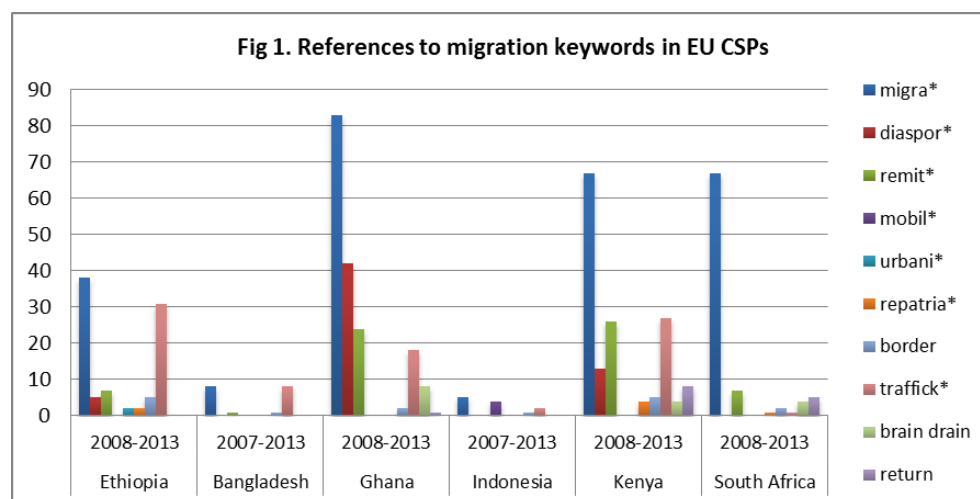




Policy Review: Attitudes toward Migration in EU Country Strategy Papers (CSPs)

Overview: discussion of migration in EU CSPs is more robust among the four African countries surveyed, compared to Bangladesh and Indonesia (see Fig 1). While there is discussion of international migration issues (including remittances) in all the CSPs, internal migration is typically viewed negatively (see Ethiopia, Ghana and Kenya profiles) or ignored (see Bangladesh, Indonesia and South Africa). *Note to readers: refer to Factsheet 1 for an overview of the Migrating of Poverty RPC's review of development donor policies, including a profile of EU CSPs.*



COUNTRY PROFILES

BANGLADESH – European Community Country Strategy Paper (2007-13)

Key migration topics: human trafficking, remittances

Overall, the discussion of migration is limited in Bangladesh's CSP. Trafficking of large numbers of women and children is seen as a serious point of concern (p. 5), with the country being identified by the US government as one of the main trafficking source countries in South Asia (p. 4), and the CSP mentions a joint project with DFID and UNDP to combat trafficking through supporting police reform (p. 32). Although migration is noted as a key priority area for 'attaining synergies with development policy' (p. 26), and international remittances are acknowledged as supporting economic growth in recent years (p. 5), other issues, including internal migration, are ignored.

ETHIOPIA – Country Strategy Paper and National Indicative Programme (2008-13)

Key migration topics: rural-urban migration, trafficking, diaspora, IDPs

The paper links population growth in cities to rural-urban migration, driven by poor returns in agriculture and perceived opportunities for employment in cities (p. 9). In the absence of policies to accommodate internal migrants, the CSP claims they contribute to poverty and deprivation in cities (p. 9) and calls for the creation of skills development programmes for such migrants (p. 28). Trafficking of Ethiopians, especially women and girls, to work in the Middle East as domestic servants and sex workers (Appendix 4, p. 5) has resulted in a national task force on trafficking (Appendix 4, p. 6). Large numbers of refugees and internally displaced persons exist in Ethiopia, due to cross-border conflicts, violence in neighbouring countries and deportation (Appendix 4, pp. 3-4).

GHANA – Country Strategy Paper and National Indicative Programme (2008-13)

Key migration areas: remittances, diaspora, brain drain, trafficking

The CSP notes remittances are a key source of foreign exchange, with diaspora in the US, Canada and the UK accounting for 75 per cent of these flows (p. 9). Recent efforts to engage the diaspora include the introduction of double citizenship and absentee

voting (p. 23), and there is EU support for new diaspora engagement policies, including matching diaspora contributions to development initiatives and preparing an e-directory of Ghanaians abroad (p. 51). 'Brain drain' from the health sector is occurring, but while the CSP calls for its effects to be 'minimised', no clear policy is proposed (p. 51). The CSP portrays internal migration negatively: it claims children are trafficked internally for forced labour at cocoa plantations, fishing villages, and stone quarries, or to cities for work as domestic servants or street vendors (Annex V, Box 3); and that rural-urban migration has contributed to overcrowding of urban areas, exacerbating pressure on urban services and jobs (Annex IV).

INDONESIA – European Community Strategy Paper (2007-2013)

Key migration areas: illegal migration, trafficking

There is little discussion of migration in the CSP, beyond the mention that there is a need for enhancing migration management, in order to combat illegal migration and trafficking (p. 26). Migration is one of the priority areas for the EU's sustainable development strategy (p. 28), but beyond migration management it isn't clear how it will be incorporated into development initiatives.

KENYA – Country Strategy Paper and Indicative Programme (2008-13)

Key areas: diaspora, remittances, refugees, environmental migration, migration and conflict

The CSP notes the large Kenyan diaspora in the West and the labour migration of low-skilled Kenyans to the Middle East (p. 11). Remittances are a key source of foreign exchange, more than twice as much as Overseas Development Aid (ODA) and nine times as much as Foreign Direct Investment (FDI) (Annex 4). Large numbers of refugees (240,000) are hosted by Kenya (p. 11), with 15,000 to 60,000 illegally residing in Nairobi and other towns, which Kenya's immigration minister has labelled a 'threat to national security' (Annex 4). The CSP argues that environmental degradation has resulted in some farmers moving to urban areas (p. 62), while others have moved to semi-arid lands and come into conflict with pastoralists (p. 61). Trafficking is also an issue, with Kenya seen as a 'centre of trafficking in East Africa', as an origin, destination and transit country (Annex 4). A national migration policy has been discussed in parliament, but the country has poor migration statistics, no policy to protect Kenyans abroad, and its anti-trafficking framework is in its infancy (Annex 4).

SOUTH AFRICA – Joint Country Strategy Paper (2008-13)

Key migration areas: brain drain, immigration, & remittances

The CSP notes that there has been widespread brain drain of skilled workers (especially in the health sector) but also immigration from other parts of the continent, attracting skilled workers as well as unskilled jobseekers, undocumented migrants, refugees, cross-border traders, and trafficked persons (p. 11). While the plan notes that migration needs to be stabilised in order to meet development objectives, it is unclear how this will be achieved (p. 29). The CSP also notes that South Africa had deported over a million undocumented migrants since 1994, with Zimbabwe and Mozambique being the primary destinations (Annex 5). While South Africa does receive a substantial flow of remittances, these funds were equal to just 0.2 per cent of the GDP in 2004 (Annex 5), which pales in comparison to many other Sub-Saharan African countries.

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