



*Report of the*

**«Assessment of the Capacity Building Needs of  
African Union Member States and Regional  
Economic Communities to Manage Migration»**

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### **Asylum seekers**

Persons seeking to be admitted into a country as refugees and awaiting decision on their application for refugee status under relevant international and national instruments. In case of a negative decision, they must leave the country and may be expelled, as may any alien in an irregular situation, unless permission to stay is provided on humanitarian or other related grounds.

### **Bilateral**

Involving two parties or two States.

### **Border management**

Facilitation of authorized flows of business people, tourists, migrants and refugees and the detection and prevention of illegal entry of aliens into a given country. Measures to manage borders include the imposition by States of visa requirements, carrier sanctions against transportation companies bringing irregular aliens to the territory, and interdiction at sea. International standards require a balancing between facilitating the entry of legitimate travellers and preventing that of travellers entering for inappropriate reasons or with invalid documentation.

### **Border officials**

A generic term describing those officials whose primary task is to guard the border and enforce the immigration (and possibly customs) laws of the State. Also termed “border guards”, “border police” or “aliens police”.

### **Capacity building**

Building capacity of governments and civil society through strengthening their knowledge, skills and attitudes. Capacity building can take the form of substantive direct project design and implementation with a partner government, or in other circumstances can take the form of facilitating a bilateral or multilateral agenda for dialogue development put in place by concerned authorities. In all cases, capacity building aims to build towards generally acceptable benchmarks of management practices.

### **Country of origin**

The country that is a source of migratory flows (legal or illegal).

### **Country of transit**

The country through which migratory flows (legal or illegal) move.

### **Crime, international**

Under international law, crimes against peace, war crimes, crimes against humanity, piracy, genocide, apartheid and terrorism are considered as international crimes. Every State has a

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<sup>1</sup> International Organization for Migration (2004): International Migration Law – Glossary on Migration, Geneva

duty to prosecute or extradite individuals responsible for the commission of those crimes; individual responsibility for those crimes is also enforceable at the international level.

### **Detention**

Restriction on freedom of movement, usually through enforced confinement, of an individual by government authorities. There are two types of detention. Criminal detention, having as a purpose punishment for the committed crime; and administrative detention, guaranteeing that another administrative measure (such as deportation or expulsion) can be implemented. In the majority of the countries, irregular migrants are subject to administrative detention, as they have violated immigration laws and regulations, which is not considered to be a crime. In many States, an alien may also be detained pending a decision on refugee status or on admission to or removal from the State.

### **Feminization of migration**

The growing participation of women in migration. Women now move around more independently and no longer in relation to their family position or under a man's authority (roughly 48 per cent of all migrants are women).

### **Forced migration**

General term used to describe a migratory movement in which an element of coercion exists, including threats to life and livelihood, whether arising from natural or man-made causes (e.g. movements of refugees and internally displaced persons as well as people displaced by natural or environmental disasters, chemical or nuclear disasters, famine, or development projects).

### **Host country**

*See receiving country*

### **Human rights**

Those liberties and benefits which, by accepted contemporary values, all human beings should be able to claim "as of right" in the society in which they live. These rights are contained in the *International Bill of Rights*, comprising the *Universal Declaration of Human Rights, 1948* and the *International Covenants on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights, and on Civil and Political Rights, 1966* and have been developed by other treaties from this core (e.g. *The Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women, 1979*; *International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination, 1965*).

### **Human trafficker**

*See trafficker*

### **Internally Displaced Persons**

Persons or groups of persons who have been forced IDPs or obliged to flee or to leave their homes or places of habitual residence, in particular as a result of or in order to avoid the effects of armed conflict, situations of generalized violence, violations of human rights or natural or human-made disasters, and who have not crossed an internationally recognized State border.

**Irregular migrant**

Someone who, owing to illegal entry or the expiry of his or her visa, lacks legal status in a transit or host country. The term applies to migrants who infringe a country's admission rules and any other person not authorized to remain in the host country (also called clandestine/ illegal/undocumented migrant or migrant in an irregular situation).

**Labour migration**

Movement of persons from their home State to another State for the purpose of employment. Labour migration is addressed by most States in their migration laws. In addition, some States take an active role in regulating outward labour migration and seeking opportunities for their nationals abroad.

**Migrant**

At the international level, no universally accepted definition of migrant exists. The term migrant is usually understood to cover all cases where the decision to migrate is taken freely by the individual concerned for reasons of "personal convenience" and without intervention of an external compelling factor. This term therefore applies to persons, and family members, moving to another country or region to better their material or social conditions and improve the prospect for themselves or their family.

**Migration**

A process of moving, either across an international border, or within a State. It is a population movement, encompassing any kind of movement of people, whatever its length, composition and causes; it includes migration of refugees, displaced persons, uprooted people, and economic migrants.

**Migration management**

A term used to encompass numerous governmental functions and a national system of orderly and humane management for cross-border migration, particularly managing the entry and presence of foreigners within the borders of the State and the protection of refugees and others in need of protection.

**Mixed flows**

Complex population movements including refugees, asylum seekers, economic migrants and other migrants.

**Organized crime**

Widespread criminal activities that are coordinated and controlled through a central syndicate.

*See also smuggling, trafficking*

**Palermo Protocols**

Supplementary protocols to the Convention against Transnational Organized Crime (2000): Protocol Against the Smuggling of Migrants by Land, Sea and Air; Protocol to Prevent, Suppress and Punish Trafficking in Persons, Especially Women and Children; and Protocol

against the Manufacturing of and Trafficking in Illicit Firearms, Ammunition and Related Materials.

### **Receiving country**

Country of destination or a third country. In the case of return or repatriation, also the country of origin. Country that has accepted to receive a certain number of refugees and migrants on a yearly basis by presidential, ministerial or parliamentary decision.

*See also country of destination, country of origin, third country*

### **Irregular migration**

Movement that takes place outside the regulatory norms of the sending, transit and receiving countries. There is no clear or universally accepted definition of irregular migration. From the perspective of destination countries it is illegal entry, stay or work in a country, meaning that the migrant does not have the necessary authorization or documents required under immigration regulations to enter, reside or work in a given country. From the perspective of the sending country, the irregularity is for example seen in cases in which a person crosses an international boundary without a valid passport or travel document or does not fulfil the administrative requirements for leaving the country. There is, however, a tendency to restrict the use of the term “illegal migration” to cases of smuggling of migrants and trafficking in persons.

### **Refugee (recognized)**

A person, who “owing to well-founded fear of persecution for reasons of race, religion, nationality, membership of a particular social group or political opinions, is outside the country of his nationality and is unable or, owing to such fear, is unwilling to avail himself of the protection of that country” (Convention relating to the Status of Refugees, Art. 1A (2), 1951 as modified by the 1967 Protocol).

*The OAU Convention Governing the Specific Aspects of Refugee Problems in Africa (1974)* defines a refugee as “...every person who, owing to a well-founded fear of being persecuted for reasons of race, religion, nationality, membership of a particular social group or political opinion, is outside the country of his nationality and is unable or, owing to such fear, is unwilling to avail himself of the protection of that country, or who, not having a nationality and being outside the country of his former habitual residence as a result of such events, is unable or, owing to such fear, is unwilling to return to it.” The term also applies to a “.....person who, owing to external aggression, occupation, foreign domination or events seriously disturbing public order in either part or the whole of his country of origin or nationality, is compelled to leave his place of habitual residence in order to seek refuge in another place outside his country of origin or nationality.

### **Regular migration**

Migration that occurs through recognized, legal channels.

*See also clandestine migration, irregular migration*

### **Sending country**

A country from which people leave to settle abroad permanently or temporarily.

*See also country of origin*

### **Smuggler (of people)**

An intermediary who is moving people in furtherance of a contract with them, in order to illegally transport them across an internationally recognized State border.

*See also smuggling, trafficking*

### **Smuggling**

The procurement, in order to obtain, directly or indirectly, a financial or other material benefit, of the illegal entry of a person into a State Party of which the person is not a national or a permanent resident (Art. 3(a), UN Protocol Against the Smuggling of Migrants by Land, Sea and Air, supplementing the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime, 2000). Smuggling contrary to trafficking does not require an element of exploitation, coercion, or violation of human rights.

### **Trafficker, human**

An intermediary who is moving people in order to obtain an economic or other profit by means of deception, coercion and/or other forms of exploitation. The intent *ab initio* on the part of the trafficker is to exploit the person and gain profit or advantage from the exploitation.

*See also exploitation, smuggler, trafficking*

### **Trafficking in persons**

The recruitment, transportation, transfer, harbouring or receipt of persons, by means of the threat or use of force or other forms of coercion, of abduction, of fraud, of deception, of the abuse of power or of a position of vulnerability or of the giving or receiving of payments or benefits to achieve the consent of a person having control over another person, for the purpose of exploitation (Art. 3(a), UN Protocol to Prevent, Suppress and Punish trafficking in Persons, Especially Women and Children, Supplementing the UN Convention Against Organized Crime, 2000).

### **Transit**

A stopover of passage, of varying length, while travelling between two or more countries, either incidental to continuous transportation, or for the purposes of changing planes or joining an ongoing flight or other mode of transport.



## Abbreviations and Acronyms

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<b>AU</b>	African Union
<b>AUC</b>	African Union Commission
<b>IDPs</b>	Internally Displaced Persons
<b>IOM</b>	International Organization for Migration
<b>IT</b>	Information Technology
<b>MPFA</b>	Migration Policy Framework for Africa
<b>UNDESA</b>	United Nations, Department of Economic and Social Affairs
<b>UNHCR</b>	United Nations High Commission for Refugees
<b>ONARS</b>	Office of National Assistance for Refugees and Displaced Persons
<b>UNODC</b>	United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime
<b>REC</b>	Regional Economic Community

## 1. Introduction

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### 1.1 The Magnitude and Characteristics of Migration in Africa

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- i). Migration is on the rise on the African continent, and is both voluntary and forced within and outside national borders, is diverse with regard to migration circuits relating to origin, transit, and destination, and includes both legal and irregular forms of migration, refugees and IDPs. For some communities, migration has become a survival strategy (AU Commission, 2017(a));
- ii). In 2010 more than 30 million Africans (about 3% of the continent's population) were living outside their countries of origin (African Development Bank, 2011). In 2015, there was an estimated 21 million migrants on the African continent, of which 87 percent originated from within the continent, and an estimated 2.3 million were refugees, and 12 million IDPs (UNDESA, 2016);
- iii). Multiple factors spur migration both within and out of Africa, including poor socio-economic conditions, low wages and high levels of unemployment. In addition, various political and social factors such as poor governance, corruption, political instability, conflict and civil <sup>strife</sup> lead to migration of both skilled and unskilled labour in Africa. Globalization and information technology have also played a part in shaping migration trends by opening new frontiers and avenues for movement (AU Commission, 2017(a));
- iv). In recent years Africa has witnessed changing patterns of migration, a phenomenon that has become both dynamic and extremely complex. This is reflected in the feminization of migration; the transformation of labour flows into commercial migration with the resultant brain drain from the region; and the increase in irregular migratory flows (which include human trafficking and migrant smuggling), of asylum seekers and internally displaced persons; and the diversification of migration destinations; (Adepoju, 2004). While African migration remains overwhelmingly intra-continental, since the late 1980s there has been an accelerated and spatial diversification of migration (beyond colonial patterns) out of Africa to Europe, North America, the Gulf States, and Asia (AU Commission, 2017(a));
- v). While data on human trafficking and migrant smuggling are difficult to obtain, indications are that these phenomena have been on the increase, mainly due to desperation for employment opportunities abroad, and limited avenues for legal migration. The trafficked/smuggled include young men and women who are trafficked /smuggled by organized criminal groups mainly to Europe, the Arabian Peninsula and South Africa. In some cases the smuggled turn into the trafficked, and suffer various human rights abuses in transit and/or at their destinations (AU Commission, 2017(b));
- vi). The past few years have witnessed young African migrants mainly from West Africa and the Horn of Africa undertaking deadly journeys in an effort to reach Europe, the Arabian Peninsula and South Africa by crossing the Sahara desert, or embarking on uncertain journeys in flimsy boats on the Mediterranean Sea or the Gulf of Aden, or

traversing the continent moving southwards (UNODC, 2015). According to IOM figures, Africa accounted for the majority (77%) of total dead/missing irregular migrants worldwide between 2014 and May 2016.

(<http://missingmigrants.iom.int/mediterranean>).

## 1.2 The Consequences of Migration on the Continent

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Migration has both positive and negative impacts on the continent.

### The positive impact of migration

The positive impacts include the following:

- i). **Remittances:** The corollary of emigration from Africa includes remittance flows to the continent which according to the World Bank amounted to US\$17 billion in 2004, and rose to US\$61 billion in 2013. This amounted to 19% of Africa's Gross Domestic Product that year.<sup>2</sup> Not only have remittance flows been substantial, they have also been more stable than other financial inflows and more countercyclical, thus, sustaining consumption and investment during recessions. Remittances are also the continent's most significant source of net foreign inflows after foreign direct investment<sup>3</sup> (African Development Bank, 2011). Further, a strong flow of remittances can improve the receiving country's creditworthiness, lowering the cost of borrowing money on international markets;
- ii). **Diaspora participation in development:** There is a growing consensus that diasporas can have a significant impact in the development of their countries of origin. Diaspora initiatives include leveraging financial resources of diasporas for development, knowledge transfers and temporary return programmes of professionals abroad to alleviate skill shortages at home, economic investments and philanthropic initiatives in countries of origin. The challenge however, lies in designing effective strategies through which diasporas can be fully harnessed for national development (Mudungwe: 2017);
- iii). **Alleviation of skill shortages:** Destination countries benefit from migration to the extent that migrants alleviate skill shortages in various sectors.

### The negative impact of migration

- i). **Brain Drain:** It is estimated that some 70,000 skilled professionals emigrate from Africa each year, leaving the continent with a huge human capacity gap. As a result of the brain drain, about US\$4 billion (35% of Official Development Assistance to Africa), is spent annually to employ about 100,000 expatriates (African Development Bank, 2011). The international migration of healthcare workers has contributed to the Human Resources for Health (HRH) crisis in many countries in Africa. The flow of

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<sup>2</sup> <http://www.worldbank.org/en/topic/migrationremittancesdiasporaissues/brief/migration-remittances-data>

<sup>3</sup> These figures only account for officially recorded remittances and do not include data from about half of the continent's countries that do not report remittance data regularly. When the inflows to these countries and the unrecorded flows to the rest of Africa through informal channels are added, the size of remittance flows will be substantially higher.

health professionals from low-income to high-income countries has received much attention over the past few decades, and is considered to be a significant contributor to the further weakening of already fragile health systems in the sending countries. The 2006 World Health Report estimated a global shortfall of almost 4.3 million health personnel, with 57 countries (most in Africa and Asia) facing severe shortages. Today, nearly all African countries show increasing outflows of healthcare workers.

