

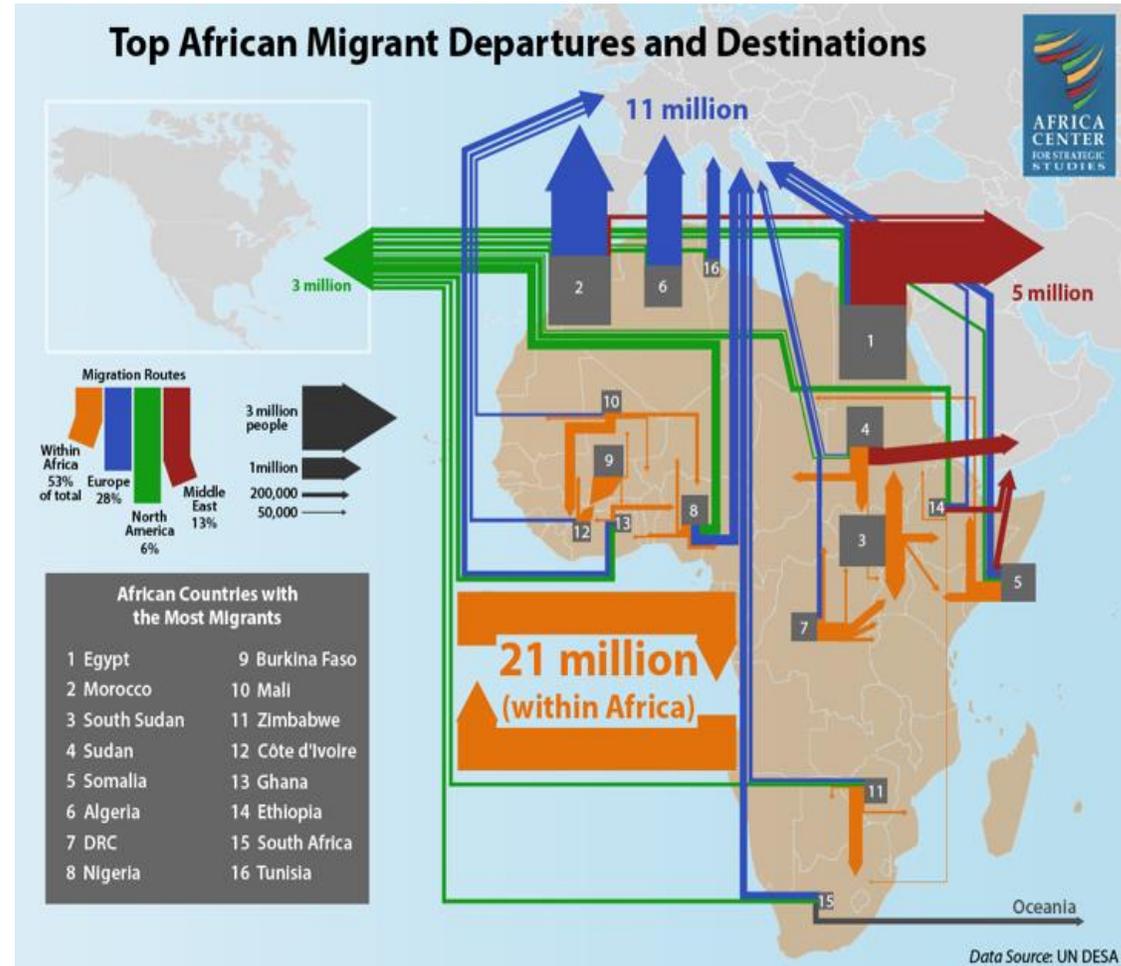


What are the drivers of migration and mobility governance?

