



**Mapping Issues for Formulating a Strategic Plan for the
African Centre for the Study and Research on Migration
(CARIM), Bamako, Mali**

FINAL REPORT

Component 1: An annotated bibliography of research on migration in Africa,

Component 2: A mapping of migration research institutions in Africa,

Component 3: A mapping of African journals on migration, and

Component 4: A capacity building needs assessment of Member States and RECs in the area
of migration

AFRICAN UNION COMMISSION (AUC)

**Department of Health, Humanitarian Affairs and Social
Development (HHS)**

August 2022

Addis Ababa, Ethiopia

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ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

This research project consumed huge amount of work, research and dedication. Successful implementation would not have been possible if we did not have a support of many individuals and organizations. Therefore we would like to extend our sincere gratitude to all of them.

First of all, we are thankful to the African Union Commission (AUC) for the financial and logistical support and for providing necessary guidance concerning this research project implementation. We would also like to thank the technical team members of the International centre for Migration Policy Development (ICMPD), the Knowledge Centre on Migration and Demography (KCMD), the Mixed Migration Centre (MMC), the International Labour Organization (ILO), the International Organization for Migration (IOM), and the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) for their valuable suggestions and great dedication by providing constructive comments. We would like to thank all the reviewers who devoted their time and knowledge in this project.

Finally, we are so grateful to Mr. Peter Mudungwe, Senior Technical Advisor - African Union Commission, for his provision of expertise and technical support. Mr. Peter Mudungwe, who has made available his time, knowledge, and experience to successfully accomplish the challenging task of the research team.

Project Coordinator

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LIST OF ACRONYMS

AAMR	African Academy for Migration Research
ACMS	African Centre for Migration and Society
AfCFTA	Africa Continental Free Trade Area
AfDB	Africa Development Bank
AFRREV	African Research Review
AHMR	African Human Mobility Review
AIDS	Acquired Immunodeficiency Syndrome
AJAR	African Journal of AIDS Research
AJOL	African Journal Online
AJRH	African Journal of Reproductive Health
AMADPOC	African Migration and Development Policy Centre
AMO	African Migration Observatory (AMO)
APC	Article Processing Charges
ARUA	African Research Universities Alliance
AUC	African Union Commission
CARIM	African Centre for the Study and Research on Migration
CMRS	Center for Migration and Refugee Studies
CMS	Centre for Migration Studies
CODESRIA	Council for the Development of Economic and Social Research in Africa
CoRMSA	Consortium for Refugees and Migrants in South Africa
COS	Continental Operational Centre (COS)
DHA	Department of Home Affairs, South Africa
DHET	South African National Department of Higher Education and Training
DOI	Digital Objective Identifier
EAC	East African Community
EASSRR	Eastern Africa Social Science Research Review
ECOWAS	Economic Community of West African States
ELMPS	Egypt Labour Market Panel Survey
ERHS	Ethiopian Rural Household Survey
EU	European Union
FDI	Foreign Direct Investment
GJDS	Ghana Journal of Development Studies
GJG	Ghana Journal of Geography
GLSS	Ghana Living Standards Survey
GMBD	Global Bilateral Migration Database of the World Bank
GOs	Governmental Organizations
GovInn	Centre for the Study of Governance Innovation
HDI	Human Development Index
HIV	Human Immunodeficiency virus
IAAR	International Association of African Researchers and Reviewers
IBSS	International Bibliography of Social Science
IDEP	UN African Institute for Economic Development and Planning
IDP	Internally Displaced Persons
IMF	International Monetary Fund

IOM	International Organisation of Migration
JLMP	Joint Labour Migration Programme
JSPSC	Justice Crime Prevention and Security Cluster, South Africa
JVAP	EU-Africa Joint Valletta Action Plan on Migration
LDD	Law Democracy and Development
LSFM	Large-scale Forced Migration
MAFE	Migration between Africa and Europe Project
maHp	Migration and Health Project Southern Africa
MIDA	Migration for Development in Africa Programme
MMICA	Migration and Mobilities Interdisciplinary Collective in Africa
MPFA	Migration Policy Framework for Africa
NEPAD	New Partnership for Africa's Development
NGOs	Non-Governmental Organizations
NMP	New Migration policy of Morocco
ODA	Official Development Assistance
OECD	Organisation for Economic Cooperation and Development
OSSREA	Organisation for Social Research in Eastern Africa
REC	Regional Economic Community
RMN	Regional Migrants Network RMN
SADC	Southern African Development Community
SAIIA	South African Institute of International Affairs
SAMP	Southern African Migration Programme
SASAS	South African Social Attitudes Survey
SIHMA	Scalabrini Institute for Human Mobility in Africa
SSA	Sub-Saharan Africa
TiP Act	Prevention and Combatting of Trafficking in Persons Act
UN	United Nations
UNECA	United Nations Economic Commission for Africa
UNIDO	United Nations Industrial Development Organisation
WDI	World Development Indicators
WGI	World Governance Indicators

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

In 2017 the African Union Commission (AUC) conducted an evaluation of the 2006 Migration Policy Framework for Africa (MPFA). The purpose of the evaluation was to establish the extent to which the framework had provided guidance to Regional Economic Communities (RECs) and the Member States in managing migration, the challenges faced in its implementation, and the opportunities that could be seized. It also provided a situation analysis of migration on the continent and established the extent to which Member States/RECs have integrated migration into their national/regional development plans. The study assessed the continued relevance of the MPFA within the context of the current migration dynamics, provided evidence to help revise the framework, and created a basis upon which a continental plan of action on migration could be formulated. The evaluation concluded that the AUC should have conducted an assessment of the actual technical capacities of the Member States and RECs to manage migration.

In response, in 2018, the AUC embarked on an ‘Assessment of the Capacity Building Needs of Member States and RECs to Manage Migration’ with the goal of developing a five-year Continental Capacity Building Programme on Migration Governance. Furthermore, the intended plan was to establish a technical assistance facility (the Technical Assistance Facility on Migration Governance) to support the Member States and RECs in strengthening their migration governance regimes through training and capacity building in four key areas. These included: (1) conducting situation analyses and formulating migration profiles; (2) establishing or strengthening national/regional institutional mechanisms for managing migration; (3) formulating migration policies and mainstreaming them into national and regional development plans; and (4) evaluating migration policies and experience sharing on migration governance through exchange visits.

Following the 2006 decision of the Executive Council of the African Union (AU) and the recommendations made in the MPFA evaluation report on the lack of reliable and up-to-date migration data, the African Centre for the Study and Research on Migration (hereinafter “the Centre”) was officially launched in Bamako, Mali on 19 March 2021. According to its Statute, the Centre has the following core functions: (a) to interpret migration data and compile periodic reports on migration trends and patterns in Africa and between Africa and other regions; (b) to undertake empirical, applied research on all aspects of migration and mobility and facilitate actionable migration policy formulation and implementation for Member States and RECs; (c) to prepare and disseminate a journal and periodic reports on the state of migration and migration governance in Africa; (d) to prepare position papers on migration and mobility for the African Union; (e) to promote policies that foster the development impact of migration and address its negative impacts on the continent; (f) to monitor and evaluate the implementation of migration policies on the continent; (g) to establish a platform for sharing and disseminating information on migration; and (h) to provide technical assistance, training and capacity building on migration and mobility to the AU Commission, AU organs, Member States and RECs.

Within the limited scope of this study, the research first establishes the gaps in research on migration in Africa since 2000 in specific migration thematic areas as prioritised in the AU Migration Policy Framework for Africa and by the AU Commission. Secondly, it identifies institutions that conduct research and training/capacity building on migration in Africa and their specific areas of focus and target groups. Thirdly, it assesses the feasibility of establishing an

African journal on migration. Finally, it conducts a gap analysis of the capacity-building needs assessment of the Member States and RECs in the area of migration governance to provide recommendations in support of the key functions and activities of the Centre.

A brief summary of the key findings, suggestions and recommendations is presented below.

COMPONENT 1: AN ANNOTATED BIBLIOGRAPHY OF RESEARCH ON MIGRATION IN AFRICA

The study identified gaps in the literature on migration in Africa for future research. This is majorly based on the review of articles included in the annotated bibliography, including a synthesis of the future research recommendations in the respective articles. These are categorised and presented thematically based on the MPFA pillars. In this regard, the following have been identified:

➤ **Migration governance**

Three elements are critical in helping us to better understand the governance of migration in Africa. These are, the interplay of national interests in response to migration, the power relations between states, and the notions that shape international politics of migration. In this regard, it is *recommended* to further explore the dynamics of migration governance in Africa (i.e., the changing nature of migration governance in Africa, the factors responsible, as well as the consequences of the observed changes). This includes the question of how African countries navigate both internally and externally induced pressures and opportunities relating to international migration; how can we better understand migration policy decisions in developing host states, and how does politics influence the government's immigration policies in destination countries?

➤ **Governance of labour migration and education**

There is a lacuna in research relating to some relevant aspects of this theme, including possibilities and barriers to the development of comprehensive and transparent gender-responsive labour migration policies as well as mutual recognition of qualifications. Going forward, the further investigation of the institutional reforms needed to unlock the potential of remittances in Africa is *recommended*. Other critical issues include a better interrogation of the drivers of brain drain in African countries. What is the potential of brain gain and brain circulation for Africa's development? How does technology as an intervening variable influence the way financial development affects remittances? The issues pertaining to the protection of the rights of migrant workers, national legal frameworks, and the ratification and implementation of continental and international legal tools for the protection of the rights of migrant workers are also important to be considered. Furthermore, it is important to seriously consider the factors or processes that hinder or enable the harmonisation of training curricula and the definition of (vocational) qualifications, which would facilitate the use of competencies not only in one's state but in a larger regional or economic area.

➤ **Diaspora engagement**

More research is needed to improve the understanding of the policies and strategies that can promote, or are promoting the participation of the diaspora in the development of their origin countries, as well as the role of the diaspora in encouraging and financing movements within and outside the continent. An improved examination of the effectiveness of diaspora return programmes, including issues of reintegration, and their political implications is *recommended*. This should include more studies (both qualitative and quantitative) on how members of the diaspora experience temporary and permanent returns, skills transfer, remittances and investments.

➤ **Border governance**

Although other themes alluded to elements relating to borders and border governance, a limited number of studies have their main emphasis on border governance. In this regard, the unpacking of what mechanisms can encourage cooperation in developing techniques and strategies for better regulation of the movement of people and goods across borders is *recommended*. The linkages between border practices, regional integration and regional cooperation need to be considered. Other issues, including the nexus between corruption or state capacity and border inefficiencies, as well as the governance of internal borders of belonging, ranging from rights of residence to naturalisation, are also areas for future research.

➤ **Irregular migration**

There is limited research on the law enforcement challenges of irregular migration in different parts of Africa that needs to be addressed. In this regard, it is *recommended* to undertake further research on the role of local dynamics and diverse kinds of actors (including non-state actors) in irregular migration. Fair recruitment and forced labour issues should also be considered.

➤ **Forced displacement**

Limited research has focused on this theme, despite this being a growing concern in Africa. In this regard, it is *recommended* to undertake more thorough and empirically grounded research on the drivers of forced displacement. Additionally, those factors that will likely help or hinder the displaced in terms of their socio-economic development require further research. More evidence-based research on the impacts of peace agreements (or the lack thereof), crisis prevention and management, conflict resolution and integration and reintegration is needed. Other areas for further research, include, labour-market integration of refugees and labour mobility as an alternative pathway; the impact of climate change; and migration/green jobs as an adaptation strategy.