Concomitant with the brain drain is the cost borne by migrant sending countries educating/training the human resources, to the benefit of receiving countries;

- ii). **De-skilling of qualified professionals:** Some highly skilled migrants end up performing low skill jobs overseas due to their inability to secure jobs in their areas of expertise, which leads to brain waste/de-skilling (though the remuneration of the menial jobs they perform in host countries may be higher than skilled jobs in countries of origin). This results in de-skilling;
- iii). **The cost of meeting humanitarian obligations:** Ten countries (which account for just 2.5% of the global economy) are hosting more than half (56%) of the world's refugees. Thus poorer nations bear the brunt of a worsening crisis. African countries in the top 10 refugee hosting countries accounted for 21% of the refugees.
- iv). Countries like Ethiopia, Sudan, Kenya, Uganda, the Democratic Republic of Congo and Chad have had to deal with big numbers of refugees, and face challenges with providing for the increasing population of refugees, including challenges related to security, providing employment/livelihood opportunities, human trafficking, civil unrest (xenophobia) and pressures on the environment;
- v). **The cost of managing boundaries:** Some of the externalities of irregular migration include threats to national/regional security and the cost of managing international boundaries, which in some cases may require joint cross-border operations of relevant security authorities of neighbouring countries.

### 1.3 AU Responses to Migration

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- i) Well-managed migration can yield benefits to both countries of origin and destination especially in terms of labour migration, which can offset labour shortages at the destinations and generate remittances targeted towards development in the countries of origin. Through deliberate and well-managed migration policies and initiatives, governments can harness and enhance the positive aspects of migration for national development, while simultaneously mitigating the negative impacts;
- ii) In this regard the AU Commission and RECs have formulated or instituted a number of treaties, frameworks, and regional consultative processes that provide Member States with guidelines for managing migration and opportunities for enhancing cooperation, dialogue and capacity building on migration issues. The flagship framework that guides the AU in managing migration on the Continent is the Migration Policy Framework for Africa (MPFA) which was adopted in Banjul, The Gambia in 2006. The MPFA provides Member States and RECs with comprehensive policy guidelines and principles to assist them in the formulation of their own national and regional migration policies and in accordance with their own priorities and resources;

## 1.4 Background and Inception of the Assessment

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- i) In 2016 the AUC conducted an evaluation of the 2006 MPFA. The purpose of the evaluation was to:
  - a) Establish the extent to which the framework had provided guidance to RECs and Member States in managing migration, the challenges faced in its implementation and the opportunities that could be seized;
  - b) Provide a situation analysis of migration on the continent, establish the extent to which Member States/RECs have integrated migration into their national/regional development plans;
  - c) Assess the continued relevance of the MPFA within the context of the current migration dynamics, and
  - d) Provide evidence that would help in revising the framework and a basis upon which a continental plan of action on migration could be formulated.
  
- ii) One of the major findings of the evaluation was that: *There is a gap between countries' commitment and their actual technical capacity to handle migration issues, especially irregular migration.* To this end, the evaluation recommended that:
  - a) The AUC should conduct an assessment of the existing capacities of Member States and RECs to manage migration.
  - b) The AUC should encourage Member States to set up national coordination mechanisms (NCMs) for migration to create/strengthen cooperation and coordination among different ministries/agencies with migration responsibilities;
  - c) Once NCMs are set up and functioning, Member States would play an active role in establishing/strengthening regional coordination mechanisms to address migration at regional level.
  - d) The AUC should create platforms where Member States /RECs can share best practices in addressing migration.
  - e) The AUC/RECs should support Member States in domesticating the MPFA.
  
- iii) Following the evaluation, the AUC revised the *2006 AU Migration Policy Framework for Africa*, which included formulating a plan of action for its implementation: Activities in the plan of action seek to address recommendations under the various thematic areas that are identified in the revised MPFA. One of the priorities of the plan of action of the revised MPFA is to build the capacity of Member States/RECs in managing migration. To this end, and in view of the migration challenges facing the Continent, and the opportunities that migration presents, the AU Commission embarked on an «**Assessment of the Capacity Building Needs of Member States and Regional Economic Communities to Manage Migration**» as part of a broader Continental capacity building effort for Member States and RECs.

## 2. Rationale, Objectives, Methodology and Structure of the Report

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### 2.1 The Rationale

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- i) As noted in the Evaluation Report of the Migration Policy Framework for Africa (2017), in general few Member States have the basics of what it takes to manage migration in a coherent manner. The report makes the observation that most Member States do not have migration policies in place, nor migration coordination mechanisms that allow all relevant migration stakeholders to discuss migration matters in the same space from different perspectives. Further, the evaluation notes that in general, Member States lack migration data that is required to make informed policy choices;
- ii) Between March – August 2018, the AUC conducted three regional workshops for the Southern Africa region; West and Central Africa region; and East and Northern Africa region. The purpose of the workshops, which were attended by a total of 178 Experts with migration/labour migration statistics responsibilities from 44 member States and two RECs, was to popularize the MPFA among Member States, RECs and stakeholders. Among others, the Experts at the workshops identified challenges that militate against the coherent management of migration in their respective Member States/RECs, and proposed actions to ensure coherence/momentum in managing migration. Challenges in the area of migration governance (and therefore capacity building in that area) were chief among issues that were identified by the Experts (AUC: 2018 (b));
- iii) In view of the foregoing, the focus of the assessment (migration governance) was purposive, and based on the premise that the coherent management of migration can only be achieved if Member States have the basics in place;
- iv) The International Organization for Migration defines migration governance as:  
*“The traditions and institutions by which authority migration, mobility and nationality in a country are exercised, including the capacity of the government to effectively formulate and implement sound policies in these areas. As the primary actor in migration, mobility and nationality affairs, a State retains the sovereign right to determine who enters and stays in its territory, and under what conditions within the framework of international law. Other actors (including citizens, migrants, international organizations, the private sector, unions, NGOs, community organizations, religious organizations and academia) contribute to migration governance through their interaction with States and each other.”*  
(IOM: 2015)
- v) Managing migration in a coherent, comprehensive and balanced manner, therefore, pre-supposes that States have the capacity to manage migration: which entails establishing the requisite institutional structures and mechanisms for managing migration, formulating migration policies and integrating them into national development frameworks, and doing so in partnership with non-state actors;

- vi) Further, the extent to which migration data is available to inform policy, and how effectively institutional arrangements are coordinated and marshalled are the basics which to a great extent determine the success or otherwise of a country's ability to manage migration;
- vii) Based on this assumption, the strategy of the AU Commission to achieve its vision of "*.....a Continent that is aware of its migration challenges and opportunities, and is willing and capable to address the challenges, and take advantage of the opportunities*" (AUC: 2018 (a)) is to ensure that all Member States/RECs have in place the foundations of what it takes to achieve this vision.

## 2.2 Objectives

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- i) The overall objective of the assessment was to identify the capacity building/training needs of Member States and RECs in the area of migration governance with a view to initiating a five-year continental capacity building programme for Member States and RECs based on the identified needs. Within this context, the focus of the assessment was two-fold, that is:
  - a) Identify the capacity building/training needs of Member States and RECs in the area of migration governance (migration management, coordination and institutional mechanisms);
  - b) Provide recommendations that would form the basis for a continental capacity building programme for Member States and RECs in the area of migration governance.

## 2.3 Methodology

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- i) The mode of inquiry for the assessment involved a combination data collection using semi-structured questionnaires (targeting Member States and RECs) which enabled the collection of both qualitative and quantitative information, and perusing reports and literature on the issues relevant to the topic. Besides setting the scene, the review of literature and relevant reports provided the context for analyzing the questionnaire responses;
- ii) The questionnaires were administered to Member States/RECs online through SurveyMonkey between 18 October and 20 November 2018 (see Annex 4);
- iii) By 20 November 2018 a total of 39 Member States and 3 RECs had responded, which represents a 71% and 38% response rate respectively;
- iv) Due to the low response rate by RECs, only the responses from Member States were analysed, and the findings of that analysis are the subject of this report. The responses of the RECs will be analysed at a later date subject to a statistically significant response rate;



## 2.4 Structure of the Report

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i). The report is divided in four main sections as follows:

*Chapter 1: Introduction* – The section highlights the magnitude, characteristics and impact of migration in Africa, and the background and purpose of the assessment (setting the scene). Hereafter, the report is divided into three additional chapters as follows:

*Chapter 2: Rationale, Objectives, Methodology and Structure of the Report* – This section provides the justification for the assessment, its objectives, the approaches used and how the report is structured;

*Chapter 3: Findings* – This chapter presents the findings that were gleaned from the responses provided by respondents from the Member States/RECs in the focus areas of the assessment, thus: *The Migration Issues/Challenges Facing Member States; Migration Data; The Policy Environment; National Institutional Mechanisms for Managing Migration; and Capacity Building Needs in Other Thematic Areas*. It also synthesizes the conclusions, and provides recommendations for the respective areas discussed.

*Annexes*: The annexes provide graphical presentations for the responses to the questionnaire, and form the basis for the presentation and analysis of the findings.



### 3. Findings

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#### 3.1 Migration Issues/Challenges Facing Member States

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- i). Migration issues that are of concern for Member States (in order of importance) include the following:

Table 3.1 Major Migration Issues/Challenges Facing Member States		
	Frequency	Percentage
Engaging the diaspora for national development	17	17%
Labour migration (out of the country)	16	16%
Harnessing remittances for development/Formalizing remittance flows/Reducing the cost of remittance transfers	13	13%
Smuggled/Trafficked persons (out of the country)	11	11%
Refugees/Asylum seekers	10	10%
Labour migration (into the country)	9	9%
Smuggled/Trafficked persons (into the country)	5	5%
Internally Displaced Persons (IDPs)	5	5%
Return/Reorientation/Reintegration of returned migrants	5	5%
Migrants transiting through the country	5	5%
Smuggled/Trafficked persons (transiting through the country)	4	4%
Seasonal/circular migrants (into the country)	1	1%
Stateless persons/persons at risk of statelessness	1	1%
<b>Total</b>	<b>102</b>	<b>100%</b>

- ii). However, when aggregated into broad categories, migration issues that are of major concern to Member States include the following:
- Labour migration;
  - Human trafficking/migrant smuggling;
  - Engaging the diaspora for national development;
  - Harnessing remittances for national development;
  - Refugees/Asylum seekers;
  - IDPs;
  - Return/Reorientation/Reintegration of returned migrants;
  - Migrants transiting through the country;
  - Stateless persons/persons at risk of statelessness;

#### 3.2 Migration Data

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### 3.2.1 Data on immigration/emigration

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- i). All Member States indicated that they collect data on immigration/emigration, although the frequency with which it is collected varies widely. The data is collected daily, but reported on quarterly (38% of the time), annually (28%) or half-yearly (26%). In a few cases (8%) immigration/emigration data is collected infrequently (during surveys or censuses).

### 3.2.2 Data on labour migration

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- i). In general, the majority of Member States (97%) collect data on labour migration, although the intervals for data collection vary from quarterly (8%) to half yearly (3%), yearly (36%), every 3 years (3%), every 5 years (15%), or infrequently through surveys/censuses/as required (33%);
- ii). Some Member States indicated the need for more regular collection of data on labour migration at shorter intervals.

### 3.2.3 Data on remittances

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- i). Over half (64%) of the Member States collect data on remittances, and the frequency of collection varies from quarterly (10%), half yearly (3%), yearly (41%), every 3 years (3%), every 5 years (3%), or infrequently through surveys/censuses/as required (5%);
- ii). Thirty six percent of the Member States did not specify the frequency with which they collect data on remittances, which could probably be an indication that they do not collect such data.

### 3.2.4 Data on the diaspora

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- i). Fifty four percent of Member States collect data on the diaspora, and the frequency with which they collect the data varies from quarterly (3%), half yearly (3%), yearly (41%), every 5 years (3%), or infrequently/as required (5%);
- ii). Forty six percent of the Member States did not specify the frequency with which they collect data on the diaspora, which (as in the case of remittances) could probably be an indication that they do not collect such data.

### 3.2.5 Data on refugees/asylum seekers

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- i). The majority (84%) of Member States collect data on refugees/asylum seekers at relatively short intervals: quarterly (33%), half yearly (15%) and yearly (33%);
- ii). The majority of Member States reported that they collect in collaboration with UNHCR. This could in part explain the relatively short frequencies with which Member States collect data on refugees/asylum seekers.

### 3.2.6 Data on IDPs

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- i). Perhaps due to the fact that the phenomenon of IDPs is not a major occurrence in most Member States, just over half (51%) of Member States collect data on this category of migrants;
- ii). Most Member States indicated that they collect data on IDPs in conjunction with UNHCR and/or OCHA, and that data is collected on occurrence of displacement, or is integrated into household surveys.

### 3.2.7 Data on statelessness

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- i). Few Member States (31%) collect data on statelessness. This could in part be explained by the fact that (according to some Member States) they do not recognize statelessness, no mechanisms are in place to collect such data, or that there are no cases of statelessness.

### 3.2.8 Data on human trafficking/migrant smuggling

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- i). Almost three quarters (69%) of Member States collect data on human trafficking/migrant smuggling, and the data is collected at relatively short intervals: quarterly (21%), half yearly (10%) and yearly (38%).

### 3.2.9 Migration profiles

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- i). Almost 70% of Member States compile Migration Profiles;
- ii). Of the Member States that compile Migration Profiles, the government has full responsibility of the task (56%), or the responsibility is shared between the government and consultants, or is outsourced (44%);
- iii). The Migration Profiles are compiled at least every three years (18%), at least every five years (29%) or infrequently (41%).

### 3.2.10 Areas of need for capacity building on migration data collection

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- i). Member States identified the following areas for capacity building on migration data;

**Table 3.2.10: Areas of need for capacity building on migration data collection**

	Frequency	Percentage
a) Conducting national surveys on migration flows	27	33%
b) Data on the diaspora	13	16%
c) Labour migration data	13	16%
d) Data on human trafficking/migrant smuggling	10	12%

e) Data on remittance flows	8	10%
f) Migration profiles	5	6%
g) Data on immigration/emigration	4	5%
h) Data on IDPs	3	4%
<b>Total</b>	<b>83</b>	<b>100%</b>

- ii). In addition to identifying the above areas, Member States also indicated the need for support with IT, logistical, financial and technical support for the effective collection of migration data. In particular, Member States that identified the need for capacity building in collecting data on immigration/emigration also highlighted the need for support with IT equipment for border management;
- iii). Member States also highlighted the need to establish/strengthen the capacity of national coordinating mechanisms/frameworks that bring together national stakeholders in collecting, sharing and disseminating migration data;
- iv). Some Member States pointed out the need to standardize definitions of migration variables nationally so as to facilitate the comparability of migration data collected by the various stakeholders.