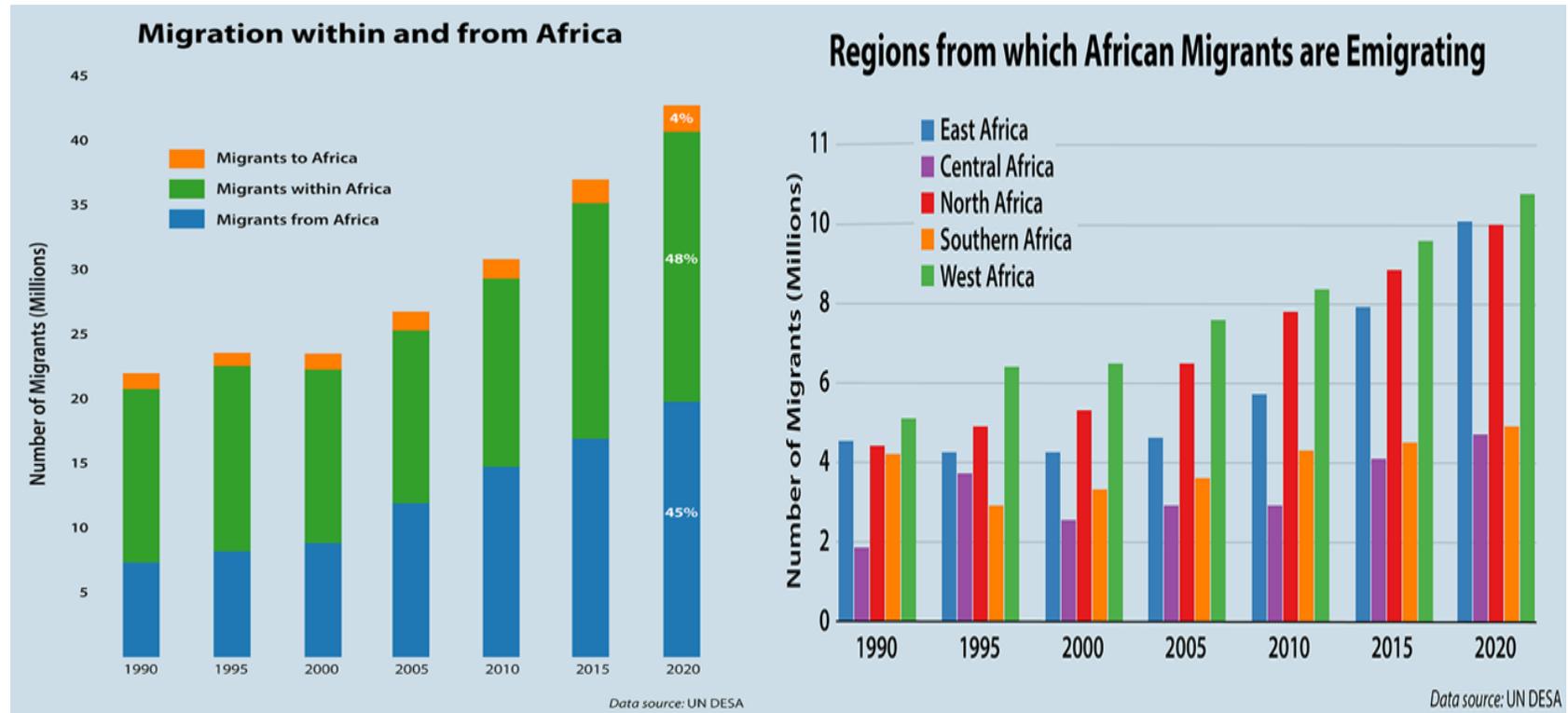
1. Characterizing migration and mobility in Africa
2. Determinants of migration and mobility policy-making in Africa
3. Drivers of migration and mobility