➤ **Internal migration**

Although evidence abounds in terms of rural-urban migration, little is known about urban out-migration and its causes. In this regard, it is *recommended* to focus more research on improving the understanding of the feedback loop between urban and rural areas and rural-urban interdependencies, and which goes beyond the myopic conceptualisation of only urban migrants providing assistance to rural ‘stayers’.

➤ **Migration and trade**

Despite the significance of trade for the development of African nations, it is surprising to note that there is a dearth of relevant information and research on the theme of migration and trade, including labour clauses in free-trade agreements. This lacuna *needs urgent attention*.

➤ **Migration diplomacy**

It is certain that migration issues intersect with international diplomacy. However, few studies focus on this theme and where they do, the contexts are from North African countries. In this regard, more research on migration diplomacy, especially in other national and regional contexts in Africa is *recommended*. The assessment of bilateral labour agreements is also important.

➤ **Others**

Other future research areas or questions which do not necessarily and directly fit neatly into the other themes are more broadly, the determinants and categorisations of migration impact on development, as well as the nexus between migration and other global phenomena. In this regard, the examination of the nexus between migration and food security, the migration-environment nexus (including the impact of rural-urban migration on environmental resources), the interlinkages between migration movements and welfare systems or other social safety systems, and the association between migration and poverty and inequality, among others, is *recommended*. Furthermore, the gendered dimension of migration, particularly the feminisation of migration, the movements of children and youths and issues of fair and ethical recruitment for promoting decent work conditions warrant more attention.

COMPONENT 2: A MAPPING OF MIGRATION RESEARCH AND CAPACITY-BUILDING INSTITUTIONS IN AFRICA

This report provides a non-exhaustive list of centres and institutes working on migration in Africa. Overall, these centres and institutes address different aspects of migration research. Major programmes and facilities include research, teaching, conferences, capacity building, resource centres, etc. Based on these findings, the *suggestions and recommendations* outlined below are proffered in terms of designing a strategic plan for the Centre.

➤ **Partnership and better coordination**

There is a lack of coordination and connection among the AU Commission, the AU organs, the Member States and RECs, researchers, organisations, institutes, academicians, and civil society organisations. This gap reduces opportunities for collaboration, peer-to-peer data sharing, and data availability, which in turn reduces information available to understand migration trends and issues and to inform policymaking and programming. Accordingly, this study recommends that the Centre facilitates the creation of a continental network/umbrella body that would bring together all relevant stakeholders to discuss matters of mutual interest. This would increase the stakeholders' sense of ownership of the African migration agenda and research and capacity-building initiatives and strengthen relations between the Centre and other institutions.

It also proposes that the Centre establishes regional chapters of the continental network/umbrella body in line with the five regions of the AU, that is, North, West, East, Central, and Southern regions. Ideally, such regional chapters could be REC-based, by being housed in or linked to the secretariats of the AU RECs so that they have a 'home'. The regional chapters would deliberate on issues pertinent to their regions for discussion at the continental level. The proposed continental/regional network/umbrella body could also include issues related to migration data and address irregular migration – areas spearheaded by the African Migration Observatory and the Continental Operational Centre in Sudan, respectively. This would ensure synergy in the implementation of the continental migration agenda.

➤ **Strategy analysis**

While the Centre cannot be expected to respond to all the demands for support emanating from the AU Commission, AU organs/agencies, Member States and RECs, these demands can be met through strategic partnerships between the Centre and other relevant institutions on the continent. For example, the Centre could outsource some of its activities to competent African institutions, whether it be in the area of research or in training/capacity building. In implementing such initiatives of a continental nature, collaboration among relevant institutions would also be a possibility. Hence, it is *recommended* that:

- The strategy of the Centre over the coming five years clearly defines results and key indicators for activities and outputs to enrich the knowledge base on migration in Africa and build the required stakeholders' capacity at all levels.
- The Centre compiles and maintains a database of all relevant institutions on the continent. Such a database, which would be updated regularly, would contain the competencies of each institution and the contact details of a focal point. Such a database would also facilitate the establishment and implementation of a continental network/umbrella body of institutions that conduct research and facilitate training/capacity building in Africa.
- The Centre sets up a documentation centre (data-hub) for collecting and making available migration research and project-specific information.
- The Centre initiates seminars and workshops on migration research promotion for relevant groups (AU Commission, AU organs, Member States and REC, researchers, organisations, institutes, academicians, civil society organisations, etc.).

➤ **Centres of Excellence (CoEs) in Migration Studies in Africa**

Centres of Excellence (CoEs) in Migration Studies in Africa are physical or virtual centres of research that concentrate on existing research excellence and capacity and resources, to enable researchers to collaborate across disciplines and institutions on long-term projects that are locally relevant and internationally competitive, in order to enhance the pursuit of research excellence and capacity development. The five key performance areas of the CoEs are: research/knowledge production; education and training; information brokerage; networking; and service rendering. Currently, three CoEs with a continental outlook have been established in Mali, Morocco and Sudan – i.e., in West, North and East Africa respectively.

It is *recommended* that the Centre in Mali explores the possibility of partnering with the University of the Western Cape (UWC) in South Africa, and work together in its new interdisciplinary Master's Programme in Migration Studies, thus building the capacity of the AU Member States and RECs in the area of migration. UWC acknowledges the potential of forging a collaborative partnership and synergies with the AU in the area of training and capacity building on migration. Besides, further collaboration with the African Research Universities Alliance (ARUA), CoE for Migration and Mobility and with the Centre of Excellence in Migration and Global Studies (CEM&GS) in Nigeria, could identify key areas for collaboration and promote priorities for research and training/capacity building on migration in the continent. The ARUA and the CEM&GS CoEs can serve as network hubs for capacity

building in the different African regions and provide opportunities for policy practitioners and other stakeholders to benefit from targeted and practical training on migration-related themes.

COMPONENT 3: A MAPPING OF AFRICAN JOURNALS ON MIGRATION

This report finds that there is a dearth of journals that publish migration-related research in Africa. Given the significance of human mobility in Africa and across the world, conversations on migration should also take centre stage in journals that focus solely on migration. This is a gap that still needs to be filled. Further, there seems to be less focus on migration governance and diaspora engagement in many journals. This is an area that should be developed. Based on these findings, this study *recommends* the following:

➤ **Prioritise issues related to migration governance**

The Centre can serve to coordinate, consolidate, and disseminate reliable scientific evidence on migration governance in Africa through scientific journals and publications.

➤ **Consider developing a new migration journal in Africa**

Considering a partnership with existing African journals provides a uniquely African perspective on critical research partnership. Journals such as *Africa Insight*, *African Health Sciences*, *African Human Mobility Review (AHMR)*, *African Journal of AIDS Research (AJAR)*, *African Journal of Economic Review (AJER)*, *African Journal of Reproductive Health (AJRH)*, *African Research Review (AFRREV)*, *African Sociological Review/Revue Africaine de Sociologie*, etc., have a significant impact on the wider understanding of the issues they examine and on the continent in which they are situated. Taking into account the benefits and challenges of partnering with the existing journals in Africa, the research team highly recommends partnering with the *African Human Mobility Review (AHMR)*. The following section summarises the benefits and challenges of starting a new journal on migration in Africa and partnering with the *African Human Mobility Review (AHMR)*.

➤ **Advantages of partnering with the existing migration journal in Africa (AHMR)**

- **Governance:** *AHMR* Board Members constitute highly reputable academics and practitioners working globally in the field of migration.
- **Open Journal Systems (OJS):** *AHMR* is part of the OJS, and provides the use of online reading tools, designed to both assist experts and allow readers to quickly search for related information. *AHMR* is an online publication and this significantly lowers production and distribution costs.
- **Availability:** *AHMR* is freely available to a global network of researchers, which facilitates having a significant impact within the discipline and increased citations by others.
- **Accreditation:** *AHMR* is an interdisciplinary peer-reviewed open-access academic journal accredited by the South African Department of Higher Education and Training (DHET).

- **Dissemination:** *AHMR* is a well-established tool to disseminate research that fosters an understanding of human mobility in Africa and plays a crucial role in identifying best practices and implementation of migration policies in Africa.

➤ **Challenges of starting a new migration journal in Africa**

- High costs in terms of time and financial resources, and an overwhelming challenge to attain success. In general, developing a sustainable financial model requires a long-term commitment.
- Difficulty in finding and appointing effective Editorial Board Members and the right scholars/experts to participate in a long tradition of volunteer labour. Besides, it is extremely demanding to find an experienced and committed journal editor, and a manager to lead the project.
- Originality of research is crucial in research and academic communities. It is highly regarded as a critical decision factor for scholarly works. Most scholars prefer to send their manuscripts to journals with a High Impact Factor and an impeccable reputation. It is difficult to attract original articles.
- The inclusion in an international service (Indexing) needs a demonstrated reputation and a good track record on the global stage. Besides, the online journal requires having knowledge or experience (software, bandwidth, and some level of technical expertise).

➤ **Benefits of starting a new migration journal in Africa**

- Helps to close the ‘knowledge gap’ between the well-funded and powerful voices from the North and the often-overlooked ideas, innovations, and discoveries from the South.
- Brings scholarly recognition to the African Union Commission, and in particular, to the Department of Health, Humanitarian Affairs and Social Development.
- Enriches the facilitation of indigenous research/knowledge and makes continental research more visible throughout Africa.
- Supports the goals of the African Union Commission, and the Department of Health, Humanitarian Affairs and Social Development.
- Facilitates becoming part of a wider network of scholars with similar interests.

COMPONENT 4:

CAPACITY BUILDING NEEDS ASSESSMENT OF MEMBER STATES AND RECs IN THE AREA OF MIGRATION

As the Centre readies itself to formulate its 5-year strategic plan, there is a need to update the ‘2018 Assessment of the Capacity Building Needs of African Union Member States and Regional Economic Communities to Manage Migration’ and provide pointers for areas of intervention. Therefore, this study identifies the capacity-building/training needs of Member States and RECs

in the area of migration governance and provides key recommendations in support of the functions and activities of the Centre, as outlined below.

RECOMMENDATIONS: MIGRATION DATA COLLECTION AND MANAGEMENT

➤ For Member States

Migration data collection and management is the vital and cross-cutting element in migration management, ranging from policy formulation, policy implementation, monitoring and evaluation of migration events, to engagement with critical stakeholders (Dinbabo and Badewa 2020). Consequently, reliable, accurate and timely data is crucial for effective migration management or expediting progress in this regard. Based upon the above findings, the following **recommendations** are provided to further refine and bring about improved applications of the strategic plan for the Centre:

- ***Strategic alignment of migration data***

This is the process of establishing the roadmap of initiatives required to achieve the strategic goals and objectives of the Centre. Strategic alignment of migration data collection and management entails: stakeholders' participation and agreement on objectives and outcomes; 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. Hence, it is **recommended** that the Centre and all actors commit to a joint effort to ensure the inclusion of strategic alignment of migration data.