### 3.2.11 Conclusions: Migration data

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- i). In general, the needs that Member States identified for capacity building in the area of migration data (Table 3.2.10) reflect the issues that they identified as being of major concern (Table 3.1);
- ii). Migration data is a cross-cutting and critical element in managing migration; from policy formulation through implementation, monitoring and evaluation. Therefore, reliable and timely data is crucial if Member States are to make headway in the effective management of migration: hence the request by some Member States for assistance in conducting migration situation analyses (Table 3.3.5);
- iii). Except for data on immigration/emigration and labour migration, there are gaps in the collection of data on other aspects of migration which are equally critical in the wholistic management of migration, including data on: remittances, diaspora and human trafficking/migrant smuggling;
- iv). Although most Member States collect data on labour migration, this occurs at relatively lengthy intervals, or infrequently; which may compromise the effectiveness of the data for decision making. Perhaps this would explain the fact that although most Member States collect data on labour migration, they also identified it as one of the areas in which they require capacity building/support;

- v). While most Member States collect data on refugees and asylum seekers, it is debatable as to whether they would be in a position to achieve this at regular intervals without the assistance of UNHCR;
- vi). Migration profiles form the basis for well-informed policy making and programming on migration, and can also provide the basis for monitoring and evaluating migration activities. However, although most Member States compile Migration Profiles, a sizeable number of them are compiled infrequently, or after long intervals, which brings into question their effectiveness as tools that provide data timeously for planning purposes. The ability of Member States to compile Migration Profiles that are timely and contain current, quality data is dependent on the robustness of a Member State's migration data information system. Robust and timely country migration profiles can be consolidated at regional/continental levels and provide a basis for evidence based policy formulation and programming on migration at regional/continental levels.

### *3.2.12 Recommendations: Migration data*

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- i). As per the expected outcome of this assessment, the five-year continental migration governance capacity building programme for Member States (see 2.2 (i)) should include a capacity building component that includes migration data collection and management;
- ii). The migration data collection and management component should focus harmonized migration data collection systems, which entails stakeholders in participating Member States agreeing on the objectives and outcomes of the system; assessing current data collection systems and identifying gaps and opportunities; identifying and agreeing on the migration variables or minimum indicators to be included in the migration data information system.
- iii). In order to standardize, and therefore facilitate comparability of migration data across the Continent, the AUC should ensure standardization of the terminology and definitions of the migration variables, and design standard data collection methodologies and templates for use by Member States;
- iv). Once it is harmonized, sufficiently processed and analysed, the migration data can provide an important and necessary foundation on which to build and develop both national and regional migration management regimes. In this regard it is recommended that all data collected through the national migration data information system be consolidated in national migration profiles in the respective Member States;
- v). Further, and as is recommended in the MPFA Plan of Action (2018 - 2030), it is recommended that the AU Commission should set up Continental technical working group on migration data comprising of relevant stakeholders from Member States and RECs;. The foregoing activities ( 3.2.12 (ii) - (iv)) would be achieved through the working group;

- vi). While it may be necessary to commission surveys dedicated to a particular theme/or particular migration variable/s, Member States are encouraged to collect migration data during on-going/regular censuses/surveys as this reduces costs considerably, and ensures that migration data is collected regularly;
- vii). Migration data is critical to decision making, and should be complemented with research which analyses the drivers, trends and patterns of migration, and the impact and implications of migratory movements in the region. This would increase the ability of Member States, RECs and the Continent to develop and implement a solid migration management regime.

### 3.3 Policy Environment

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#### 3.3.1 National migration policies

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- i). Less than half (46%) the Member States indicated that they have national migration policies, the majority (78%) of which are fairly recent (adopted within the past four years);
- ii). Of those Member States that have national migration policies, 61% indicated that the frameworks have plans of action, while 50% indicated that the frameworks have monitoring and evaluation mechanisms with progress and impact indicators.

#### 3.3.2 National labour migration policies

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- i). A third (31%) of Member States have national labour migration policies, and as is the case with national migration policies, the majority (67%) are fairly recent (adopted within the past four years);
- ii). Of the Member States that have national labour migration policies, 67% indicated that the policies have plans of action, and have monitoring and evaluation mechanisms with progress and impact indicators;
- iii). Fifty six percent indicated the labour migration policies are integrated/mainstreamed in the national development plan.

#### 3.3.3 Diaspora policies

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- i). In comparison to other policy frameworks, relatively less (41%) of Member States have diaspora policies, and the majority of these (81%) were adopted fairly recently (within the past four years);

- ii). Sixty three percent of diaspora policies have plans of action, have monitoring and evaluation mechanisms with progress and impact indicators and are integrated/mainstreamed in national development plans.

#### 3.3.4 Border governance strategy/policies

- i). Almost all Member States (90%) have border governance strategies/policies the majority (80%) of which have been in existence for a relatively long time (80% were adopted in 2014 or before);
- ii). The majority (86%) of the border governance strategies/policies have plans of action although relatively less (46%) have monitoring and evaluation mechanisms with progress and impact indicators.

#### 3.3.5 Capacity building needs in the area of migration policies

- i). Asked to identify areas of need for capacity building on migration policies, Member States identified the following:

**Table 3.3.5: Capacity building needs in the area of migration policies**

	Frequency	Percentage
a) National migration policies	17	20%
b) Diaspora policies	13	15%
c) Labour migration policies	9	11%
d) Policies on combating human trafficking/migrant smuggling	9	11%
e) Border governance strategies/border management	9	11%
f) Monitoring and evaluation of migration policies	8	10%
g) Migration situation analyses	5	6%
h) National policies/strategies on return/reintegration of migrants	4	5%
i) Technical assistance on harmonizing migration policies	2	2%
j) Migration and health policies	2	2%
k) Policies on statelessness	2	2%
l) Mainstreaming migration policies into national development plans	2	2%
m) Policies on IDPs	2	2%
<b>Total</b>	<b>84</b>	<b>100%</b>

- ii) In addition to the capacity building needs identified above, some Member States also highlighted the need for support with exchange visits for experts with migration responsibilities to learn about how other countries have formulated and mainstreamed migration policies in national development plans;

#### 3.3.1.1 Conclusions: Policy environment

- i). As in the case of migration data, in general the needs that Member States identified for capacity building in the area of migration policies (Table 3.3.5) reflect the issues that they identified as being of major concern (Table 3.1).
- ii). Except for border governance strategies/policies, most Member States do not have national migration policies, labour migration policies and diaspora policies;
- iii). Of those Member States that do have national migration policies, labour migration policies and diaspora policies, a substantial number of these frameworks have no plans of action, nor do they have monitoring and evaluation mechanisms with progress and impact indicators. The lack of plans of action and monitoring and evaluation mechanisms has obvious adverse implications on implementation of the policies; hence the request by some Member States for assistance in the area of monitoring and evaluation (Table 3.3.5);
- iv). Further, the policy frameworks of some Member States are not integrated/mainstreamed in the national development plans. While it is laudable for Member States to adopt migration policies, stand-alone migration policies have limited impact and are not sustainable, and should be integrated in the broader national development frameworks for sustainability and far reaching impact. In this regard migration policies should be an integral part of the national development planning discourse and process, thereby having a direct impact on national development, and benefiting from the national fiscus;
- v). Due to the simultaneous existence of several migration policies (national migration policy, labour migration policy, diaspora policy, and governance strategy/policy) in some Member States, and the need for cohesion among the various frameworks, some Member States identified the need for technical assistance to harmonize the policies. Harmonization of migration policies is critical for eliminating duplication, and for the maximum impact of migration on national development. One way or ensuring harmonization is through mainstreaming all migration policies in the national development plan.

### *3.3.1.2 Recommendations: Policy environment*

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- i) Besides national institutional mechanisms for managing migration, migration policies play a critical role in facilitating the coherent management of migration. It is paramount, therefore, that technical assistance in the formulation of migration policies be prioritized in the five-year continental migration governance capacity building programme for Member States;
- ii) The quality and relevance of migration policies in turn to a large extent depend on the currency and relevance of the migration situation analyses. In this regard, technical assistance to Member States should therefore be extended to include conducting situation analyses on migration prior to policy formulation. Information from the situation analyses would also feed into the compilation of migration profiles;



- iii) Technical assistance should also be extended in the following areas:
  - a. Mainstreaming migration policies into Member States' national development plans;
  - b. Formulating migration policy plans of action with monitoring and evaluation systems;
  - c. Harmonizing migration policies;

### 3.4 National Institutional Mechanisms for Managing Migration

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- i). Relatively few Member States (26%) have Ministries, units or agencies that are dedicated to addressing migration;
- ii). Equally few Member States (18%) have national coordinating forums for coordinating migration<sup>4</sup>;
- iii). Of the Member States that have national coordinating forums/mechanisms for coordinating migration, 57% of the forums/mechanisms are established by Statute;
- iv). The majority (71%) of the national coordinating forums/mechanisms meet frequently, that is, monthly (14%) or quarterly (57%);
- v). Of the 29% of national coordinating forums/mechanisms that meet infrequently, the reasons given for this occurrence included the following:
  - a. Lack of/poor coordination among the various actors with migration responsibilities;
  - b. The national coordinating forum is fragmented, operates on an *ad hoc* basis, is mostly dormant, and only activated periodically;
  - c. General lack of political commitment/lack of leadership;
  - d. There is no budget for the national coordinating forum/mechanism;
  - e. There is no focal Ministry to coordinate migration issues;
  - f. Lack of guiding migration policy framework.

#### 3.4.1 Capacity building needs in the area of national institutional mechanisms for managing migration

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- i). Member States identified the following capacity building needs in the area of national institutional mechanisms for managing migration:

**Table 3.4.1: Capacity building needs in the area of national institutional mechanisms for managing migration**

	Frequency	Percentage
a) Technical assistance in establishing NCM	26	58%

<sup>4</sup> National forums/mechanisms that bring together Government Ministries/Agencies and other stakeholders to discuss and address migration issues.

b) Training members of NCM on migration issues	7	16%
c) Technical assistance to strengthen the NCM/Institutional capacity building of the NCM	7	16%
d) Exchange visits among NCM	5	11%
<b>Total</b>	<b>45</b>	<b>100%</b>

- iii) All 7 Member States that have NCMs indicated that they need members of their NCM's trained on migration governance, and that they need technical assistance to strengthen the NCM/institutional capacity of the NCM;
- iv) The Member States also identified needs in the areas of IT equipment and transportation for the NCMs.

#### *3.4.1.1 Conclusions: National institutional mechanisms for managing migration*

- i) National institutional mechanisms for managing migration are central to the coherent management of migration; yet the majority of Member States do not have Ministries, units or agencies that are dedicated to managing migration, nor have national forums for coordinating migration. Of the Member States that have national coordinating forums for managing migration, few are established by Statute, and therefore do not enjoy budgetary support from the fiscus. This could explain why NCMs identified the need for IT equipment and transportation support, and also mentioned the lack of budgetary support for not meeting frequently;
- ii) NCMs that meet infrequently cited lack of political support, lack of leadership and lack of coordination for this occurrence. This could mainly be as a result of the absence of institutions/forums that are dedicated to, and can therefore champion the migration agenda;
- iii) Perhaps due to the realization of the importance national institutional mechanisms for managing migration, Member States prioritized technical assistance in the following areas for capacity building: Assistance in establishing NCMs; Training members of NCMs on migration issues; Technical assistance to strengthen NCMs/institutional capacity building of NCMs; and Exchange visits among NCMs.

#### *3.4.1.2 Recommendations: National institutional mechanisms for managing migration*

- i). The five-year continental capacity building programme for Member States should include the following:
  - a. Technical assistance in the establishment of NCMs;
  - b. Training members of NCMs on migration issues;
  - c. Technical assistance/institutional capacity building to strengthen existing NCMs;
  - d. Exchange visits among NCMs.

### 3.5 Capacity Building Needs in Other Thematic Areas

- i). Besides the areas covered in the assessment, Member States identified the following thematic areas in which they would also need capacity building;

**Table 3.5: Capacity building needs in other thematic areas**

Thematic Area	Frequency	Percentage
a) Diaspora engagement	12	18%
b) Labour migration/Bilateral labour migration agreements	10	15%
c) Remittances	9	13%
d) Migration & development	8	12%
e) Irregular & mixed migration/human trafficking & migrant smuggling	7	10%
f) Border governance	4	6%
g) IDPs	4	6%
h) Refugees & asylum seekers	3	4%
i) Return, Reorientation & Reintegration of migrants	3	4%
j) Migration & health	2	3%
k) Migration, environment & climate change	2	3%
l) Migration & security	2	3%
m) Migration & gender	1	1%
n) Migration & trade	1	1%
<b>Total</b>	<b>68</b>	<b>100%</b>

#### 3.5.1 Conclusions: Capacity building needs in other thematic areas

- i). The assessment revealed that Member States are at different levels in the area of migration governance. For instance, some Member States have weak migration data collection systems, and do not have NCMs, nor national migration policies; while others are at varying levels of capacity.

#### 3.5.2 Recommendations: Capacity building needs in other thematic areas

- i). While the five-year continental capacity building programme will focus on capacity building in the area of migration governance, it should be flexible to cater for those Member States that may have needs that go beyond migration governance. In this regard, AUC departments with responsibilities in the various thematic areas of migration should take this recommendation into consideration.

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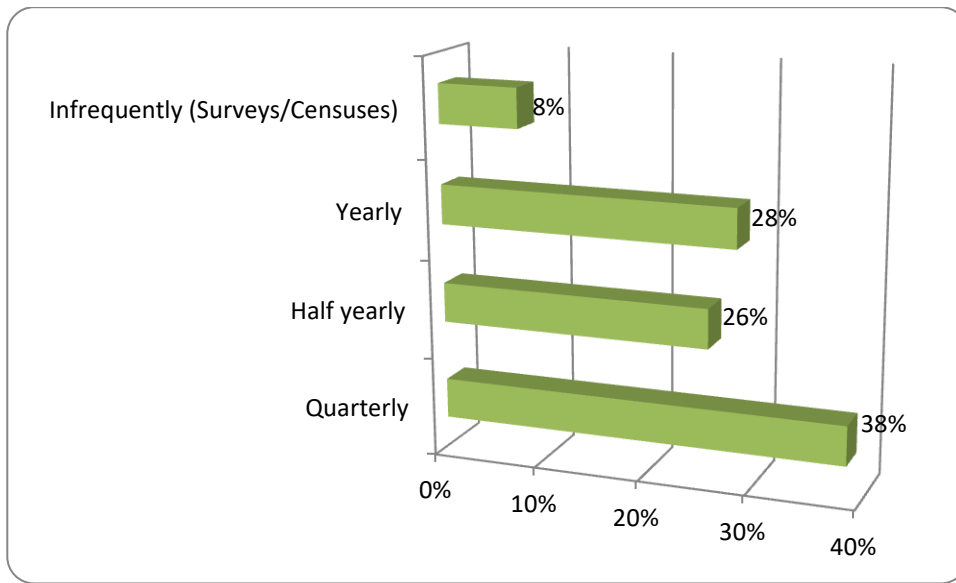
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## 1. Migration Data Collection and Management