State of migration in and outside Africa

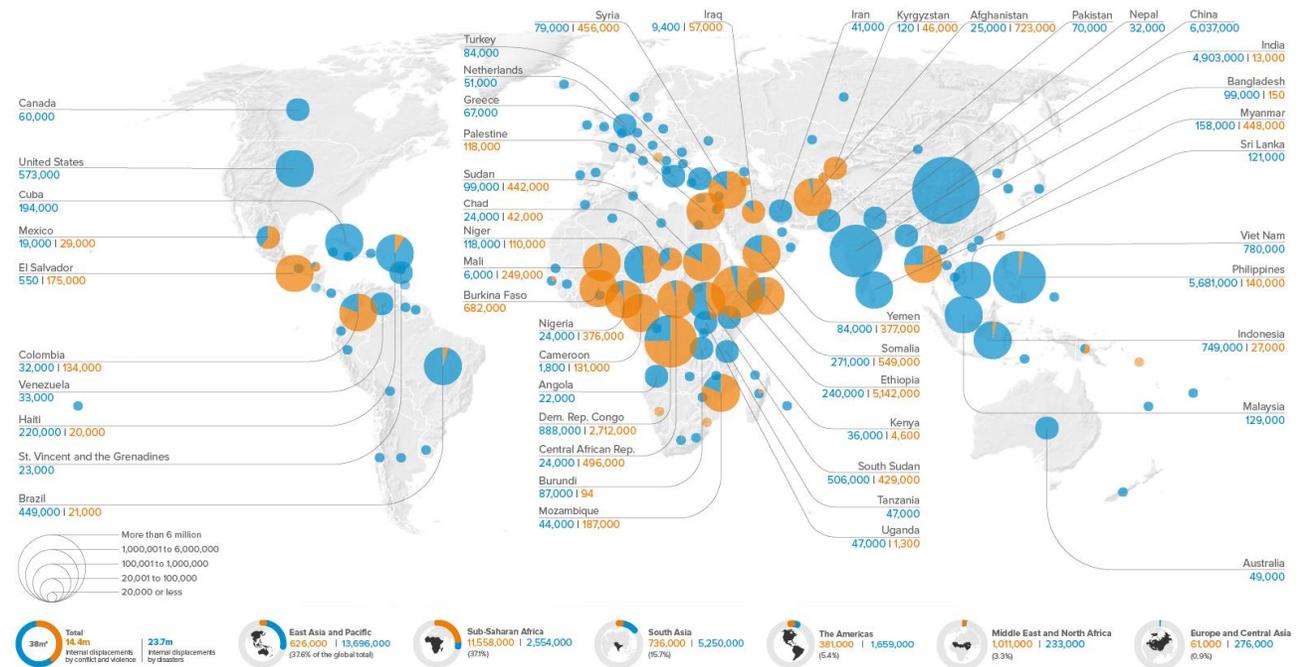


State of migration in and outside Africa



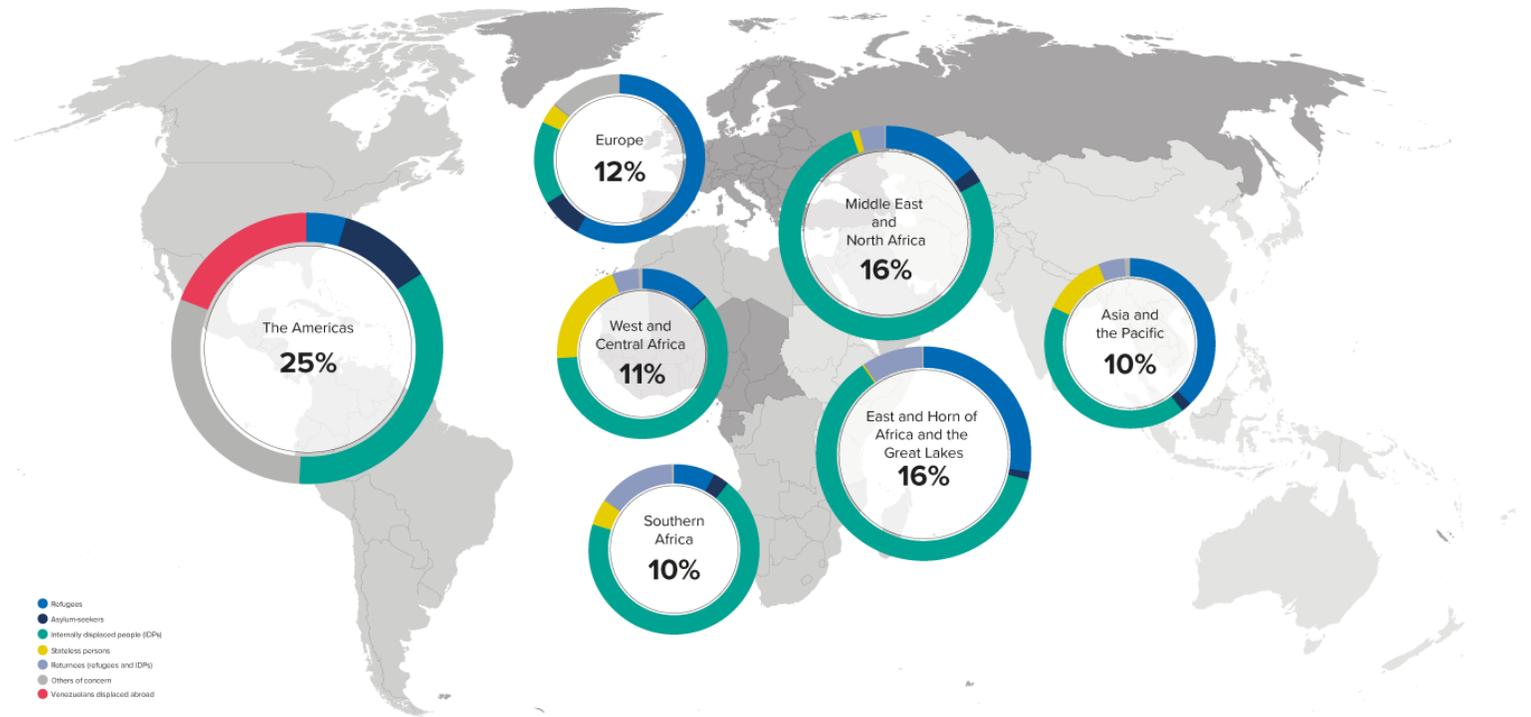
Africa remains one of the largest producer and host of displacement

