agreement, and as part of this process the ACP Group of States aims to make the migration-development nexus more consonant with the achievement of the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs).

The ACP Group of States acknowledges that mobility is a fundamental freedom of ACP nationals and an integral part of the process of human development. In this sense, while respecting individual freedoms, the root causes of migration need to be addressed as part of a long-term national development strategy, and not as short-term migration management measures. Moreover, confronting the root causes of conflicts, environmental degradation, human rights violations, and organised crime (trafficking) is pivotal to mitigating and eliminating the human security risks related to forced migration.

Investing in long-term migration management for achieving the MDGs implies actions and joint dialogue at all levels, across ministries and regional and global institutions. However, structural constraints associated with Northern countries' migration policies (restrictive migration policies and recruitment of ACP expertise) and poor governance structures in ACP countries represent important challenges to making migration work for development. At the ACP regions level, these challenges are being addressed by the newly established intra-ACP Migration Facility, which promotes institutional and capacity building, knowledge creation and the participation of civil society in addressing migration issues. Similar efforts should also be promoted in Northern countries, including efforts to promote a more positive perception of migration from ACP States among the population, policy makers and businesses.

As a matter of fact, the current focus on exodus and the invasion of wealthy economies of the North is not substantiated by robust data and tends to divert attention and funds toward short-term migration management policies aimed at controlling borders. In 28 OECD countries for which data are available about foreign-born populations, there were about 3.9 million officially identified sub-Saharan African migrants (representing about 6% of immigrants from non-OECD countries), about 5 million Caribbean migrants (or about 8% of immigrants from non-OECD countries) and about 0.5 million Pacific Islands migrants (or about 0.8% of immigrants from non-OECD countries). Notwithstanding some specific exceptions, ACP migration remains predominantly an intra-regional phenomenon.

Enhancing the "mobility" factor in the human development processes of origin and destination countries requires commitments from both migrant sending and reception countries. What role can ACP countries and donor countries play? What role can the EU, our main partner, play? How can the migrant and his/her resources, alone or with the support of organisations, be mobilised for human development?

As an important step in this direction, an intra-ACP Migration Facility (“the Facility”) has been launched with the aim of building ACP States’ migration management capacities. The Facility fits within the framework of the EU-ACP bilateral and regional dialogue on migratory questions (Articles 8 and 13 of the Cotonou Agreement). The 10th EDF Facility will be partly used for continuing activities implemented as part of the 9th EDF intra-ACP Migration Facility at the all-ACP level, and partly for launching additional actions specifically focusing on Africa. The Facility, acknowledging the importance of intra-ACP migration flows, contains three mutually supportive components: (1) creating an ACP migration observatory; (2) strengthening institutional capacities at the national and regional levels; and (3) strengthening civil society at the national and regional levels. It will mainly consist of providing technical assistance and will involve all six regions and twelve pilot countries.

2. BACKGROUND AND CONTEXT

A positive relationship between migration and development is not automatic. When considering the large inflow of remittances, the impact on individual households’ poverty levels can be assumed as direct since remittances (unlike ODA) go directly into a household’s pockets. Human mobility clearly impacts national and local development in migrant-sending countries, but is difficult to estimate in the short term due to a lack of data about various dimensions of the migration process.

The development side of the equation is also shadowed by the current focus on the security concerns of developed countries, whose investments are increasingly concentrated in border controls and migration management mechanisms. In 2009 the European Agency for the Management of Operational Cooperation at the External Borders (FRONTEX) has a budget of €83.5 million, ten times the budget allocated to the intra-ACP migration facility (€40 million over 5 years) in the 10th EDF. An analysis of EC thematic programs on migration and asylum for which data are available (2006-2008) shows that migration management projects with a security dimension (managing legal and illegal migration, trafficking of human beings, and asylum) absorbs 84% of funds, whereas projects with a migration and development approach aiming to mobilise migrant resources represent only 16% of funds. Within global actions such as the Joint Migration and Development Initiative—with an allocated budget of €15 million—ACP countries received 26% of funds (2008-2009).