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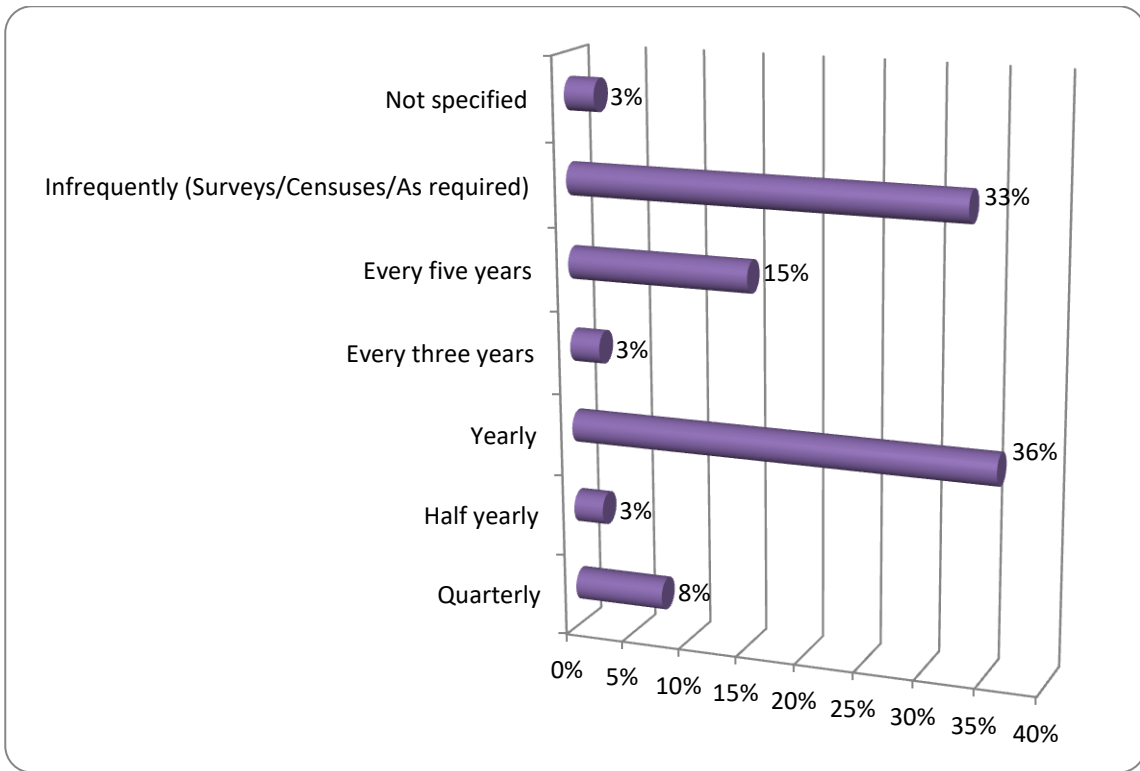
Annex 1.1 What migration data does the country collect and how often is it published/disseminated?(i) Data on immigration/emigration (Frequency)

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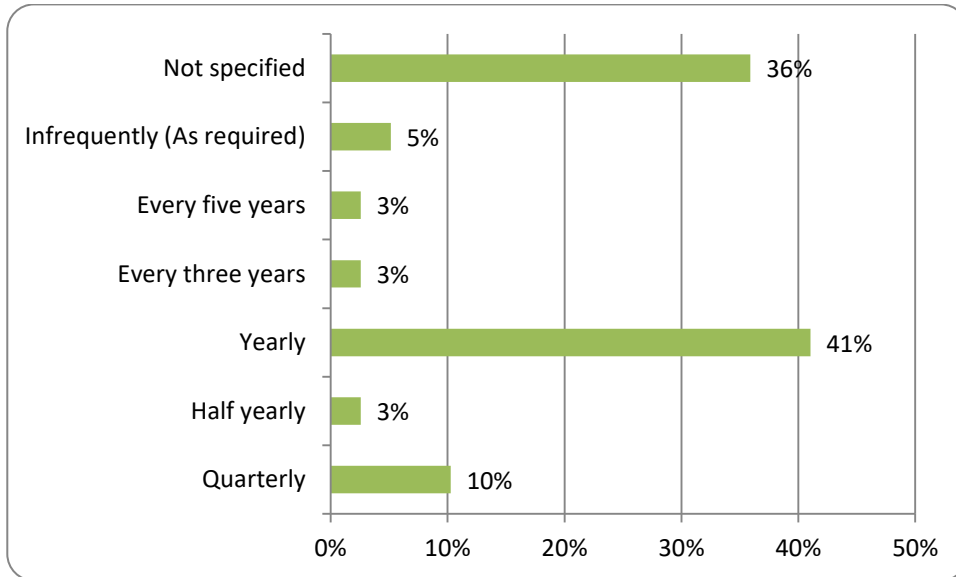


Annex 1.2 What migration data does the country collect and how often is it published/disseminated? Data on labour migration (Frequency)

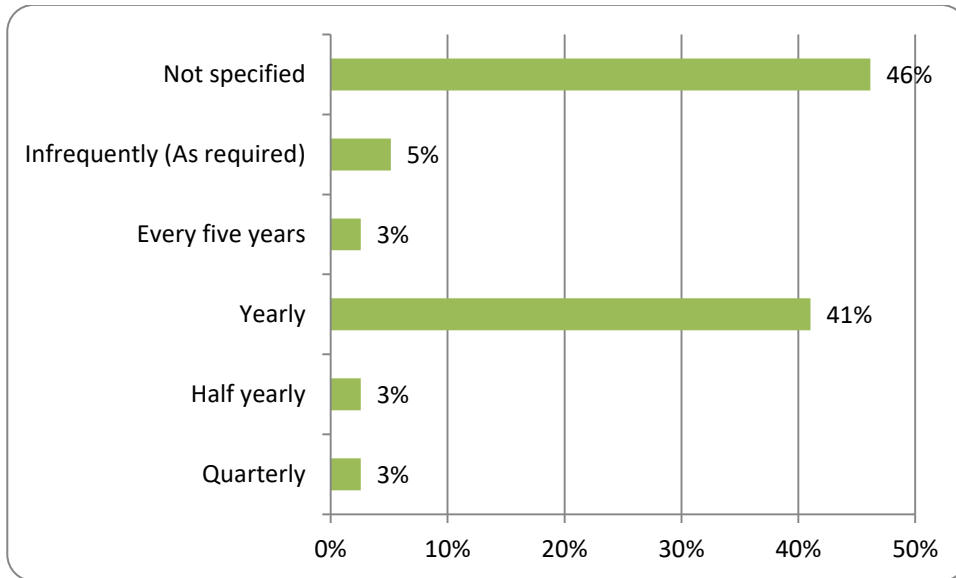
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Annex 1.3 What migration data does the country collect and how often is it published/disseminated?) Data on remittances (Frequency)

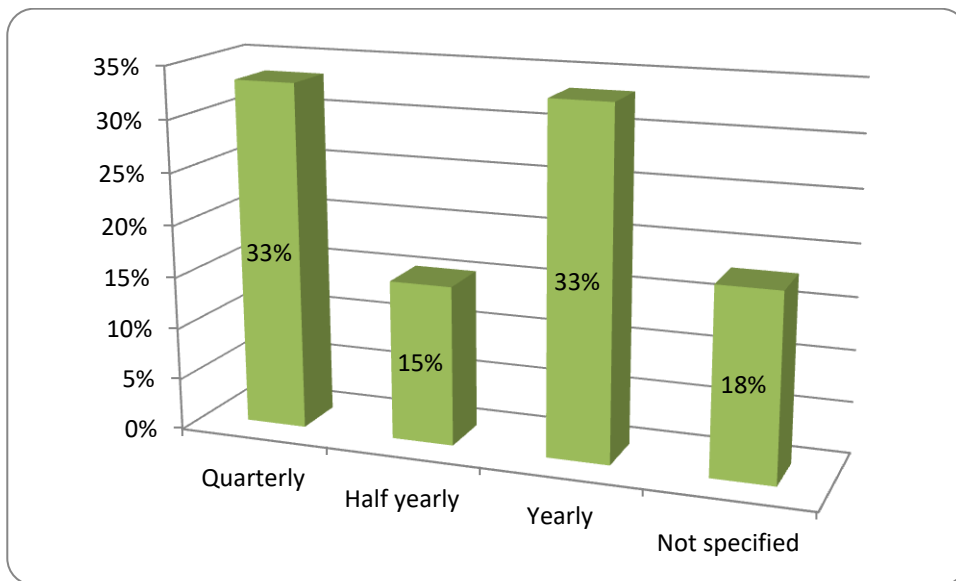


Annex 1.4 What migration data does the country collect and how often is it published/disseminated? Data on the diaspora (Frequency)



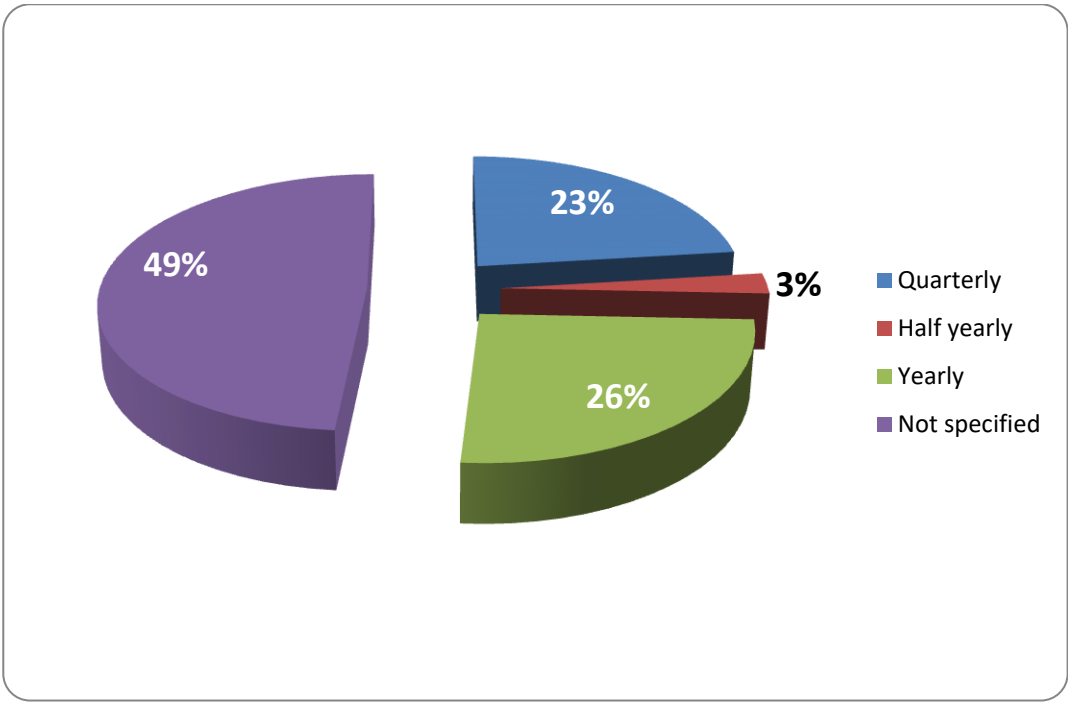
Annex 1.5 What migration data does the country collect and how often is it published/disseminated? Data on refugees/asylum seekers (Frequency)

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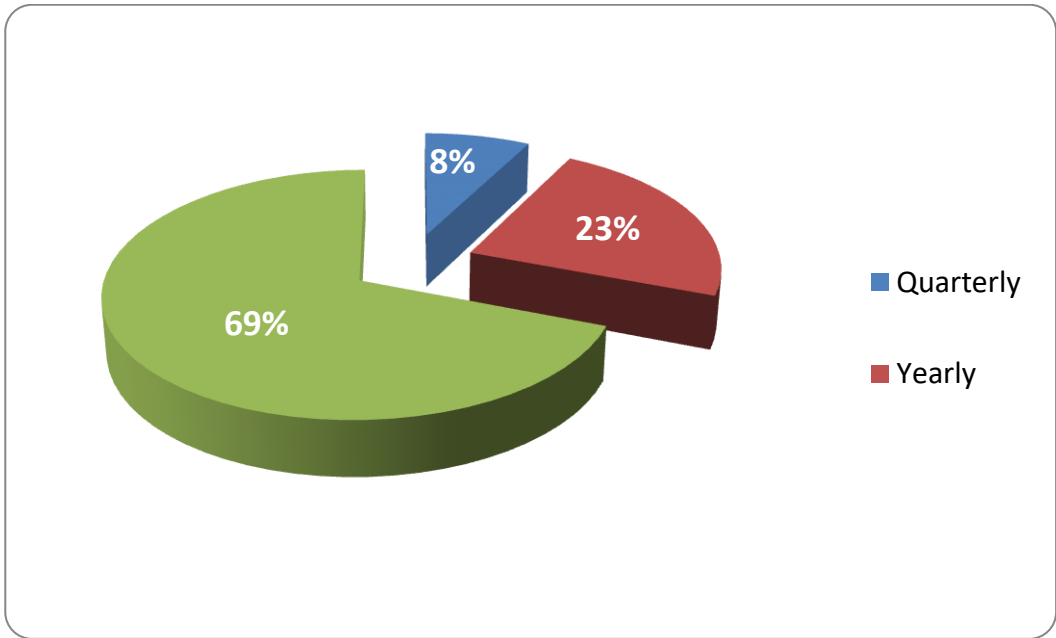
Annex 1.6 What migration data does the country collect and how often is it published/disseminated? Data on Internally Displaced Persons (Frequency)

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Annex 1.7 What migration data does the country collect and how often is it published/disseminated? Statelessness (Frequency)