Internal displacements by conflict and disasters in 2021



The country and territory names and figures are shown only when the total new displacements value exceeds 20,000. Due to rounding, some totals may not correspond with the sum of the separate figures. The boundaries and the names shown and the designations used on this map do not imply official endorsement or acceptance by IDMC.

Africa remains one of the largest producer and host of displacement



What are the determinants of migration policy in Africa?

1. the common view that migration and development are intrinsically linked;
2. Values, human rights, and political regime political regime type and domestic politics (both of which can influence governments' responsiveness to human rights issues, public demands related to bilateral agreements on migration both from within the country and outside);
3. the financial gains to be made from cooperation with the EU in the form of development aid as well as remittances;
4. diplomacy, geographic proximity and routes to Europe;
5. policy and capability limitations of current migration governance structures;
6. the pan-African agenda of integration, especially on the mobility of persons. Considering the dynamics of past and existing Africa-Europe agreements





What are the determinants of migration policy in Africa?

1. Partnership need to balance values and interests
 - a. Protection of a migrant's human rights should take priority
 - b. Respects the principle of non-refoulement and guarantees the physical safety of the migrants
2. Migrants shall not be deported to a country that is not their country of origin despite being the most recent exit point. RRR should be conducted once the nationality and the identity of the person to be returned are established.
3. More legal pathways for African migrants is necessary that takes into account the profile of potential irregular migrants to address irregular migration from Africa
4. Create genuine Continent-to-Continent Migration and Mobility Dialogue (C2CMMD) and review mechanisms for the implementation of agreements on migration cooperation
5. Filling the implementation gap: African institutions of migration governance established by law with regular budget

What aspect of AU-EU partnership work? Why?

Four factors are critical for success of partnership

1. the shared priorities
2. political support
3. considerable resources
4. implementation mechanism dedicated to certain initiatives and activities.





What is to be done

1. Overhaul the 2015 Valletta Summit drive - money cannot solve every problem
2. Continuous frank political and technical dialogue
3. Improve the incentive infrastructure to outweigh risks
4. Show case progress on legal pathways to Europe
5. Avoid using return and readmission rate as a litmus test of Africa's commitment to the partnership
6. Capacitate, not substitute African side- Improve and decentralize African implementation capabilities
7. Understand the determinants of migration policy in Africa



Mega determinants

- 1) the COVID-19 pandemic;
- 2) climate change shocks, especially floods and droughts);
- 3) demography and urbanization (fast-growing young population, expanding middle class and rural-urban migration);
- 4) technology (transportation and communications advancements);
- 5) governance and stability (peace and security); and
- 6) Pan African integrative policies and barriers.