To sustain political dialogue about the positive dimensions of migration for the development of both sending and origin countries, and most of all for the migrants themselves, and to operationalise the migration and development linkages for the benefit of all, commitments are needed from all parties. The ACP Group of States’ participation in the Round Table discussions at this Global Forum on Migration and Development is part of this commitment. It is also intended to promote the Declaration of Brussels on Asylum, Migration and Mobility and its Plan of Action, approved by Ministers from the ACP Group of States in charge of Asylum, Migration and Mobility in April 2006, and the ACP Group Resolution on Migration and Development of May 2008.

Therefore, the primary objective of the ACP Group of States is to reinforce both the perception and the reality that migration is positive for development, although it is not a substitute. Non-convergent policy interests need to be addressed regionally and globally within established cooperation frameworks, and specific country needs must be discussed and international cooperation options assessed. A gradual inclusion of

the human mobility factor in international development plans and policies, programs and projects is necessary to enhance the mutually positive effects of migration and development. In all ACP States, steps in this direction are being taken, although efforts should be strengthened.

Operationalisation of the migration and development nexus is needed to make it work effectively. In the framework of a human mobility approach, operationalisation of the nexus between migration and development—envisioned as an intrinsic process of expanding individual choices that leads to human development—means creating frameworks that enable the mobilisation of migrant resources, including economic (remittances), human (competences and skills), and social (networks, relations and norms) resources that are accumulated during various stages and places of “migratory projects.”

However, migration is not always a choice that expands individual freedom. When it is not a choice, migration is a clear symptom of development failure. In cases of forced migration due to conflicts, environmental degradation, natural disasters, organised crime, etc., there are fewer opportunities to mobilise the migrants’ economic, human, cultural and social capital in favour of development. In these instances, it is more important to tackle the root causes as a means of limiting the burden that has already exceeded the absorptive capacity of many countries and reducing the vulnerability of migrants. The intra-ACP Migration Facility will tackle these issues as part of developing capacities at the government level, with the aim of creating rapid response mechanisms that mitigate the impact of forced migration.

For these reasons, the ACP Group of States acknowledges that Overseas Development Assistance (ODA) cannot impartially serve the double goal of poverty reduction and migration management. Redirecting development assistance toward the high-migration middle-income countries in order to influence their migration patterns would run counter to the objective of eradicating the most severe poverty in ACP countries, inasmuch as allocating funds for border controls would deal only with the consequences and not the root causes of forced migration from the poorest and most vulnerable areas.

Migration can be a positive-sum game, but the political and social conditions that would create a win-win-win situation have yet to be established. Brain drain and brain waste are some of the most noticeable negative effects. Increased social insecurity and the vulnerability of unauthorised migrant workers resulting from strict migration flow management or economic downturns—such as the current one—are other factors affecting the positive potential of migration and mobility.

As we progress towards a better understanding of the multidimensionality of the migration and development nexus, and its social, economic, geographical, historic, cultural and political aspects, the ACP Group of States strives to contribute conceptual and methodological elements to this debate, and to include the perspectives of individual migrants and Diasporas.

3. OPERATIONAL DEFINITION OF THE MIGRATION AND DEVELOPMENT NEXUS

As the ACP Group of States we define the “migration and development” nexus as any initiative in which migrants are enabled—if they so desire—to become “development agents,” mobilising the human, economic, social and cultural capital

accumulated during the migration project in the interest of their own and their communities' human development; and in which mobility is included as a factor in human and national development, for both countries of origin and destination, in projects, programs and policies.

A "good practice" in a "migration and development" initiative is, therefore, any kind of action that proves to be successful in: *a)* promoting and enhancing the mobilisation of migrants' economic, human, social, and cultural capital for achieving a more inclusive and balanced process of development, firstly in origin countries and secondly in the transit and host countries; *b)* contributing to creating the pre-conditions that allow this process to occur, by integrating factors related to human mobility into national development strategies; and *c)* improving the management of migration, addressing the root causes of forced migration, and ensuring the protection of refugees, displaced people and trafficked people.