- ***Standardisation of migration database and time series database (TSDB)***

The main purpose of time series data collection is to identify the nature of the phenomenon represented by the sequence of observations and to predict future values of migration data in Africa. This data typically consists of successive measurements made from the same source and the same unit of analysis (individual, village, city, region, country) over a time interval and is used to track change over time. TSDB helps to explore the dynamics of migration situations/patterns for forecasting future observations. Besides, database management and information architecture in the form of a regional data bank or repository of information on migration flow and migration-related activities in Africa are key components. The database will help to standardise and facilitate comparability of migration data across the continent. The AUC should also ensure standardisation of the terminology and definitions of the migration variables, and design standard data collection methodologies and templates for use by Member States. Hence, it is **recommended** that the Centre and all actors commit to a joint effort to ensure effective and efficient time series data collection and analysis at the regular level.

- ***Individual Member States/RECs migration database***

This is an organised collection of structured information typically stored electronically in a computer system. Data within the most common types of databases in operation today is typically modelled in rows and columns in a series of tables to make processing and data querying efficient. The data can then be easily accessed, managed, modified, updated,

controlled, and organised. The establishment of a database/documentation hub will facilitate flexible indexing and easy access to information by the users. Member States should also be encouraged to collect migration data during ongoing/regular censuses/surveys as this reduces costs considerably, and ensures that migration data is collected regularly. Hence, it is *recommended* that the Centre and all actors commit to a joint effort to ensure the establishment of an Individual Member States/RECs database/documentation centre.

- ***A Technical Working Group (TWG)***

This is a group of experts on a particular topic, working together on specific goals. The establishment of a TWG is crucial and useful to exchange technical issues and knowledge. A continental-level TWG encourages stakeholders to discuss the state of research on migration data and assist in identifying research gaps. Hence, it is *recommended* that the Centre and all actors commit to a joint effort to ensure the establishment of a Continental Steering Committee/Technical Working Group on migration data comprising relevant stakeholders from the Member States and RECs, as well as from international organisations.

- ***Evidence-based policymaking (EBP)***

This is the use of data analysis and research findings to inform new policies or improve the effectiveness of existing programmes, supporting data collection and analysis for research and management, and developing policies that incentivise the use of evidence. This would increase the ability of Member States, RECs and the continent to develop and implement a solid migration management regime. Hence, it is *recommended* that the Centre and all actors commit to a joint effort to ensure the use of an updated migration data system, to enable EBP, and that should be complemented with research that analyses the drivers, trends and patterns of migration, and the impact and implications of migratory movements in the region.

- ***Publication and dissemination of information***

The dissemination and communication of research should be considered as an integral part of the Centre. The publication and dissemination of information on migration data collection and management help in increasing the visibility of research outputs, public engagement in migration data collection and research and facilitating evidence-based policymaking in Africa. In this regard, strong use of online communication (websites, Twitter, podcasts and Slideshare accounts), the production of informative videos, the research partnership with Member States and RECs, the academic community, and civil society organisations, will help to reach a large audience and the policymaking arena and to influence the public view on the impact on migration policies in Africa. Hence, it is *recommended* that the Centre and all actors commit to a joint effort to ensure the implementation of the publication and dissemination of information on migration data collection and management.

- **For Regional Economic Communities (RECs)**

- Multilateral interventions on data collection and management are needed for planning, regional statistics, and migration profiles. These would be crucial for effective migration governance

and finding holistic solutions to regional migration challenges – labour-related, irregular migration, forced displacement, internal displacement, etc. Therefore, it is necessary to standardise an annual data collection mechanism across Member States, to include data on border management, censuses, and labour markets.

- Data collection and collaboration between RECs and national governments should prioritise the periodic publication and dissemination of migration data, surveys and evaluation of regional migration challenges towards effective strategies and solutions.
- The development of regional migration profiles and data coordination between RECs and Member States should be streamlined, to enhance the production of regional statistics, and research, and to facilitate policy interventions. Furthermore, regional actors should focus on collating data from various institutions at the national level, controlling the quality of migration data and improving the availability of the existing datasets.

RECOMMENDATIONS: NATIONAL INSTITUTIONAL MECHANISMS FOR MANAGING MIGRATION

➤ For Member States

Based upon the above findings on the national institutional mechanisms for managing migration, the following recommendations are provided to inform the Strategic Plan for the Centre:

- ***Capacity building on mainstreaming migration***
The MPFA and Plan of Action (2018–2030) encourages the mainstreaming of migration into policy and development-planning processes. This will have an impact on planned actions and ensure that migration issues are elevated to the national/regional agendas and taken into account coherently and systematically at all stages of development planning, including the design, implementation, monitoring and evaluation. Hence, it is ***recommended*** that the Centre and all actors commit to a joint effort to ensure the effective capacity building on mainstreaming migration into sectoral and national development for all Member States and RECs.
- ***Technical assistance in the establishment of National Coordination Mechanisms (NCMs) on Migration***

Technical assistance improves the design and implementation of the migration policies of Member States and RECs, by strengthening the skills in institutions and individuals. The MPFA and Plan of Action (2018–2030) has also provided opportunities to Member States and RECs to establish government institutions for migration governance. In this regard, technical assistance is one of the core activities as part of the Plan of Action of the MPFA. The goal of technical assistance is to strengthen – through active partnership – the capacity of governments and other relevant actors to meet their migration challenges in a

comprehensive, cooperative and ultimately self-reliant manner. Hence, it is **recommended** that the Centre and all actors commit to a joint effort to ensure the provision of technical assistance to Member States and RECs that addresses core concerns of migration governance, such as, policy formulation and implementation; legal frameworks; and operational systems.

- ***Inter-agency/stakeholder participation***

Sharing a common understanding and involvement in the decision-making processes of migration governance in Africa is a priority for the Centre. In this regard, enhancing inter-agency/stakeholders' coordination, including training of NCM officials on migration issues, is crucial. Hence, it is **recommended** that the Centre and all actors commit to a joint effort in strengthening the capacities of Member States and RECs by enhancing national, bilateral and multilateral technical cooperation efforts, and enabling practical cooperation for successful migration governance in Africa.

- ***Capacity-building training***

This can be focused on three levels: (a) individual; (b) organisational; and (c) the broader system of institutional development. Capacity building is crucial in developing migration-related skills and gaining practical experience. The ways in which stakeholders (Member States and RECs) relate to and cooperate in the collection and management of migration data may need to be reviewed. In general, migration-related capacity building activities involve finding information; gaining insights; and changing perceptions, values, and practical skills. Training/sensitisation on the Global Compact for Migration and the AU's Agenda 2030 is also crucial. Hence, it is **recommended** that the Centre and all actors commit to a joint effort to ensure the implementation of regular capacity-building training in Africa.

- ***Experience-sharing visits and networking***

These activities offer a bundle of benefits, and create common understanding, relationships and shared experience in migration data collection and management. Such visits in Africa allow researchers, practitioners and academicians to focus on a topic, learn deeply, share ideas, and assess the relevance of new approaches. The opportunity to look behind the scenes, get acquainted with real people, and understand their problems and achievements, can create inspiration to keep working and launch new initiatives. Exchange visits are intended to benefit all participants through an open exchange of ideas, knowledge, and sound practices. Hence, it is **recommended** that the Centre and all actors commit to a joint effort to ensure the implementation of the experience-sharing visits and networking among the research/training institutes, and the Centres of Excellence in Africa.

- ***Workshops/seminars***

The main purpose of organising regular workshops/seminars is, firstly, to raise participants' awareness of the importance of responding to the need for migration data collection/analysis and equipping them with the necessary technical tools for a better understanding of the AU's

MPFA and Plan of Action (2018–2030), as well as the UN’s Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs); and secondly, to improve their skills in drawing up applications of migration data. Undertaking regular workshops/seminars on migration data will raise participants’ awareness of the importance of responding to the major migration issues/challenges facing Member States. Hence, it is *recommended* that the Centre and all actors commit to a joint effort to ensure the implementation of workshops/seminars on the collection and management of migration data in Africa.

➤ **For Regional Economic Communities (RECs)**

- The harmonisation of migration principles, best practices, and border management strategies across the regions would address most of the challenges peculiar to this thematic area.
- Inter-agency collaboration and coordination among RECs and national ministries, agencies or units dedicated to managing migration should be enhanced.
- The RECs should assume leadership in enhancing regional forums for coordinating migration and managing the peculiar migration situations or issues and challenges prevalent in the regions, through: conducting knowledge and technical capacity needs assessments; creating a sustainable regional institutional migration mechanism; and facilitating information/intelligence sharing.

RECOMMENDATIONS: POLICY ENVIRONMENT

➤ **For Member States**

Adequate attention should be committed to addressing the priority concerns of Member States toward addressing the gaps, mismatches and ambiguities in Member States’ migration policy frameworks. The Centre can play a leading role by coordinating efforts to (a) promote policies that foster the development impact of migration; and (b) monitor and evaluate the implementation of migration policies on the continent, as per its Statute (Article 5). In this regard, technical assistance to Member States in partnership with international organisations should be provided focus on the following areas:

- Formulating a broad migration policy environment based on adequate data and research.
- Supporting efforts to integrate migration policy into national development plans.
- Harmonising existing policies and institutional frameworks and aligning migration activities with other national priorities to avoid inconsistencies and duplication.
- Adopting monitoring and evaluation mechanisms to measure the goals of policy action plans and evaluate their impact.
- Providing technical assistance to support the establishment of National Coordination Mechanisms (NCMs) on migration, to: strengthen coordination among key actors at national and regional levels; mainstream migration in national development plans; and ensure policy coherence. Where already established, an assessment of the progress made by NCMs is also recommended.

➤ **For Regional Economic Communities (RECs)**

- There is a need to establish an effective regional migration policy and labour framework across the RECs to enhance trans-border cooperation and regional integration. Where regional policy frameworks already exist, regional coordination and implementation of migration action plans should be strengthened.
- Mechanisms for monitoring and evaluation should be facilitated to enhance the RECs' capacities for impact assessment of regional frameworks and promote effective solutions to regional migration challenges.
- There is a need to expedite, across RECs: capacity-building towards conducting situational analysis; policy development; and budgeting for policy implementation. This should be done in tandem with national and international stakeholders.

Component 1: An annotated bibliography of research on migration in Africa

1.1. Introduction

Migration is increasingly becoming a widespread phenomenon; resultantly, its associated complexities and implications for countries of origin, transit and destination have become topical issues in academic and policy domains. The phenomenon has emerged as an inevitable part and reality of human existence and currently touches on diverse economic, social, cultural and security components of people living in an increasingly globalised world (Dinbabo and Badewa, 2020). Despite the complexities and challenges associated with migration, it continues to offer possibilities and opportunities for human and socio-economic development. Therefore, the need to better understand migration cannot be overlooked in light of growing local and international mobility.

In Africa, much of the migration movements occur within the continent, as opposed to previously held notions of Africans migrating mostly out of Africa (Flahaux, and De Haas, 2016). The implication is thus that a great deal of attention needs to be paid to migration dynamics within Africa. While data and analysis on migration within Africa are available from several key international organisations, think tanks and institutions of higher learning, there remains key gaps in the harmonisation and collection processes of data across countries, thus inhibiting evidence-based policy-making. This has led to growing calls for a new narrative on contemporary African migration that focuses primarily on intra-African migration and unravels the distortions, as well as improved understanding of the research and policy landscape (IOM, 2020). This new narrative will contribute to informed decision-making on migration, and ultimately provide a basis for harnessing the potential of migration for regional integration and inclusive development in Africa.