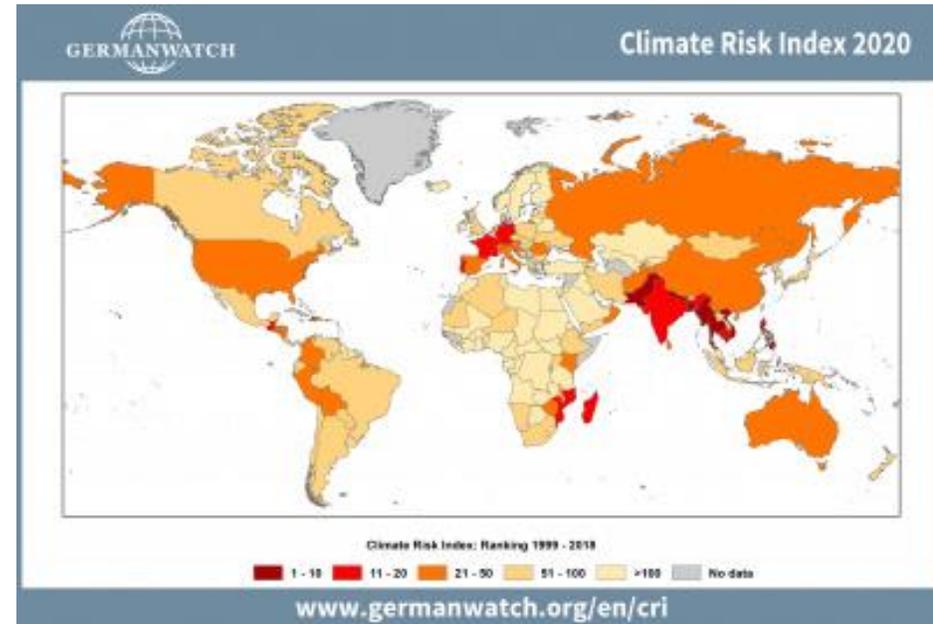
Population in Africa

1. By 2030, the world population - 8.1 billion.
2. 1.6 billion among these will be African, 55% of below 20 years old
3. About 10 to 12 million Africans join the labour force annually, necessitating jobs or mobility
4. EAC + DRC forecasted to grow to 124 million in 2030)
5. IGAD will add close to 300 million people into the free movement regime in Africa.



Climate change

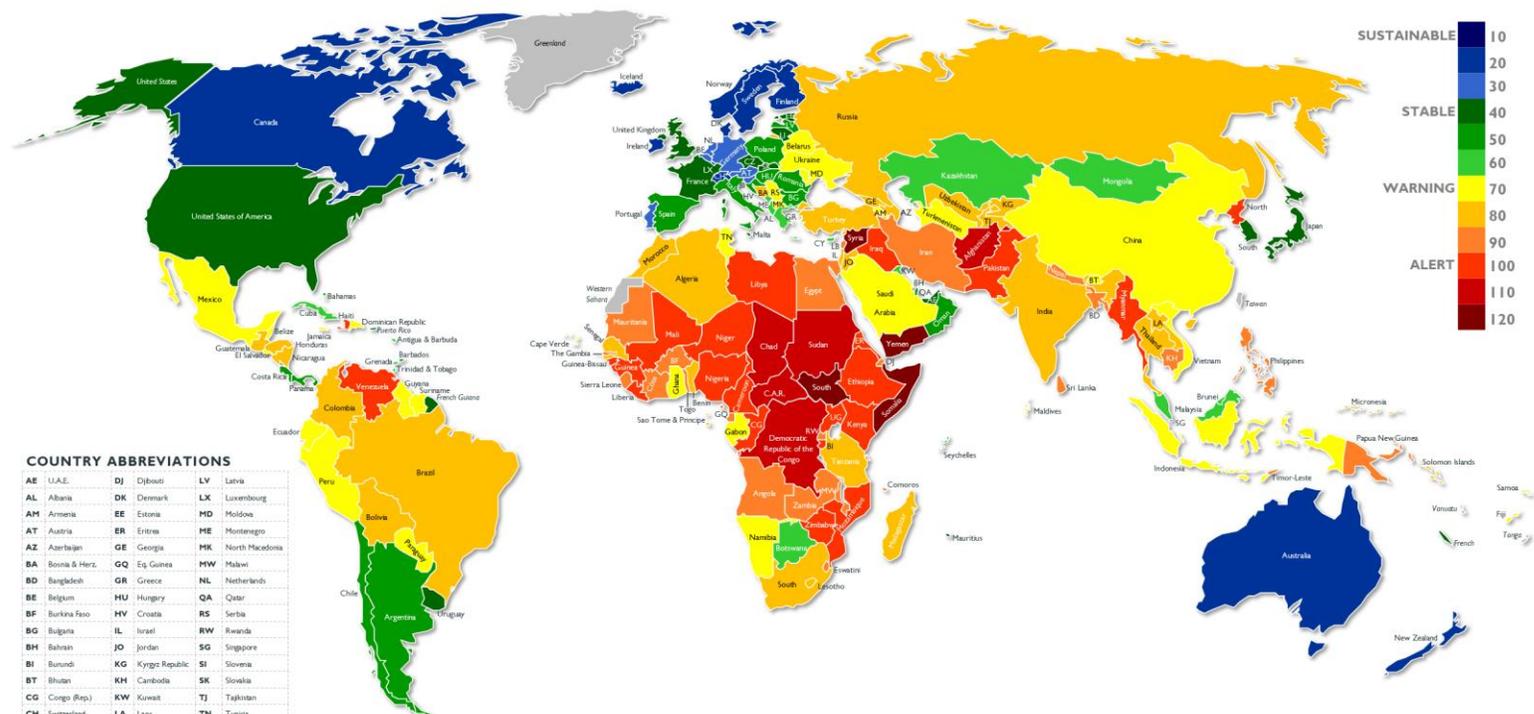
- The 2021 climate change vulnerability index shows that five of the ten countries most threatened by climate change are in Africa.
- Over 50 million people in Africa are affected by drought and famine