The mobilisation of migrants' resources, as well as the deployment of all potentialities of human mobility and circulation as a tool for economic and human development, is the key factor for enhancing the developmental dimensions of migration. Migrants possess at least four types of capital that can constitute resources for development:

- Economic capital: the monetary remittances of savings accumulated during the migratory process;
- Human capital: technical and entrepreneurial skills improved abroad and cross-cultural assets enriched through migration;
- Social capital: ties, networks, associations, and trust developed during the migration process that increase the migrants' access to relevant information, facilities and resources, making them a possible transnational junction between cultures, economies and societies.
- Cultural capital: ideas, attitudes, values and artistic expressions that are present in the migrants' communities and that are important elements for bridging different cultures, so that migration is perceived not only as a way to improve economic situations but as a way to encourage cultural diversity.

In this framework, the inclusion of human mobility in the agenda of development cooperation does not require any major change in the current approaches of international cooperation actors. It does, however, require that they embrace an innovative approach to addressing human mobility and hence migrants' resources at the local, national, regional and international levels—both South-South and South-North—to complement their current practices.

4. OBJECTIVES AND KEY PROPOSITIONS

This Background Paper is a contribution to the debate about issues proposed by the GFMD 2009 organisers in Round Table 1, and an attempt to tackle the topics proposed in the three following sessions:

1.1 Mainstreaming Migration in Development Planning -Key Actors, Key Strategies, Key Actions

1.2. Engaging Diasporas and migrants in development policies and programs - their role? Their constraints?

1.3. Addressing the root causes of migration through development, specifically in light of the current global economic crisis.

5. POLICIES AND PRACTICES

MAINSTREAMING MIGRATION IN DEVELOPMENT PLANNING -- KEY ACTORS, KEY STRATEGIES, KEY ACTIONS

For the ACP Group of States, a “migration and development” approach can be the basis for new components of international cooperation activities aimed at mobilising migrant capital as a development resource. At the same time, a migration and development approach can contribute to improving the way that both sectoral and multi-sectoral cooperation programs are planned and implemented. In this respect, specific activities should be implemented in order to:

1. Properly consider human mobility as a structural component of underdevelopment and development processes;
2. Set up participatory mechanisms favouring the involvement of migrants and Diasporas as stakeholders and actors in development cooperation.

The ACP Group of States strongly supports the principle of “integration” of human mobility into development planning as a feasible medium term strategy, and therefore promotes capacity-building measures to ensure it (through for example the Intra-ACP Migration Facility). On the other hand, the principle of “mainstreaming” migration into development is a more articulated and long-term strategy that requires strong capacities at the level of governments and civil society.

The characteristics of national policies aimed at integrating mobility into development, or using mobility as a national development strategy, depend largely on the labour migration and political history of each individual country. For example, small island states in the Pacific region suffer from a shortage of skilled labour and increasing urban migration, which has induced the majority of Pacific countries to emphasise human resource development in their development strategies, in order to satisfy needs at home and export labour.

In the context of the national priority-setting processes represented by Poverty Reduction Strategies, the principle of inclusiveness implies the need to:

- (1) Better understand the specific links between human mobility and poverty, beginning with the regular collection of data, as a practical way to gain insight into the degree and dimensions of poverty (the PRSP’s principle of comprehensive poverty diagnostics);
- (2) Involve Diasporas in a broader sense (migrant associations and representatives of those who migrated abroad) in a participatory process of setting priorities for effective poverty reduction (the principle of participatory process analysis);

- (3) Design and implement national immigration and migration policies, with appropriate targets and indicators for monitoring progress, and with a specific focus on the likely impact of different policy actions on vulnerable social groups (inclusion of immigration and migration policies in the policy matrix).

ENGAGING DIASPORAS AND MIGRANTS IN DEVELOPMENT POLICIES AND PROGRAMS - THEIR ROLE? THEIR CONSTRAINTS?