Against this background, an appraisal of the current state of knowledge on migration in Africa is invaluable to both academics and practitioners. This can be facilitated by an annotated bibliography—a list of citations on books, articles and documents on the topic. Each citation is followed by a brief (about 150 words) annotation—a descriptive and evaluative paragraph on the topic under discussion. The purpose of the annotation is to inform the reader of the relevance, accuracy and quality of the sources cited. It can also serve as a form of assessment of the current state of research, identifying the areas authors have concentrated or expounded on, as well as gaps or needs for further research.

This report takes stock of existing migration research in Africa to identify gaps and future research needs. It does this through the presentation of an annotated bibliography of research that has been conducted on the respective pillars of the African Union (AU) MPFA (AUC, 2018). The MPFA propounds the AU's stance on migration—if migration is well managed, it can result in significant benefits for both origin and destination countries (AUC, 2018; IOM, 2020). The MPFA provides AU Member States and Regional Economic Communities with principles and guidelines to assist them in developing and implementing their own national policies based on their resources and priorities (AUC, 2018). The pillars of the MPFA are:

(a) Migration governance: Defined as the traditions and institutions through which authority in migration and nationality in a country are exercised, migration governance is the

overarching objective of the MPFA. It lays emphasis on the socio-economic well-being of migrants and society through compliance with international standards and regulations, security of migrants' rights as well as a 'whole-of-government' approach to policy formulation and implementation (AUC, 2018).

(b) Labour migration and education: This pillar calls for 'the establishment of regular, transparent, comprehensive and gender-responsive labour migration policies, legislations and structures at national and regional levels' (AUC, 2018:4). It emphasises mutual recognition of qualifications, skills portability and facilitation of the free movement of workers. The foregoing has the potential to promote regional integration, migrants' integration and significant benefits in origin and destination societies, including, brain gain, brain circulation and remittances. Overall, the theme is categorised into four sub-themes. These are national labour migration policies, structures and legislation; regional cooperation and harmonisation of labour migration policies; brain drain; and remittances.

(c) Diaspora engagement: This pillar is an acknowledgement of the positive contribution that migrants make to their societies or states of origin, and thus seeks to foster the element of the migration-development nexus. It entails strategies, policies and frameworks that promote diaspora participation in the development of their countries of origin and the continent at large. It includes return and integration of diaspora members and citizens abroad, particularly in the context of 'migration and development' (outside of the context of irregular migration or forced migration).

(d) Border governance: This refers to 'a system of norms, institutions and the collaboration of states, society and non-state actors around border management' (AUC, 2018:5). Managing borders entails procedures and techniques for regulating the movement of people and goods across borders.

(e) Irregular migration: Closely related to migrant smuggling and other international organised crimes including human trafficking, irregular migration is a growing concern that needs to be addressed. It has the potential to disrupt international stability and security, hence the need to strengthen transnational cooperation and legal frameworks around the issue. The pillar also addresses issues relating to the return and readmission of irregular migrants, the reintegration of persons back into their communities, victims' access to justice and identification and prosecution of perpetrators.

(f) Forced displacement: This pillar pays attention to groups that constitute displaced people, including internally displaced persons (IDPs), refugees, asylum seekers and stateless persons. It articulates strategies for dealing with the foregoing, including, crisis prevention and management, conflict resolution as well as issues of protection, integration and reintegration.

(g) Internal migration: At the heart of the internal migration dynamics in Africa is the process of urbanisation as the region is regarded as the fastest urbanising continent. Rural-urban migration and the urbanisation process needs to be managed effectively to avoid the potentially negative consequences of the phenomenon.

(h) Migration and trade: Relating to this pillar, the framework highlights the growing relevance of the movement of persons for trade in Africa, particularly short-term migration. Key to facilitating the growth of trade across Africa and the attendant migration will be the Agreement Establishing the African Continental Free Trade Area and AU Protocol to the

Treaty Establishing the African Economic Community Relating to Free Movement of Persons, Right of Residence and Right of Establishment. The success of these would have implications for trade, integration and development in the continent.

In addition to the eight MPFA pillars, the notion of **migration diplomacy** was added to the focus areas for the bibliography. Migration diplomacy, a term that is increasingly gaining traction in migration research, broadly refers to how migration issues intersect with international diplomacy. It refers to the use of diplomatic tools, procedures, and processes to manage cross-border population mobility (Adamson and Tsourapas, 2019). It ‘draws on realist approaches in international relations to identify how the interests and power of state actors are affected by their position in migration systems, namely the extent to which they are migration-sending, migration-receiving, or transit states’ (Adamson and Tsourapas, 2019:113). Finally, articles which after thorough review did not fit into any of the above categories were grouped together and referred to as ‘**Others**’. These include some articles which relate to the eleven cross-cutting issues in the MPFA (migration and development; migration data and research; human rights of migrants; principles of non-discrimination; migration, poverty and conflict; migration and health; migration and environment; migration and gender; migration, children, adolescents and youths; migration and older persons; and inter-state and inter-regional cooperation) (AUC, 2018). They also include among others, research on gendered dimensions of migration, categorisations of transit migration, migration-environment nexus, and drivers of human migration not covered in the pillars. In the following sections the report presents (a) objectives of the research; (b) the literature review; (c) the methodological approach used; (d) the bibliography; and (e) conclusions and specific recommendations.

1.2. Objectives of the research

The main objective of the annotated bibliography is to present an overview of the published literature on migration in Africa between 2011 and 2022, and to identify gaps and future needs in migration research in Africa in the thematic areas of the MPFA. The annotations for this project include descriptive annotations that provide a summary of the work, evaluative annotations that criticize or include value judgements of the work, and combination annotations that summarise and evaluate the work.

The specific objectives of the annotated bibliographies in this research include:

- Reviewing the literature on a particular topic (migration in Africa);
- Providing the reader with sources of information;
- Illustrating the quality and scope of authors’ research;
- Highlighting the strengths and weaknesses of the sources;

1.3. Annotated bibliography

An annotated bibliography is a list of information sources (such as journal articles or book chapters) on a particular topic. It comprises a citation accompanied by a brief commentary on each document source, which is referred to as an annotation. The annotation is done by critically reading and appraising the text. The evaluation is undertaken to achieve the following:

- To make an informed judgement on the usefulness and relevance of the source content to the topic;

- To identify the contribution it makes;
- To assess its strengths and limitations;

While the annotated bibliography presents a comprehensive list of articles on migration in Africa, it is important to note that it is almost impossible to provide complete coverage of all the work in the area. However, the bibliography is broad enough to take stock of currently existing knowledge, offer a basis for those willing to bring their knowledge up-to-date, and to identify gaps and future needs in migration research in Africa.

1.4. Methodological approach

The references included in this annotated bibliography cover journal articles published between 2011 and 2022. The methodology for article selection is explained below.

A systematic search (using search queries) in the Scopus and Web of Science databases was conducted on words related to migration in Africa. Searching for literature for this review required the use of varying keywords. Such a balance is necessary as some keywords may yield a large number of studies. Keywords in the search queries included *migrant, migration, human trafficking, forced displacement, asylum seeker, and Africa*. The rationale for choosing these words is that there is hardly any article/document on migration in which ‘migrant’ or ‘migration’ will not be used as a word in the abstract. Put differently, any article on migration or even the migration pillars will almost certainly use the word ‘migration’ in its abstract. Six of the eight pillars have ‘migration’ as a keyword. Papers on remittances allude to migration in their abstracts. ‘Africa’ was included in the search query because not doing this would lead to the generation of several hits (from other regions) which would be unmanageable. The research team endeavoured to include documents written in French in the search query used for both databases. But this did not return documents written in French, except for a document written in both French and English. We can speculate that journals written in French are not indexed in the databases used.

The search in the Scopus and Web of Science databases generated 3,037 and 2,467 results, respectively. Both databases were merged and articles were further screened to remove duplicate entries. A total of 3,921 documents remained after this stage. The topics of the articles were read and any source whose title was not related to human migration was removed. This yielded 594 documents. The second stage in the article selection process entailed screening documents by reading the respective abstracts and applying a set of inclusion and exclusion criteria. These are outlined below.

1.4.1. Inclusion criteria

- Articles that are empirical or based on theoretical research.
- Articles that provide insights on migration in Africa.
- Articles that provide insights on, or address any of the MPFA migration pillars, or migration diplomacy.
- Articles that are Afrocentric, that is, papers that have as their central focus, migration in Africa.
- Articles that are migration-centric, that is, papers that have as their central focus the issue of migration; however, they can also relate to other issues such as climate change, food or water security, or conflict—the main focus must be on migration.

1.4.2. Exclusion criteria

- (a) The article does not provide relevant insight into migration in Africa.
- (b) The article does not address any of the MPFA migration pillars, or migration diplomacy.
- (c) The article is not Afrocentric.
- (d) The article is not migration-centric.

Any article which fell under any of the four exclusion criteria was ineligible and excluded. All topics and abstracts were inputted into a Microsoft Excel sheet for screening using the inclusion and exclusion criteria. The number of articles was reduced as follows:

- The research team read the documents and topics of research and removed ineligible articles. Out of 3,921 documents, they excluded 3,327 and reduced the number of relevant documents to 594.
- The researchers read the abstracts of the remaining articles and identified and removed ineligible articles. Out of the 594 articles, the researcher team found only 151 to be eligible.
- The full texts of the 151 documents were exported into Atlas.ti and read by the researchers; They excluded a further 21 articles after this process. Ultimately, 130 documents were used for the annotated bibliography.

This process enabled the team to identify 130 sources that form part of the annotated bibliography. The research team produced metadata on migration in Africa, which describes attributes that provide concise explanations of the contents of the dataset. The metadata summarised the basic information about the data, which made findings and working with particular instances of data easier. Major attributes included in the metadata are: the year, author/s, title, series/journal name, volume, issue, digital objective identifier (DOI), email address of the corresponding author, affiliation of corresponding author, research type, coverage, and thematic focus. In general, the major sources of migration data were presented in both MS Excel and database/catalogue formats.

1.4.3. Methodology limitations

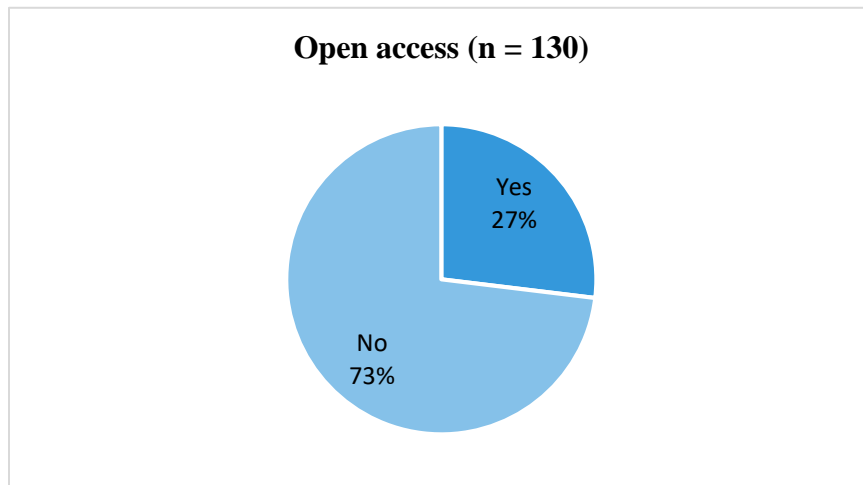
Some limitations of the methodological approach are similar to those encountered in any systematic search of databases. Firstly, even though the methodology adopted a broad list of keywords in searching the databases, it is possible to have missed some important articles due to the profusion of words used in migration research. Also, there is the possibility of the databases omitting some studies due to inadequate referencing. Relevant articles in journals that are not included in the databases used might also have been missed. Finally, despite the application of a strict methodological process throughout the study, the review team acknowledges the possibility of a degree of subjectivity due to the qualitative approach applied to the screening of documents.