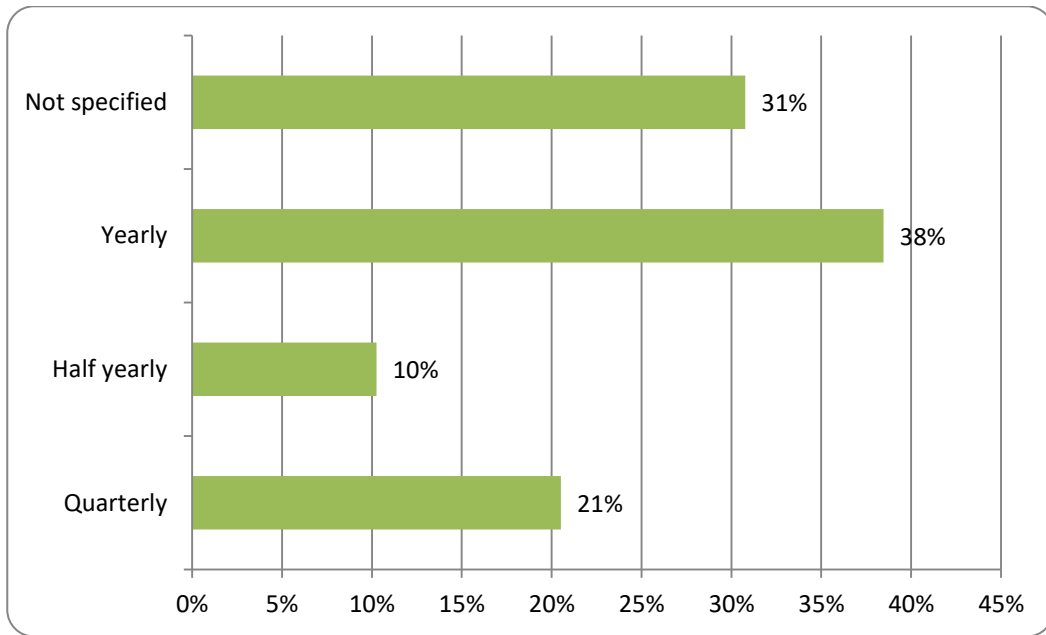
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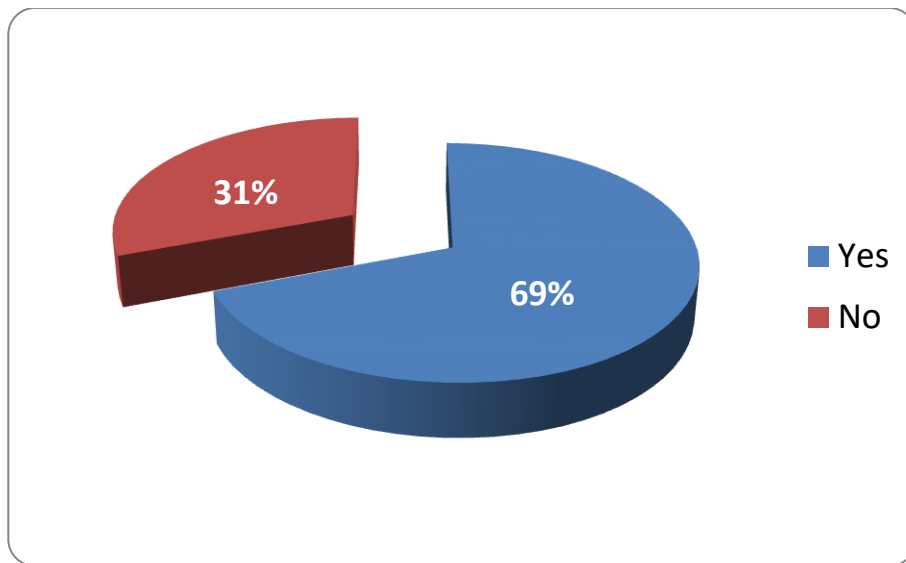
Annex 1.8 What migration data does the country collect and how often is it published/disseminated? Data on human trafficking/migrant smuggling (Frequency)

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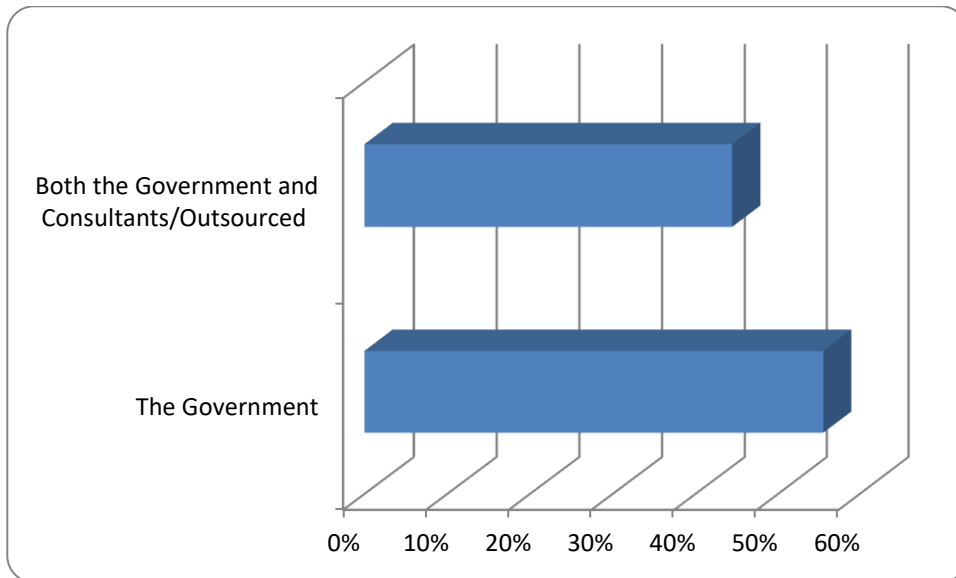


Annex 1.9 Does the country compile Migration Profiles?



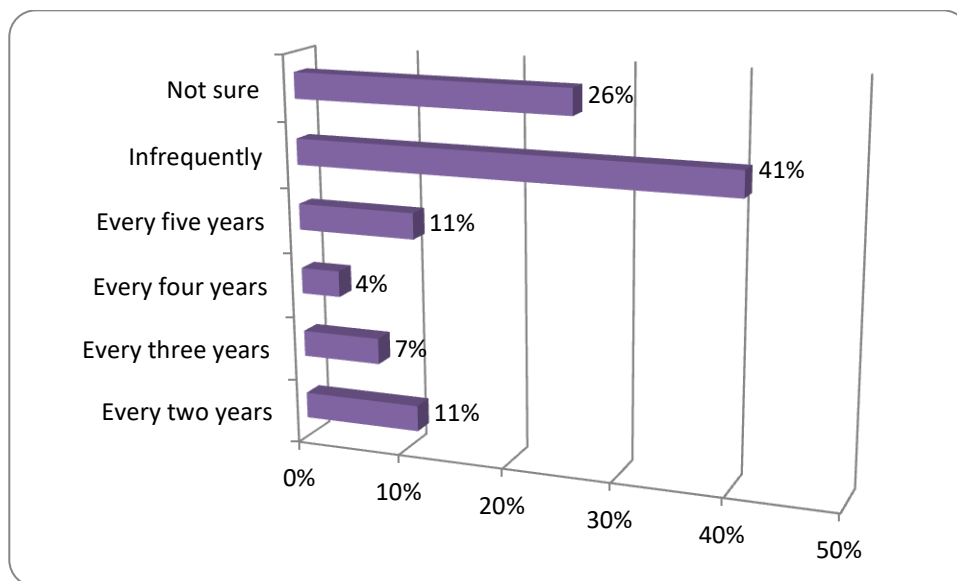
	Frequency	Percentage
Yes	27	69%
No	12	31%
<b>Total</b>	<b>39</b>	<b>100%</b>

Annex 1.9.1 If "YES", who compiles the Migration Profiles?



Annex 1.9.2 If “Yes” How frequently are the Migration Profiles compiled?

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**2. Policy Environment**

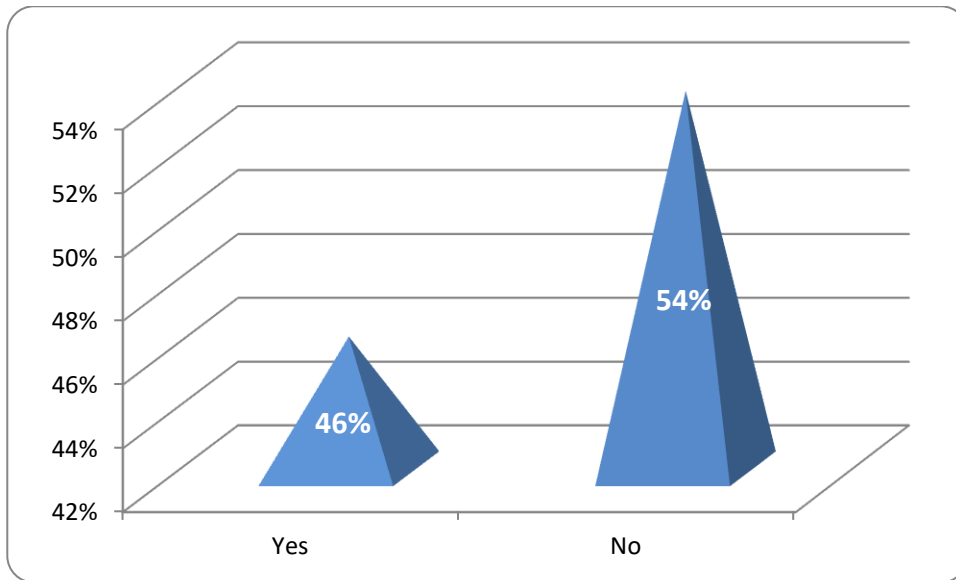
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**2.1 National Migration Policy**

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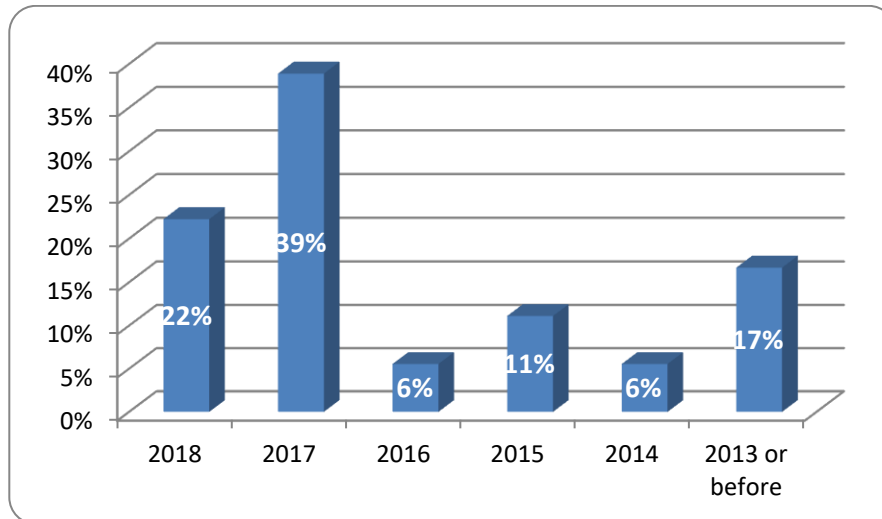
**Annex 2.1.1 Does the country have a national migration policy?**

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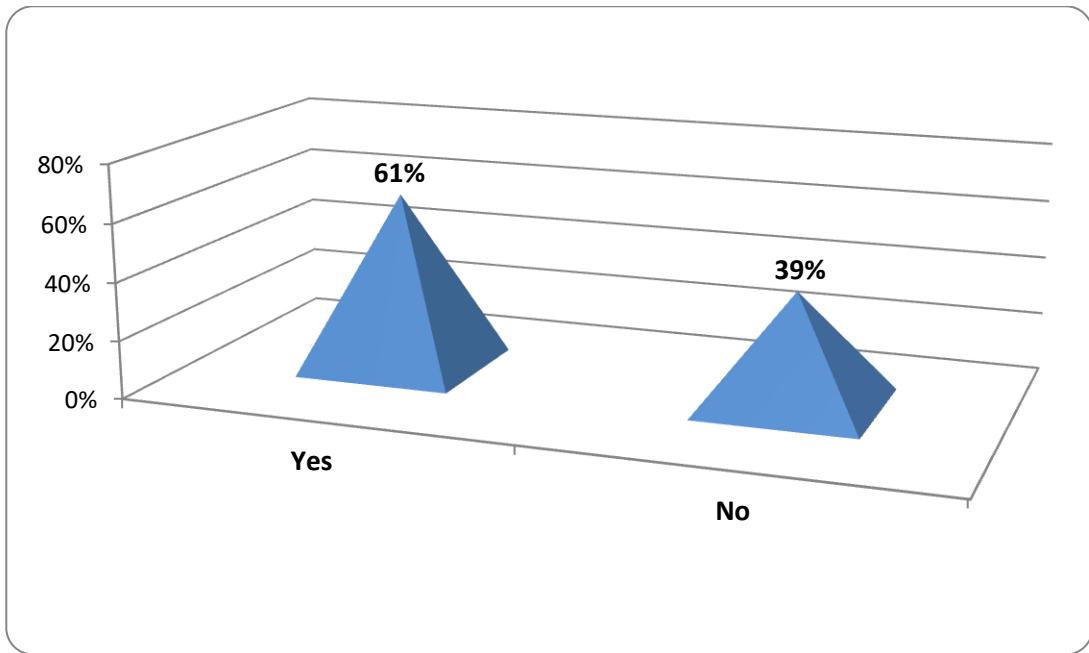


	Frequency	Percentage
Yes	18	46%
No	21	54%
<b>Total</b>	<b>39</b>	<b>100%</b>

**Annex 2.1.2** If “Yes” when was the national migration policy adopted?

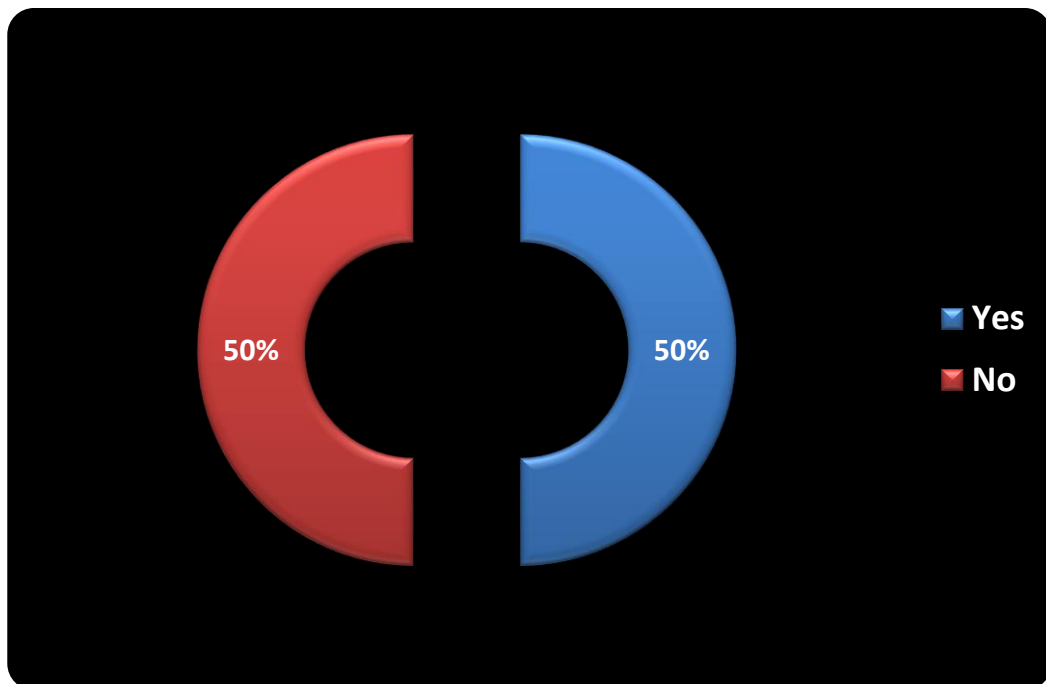


**Annex 2.1.3** If “Yes” does the national migration policy have a plan of action?



**Annex 2.1.4** If “Yes” does the national migration policy have a monitoring and evaluation mechanism with progress and impact indicators?