Regarding the topic and relevant questions for the second session of Round Table 1, the ACP Group of States recognises the fact that different reasons for migrating create different types of 'diasporic linkages' with home countries, and can lead to the formation of different types of diaspora networks.

Our Diasporas should be increasingly engaged, particularly those that are already working successfully on development issues and advocacy for migrants' rights, or are actively involved in entrepreneurial activities. Nonetheless, to avoid and limit issues related to representation, support should not be given to creating new networks but instead to organisations with a proven ability to carry out projects.

Some successful examples of diaspora projects in ACP countries that can be replicated in other countries include:

Support to migrants' entrepreneurship:

1. The Italian-Ghanaian *Ghanacoop* project. Its aim is to stimulate the development of enterprises and trade and also to invest in philanthropic initiatives in Ghana, while contributing to the economic and social inclusion of Italian-resident Ghanaians through promoting cooperative and social enterprises in both Italy and Ghana (including export of fair trade pineapples from Ghana and the import of Italian products in Ghana). The initiative started in 2005 with funding from the Province of Modena (one of the nine provinces of the Emilia-Romagna region, Italy) to create an import/export cooperative—the GhanaCoop—managed by a group of Ghanaian migrant workers living in Modena. Following the start up phase, Ghanaian migrants in Modena who are leading this initiative have obtained funds from the IOM in the framework of the MIDA program financed by the Italian Ministry of Foreign Affairs and by the Ghanaian Association of Modena, a local bank (Emilbanca), the Arcadia cooperative, and the Emilia-Romagna regional confederation of farm cooperatives.
2. The Franco-African Economic Initiatives and Migration Program (PMIE). Its aim is to facilitate the implementation of economic projects by migrants, both in their country of origin and in France. The *PMIE* program has been innovative in facilitating the implementation of economic projects by migrants, and in creating fruitful and long lasting partnerships with local associations, local operators and research offices to assist the project's feasibility study and implementation. Set up in 2001, the program is funded by the ministries of Foreign Affairs and of Labour, Employment and Social Cohesion, the European Commission and the Catholic Committee Against Hunger and Development. PMIE is operated by a French development NGO (Ps-EAU) through a network of 20 specialised organisations. The PMIE program informs migrants' projects about existing support mechanisms. Migrants are referred and connected with specialised organisations that further support them in carrying out their projects. The process is fully discussed and approved by migrants.

Use of migrants' skills:

3. A set of actions carried out by the Ethiopian North American Health Professionals Association (ENAPHA). NGOs like *ENAPHA*, whose members are Ethiopian health professionals living in the USA and Canada, are promoting knowledge transfer through 'on the job training' while conducting complex medical and surgical procedures. They link national medical institutions in origin countries with facilities in host countries and facilitate partnerships. ENAPHA members are volunteers and do not receive fees for their work. Their expenses (transportation, boarding and lodging) are taken care of by the association or by the Ethiopian Ministry of Health. Their work is therefore highly cost effective. ENAPHA has been carrying multiple initiatives since 2003. A partnership was formed between ENAPHA, the Canadian Network for International Surgery and the Canadian International Development Agency for the purpose of setting up dedicated obstetrical and surgical learning centres in Ethiopia's three universities. ENAPHA is also registered as a non-governmental organisation in Ethiopia.
4. TOKTEN (UNDP) and MIDA (IOM). The goal of both programs is to mobilise the skills available in the diaspora to meet needs and shortages identified in countries of origin. For instance, the MIDA Great Lakes program, implemented by IOM with Belgian funding, promotes the involvement of 'diaspora experts' from Burundi, Rwanda and the Democratic Republic of Congo living in Belgium in implementing field missions to their country or region of origin in three priority sectors: education, health and rural development. The MIDA approach differs from its precursors, such as the RQAN, in that it offers more options than simply definitive return (temporary returns, short consultancies and "virtual return" through the use of ICTs) and therefore enables migrants durably settled in their host country to contribute positively to the development of their country or region of origin. Moreover, the program's regional approach is also innovative, with some experts participating in capacity building activities in other countries of the region (for instance Congolese in Rwanda).