1.4.4. General characteristics of articles in the annotated bibliography

This section presents an analysis of 130 articles included in the bibliography in terms of their general characteristics. These characteristics include: year of publication, method of research,

study coverage or study boundary, and thematic focus (based on the thematic pillars outlined earlier). The study also analysed the number of articles available on open access platforms (see Figure 1). The figure indicates that only 27% of the articles included are open access, a clear indication that the majority of migration articles may not be readily available to individuals and institutions who are unable to afford the subscription fees for these articles and journals.

Figure 1: Number of open access articles

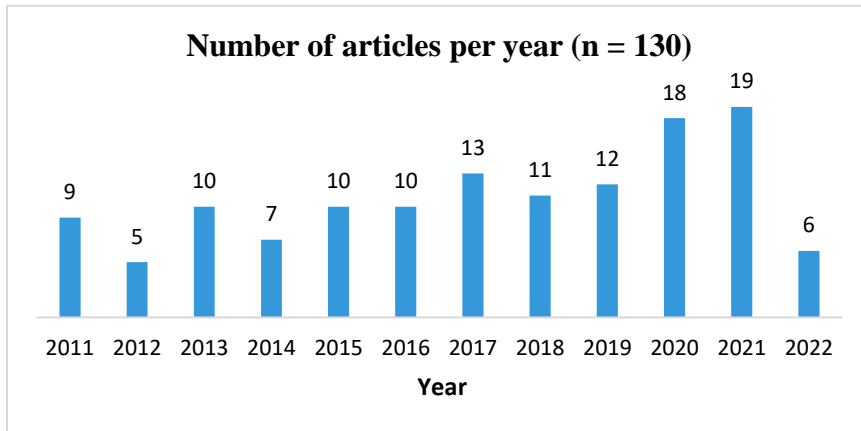


Source: Author's own calculation

1.4.5. Publication timeline

About 39% of the total 130 documents were published between 2011 and 2016. From 2017, there has been a significant increase in the number of publications on migration in Africa, reflecting the increasing importance of the phenomenon. From 2017 to 2019, a minimum of 11 articles were selected for the bibliography. The number of selected publications peaked in 2020 and 2021, further reinforcing the growing attention paid to migration in Africa. It should be noted that the document search was conducted in March 2022, and potentially influenced the limited number of publications for 2022.

Figure 2: Number of articles per year

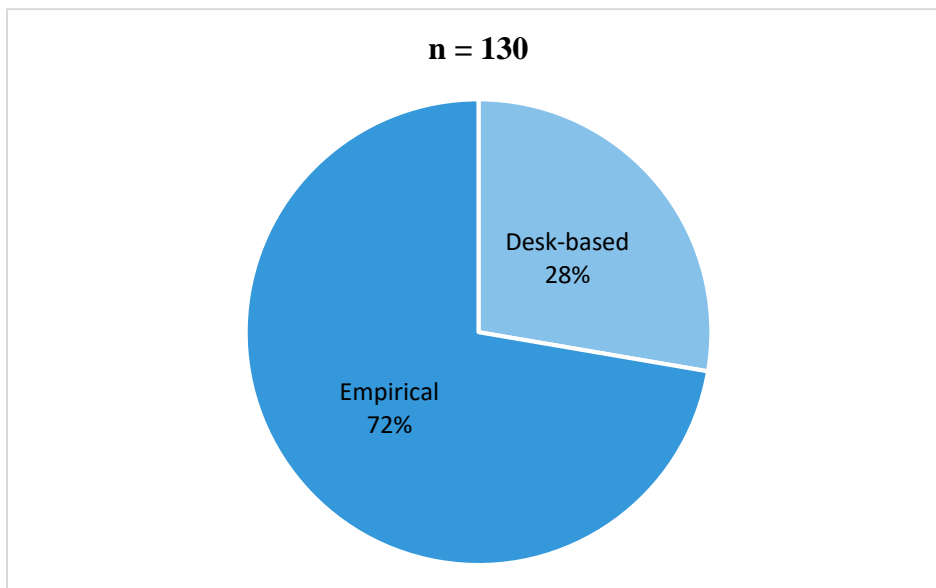


Source: Author's own calculation

1.4.6. Method of research

The research methods adopted by the authors of the selected articles were categorised according to empirical research and desk-based research. The former refers to research that makes use of evidence-based data, collected either qualitatively or quantitatively from research sites. For the purpose of this bibliography, desk-based research is conceptualised as research conducted mainly using secondary data or based on a review of the literature. This study's analysis indicates that more than two-thirds (72%) of the articles included are based on empirical research. This is reflective of the reliance on field data for most of the research on migration.

Figure 3: Method of research

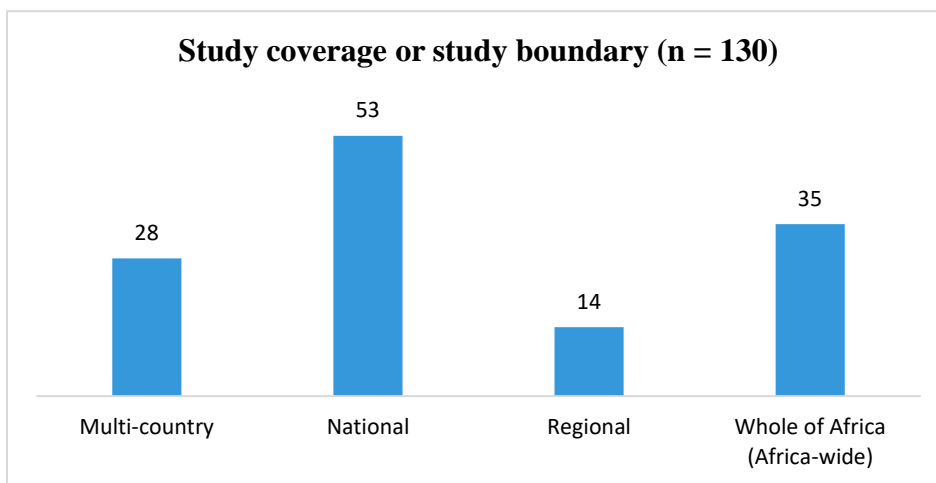


Source: Author's own calculation

1.4.7. Geographical focus

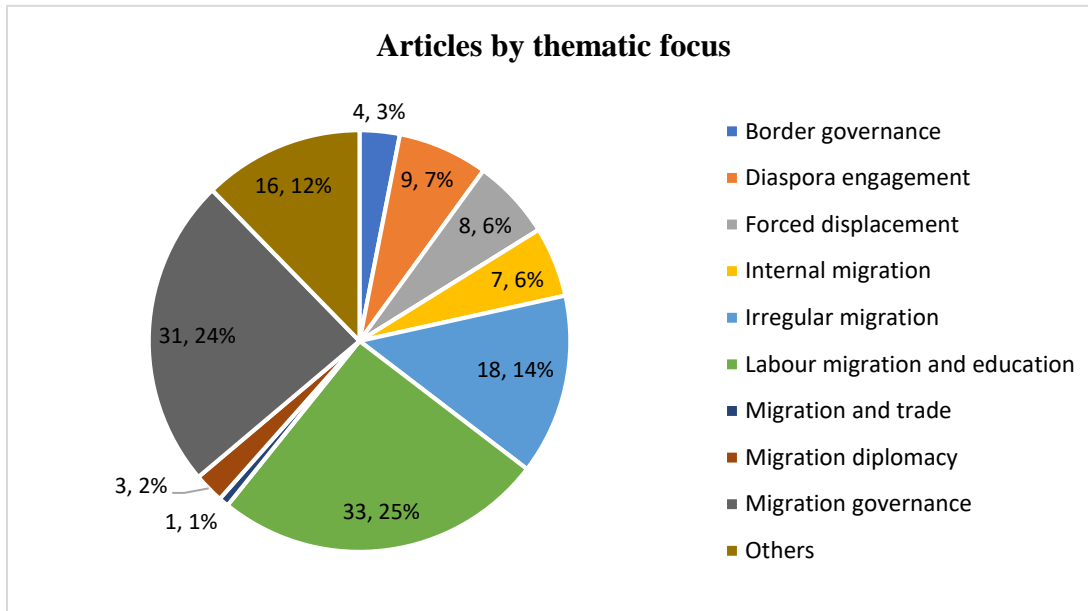
The research team categorised the articles based on the locale that the study focused on, or in which it took place. Multi-country studies involve two or more African countries. National studies deal with research conducted in only one country. Research conducted at the regional level includes research in the different regional economic communities in Africa, such as the Economic Community of West African States (ECOWAS) and the Southern African Development Community (SADC), as well as the Horn of Africa (East Africa) and North Africa. The majority of articles are based on national studies (about 40%). Furthermore, 35 studies cover the whole of Africa or sub-Saharan Africa, 28 are multi-country studies and 14 of the selected articles focus on the regional level.

Figure 4: Study coverage or study boundary



Source: Author's own calculation

Figure 5: Articles by thematic focus



Source: Author's own calculation

1.4.8. Number of articles by thematic focus

The number of articles in each thematic focus (and their percentages out of the total) is presented in Figure 5. The number of selected articles that correspond to the respective themes considered in the bibliography are: migration governance (n = 31), labour migration and education (n = 33), diaspora engagement (n = 9), border governance (n = 4), irregular migration (n = 19), forced displacement (n = 8), internal migration (n = 7), migration and trade (n = 1), migration diplomacy (n = 3), and others (n = 16).

Overall, Figure 5 is indicative of the consistency in the relevance of labour migration and education as a migration theme over the years. This corroborates the fact that most people migrate to take advantage of economic and job opportunities in destination societies. In addition, the total number of articles was influenced by the dominance of literature on remittances as a sub-component of the theme. Migration governance as a theme has steadily grown in importance over the years with over 80% of the articles on the theme being published between 2017 and 2022. Irregular migration is also a major topical issue given the consistent prominence of the theme over the years. It is also noteworthy that about half of the research on irregular migration focused on West Africa or a West African country, perhaps due to the fact that the region produces a high number of migrants destined for Europe. Evidently, human trafficking and migrant smuggling, which are considered under the theme, are protracted challenges for Africa.

There are substantial publications on diaspora engagement, forced displacement and internal migration, although research conducted on these themes needs to increase given the relatively

lower number of publications on these themes compared to others. Generally, however, there is a dearth of literature on migration and trade as well as migration diplomacy. The former is more surprising given the importance of trade for Africa's development. Nevertheless, there is a possibility that publications around the theme will increase in light of the establishment of the Africa Continental Free Trade Area (AfCFTA).

1.5. Presentation of the bibliography

The research team summarised and presented the articles by grouping them into thematic areas based on the MPFA pillars, migration diplomacy, and a category referred to as 'others'. This section presents a summary of the respective articles included in the bibliography, which are grouped in the previously described themes. The subsequent section presents an overview of the major gaps in research and suggestions on future research needs.