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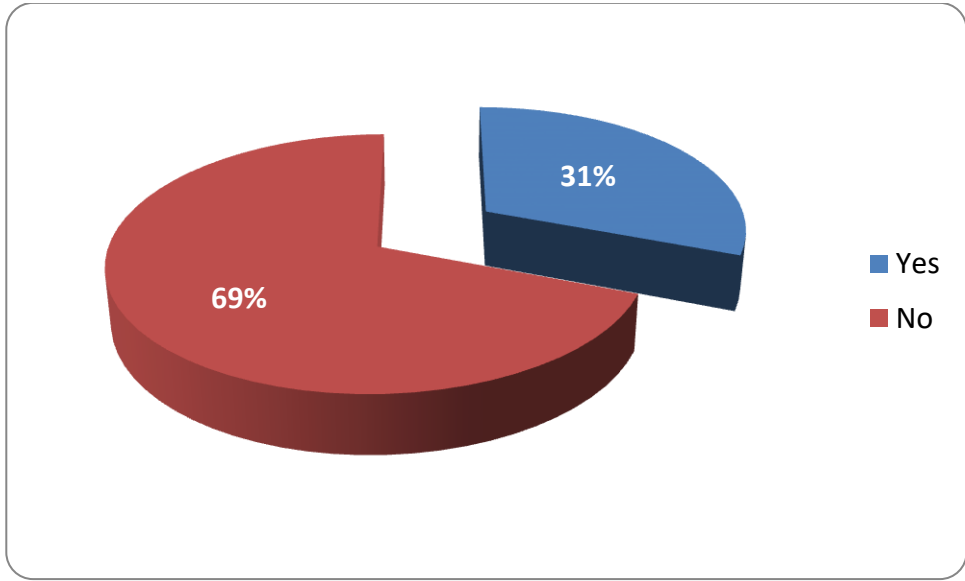


## 2.2 Labour Migration Policy

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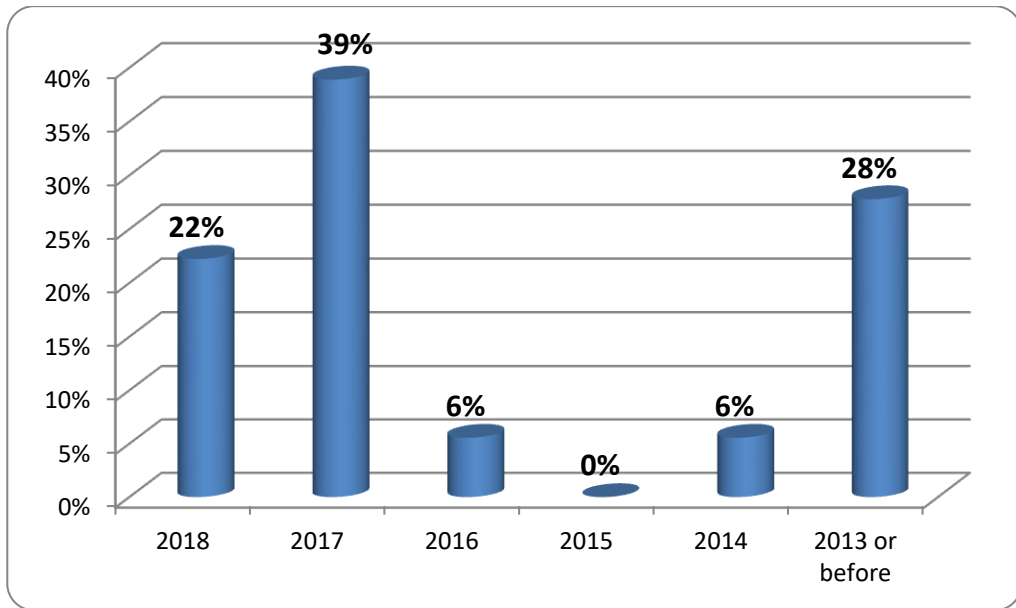
**Annex 2.2.1** Does the country have a labour migration policy?

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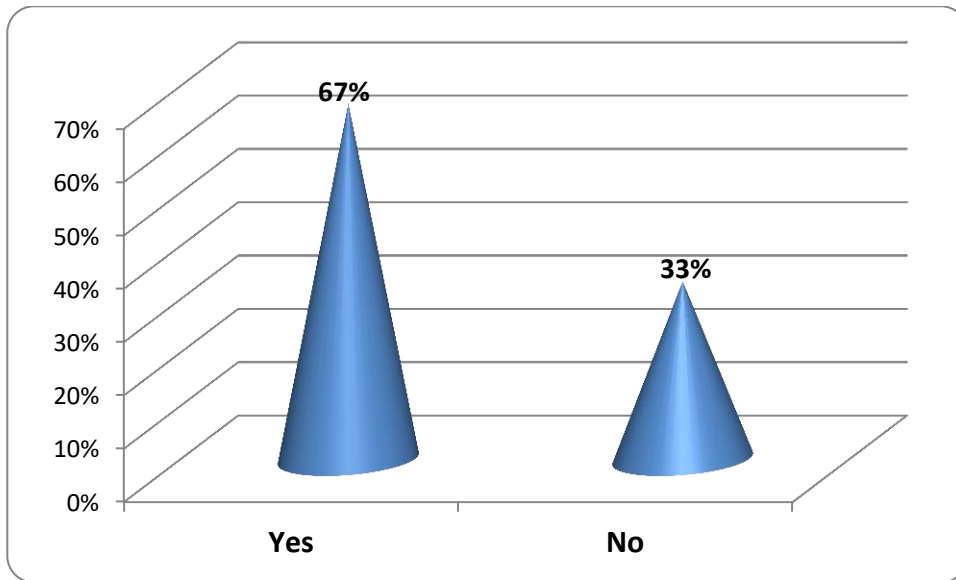
**Annex 2.2.2** If “Yes” when was the labour migration policy adopted?

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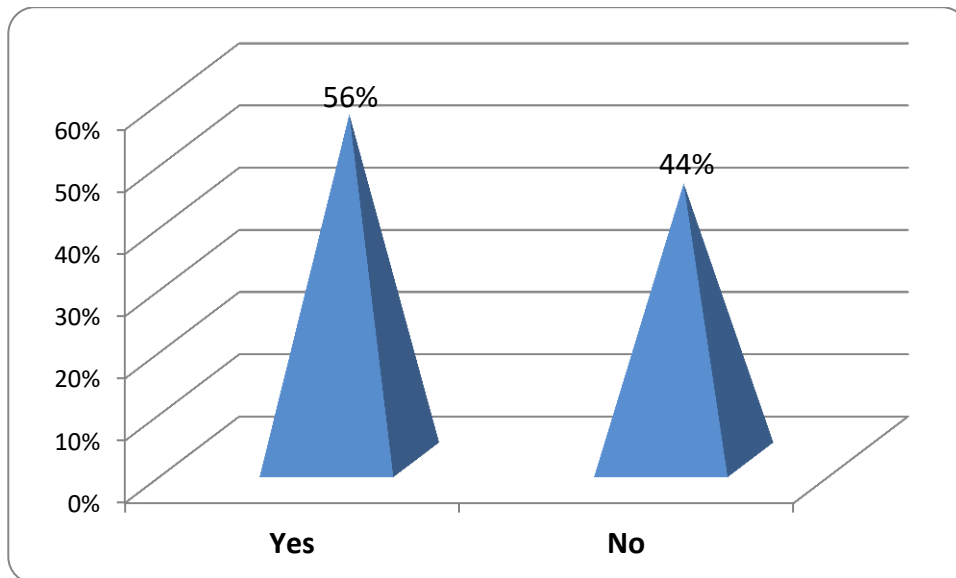
**Annex 2.2.3** If “Yes” does the labour migration policy have a plan of action?

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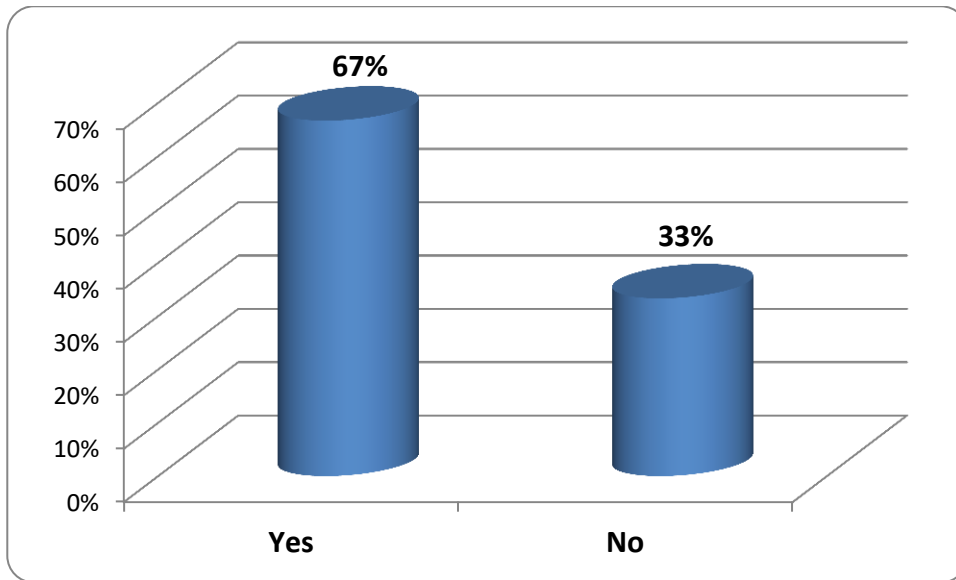
Annex 2.2.4 If “Yes” is the labour migration policy integrated/mainstreamed in the national development plan?

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Annex 2.2.5 If “Yes” is does the labour migration policy have a monitoring and evaluation mechanism with progress and impact indicators?

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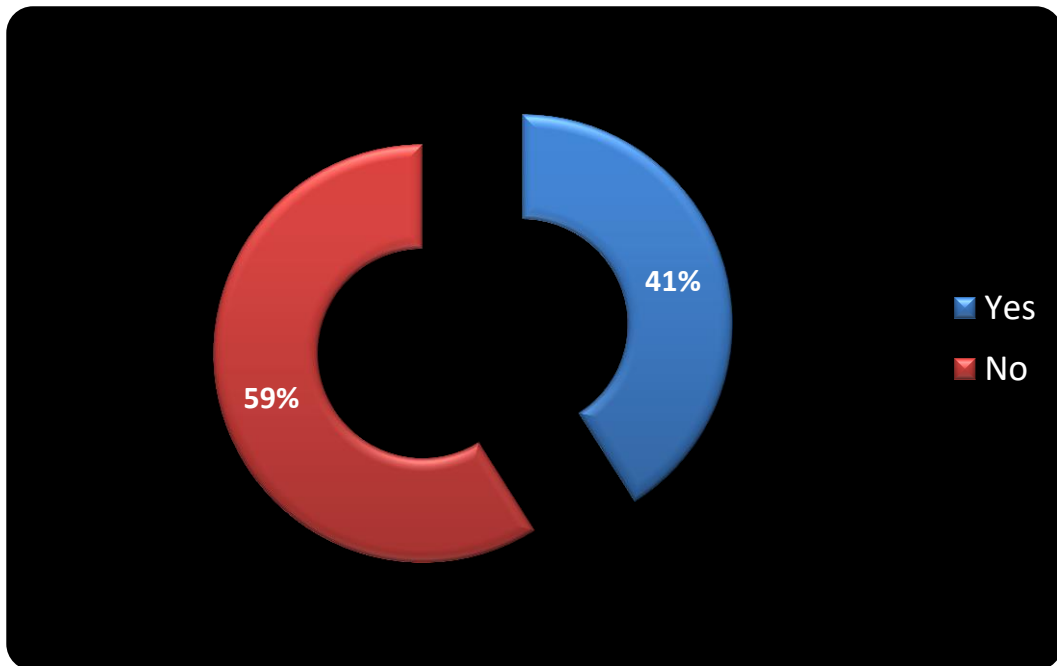


## 2.3 Diaspora Policy

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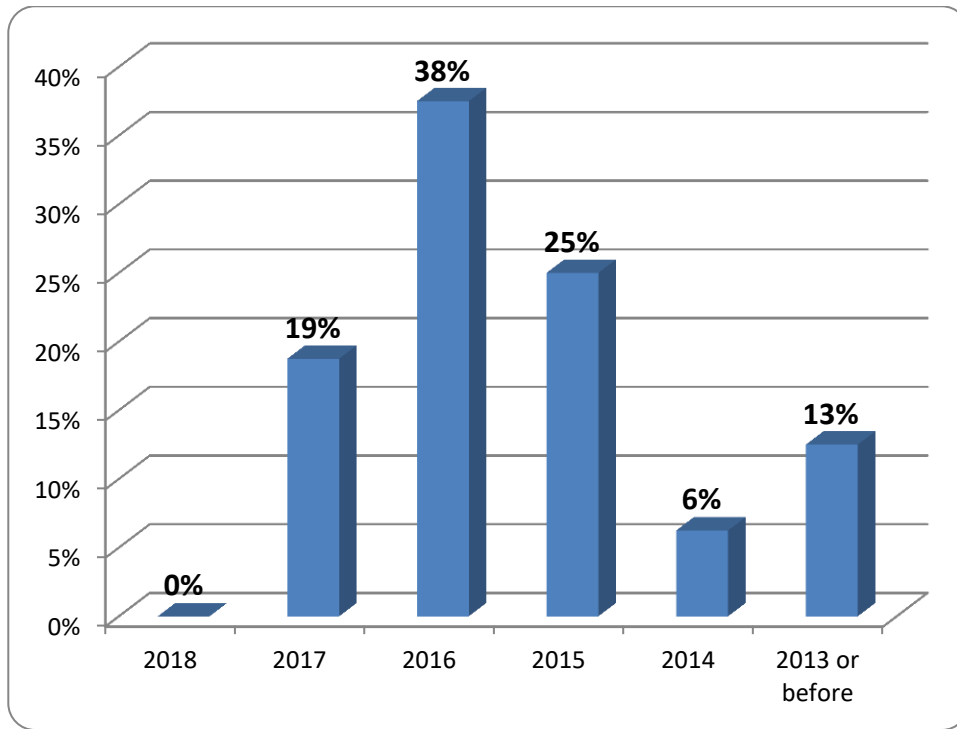
### Annex 2.3.1 Does the country have a diaspora policy?

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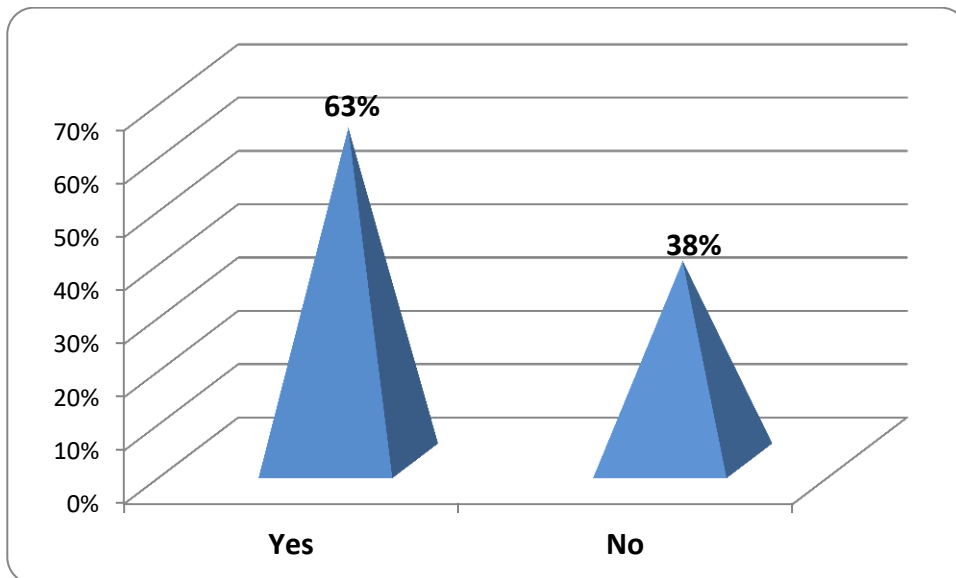
### Annex 2.3.2 If "Yes" when was the diaspora policy adopted?