Support to co-development projects by migrant associations:

5. The CODEV France-Senegal program supports business development through qualified diaspora engagement. The program stimulates the investment of remittances in a productive way. Projects are designed and carried out by highly qualified members of the Senegalese diaspora in France in three priority areas: agribusiness, new technologies and management. The 'co-development initiatives program (2005-2007)' is implemented under the Co-development Convention signed between France and Senegal.

ADDRESSING THE ROOT CAUSES OF MIGRATION THROUGH DEVELOPMENT, SPECIFICALLY IN LIGHT OF THE CURRENT GLOBAL ECONOMIC CRISIS

The ACP Group of States reaffirms that overseas development assistance should not be conceived as a tool for controlling / managing migration flows. In cases of forced migration, root causes can be found in underdevelopment, environmental degradation and conflict, and need to be tackled collectively. Development aid must indeed help to eliminate the causes at the root of the most harmful forms of migration and displacement.

For the third session of Round Table 1, the ACP Group of States believes that as the crisis is truly global, responses should also be global, and responsibility proportionally shared. The global financial crisis that originated in the developed world in late 2008 has led to a dramatic slowdown of FDIs in the ACP states, a reduction of exports, and a sharp decline in remittances. Foreign reserves to cover imports are dwindling, jeopardizing many countries' capacity to import even basic products such as food, medical supplies and agricultural inputs. The estimated loss of output is significant and erodes the results of positive growth in previous years. As a result, per-capita income is declining and resources for national development are being curtailed.

Investment plans have been scaled back in African growth poles, reducing the demand for labour and increasing the "informalisation" of the economy. Secondary effects in smaller neighbouring countries related to petty trade linkages and remittances are also significant. In this context, the vulnerability of migrants increases and the effects on the communities left behind—in terms of reduced disposable income—can be tangible. The poor are the most affected.

Measures to minimise impact have been undertaken by the governments of some ACP countries, including fiscal stimulus packages (Mauritius, Jamaica and Tanzania), revising budget expenditures, targeting assistance on key sectors (such as the tax cuts to mining companies in Zambia), strengthening regulation of the banking sector and financial markets, and other macroeconomic and monetary policies (such as the short-term fiscal, monetary and exchange rate measures introduced by the government of the Democratic Republic of Congo). However, the ability of ACP countries to sustain an adequate level of investments is severely limited. Pre-existing resource constraints are being exacerbated by a widening savings-investment gap. For example, just to sustain pre-crisis levels of growth in Africa would require an additional USD50 billion in 2009 and USD56 billion in 2010. Increasing investment to the level needed to achieve higher growth rates consistent with the MDGs would require an additional USD117 billion in 2009 and USD130 billion in 2010.

Therefore, commitments to increase aid to ACP countries must be made quickly. But that alone will not be enough to allow ACP countries to restore growth levels capable of reducing poverty. New and additional resources must be unlocked. New resources must be untied from migration management policies and migration issues must be integrated into development strategies. ACP countries as a group must be part of the global response to the crisis, by promoting regional dialogue and common positions.

In developed countries, measures to rescue large corporations and stimulus packages to maintain demand and salvage jobs have proved to be successful in mitigating some of the impact of the crisis. However, unemployment among migrant workers is higher than among native workers. The jobs of male migrant workers are concentrated in sectors such as construction and manufacturing, which are particularly affected by the crisis. The employment of female migrant workers in service industries is also affected, although demand for female healthcare professionals from ACP countries is rising.

Furthermore, the ACP Group of States wishes to highlight a fundamental issue. Migrant workers are even more affected by the crisis not only because of the types of sectors they work in, but also because of the more precarious jobs they are employed in, compared to natives. In times of economic hardship, they are the first to be laid-off due to this more vulnerable employment status. Although this is related to

more general issues of discrimination and migrant worker rights, it clearly worsens the current crisis' negative impact on migrants.