1.5.1. Migration governance

Adam, I., Trauner, F., Jegen, L., & Roos, C. (2020). West African interests in (EU) migration policy: Balancing domestic priorities with external incentives. *Journal of Ethnic and Migration Studies*, 46(15), 3101–3118. <https://doi.org/10.1080/1369183X.2020.1750354>

The article provides an overview of the diverse migration policy interests of West African states using Ghana and Senegal as case studies. It reveals the divergent interests at play based on issue areas and different groups of policy actors. The research was informed by the combination of semi-structured expert interviews and review of policy documents. The authors suggest that migration policy preference formation should be studied as an 'intermestic' policy issue—an approach that describes how the interlinkages of international and domestic actors and their interests reinforce the development of each other's preferences. The study elaborates on West African states' diverse and evolving migration policy interests, differentiating between domestically driven and internationally driven interests. The outcome is thus a mixed bag which, for instance, sees West African states insisting on their priorities (such as opposing forcible returns), and in some other instances reinterpreting their policy interests in line with external (European Union) policies or putting in place new policies (such as improvement of border control capacities).

Aniche, E. T. (2022). Borders, migration and xenophobic policies in West Africa. *Africa Review*, 14, 24–47. <https://doi.org/10.1163/09744061-20220121>

The article explores the implication of the anti-immigrant politics of West African states for the implementation of the ECOWAS Protocol on Free Movement of Persons through a review of relevant literature. The author argues that xenophobic discrimination and expulsion of Community citizens are still common within the region, both of which have derailed the implementation of the ECOWAS Protocol. The underlying reasons for these are a concatenation of economic factors (including the protection of local jobs and industries from foreign competition), security motives and political discord. The author further implicates the political class for nurturing and encouraging ethnoreligious consciousness to capture and retain power, which has consequently engendered the rise of xenophobic consciousness. The primary motive for xenophobic policies in West Africa, according to the author, is the willingness or obsession to capture political power or retain it by playing the 'xenophobic' card. Strengthening the institutional capacity of ECOWAS

to be able to enforce its protocol through sanctions, as well as deepening class consciousness among the ruled, are some of the recommendations emanating from the study.

Attoh, F., & Ishola, E. (2021). Migration and regional cooperation for development: ECOWAS in perspective. *Africa Review*, 13(2), 139–154.

<https://doi.org/10.1080/09744053.2021.1943146>

The paper explores the ECOWAS Free Movement of Persons Protocol within the context of the region's development agenda, highlighting the challenges in implementing the protocol. According to the authors, the state-centric nature of migration governance poses significant challenges. It places enormous responsibility on the state in exploiting the potentials of migration, hinders cooperation with other Member States on migration issues, and results in misalignment between national and regional migration policies. The foregoing was further compounded by limited state capacities and continued underdevelopment of the region. The authors emphasise the importance of capacitating state actors to contribute toward better migration management and the implementation of a uniform monetary system in the region.

Bisong, A. (2019). Trans-regional institutional cooperation as multilevel governance: ECOWAS migration policy and the EU. *Journal of Ethnic and Migration Studies*, 45(8), 1294–1309. <https://doi.org/10.1080/1369183X.2018.1441607>

The article assesses the role of trans-regional institutional cooperation on intra-regional migration policy-making. Within a multi-level governance framework, the article explores relations between the Economic Community of West African States (ECOWAS) and the European Union (EU) as well as the role of the EU in the development of regional migration policies and in shaping migration governance in West Africa. The review of relevant literature and policy documents was complemented with 12 semi-structured interviews. The author asserts that power relations play a major role in trans-regional institutional cooperation. Several and sometimes divergent interests are at play within these relations, resulting in either a more opportunistic or a more collaborative approach between these two parties. The dynamics of formal and informal interactions between the EU and ECOWAS Member States blur the levels in migration governance (bilateral, regional and multi-level) in West Africa.

Bisong, A. (2021). Invented, invited and instrumentalised spaces: Conceptualising non-state actor engagement in regional migration governance in West Africa. *Journal of Ethnic and Migration Studies*, 1–19. <https://doi.org/10.1080/1369183X.2021.1972570>

The article explores how spaces for engagement utilised by state and non-state actors shape migration policy-making processes. Particularly, it examines the influence and contributions of non-state actors (NSAs) on regional migration governance in ECOWAS, drawing on a mixed-methods research approach, which was complemented by a review of relevant literature and documents. The author posits that spaces of engagements take on the form of 'invented', 'invited' and 'instrumentalised' spaces. While the former constitutes spaces of engagement for migration—'governance from below', the other two are more formalised spaces of regional migration—'governance from above'. Two conclusions are instructive. Firstly, NSAs utilise spaces for engagement with state actors and between themselves for the promotion of their objectives. Secondly, the spaces for NSA engagements result in a mixed-bag of top-down and bottom-up

approaches to regional migration governance. In essence, NSAs are able to influence policy processes through their engagements in these spaces.

Boersma, M., Koch, D. J., Kroon, L., McDougal, D., Verhoeff, G., & Wang, Y. (2022). Learning in migration management? Persistent side effects of the EUTF. *International Migration*, November 2015, 1–14. <https://doi.org/10.1111/imig.12965>

The study expounds on the growing literature on unintended effects in migration management by examining the unintended effects of the European Union Emergency Trust Fund (EUTF) for Africa, and the factors that prevent policy-makers from moderating the identified unintended effects using three African countries as case studies. The research combines the review of relevant literature and documents with semi-structured interviews. Four unintended effects were identified: increased border guard violence; rise in the rates of organised crime of smugglers and undermined livelihoods; increased levels of poor governance in recipient countries; and legitimisation of governments with limited legitimacy. The reasons for the persistence of unintended effects are threefold, reflecting constraints to policy learning. These are technical, institutional and ideological limits, all of which are mutually constitutive. The study shows that it is not enough to highlight unintended effects (of migration management), but that it is critical to probe the reasons for their emergence and persistence. This should be further interrogated in future research.

Bolarinwa, J. O. (2015). The ECOWAS Free Movement Protocol: Obstacle or driver of regional integration? *Insight on Africa*, 7(2), 154–168.

<https://doi.org/10.1177/0975087815580731>

Through a review of relevant literature, the article assesses the main components and limitations of the ECOWAS Free Movement Protocol adopted in 1979. The protocol is categorised into three phases: free entry of citizens in Member States without visa for 90 days; right of residence; and right of establishment. While the implementation of the protocol has recorded some success, particularly relating to increased migration flows of nationals from the sub-region, implementation gaps are evident. These include several border checks, including, severe harassment and extortions at borders, delays in the implementation of trade liberalisation policies, tensions in states where sub-regional migrants are significant in trade and labour sectors of the economies, expulsions, widespread harassment, and human rights denial. Evidently, right of residence and establishment has not been fully implemented. The author recommends, among others, the harmonisation of national laws that conflict with regional and sub-regional treaties.

Brachet, J. (2016). Policing the desert: The IOM in Libya beyond war and peace. *Antipode*, 48(2), 272–292. <https://doi.org/10.1111/anti.12176>

The research provides a critique of the International Organization of Migration's (IOM) on-the-ground activities before, during and after the 2011 conflict in Libya, and the effect of these activities on migrants, local residents, transport agents and state officials. The study is based on a qualitative method of research. The author contends that the IOM's modus operandi is a combination of the right and left hands of the state, namely, coercion and social care, while shunning all democratic control. The IOM is actively engaged in the global fight against irregular migration, without due consideration of the migrants' own needs and desires. The objectives of the IOM have remained the same: to control migrants and to systematically remove them from Europe's southern borders. According to the author, the IOM and its activities thus provide a lens

through which crisis management and humanitarian interventions can be understood as part of a larger scheme of international control of populations considered undesirable.

Carciotto, S. (2021). Making asylum seekers more vulnerable in South Africa: The negative effects of hostile asylum policies on livelihoods. *International Migration*, 59(5), 3–18. <https://doi.org/10.1111/imig.12788>

The article explores the implication of the new asylum policies designed to curtail asylum seekers' right to work in South Africa through a qualitative research approach and the review of relevant literature and documents. The author provides evidence of how the restriction on asylum seekers' right to work has diverse socio-economic implications which extend beyond the lives and conditions of the asylum seekers themselves. Preventing asylum seekers from being involved in long-term self-employment contributes to increased livelihood vulnerabilities, and has also given rise to exploitative labour practices. The restriction limits asylum seekers' ability to be employed in the formal sector, which forces many to find work in the informal sector where they are increasingly exploited. The author argues that this type of policy directive is unlikely to achieve the desired outcome, and may potentially lead to more 'illegality'. A limitation of the study is that its empirical investigation is limited to two focus groups and five interviews. More research is needed to reaffirm the study's assertion.

Dinbabo, M. F., & Badewa, A. S. (2020). Monitoring migration policy frameworks, treaties and conventions for development in Africa. *Journal of African Union Studies*, 9(1), 23–49. <https://doi.org/10.31920/2050-4306/2020/S9N1A2>

The article utilises the Gates's model of effective implementation to review the migration policy regime in Africa, and assesses its effective implementation toward bridging the gaps between multilateral national migration policies and multilateral frameworks in Africa through a review of relevant literature and policy documents. It explores the critical factors of multi-stakeholder engagements in harnessing migration potentials for sustainable development in Africa. The authors highlight constraints to the effective implementation of migration policy frameworks in Africa, including fragmented or competing interests, and ineffective monitoring and reporting of the developmental impact of both the frameworks, and migration in general. They note that rethinking the African Union's Migration Policy Framework for Africa (2018–2030) and the Regional Economic Communities' (REC) policies relating to 'free movement of persons' is critical to leveraging the potential of migration for Africa's socio-economic development. An area for further research could be more empirical research in assessing the constraints in implementing migration policy frameworks in Africa.

Dini, S. (2018). Migration management, capacity building and the sovereignty of an African state: International Organization for Migration in Djibouti. *Journal of Ethnic and Migration Studies*, 44(10), 1691–1705. <https://doi.org/10.1080/1369183X.2017.1354058>

The paper explores the production of state sovereignty and migration politics in Africa by ethnographically examining the role of the International Organization for Migration (IOM) in the management of borders and migration governance using Djibouti as a case study. The author asserts that the IOM's practices extend from being a neutral service provider to the endorsement and reification of pre-existing political authority. Evidently, the IOM's border practices have emerged as a tool for the implementation of sovereign power and the institutionalisation of a state of exception in the host state. The organisation is deeply engaged with and supports local

institutions and the state in the dialectic of exclusion and admission: exclusion of the undesirable (undocumented migrants) and the admission of the national-citizen and citizenship building. A critical assessment of the IOM's practices sheds light on how such organisations transform both sovereign practices and rationalities of nation states, while also uncovering subtle patterns of domination between the global North and the global South. The author concludes by arguing for more ethnographic studies on the activities of institutions like the IOM in order to unveil the impacts and implications of their activities.

Gordon, S. (2022). Mass preferences for the free movement of people in Africa: A public opinion analysis of 36 countries. *International Migration Review*, 56(1), 270–295.