Peace and security



THE WORLD IN 2020

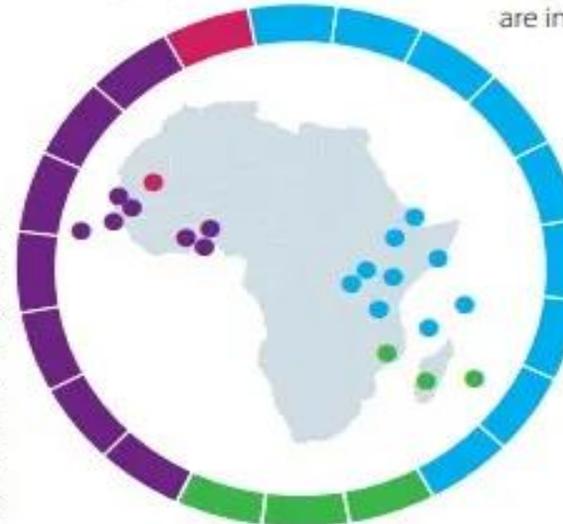


Pan African integrative projects

1 country
in the top 20 most
visa-open countries
is in North Africa.
Mauritania

Of the top 20 most
visa-open countries, none
are in Central Africa.

7 countries
in the top 20 most
visa-open countries
are in West Africa.
Benin
Cabo Verde
Gambia
Ghana
Guinea-Bissau
Senegal
Togo



9 countries
in the top 20 most
visa-open countries
are in East Africa.