6. SUGGESTIONS AND PROPOSALS TO POLICY MAKERS

The recommendations detailed below are concrete and feasible options that the ACP Group of States and its main partners can adopt to enhance the positive linkages between migration and development and make it work for the achievement of MDGs.

Recommendations for Integrating Migration into Development Plans

- Integrate migration and development into Poverty Reduction Strategy Papers (PRSPs). This can be done with the assistance of the intra-ACP Migration Facility capacity-building component in the following practical ways:
 - Insert a section in the PRSP that provides information about development partners' policy statements and commitments to integrating the migration-development nexus into development cooperation and into each policy area (e.g. poverty reduction, business development, education);
 - Another section of the PRSP can include an analysis of the major migration and development nexus issues at different levels and in different sectors and priority areas. Particular attention could be paid to the poverty-environment linkage (e.g. livelihood resources, environmental resource degradation, etc.) that contributes to forced migration. This can also include the main features of the institutional, policy and regulatory frameworks for migration in the country, leading to the identification of weaknesses and constraints as well as capacities to address them. Also, data needs (e.g. segregated workforce data by sector, by qualification, by gender, by geographical distribution, etc.) can be identified, as well as needs related to strengthening the capacity to compile and analyse relevant data;
 - A section can identify a number of interventions related to the migration and development nexus to be addressed in cooperation with development partners. The four types of migrant capital that constitute resources for development—economic, human, social and cultural—can provide a basis for identifying programmatic actions.
- Improve the Migration Country Profile in EC Country Strategy Papers (CSPs) and in the Project Identification Phase. This can be done by:
 - Including a section identifying the main problems and concerns to be addressed (e.g. unauthorised migration, brain drain, etc.) and using them as a basis for project identification. References could also be made to any statements related to the migration and development nexus made in corresponding Country and Regional Strategy Papers.
 - Another section can present an overview of past and ongoing cooperation programs that strengthen the migration and development

nexus (lessons and experience), information about relevant EU Member States, and other donors' programs.

- During the identification phase, migration and development project ideas or projects with migration and development components that are consistent with ACP partner and EC development priorities can be identified, and the relevance and likely feasibility of the project ideas can be assessed.
- Utilise the intra-ACP Migration Facility Observatory to improve knowledge about bilateral migration corridors, including a comprehensive analysis of all flows of migrants' resources (economic, human, social and cultural) within interested countries (for example Mali-France, Angola-Portugal, Zambia-UK, Zimbabwe-South Africa, Burkina Faso-Ivory Cost, Haiti-Dominican Republic, etc.), in order to better understand transnational dynamics and inform development policies in a manner that goes beyond the current focus on remittances.
- Adopt measures that improve analyses of the nexus between migration and the environment. More specifically, improve the collection and dissemination of research and data on environmentally-related migration (including environmental degradation due to toxic waste dumping) and the environmental impact of forced migration, to assist ACP States in formulating policies and legal frameworks, and to provide adequate funds to address the negative impact of climate change, in particular on Small Island Developing States.

Recommendations for Promoting Engagement of Diasporas

- Support Diasporas in promoting campaigns to inform and raise awareness about safe migration, touching upon various subjects (health, working conditions, remittance management, etc.) through conferences, workshops, collaborative projects and sharing good practices that involve more than one country.
- Highly skilled workers do not engage in migration projects only for monetary reasons, but also to improve skills and to exchange experiences. Promoting long-term relationships between the universities of ACP States and the universities and research institutes of developed countries is an option to be explored. Another option can be following up with the ACP Group Brussels Resolution on Migration and Development (2008), through establishing an all-ACP Know-How Transfer Program. This can take the form of innovative research and appropriate technology transfer in areas of particular relevance to ACP countries (tropical diseases, HIV/AIDS, desertification, coastal management, welfare policies, etc).
- Increase capacity-building in relation to project formulation and management among "development-oriented" diaspora organisations, through the "civil society component" of the intra-ACP Migration Facility. The idea of using the skills in the diaspora to build capacities in home countries through volunteers should be explored. This could involve organisations that are already using or would like to make use of professionals from the diaspora community to work in their home countries – such as Volunteering Overseas.