<https://doi.org/10.1177/01979183211026243>

Following the African Union's adoption of the Free Movement of Persons, Right of Residence and Right of Establishment Protocol, the article assesses public opinions, preferences and attitudes toward free movement of persons among 36 African countries. The study uses data from the Afrobarometer survey, and results were estimated using multivariate regression analysis. The evidence indicates a great deal of variation in mobility-related preferences both between and within countries. It shows that identity factors, rather than utilitarian factors, were strong predictors of attitudes at the micro level. At the macro level, the utilitarian model had strong predictive powers as macro-economic development was negatively related with attitudes toward free movement. Furthermore, nationalistic attitudes and anti-immigrant sentiments impacted negatively on citizens' support for free movement. Areas for further research include, how migration desires and ethno-linguistic differences shape or affect attitudes toward free movement in Africa.

Hirsch, A. (2021). The African Union's Free Movement of Persons Protocol: Why has it faltered and how can its objectives be achieved? *South African Journal of International Affairs*, 28(4), 497–517. <https://doi.org/10.1080/10220461.2021.2007788>

Since the adoption of Africa's Free Movement of Persons, Right of Residence and Right of Establishment Protocol in January 2018, 32 countries have signed the protocol while only four have ratified it. The article examines the protocol and considers it in the context of the recent adoption of the African Continental Free Trade Agreement. It argues that the reasons behind the slow adoption of the protocol are complex, and include concerns from nations about giving up their sovereign protections relating to movement of persons and the lack of clarity regarding its process of implementation. In addition, inadequate systems of civil registration in many African countries impact on the authenticity of legal identity and/or travel documents needed to facilitate free movement of persons. The paper also provides some suggestions on the implementation of the protocol and promotion of free movement of persons in general. These include, among others, the enhancement of systems for identity documentation and civil registration, the exchange of civil and criminal data between states, and improved border management. Furthermore, an important recommendation is the proposal to establish technical committees at regional and continental levels to be entrusted with the responsibility of facilitating the implementation of the protocol through fostering conversations between governments and empowering actors for its implementation.

Iwuoha, V. C., & Mbaegbu, C. C. (2021). Border governance and its complications in West Africa: What can be learned from constructivism? *Society*, 58(4), 269–281.

<https://doi.org/10.1007/s12115-021-00622-7>

The article uses the case of Nigeria and Benin Republic to explore the vulnerability of border management mechanisms in West Africa. Through a review of relevant literature, the authors assert that neither the ECOWAS common approach nor single-country unilateralism can deliver dependable systems for effective migration governance in the West African region. They argue for a third approach based on social constructivism which would see neighbouring or bordering states implementing flexible, coherent and hybrid migration systems that are responsive to their economic, social, political and cultural contexts and needs, while also adapting the general regional approach but foregoing their distinct unilateralism. More research is needed on the possible implications of their recommendation or evidence of the outcome of such in other contexts.

Mabera, F. (2017). The impact of xenophobia and xenophobic violence on South Africa's developmental partnership agenda. *Africa Review*, 9(1), 28–42.

<https://doi.org/10.1080/09744053.2016.1239711>

The article interrogates xenophobic violence in South Africa and its impact on the country's development assistance agenda. The author contends that the effects of the violence are largely regressive. It has not painted South Africa in a positive light and has cast aspersions on the country's foreign policy and more particularly, its African agenda. Central to the issue at hand in light of the waves of xenophobic violence, according to the author, is whether South Africa's development agenda in Africa is credible enough and its prioritisation of Africa justifiable or whether they are just mere rhetoric under the pretext of superiority and exceptionalism. The author also faults the conflation of xenophobia with Afrophobia as an effort to deflect from the real issues, such as poverty and inequality. Finding lasting solutions to the issue of xenophobia would involve dealing with the core themes at the heart of migration and integration, including, the free movement of persons, right of asylum seekers and refugees, and access to basic services, employment and education for migrants.

Moyo, I., & Nshimbi, C. C. (2020). Of borders and fortresses: Attitudes towards immigrants from the SADC region in South Africa as a critical factor in the integration of Southern Africa. *Journal of Borderlands Studies*, 35(1), 131–146.

<https://doi.org/10.1080/08865655.2017.1402198>

The paper examines the politics of discrimination and exclusion targeted toward immigrants from SADC by another SADC country, and the implications of this on the SADC regional integration project. To achieve the research objectives, a thorough review of relevant literature was complemented with in-depth interviews and participant observations conducted in 2012. The authors argue that the bordering and re-bordering around immigrants from SADC countries amount to projecting them as undesirable in a way that is discriminatory and exclusionary. This development is counterproductive and contrary to SADC's goal of an integrated Southern Africa. It is against the principles and tenets of SADC's Draft Protocol on the Facilitation of Movement of Persons. The authors conclude that South Africa has the obligation to observe the principles and expectations of these regional institutions that the country is part of.

Natter, K. (2021). Ad-hocratic immigration governance: How states secure their power over immigration through intentional ambiguity. *Territory, Politics, Governance*.

<https://doi.org/10.1080/21622671.2021.1877189>

The article offers a conceptualisation of ad-hocracy immigration governance as intentional ambiguity and relates it to how migration is governed in Morocco and Tunisia. Drawing on over 100 interviews conducted between 2016 and 2017, the author argues that immigration governance in both countries is typified by ad-hocracy. Elements of ad-hocratic immigration governance, which the authorities in both countries opted for are the flexibility of executive politics, the pragmatism of exemption regimes, and the informality of case-by-case immigration arrangements, all at the expense of parliamentary law-making. As such, ‘rights can be gone as quickly as they came’, and nothing is assured in the long term. The author posits that the state’s room for manoeuvre is consolidated by intentional ambiguity created by ad-hocratic governance tools. Future analyses of the concept of ad-hocratic immigration governance in other contexts in Africa would be beneficial for migration scholarship.

Norman, K. P. (2016). Between Europe and Africa: Morocco as a country of immigration. *Journal of the Middle East and Africa*, 7(4), 421–439.

<https://doi.org/10.1080/21520844.2016.1237258>

The article explores Morocco’s migration policy reform, examining events leading up to the reform, the reform process and the consequences of the reform on diverse actors. Drawing on original interviews, it also provides an appraisal of whether Morocco’s migration policy change derives from and can be compared to the experiences of other European and North American countries. The major takeaway from the article is that Morocco’s migration reform has nuanced differences from other European and North American contexts. The country’s migration reform process is better understood as top-down, geared toward accomplishing some objectives: to co-opt the domestic critics and minimise international reputational costs; and to satisfy EU demands. These findings have implications for how migration policy decisions in other developing host states are assessed and understood.

Nshimbi, C. C., & Fioramonti, L. (2014). The will to integrate: South Africa’s responses to regional migration from the SADC region. *African Development Review*, 26(S1), 52–63.

<https://doi.org/10.1111/1467-8268.12092>

The paper examines the problematics of regional labour migration governance in Southern Africa by interrogating the prevalent governance patterns, the labour pacts existing between SADC states and the level of ‘regionalism’ permeating national labour migration legislation. Zeroing in on South Africa, it examines specific bilateral agreements the country has with its SADC neighbours, and whether its national level policies and legislations on labour and migration draw on any SADC framework. To address these objectives, empirical data collection and analysis was complemented with a critical review of relevant literature. The authors argue that Southern Africa lacks a clear regional framework for migration. Complications in migration governance is partly due to the co-existence of two policy frameworks: ambitions of an SADC-managed migration policy and the more dominant South Africa-managed bilateral migration policy, which tends toward exclusive bilateralism in which interests of other countries are not adequately considered. The study recommends a more cohesive and mutually beneficial system of migration governance. Further research can focus on the factors inhibiting the lack of a clear and coherent regional migration

policy framework for SADC and how a migration pact that is beneficial for the whole region can be formulated and implemented.

Odunayo, M. A., Asuelime, L. E., & Okem, A. E. (2017). South African policy on migration and its alignment with the UNO charter on refugee and asylum-seekers. *Journal of African Union Studies*, 6(1), 81–96. <https://doi.org/10.31920/2050-4306/2017/v6n1a5>

The article presents an analysis of the development and implementation of South Africa's refugee policies vis-à-vis the treaties and agreements of the African Union and the United Nations, as well as the conventions for refugees and asylum seekers. The authors did an analysis through a content analytical framework applied to relevant literature and policy documents. The central argument of the article is that although South Africa has committed to maintaining compliance with international and constitutional standards for refugee protections, implementation has been below par, as the country has failed to adhere to these commitments, sometimes evidenced in the lack of protection of asylum seekers and refugees, and the possibility of bureaucracies in the South African government following their own interests at the expense of the public interest. The authors assert that it is imperative for the South African government to ensure, through policies and implementation, the protection of asylum seekers and refugees in the country.

Oette, L., & Babiker, M. A. (2017). Migration control á la Khartoum: EU external engagement and human rights protection in the Horn of Africa. *Refugee Survey Quarterly*, 36(4), 64–89. <https://doi.org/10.1093/rsq/hdx013>

The research evaluates whether the European Union–Horn of Africa Migration Route Initiative (the Khartoum Process) offers a suitable model for migration partnerships through a review of relevant literature and policies and from a refugee rights and human rights perspective. The authors highlight the shortcomings of the Khartoum Process using Sudan as a case study. They contend that the Khartoum Process is inherently flawed as it fails to ensure the participation of all stakeholders, such as civil society, local actors and communities as well as relevant national, regional and sub-regional institutions, and does not prioritise the respect for human rights in its design, process and implementation. Its response to the refugee crisis represents a further externalisation of migration control, which inhibits efforts to develop a coherent framework for global migration governance. Initiatives to address forced migration, armed conflict and other migration issues must be predicated on a rights-based framework, as well as engagement and cooperation of all relevant stakeholders.

Olakpe, O. (2022). Views on migration partnerships from the ground: Lessons from Nigeria. *International Migration*, February 2021, 1–10. <https://doi.org/10.1111/imig.12974>

The research explores the status of migration partnerships using Nigeria as a case study. Through in-depth interviews and review of extant literature, the study dives into the relations on migration governance between Nigeria and the European Union (EU). The evidence indicates that the migration partnership between Nigeria and the EU is still characterised by a great deal of unevenness and power asymmetries. Foreign dominance through funding impacts the governance negatively because it makes the relationship unequal. Migration partnerships are used to further EU externalisation goals, while African countries' negotiating power remains limited. Despite the foregoing constraints, African countries are finding ways to be empowered and shape migration governance processes as evident in the Nigerian case where delay tactics in the negotiation process were used to exert some control over the negotiations. In another vein, the study shows that in

Nigeria, inter-agency and sub-national level competition for resources and external funding is evident, which is shaping how effective migration governance frameworks can be. Evidently, balancing the interests of parties during negotiations is imperative for effective migration governance.

Palmary, I., & De Gruchy, T. (2020). The globalisation of trafficking and its impact on the South African counter-trafficking legislation. *Critical Social Policy*, 40(1), 50–68.

<https://doi.org/10.1177/0261018319829640>

The article explores some of the ‘bottom-up’ practices of migration governance and their influence on both the discourse on trafficking in South Africa and the development of South Africa’s 2013 Prevention and Combatting of Trafficking in Persons (TiP) Act. Using a qualitative research approach, the article examines the different interests, power dynamics and ideas that have shaped the Act. The authors highlight three sources of global influence that shaped the trafficking discourse in South Africa and the development and content of the TiP Act. These are, international policy processes, ideas and evidence about trafficking, and diplomatic relations. The ideas being transmitted in the South African discourse comprise three elements. First, is the framing of trafficking and criteria for its identification as universal. Secondly, trafficking is framed as extensive, comprising a complex range of abuses. Thirdly, the racialised forms that ideas on trafficking take, are used to depict the horrifying nature of trafficking.