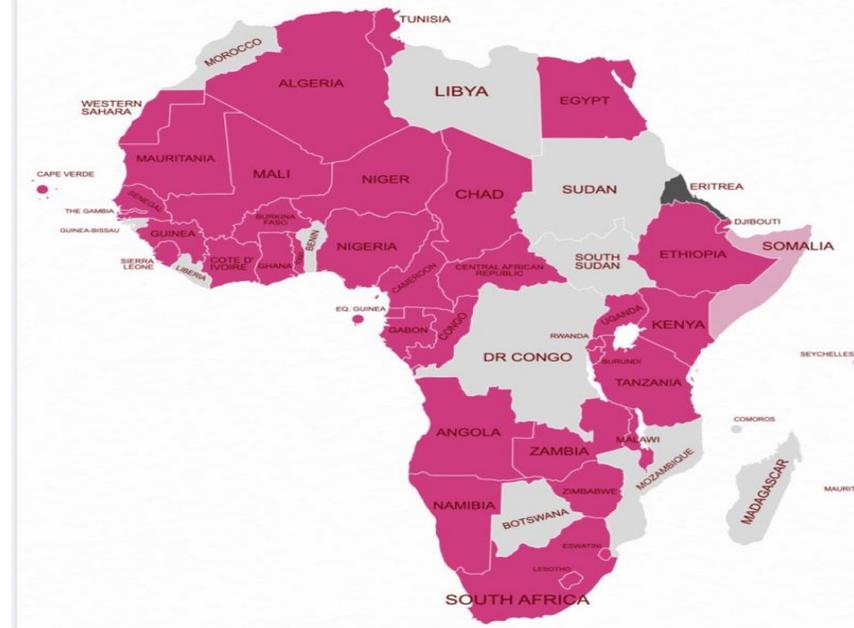
Comoros
Djibouti
Ethiopia
Kenya
Rwanda
Seychelles
Somalia
Tanzania
Uganda

3 countries
in the top 20 most
visa-open countries
are in Southern Africa.
Madagascar
Mauritius
Mozambique

Pan African integrative projects



Which countries have ratified the AfCFTA Agreement?



- Instrument of ratification deposited
- Parliamentary approval received or pending
- AfCFTA Agreement signed
- AfCFTA Agreement not signed

Last updated: 7 February 2022



Listed by date on which the AfCFTA instrument of ratification was deposited with the AUC Chairperson

Country	Date
Ghana	10/05/2018
Kenya	10/05/2018
Rwanda	26/05/2018
Niger	19/06/2018
Chad	02/07/2018
Eswatini	02/07/2018
Guinea	16/10/2018
Côte d'Ivoire	23/11/2018
Mali	01/02/2019
Namibia	01/02/2019
South Africa	10/02/2019
Congo, Rep.	10/02/2019
Djibouti	11/02/2019
Mauritania	11/02/2019
Uganda	09/02/2019
Senegal	02/04/2019
Togo	02/04/2019
Egypt	08/04/2019
Ethiopia	10/04/2019
Gambia	16/04/2019
Sahrawi Arab Democratic Rep.	30/04/2019
Sierra Leone	30/04/2019
Zimbabwe	24/05/2019
Burkina Faso	29/05/2019
São Tomé & Príncipe	27/06/2019
Equatorial Guinea	02/07/2019
Gabon	07/07/2019
Mauritius	07/10/2019
Somalia*	14/08/2020
Central African Rep.	22/09/2020
Angola	04/11/2020
Lesotho	27/11/2020
Tunisia	27/11/2020
Cameroon	01/12/2020
Nigeria	05/12/2020
Malawi	15/01/2021
Zambia	05/02/2021
Algeria	23/06/2021
Burundi	26/08/2021
Seychelles	15/09/2021
Tanzania	17/01/2022
Cabo Verde	05/02/2022