- Support initiatives that engage young people from ACP States living in the diaspora in their home country's development. The Africa-Europe Youth Action Plan, which was designed at the Africa-Europe Youth Summit held concomitantly with the EU-Africa Lisbon Summit in 2007, identified actions that could be replicated in other ACP regions.
- Networking between people and companies in destination and origin countries is fundamental to generating and increasing the social capital of migrants. Programming should build on previous successful experiences, and forums should be organised that consider specific needs and structural issues (for example the difficulty for small and medium-sized enterprises in ACP States to participate in such forums).
- Support networking and capacity-building among migrant support groups and diaspora associations by issuing a targeted call for proposals from non-state actors (NSA) and NGOs based in ACP countries. In this instance, the intra-ACP Migration Facility can be a positive transmitter that increases the capacities of local organisations by means of capacity building.

Recommendations for Mitigating the Effects of the Financial Crisis on Migrants and on Migrant Sending Countries

- Delivering quickly on existing commitments is key to donors' credibility as committed development partners, and to ensuring that access to essential public investment programs in health, education, nutrition, and sanitation for the poor and the vulnerable is maintained. Avoid tying aid to the development of migration management and border control policies, and integrate migration-related issues into PRSPs;
- Commit the equivalent of 1 percent of developed economies' own stimulus packages to invest in new welfare initiatives that specifically assist migrants working in the formal and informal sectors, and commit another 1 percent equivalent of developed countries' own stimulus packages to sustain investments in infrastructure at the national and regional levels in ACP countries;
- Discourage protectionist practices in trade and human mobility within ACP countries, and instead allocate specific aid funds to trans-border areas to ensure access by migrant communities to the needed social services;
- Follow up with implementation of the African Development Bank plans approved in Tunis in July 2009 for establishing an Emergency Liquidity Facility (USD1.5 billion), a Trade Finance Initiative (USD1 billion), a Framework for Accelerated Resource Transfer of African Development Fund Resources to eligible countries, and Enhanced Policy Advisory Support;
- Make new resources available for climate change adaptation and mitigation programs in ACP countries, as a mechanism for reducing the root causes of migration in particularly vulnerable areas;
- Establish a migrant welfare fund that is government-operated in the origin country and financed by migrants or their employers, on the basis of other countries' successful experiences.

7. CONCLUDING REMARKS

The commitment of the ACP Group of States to addressing the critical issues raised at this Round Table is geared toward creating the conditions that will enable migrants to move freely and engage with their home country's development, while also recognising the need to establish social safety nets for migrant workers in times of crises. The proposed policies and programs respond to the interests of all parties involved, and most importantly to nationals from the ACP Group of States.

To further contribute to the debate at Round Table 1, the ACP Group of States proposes the following questions:

Session 1.1:

1. How can the gains of international and intra-regional mobility be promoted and how can these be integrated into local, national and regional development plans?
2. How can local development in departure zones be planned so that it takes into account the fact that more development will lead to more mobility in the medium-term?
3. How can the gender dimension be included in migration policies and how can female mobility be included in development plans, particularly given the growing number of female migrants?

Session 1.2:

1. How can Diasporas be engaged without compromising the issue of representation? What mechanisms can be devised to ensure broad participation of Diasporas in defining and revising PRSPs?
2. What can be done at the levels of ACP countries and regions to interest Diasporas in investing in home country development?

Session 1.3:

1. What has worked and what has not worked in ACP countries and regions in terms of addressing the different challenges of the global crisis?
2. Do the measures proposed by regional banks and international financial institutions respond sufficiently to the development challenges faced by ACP States as a result of the crisis?