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Annex 2.3.3 If “Yes” does the diaspora policy have a plan of action?

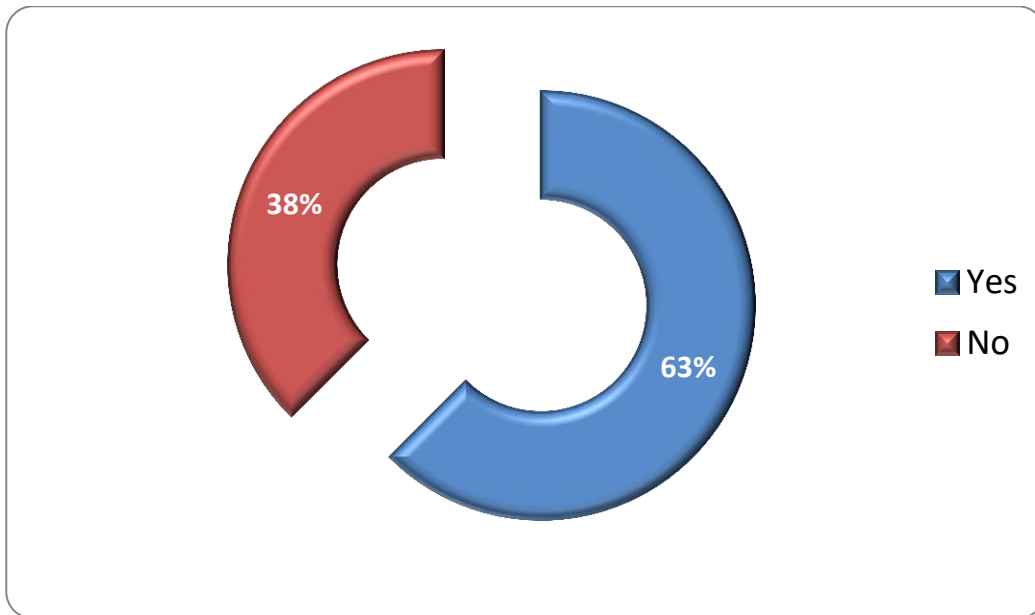
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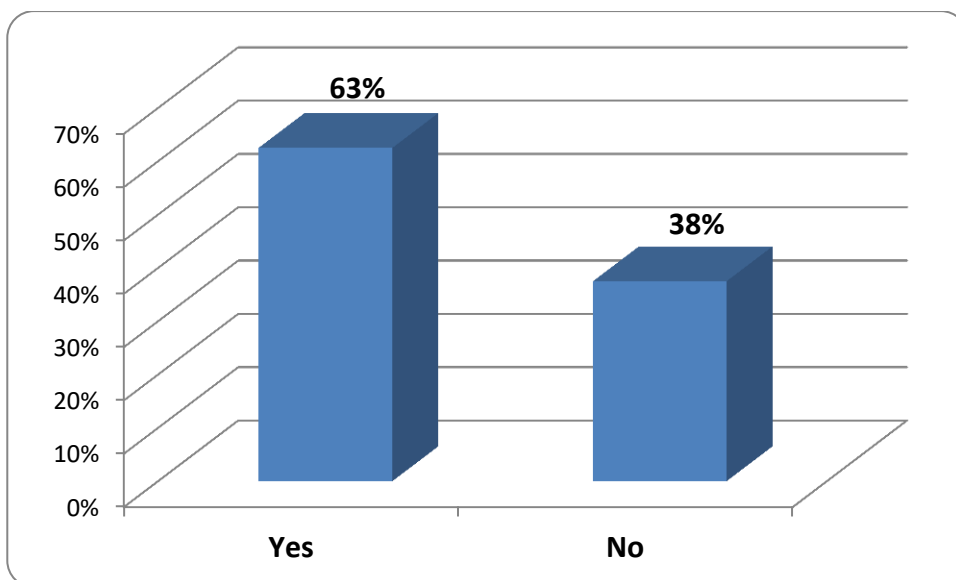
Annex 2.3.4 If “Yes” is the diaspora policy integrated/mainstreamed in the national development plan?

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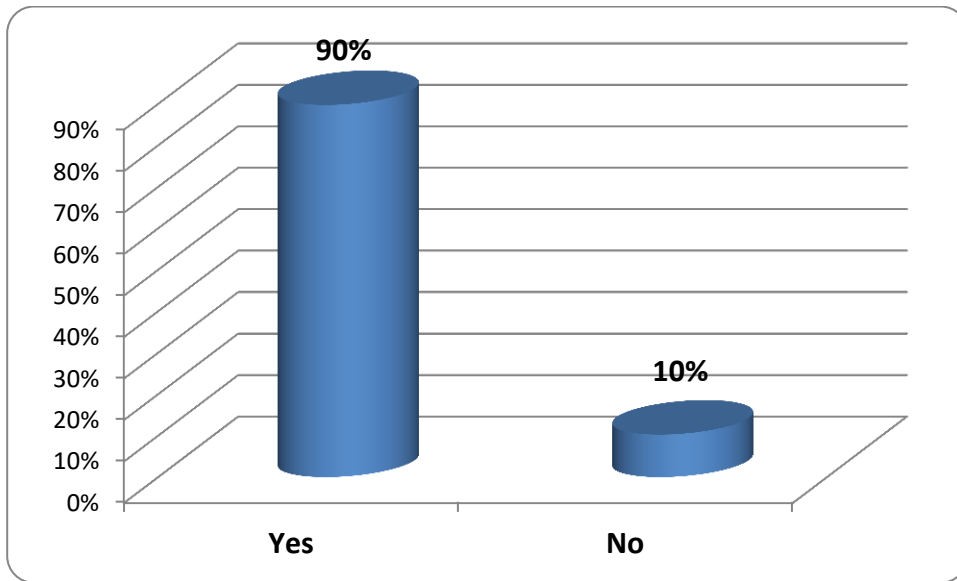


Annex 2.3.5 If “Yes” is does the diaspora policy have a monitoring and evaluation mechanism with progress and impact indicators?

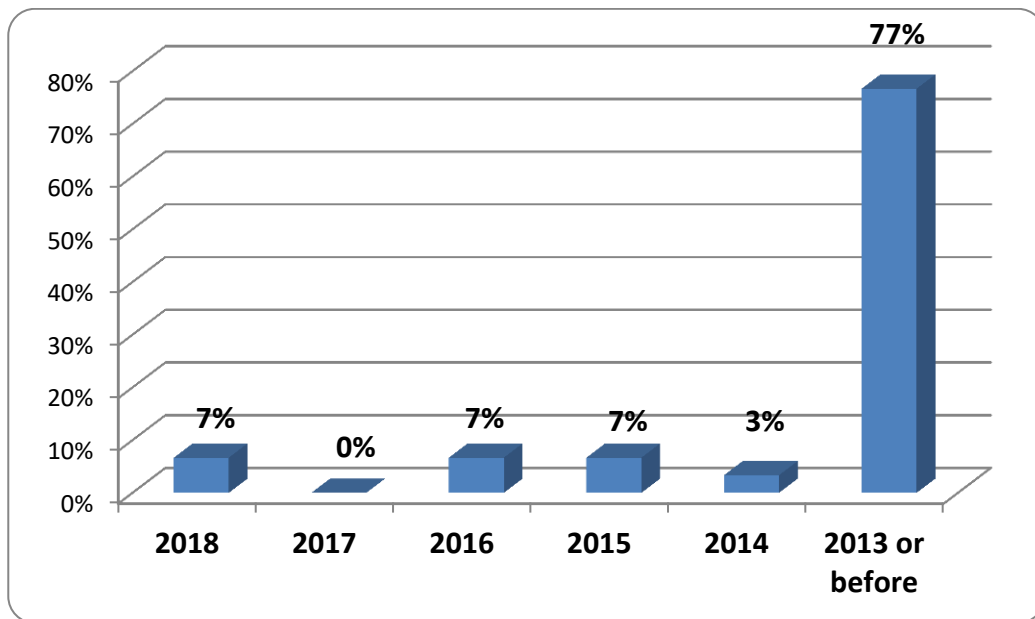


## 2.4 Border Governance Strategy/Policy

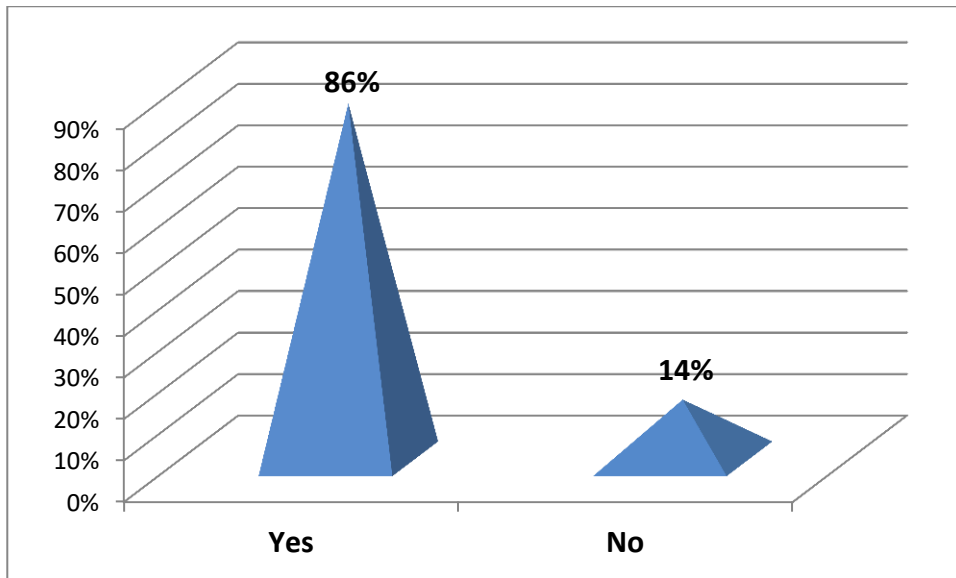
Annex 2.4.1 Does the country have a border governance strategy/policy?



Annex 2.4.2 If “Yes” when was the border governance strategy/policy adopted?

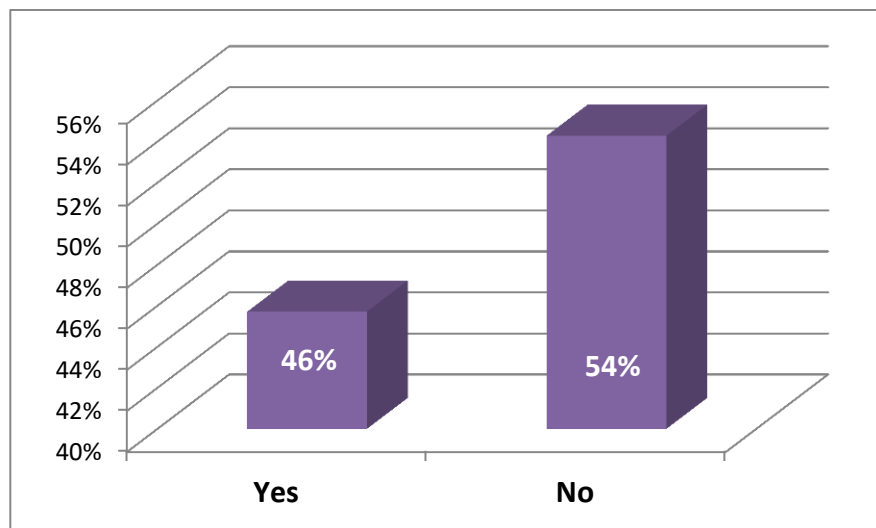


Annex 2.4.3 If “Yes” does the border governance strategy/policy have a plan of action?



Annex 2.4.4 If “Yes” does the border strategy/policy have a monitoring and evaluation mechanism with progress and impact indicators?

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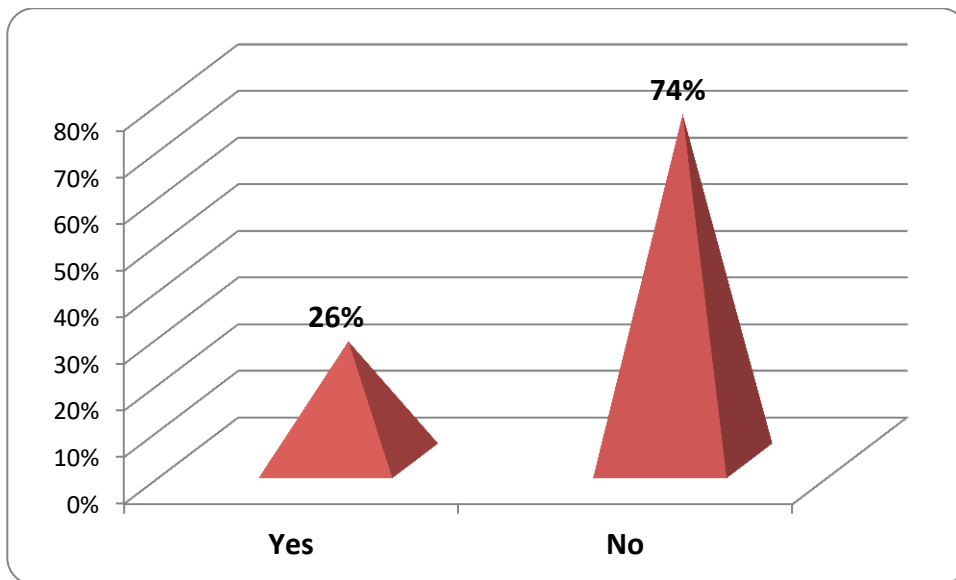


### 3. National Institutional Migration Management Mechanisms

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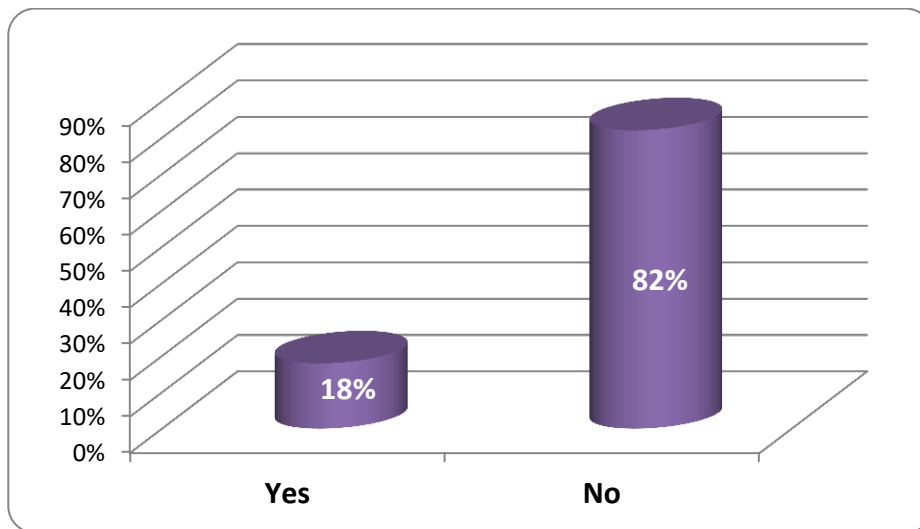
Annex 3.1 Does the country have a Ministry, unit or agency that is dedicated to addressing migration issues?