* Confirmation of approval pending

Free movement of persons



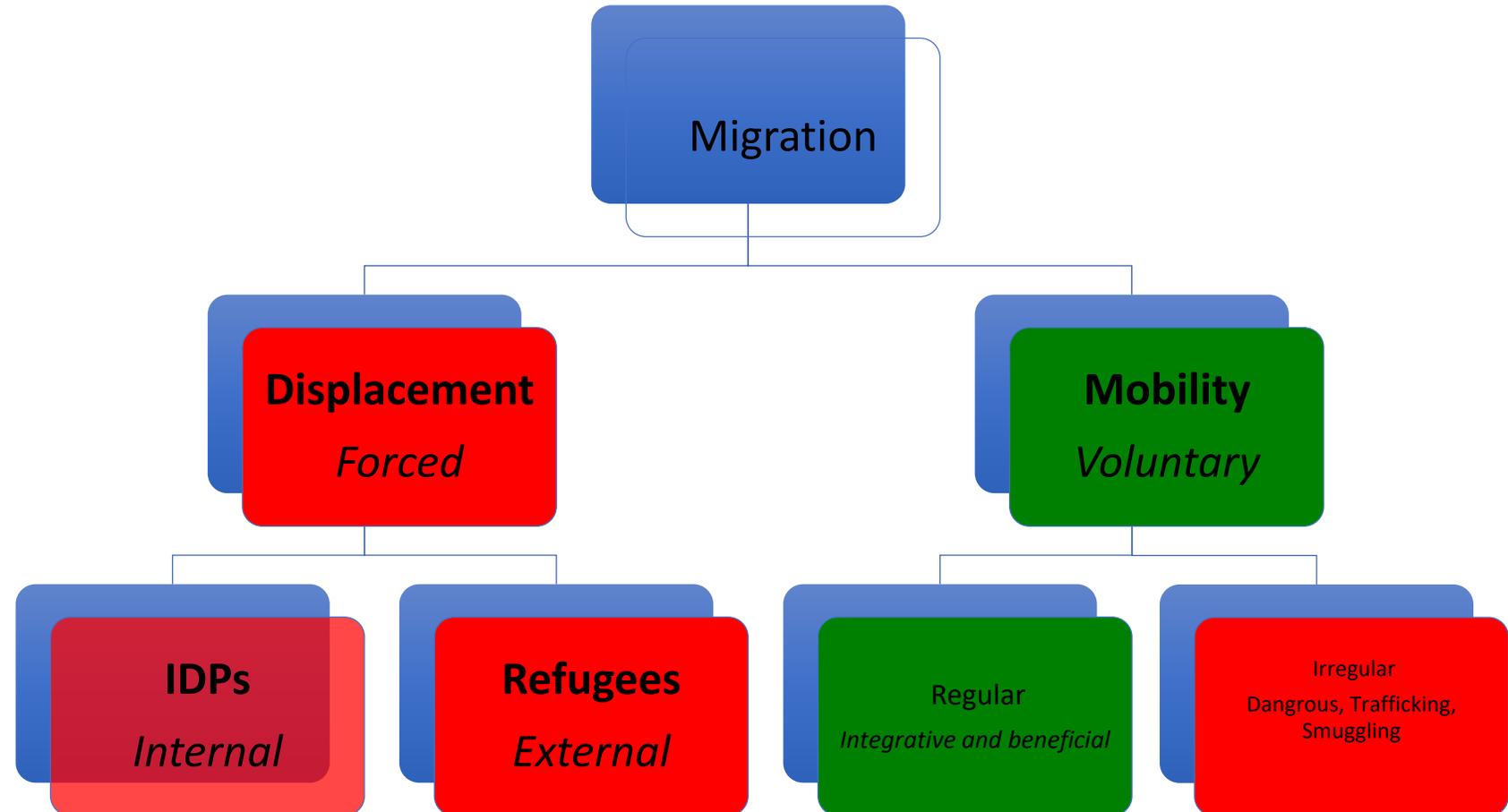
**Market in Okavu, north-western Uganda
PATIENCE ATUHAIRE**

Responses to displacement in Africa

1. Most of the refugees are in neighboring countries
2. After migration diplomacy and with pledges of financial support many countries are changing their refugee laws
3. *Preventing secondary and onward movements of refugees*
4. *Emerging focus on one of the durable solutions— local integration*
5. Expanded grounds for protection
6. Liberal application process
7. Most favourable treatment for refugees in the African host countries
8. Refugees' rights to employment and own property
9. Recognition of education certificates, training and skills
10. Freedom of movement and out-of-camp policy- towards de-jurizing de-facto realities



Policy Responses to displacement in Africa





More readings

1. Mehari Taddele Maru, Andrew Geddes (2022) Post-Pandemic Cooperation between Africa and Europe: Five Ways to Improve the Partnership on Migration and Mobility, African Arguments
2. Mehari Taddele Maru (2021) Migration Policy-making in Africa: Determinants and Implications for Cooperation with Europe, European University Institute.
3. Mehari Taddele Maru, Andrew Geddes (2020) Localising Migration Diplomacy in Africa? Ethiopia in its Regional and International Setting, Robert Schuman Centre for Advanced Studies, Migration Policy Centre, European University Institute.
4. Mehari Taddele Maru (2014), <https://www.amazon.com/Kampala-Convention-Contributions-International-Interpretations/dp/9462361029>