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Annex 3.2 Does the country have a national coordinating forum/mechanism \* for managing migration?\* A forum/mechanism that brings together Government Ministries/Agencies and other stakeholders to discuss and address migration issues?

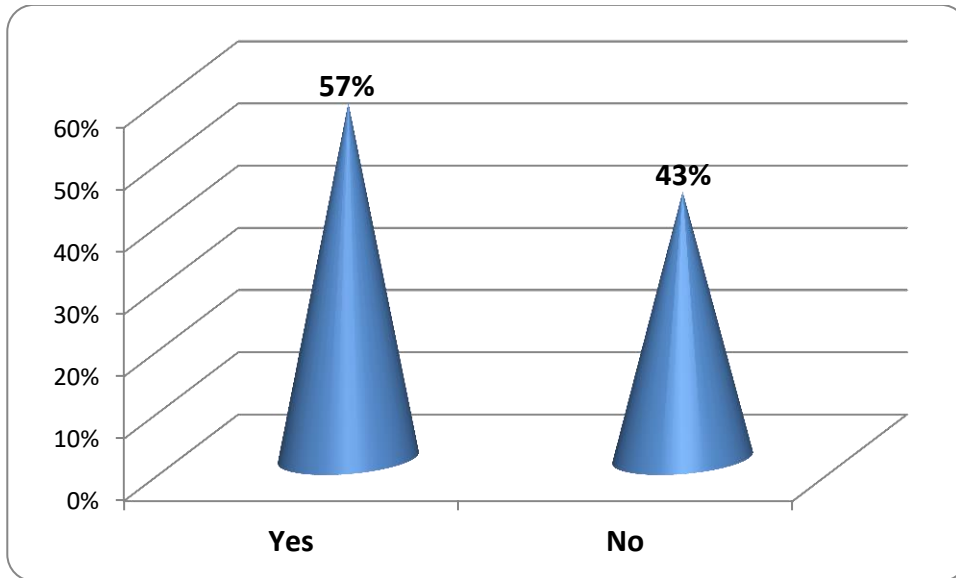
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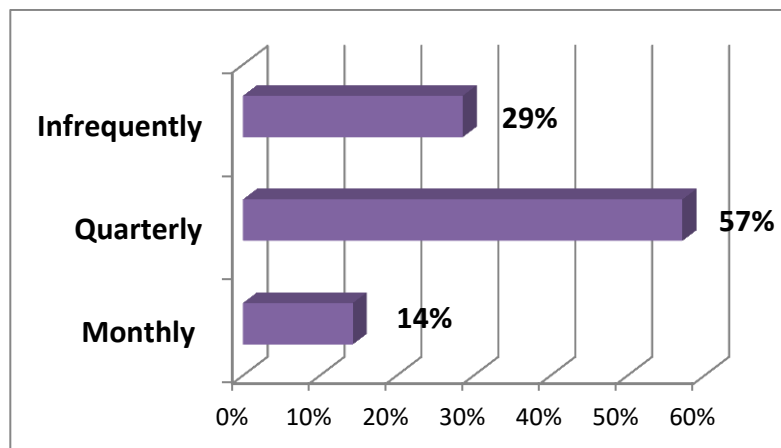
	Frequency	Percentage
Yes	7	18%
No	32	82%
<b>Total</b>	<b>39</b>	<b>100%</b>

Annex 3.3 If “Yes” is the national coordinating forum/mechanism established by a Statute?

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Annex 3.4 If “Yes” how often does the national coordinating forum/mechanism meet?



## Annex 4: Questionnaire for Member States

### «Assessment of the capacity building needs of Member States to manage migration»

<b>Country:</b>	
<b>Name of official providing information:</b>	
<b>Position:</b>	
<b>Contact Telephone Number</b>	
<b>Contact Email</b>	
<b>Date of Completion:</b>	

#### A. Migration Situation

<p>1. What is/are the major migration issue/s-challenge/s facing your country? (Rank your responses with 1 being the most important challenge, 2 being the second most important challenge, etc)</p>	<p>a. <input type="checkbox"/> Labour migration (out of the country)</p> <p>b. <input type="checkbox"/> Labour migration (into the country)</p> <p>c. <input type="checkbox"/> Seasonal/circular migrants (into the country)</p> <p>d. <input type="checkbox"/> Refugees / asylum seekers</p> <p>e. <input type="checkbox"/> Internally displaced persons (IDPs)</p> <p>f. <input type="checkbox"/> Stateless persons / persons at risk of statelessness</p> <p>g. <input type="checkbox"/> Migrants transiting through the country</p> <p>h. <input type="checkbox"/> Smuggled/Trafficked persons (out of the country)</p> <p>i. <input type="checkbox"/> Smuggled/Trafficked persons (into the country)</p> <p>j. <input type="checkbox"/> Smuggled/Trafficked persons (transiting through the country)</p> <p>k. <input type="checkbox"/> Engaging the diaspora for national development</p> <p>l. <input type="checkbox"/> Harnessing remittances for development / formalizing remittance flows / reducing the cost remittance transfers.</p> <p>m. <input type="checkbox"/> Return, Reorientation and Reintegration of returned migrants.</p> <p>n. <input type="checkbox"/> Other (Please specify).....</p> <p>o. <input type="checkbox"/> None</p>
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#### B. Migration Data Collection and Management

<p>1. What migration data does the country collect and how often is it published / disseminated?</p>	<p>(i) <input type="checkbox"/> Data on immigration / emigration</p> <p><u>Frequency</u></p>
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	<p>a. <input type="checkbox"/> Quarterly</p> <p>b. <input type="checkbox"/> Half yearly</p> <p>c. <input type="checkbox"/> Yearly</p> <p>d. <input type="checkbox"/> Other (Please specify).....</p>
	<p>(ii) <input type="checkbox"/> Data on labour migration</p> <p><u>Frequency</u></p> <p>a. <input type="checkbox"/> Quarterly</p> <p>b. <input type="checkbox"/> Half yearly</p> <p>c. <input type="checkbox"/> Yearly</p> <p>d. <input type="checkbox"/> Other (Please specify).....</p>
	<p>(iii) <input type="checkbox"/> Data on remittances</p> <p><u>Frequency</u></p> <p>a. <input type="checkbox"/> Quarterly</p> <p>b. <input type="checkbox"/> Half yearly</p> <p>c. <input type="checkbox"/> Yearly</p> <p>d. <input type="checkbox"/> Other (Please specify).....</p>
	<p>(iv) <input type="checkbox"/> Data on the diaspora</p> <p><u>Frequency</u></p> <p>a. <input type="checkbox"/> Quarterly</p> <p>b. <input type="checkbox"/> Half yearly</p> <p>c. <input type="checkbox"/> Yearly</p> <p>d. <input type="checkbox"/> Other (Please specify).....</p>
	<p>(v) <input type="checkbox"/> Data on refugees / asylum seekers</p> <p><u>Frequency</u></p> <p>a. <input type="checkbox"/> Quarterly</p> <p>b. <input type="checkbox"/> Half yearly</p> <p>c. <input type="checkbox"/> Yearly</p>

	d. <input type="checkbox"/> Other (please specify)
	(vi) <input type="checkbox"/> Data on Internally Displaced Persons  <u>Frequency</u> a. <input type="checkbox"/> Quarterly b. <input type="checkbox"/> Half yearly c. <input type="checkbox"/> Yearly d. <input type="checkbox"/> Other (please specify)
	(vii) Data on Statelessness  <u>Frequency</u> a. <input type="checkbox"/> Quarterly b. <input type="checkbox"/> Half yearly c. <input type="checkbox"/> Yearly d. <input type="checkbox"/> Other (please specify)
	(viii) <input type="checkbox"/> Data on human trafficking / migrant smuggling  <u>Frequency</u> a. <input type="checkbox"/> Quarterly b. <input type="checkbox"/> Half yearly c. <input type="checkbox"/> Yearly d. <input type="checkbox"/> Other (Please specify).....
2. Does the country compile Migration Profiles? If so how often?	(i) <input type="checkbox"/> No  (ii) <input type="checkbox"/> Yes
(i) If "YES", who compiles them?	a. <input type="checkbox"/> The Government b. <input type="checkbox"/> Consultants / Outsourced c. <input type="checkbox"/> Both the Government and Consultants / Outsourced d. Other (Please specify).....
(ii) If "Yes" How frequently?	a. <input type="checkbox"/> Every two years  <input type="checkbox"/>



	b. <input type="checkbox"/> Every three years c. <input type="checkbox"/> Every four years d. <input type="checkbox"/> Every five years e. <input type="checkbox"/> Infrequently f. <input type="checkbox"/> Not sure
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(iii) If your country needs capacity building in the area of *“Migration Data Collection and Management”* please specify the areas in order of priority, with (a) being top priority, etc.

a).....

b).....

c).....

d).....

**C. Policy Environment**

<b>1.</b> Does the country have a national migration policy	a. <input type="checkbox"/> Yes b. <input type="checkbox"/> No
(i) If “Yes” when was the national migration policy adopted?	a. <input type="checkbox"/> 2018 b. <input type="checkbox"/> 2017 c. <input type="checkbox"/> 2016 d. <input type="checkbox"/> 2015 e. <input type="checkbox"/> 2014 f. <input type="checkbox"/> 2013 or before
(ii) If “Yes” does the national migration policy have a plan of action?	a. <input type="checkbox"/> Yes b. <input type="checkbox"/> No
(iii) If “Yes” does the national migration policy have a monitoring and evaluation mechanism with progress and impact indicators?	a. <input type="checkbox"/> Yes b. <input type="checkbox"/> No
<b>2.</b> Does the country have a labour migration policy	a. <input type="checkbox"/> Yes b. <input type="checkbox"/> No

(i) If “Yes” when was the labour migration policy adopted?	a. <input type="checkbox"/> 2018 b. <input type="checkbox"/> 2017 c. <input type="checkbox"/> 2016 d. <input type="checkbox"/> 2015 e. <input type="checkbox"/> 2014 f. <input type="checkbox"/> 2013 or before
(ii) If “Yes” does the labour migration policy have a plan of action?	a. <input type="checkbox"/> Yes b. <input type="checkbox"/> No
(iii) If “Yes” is the labour migration policy integrated/mainstreamed in the national development plan?	a. <input type="checkbox"/> Yes b. <input type="checkbox"/> No
(iv) If “Yes” is does the labour migration policy have a monitoring and evaluation mechanism with progress and impact indicators?	a. <input type="checkbox"/> Yes b. <input type="checkbox"/> No
<b>3.</b> Does the country have a diaspora policy	a. <input type="checkbox"/> Yes b. <input type="checkbox"/> No
(i) If “Yes” when was the diaspora policy adopted?	a. <input type="checkbox"/> 2018 b. <input type="checkbox"/> 2017 c. <input type="checkbox"/> 2016 d. <input type="checkbox"/> 2015 e. <input type="checkbox"/> 2014 f. <input type="checkbox"/> 2013 or before
(ii) If “Yes” does the diaspora policy have a plan of action?	a. <input type="checkbox"/> Yes b. <input type="checkbox"/> No
(iii) If “Yes” is the diaspora policy integrated/mainstreamed in the national development plan?	a. <input type="checkbox"/> Yes b. <input type="checkbox"/> No
(iv) If “Yes” is does the diaspora policy have a monitoring and evaluation mechanism with progress and impact indicators?	a. <input type="checkbox"/> Yes b. <input type="checkbox"/> No
<b>4.</b> Does the country have a border governance strategy/policy?	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No

(i) If "Yes" when was the border governance strategy/policy adopted?	<input type="checkbox"/> 2018 <input type="checkbox"/> 2017 (ii) <input type="checkbox"/> 2016 <input type="checkbox"/> 2015 <input type="checkbox"/> 2014 <input type="checkbox"/> 2013 or before
(iii) If "Yes" does the border governance strategy/policy have a plan of action?	a. <input type="checkbox"/> Yes b. <input type="checkbox"/> No
(iv) If "Yes" does the border strategy/policy have a monitoring and evaluation mechanism with progress and impact indicators?	a. <input type="checkbox"/> Yes b. <input type="checkbox"/> No
(v) If your country needs capacity building in the area of migration policies, please specify the areas in order of priority, with (a) being top priority, etc..	a)..... b)..... c)..... d).....

**D. National Institutional Migration Management Mechanisms**

<b>1.</b> Does the country have a Ministry, unit or agency that is dedicated to addressing migration issues?	a. <input type="checkbox"/> Yes b. <input type="checkbox"/> No
(i) If "Yes" please provide the name of the Ministry/unit/agency.	a. ....
<b>2.</b> Does the country have a national coordinating forum/mechanism * for managing migration? * A forum/mechanism that brings together Government Ministries/Agencies and other stakeholders to discuss and address migration issues	a. <input type="checkbox"/> Yes b. <input type="checkbox"/> No
(i) If "Yes" what is the composition of the national coordinating forum/mechanism (i.e. Ministries, agencies, organizations, etc)	a)..... b). .... c). ....

	d) ..... e)..... f)..... g)..... h)..... i)..... j).....
(ii) If the country does not have a national coordinating forum/mechanism, which Ministry is the focal point for migration issues?	a. <input type="checkbox"/> ..... b. <input type="checkbox"/> There is no focal Ministry for migration issues.
(iii) If "Yes" is the national coordinating forum/mechanism established by a Statute?	a. <input type="checkbox"/> Yes b. <input type="checkbox"/> No
(iv) If "Yes" how often does the national coordinating forum/mechanism meet?	a. <input type="checkbox"/> Weekly b. <input type="checkbox"/> Once in two weeks c. <input type="checkbox"/> Monthly d. <input type="checkbox"/> Quarterly e. <input type="checkbox"/> Infrequently f. <input type="checkbox"/> Other (Please specify).....
(v) If the national coordinating forum / mechanism meets <b>INFREQUENTLY</b> , please provide the reason(s) why.	a. .... b. ....
<b>3.</b> If your country needs capacity building in the area of National Institutional Migration Management Mechanisms, please specify the areas in order of priority, with (a) being top priority, etc.. a)..... b)..... c)..... d).....	

**E. Other thematic areas**

**1.** Besides the thematic areas above, what other areas of migration management does your country need capacity

building? (Please list in order of priority.)

a).....

b).....

c).....

d).....

Please ensure that all fields are completed before sending the questionnaire