Phakathi, M. (2019). African Union migration policies: A route to African unity? *Journal of African Union Studies*, 8(2), 25–44. <https://doi.org/10.31920/2050-4306/2019/8n2a2>

The paper examines the protocols, frameworks and the common positions adopted by the African Union with the objective of ensuring better African migration. Specifically, it discusses the AU’s Common Position on Migration and Development and the Protocol to the Treaty Establishing the African Economic Community relating to Free Movement of Persons, Right of Residence and Right of Establishment. The author asserts that, although some achievements have been recorded in terms of unity among African countries, much still needs to be done to strengthen this. There is a tendency to collaborate on economic issues compared to political issues among African states, even though both are critical to the development of Africa. The author advocates for the incorporation of Afrocentric history in educational curricula to develop a common African consciousness and identity.

Tawat, M., & Lamptey, E. (2021). The 2015 EU-Africa joint Valletta action plan on immigration: A parable of complex interdependence. *International Migration*, September 2020, 1–15. <https://doi.org/10.1111/imig.12953>

How do global actors contribute to shaping solutions to address challenges associated with international migration? What factors shape the relations between the European Union and Africa in arriving at a pragmatic response to the intricate migration challenges that both regions are contending with? The article provides answers to these questions by assessing the intricate web of factors which underpinned the policy-making process of the EU-Africa Joint Valletta Action Plan on Migration (JVAP) as well as the plan’s effectiveness, drawing on a qualitative research approach and the policy narrative analysis (PNA) framework. The authors argue that although the migration dialogue between Europe and Africa is still shaped by unequal relations, different kinds of interests were negotiated and ushered in a ‘complex interdependence’, implying that both parties

acknowledged they needed each other to achieve their respective migration and development goals. They further note that the JVAP is relatively successful in terms of the progress made, but has not achieved its overarching objectives. A limitation of the study is that details of the number of interviews conducted, and more particularly of the (type of) stakeholders interviewed were not provided. Further research may consider a detailed evaluation of the issues that shape the Africa/EU relations and negotiations on migration, and the outcomes of the JVAP.

Vhumbunu, C. H., & Rudigi, J. R. (2020). Facilitating regional integration through free movement of people in Africa: Progress, challenges and prospects. *Journal of African Union Studies*, 5(1), 31–49. <https://doi.org/10.31920/2050-4306/2020/9n2a3>

The article explores the collective progress achieved and constraints experienced by AU member countries in promoting regional integration through the free movement of people on the continent. It does this by analysing the African Development Bank's (AfDB) Africa Visa Openness Index and the United Nations Economic Commission for Africa's (UNECA) Africa Regional Integration Index. The authors note that while the Economic Community of West African States (ECOWAS) and the East African Community (EAC) have made considerable progress in facilitating free movement of people by implementing their protocols and migration policy frameworks to a certain degree, other Regional Economic Communities (RECs) such as the Southern African Development Community (SADC) and the Economic Community of Central African States (ECCAS) are lagging in implementing their protocols and frameworks to allow for free movement of persons. The fears (both real and perceived) of implementing policies and protocols relating to free movements of persons continue to impede progress, even though the potential benefits are well understood. The paper alludes to fears and doubts in implementing instruments for the free movement of persons among members states. However, the underlying reasons for the hesitancy by some member countries to sign and ratify REC protocols on free movement of persons need to be interrogated.

Whitaker, B. E. (2015). Playing the immigration card: The politics of exclusion in Côte d'Ivoire and Ghana. *Commonwealth and Comparative Politics*, 53(3), 274–293.

<https://doi.org/10.1080/14662043.2015.1051289>

The connection between politics—or more specifically politics of exclusion—and migration is under-researched. The article is motivated by the fact that the conditions under which politicians use anti-immigrant strategies are unclear. It thus seeks to understand, through a review of relevant literature and documents, the conditions under which politicians 'play the immigration card' through a comparative case assessment of Ghana and Côte d'Ivoire. Findings indicate that the politics of exclusion is not ubiquitous even in countries undergoing similar processes of political liberalisation. Unlike their Ivorian counterparts, participating Ghanaian politicians did not embrace anti-foreigner rhetoric. The study confirms the notion of a political market-place for anti-immigrant rhetoric. This is evident when enterprising politicians capitalise on a situation where an interest group incurs concentrated losses from immigration, as can be seen in the Côte d'Ivoire case. Politicians will also embrace (or reject) this rhetoric if that is necessary to build a winning coalition or if it has the potential to divide the support base of an opponent. More research is needed in other contexts (nation states) to confirm these assertions.

Whitaker, B. E. (2020). Refugees, foreign nationals, and wageni: Comparing African responses to Somali migration. *African Studies Review*, 63(1), 18–42.

<https://doi.org/10.1017/asr.2019.52>

The article provides an assessment of the factors that shape immigration policy in African countries through a comparative analysis of government responses to Somali refugees. These factors were systematically examined in Kenya, Tanzania and South Africa through a review of extant literature. Evidently, host governments' responses to Somali refugees have been varied across the three countries, which have been shaped by the relative importance of economic concerns, political perceptions, security risks, and normative considerations. In Kenya, Somalis are treated with security risk in mind, which has largely intensified because of recent terrorist attacks in that country. The Tanzanian government granted citizenship to Somali Bantus based on normative considerations, even as other refugees increasingly face restrictions on their activities and movement. In South Africa, economic and political competition has largely shaped attitudes toward Somalis. The author concludes by highlighting the dynamic nature of immigration policies—permissive in some areas and restrictive in others—and which can apply differently across immigrant groups.

Yeboah, T., Kandilige, L., Bisong, A., Garba, F., & Kofi Teye, J. (2021). The ECOWAS Free Movement Protocol and diversity of experiences of different categories of migrants: A qualitative study. *International Migration*, 59(3), 228–244. <https://doi.org/10.1111/imig.12766>

The article explores several ways in which different groups of Economic Community of West African States (ECOWAS) citizens experience the ECOWAS Protocol on Free Movement of Persons. The study was based on the qualitative research approach, specifically drawing on field observations and in-depth interviews with 23 ECOWAS migrants in Ghana. The evidence indicates that there is a significant difference in the experiences of highly skilled professionals compared to low-skilled workers, given that the latter majorly use road transportation, rendering them more prone to harassment and extortion at borders. Men's experiences with border crossing also considerably differ from that of women. Although both men and women are harassed and forced to make unofficial payments, women are sexually exploited more than men. The authors submit that ECOWAS migrants are not a homogenous group, and different groups experience the protocol differently based on their nationality, social class and gender. Access to resources and gender identity are significant determinants of vital legal aspects of free movement, including access to travel documents and routes to obtain residential permits. More research needs to be undertaken—possibly through a survey—to determine whether these trends apply to larger cohorts of migrants.

Zanker, F. L., & Moyo, K. (2020). The Corona virus and migration governance in South Africa: Business as usual? *Africa Spectrum*, 55(1), 100–112.

<https://doi.org/10.1177/0002039720925826>

The article explores the implication of the Corona virus (COVID-19) pandemic on the realities of foreigners living in South Africa, including migrant and refugee communities. This was done empirically through interviews and focus groups. As the COVID-19 pandemic evolved, three migration-policy developments are evident. The first is the closure of refugee reception centres. The second relates to the development of a new border fence between South Africa and Zimbabwe. Thirdly, there were confusing and inconsistent messages about which businesses may stay open based on citizenship, as opposed to the services they provide. The authors contend that these developments are an indication of continuing the status quo despite the COVID-19 restrictions.

The pandemic emerged and was capitalised on to implement other objectives, namely securitisation as well as the instrumentalisation of xenophobia for scapegoating and exclusion. The authors call for a more inclusive agenda, engaging diverse stakeholders in the process, to allow South Africa to return to the progressive asylum laws which it was highly commended for.

1.5.2. Labour migration and education

The theme on labour migration and education is further categorised into four sub-themes, namely, national labour migration policies, structures and legislation; regional cooperation and harmonisation of labour migration policies; brain drain; and remittances (AUC, 2018). Annotations under this theme are presented based on the sub-themes. Additionally, a category of ‘Others’ was created for annotations which do not fall under the four sub-themes but share elements of labour migration.

1.5.2.1. National labour migration policies, structures and legislation

Abdi, C. M. (2011). Moving beyond xenophobia: Structural violence, conflict and encounters with the ‘other’ Africans. *Development Southern Africa*, 28(5), 691–704.

<https://doi.org/10.1080/0376835X.2011.623916>

The article examines contact, conflict and cooperation between South Africans and Somali spaza shop owners in informal settlements and townships in South Africa. The researcher used an ethnographic approach for the study and conducted 64 formal interviews with Somali and Ethiopian refugees as well as South Africans in three regions in South Africa. The author argues that the daily insecurity and violence suffered by refugees and foreign shop owners are not in any way different from those experienced by locals, as insecurity is part of everyday reality for all groups. However, conflict between these groups is in part linked to South Africa’s history of structural violence as institutionalised xenophobia has anchored the country’s racially based division of the past. It is also in part connected to competition and symbolic interpretations of migrant success in these settlements. The article concludes that violence against migrants cannot be effectively tackled without addressing local people’s socio-economic development.

Hoxhaj, R., Marchal, L., & Seric, A. (2016). FDI and migration of skilled workers towards developing countries: Firm-level evidence from sub-Saharan Africa. *Journal of African Economies*, 25(2), 201–232. <https://doi.org/10.1093/jae/ejv022>

The research assesses the determinants of the employment of foreign skilled workers by firms from sub-Saharan Africa (SSA). The authors used the 2010 Africa Investor Survey of the United Nations Industrial Development Organization (UNIDO) which comprises firm-level data collected across 19 SSA countries. The determinants were estimated using a negative binomial model (the mean dispersion model). The authors found evidence of complementarity between foreign direct investment (FDI) and skilled migration to SSA countries and that the shortage of skilled labour engenders firms to hire more foreign workers. However, over time, foreign firms tend to favour native workers over foreign workers, which is more pronounced in market-oriented firms requiring familiarity with the local environment and context. The study concludes with policy recommendations to enhance both FDI and job creation for native workers.

Sparreboom, T., Mertens, J., & Berger, S. (2020). The labour market impact of immigration in three sub-Saharan African economies. *Journal of International Migration and Integration*, 21, 1225–1248. <https://doi.org/10.1007/s12134-019-00707-7>

The study analyses the effect of immigration on labour market outcomes of the native-born in three African countries—Ghana, Rwanda and South Africa. It used data from population censuses and household surveys in the three countries. The researchers conducted the analysis using the skill cell approach, which is based on the grouping of the native-born and migrants according to their education and experience. The evidence shows limited effects of immigration on labour market outcomes of native-born workers in the three countries. However, differences are noted based on specifications and the groups under consideration. Native-born workers with lower levels of education are more likely to have adverse labour market effects because of immigration. Further, labour market effects at the national level may be different if men and women are assessed independently, or if effects are considered at the regional level. It is thus important to decompose labour market effects of immigration to extend beyond national level analysis, and to include categorisations based on sociodemographic and economic characteristics.

Theodore, N., Blaauw, D., Pretorius, A., & Schenck, C. (2017). The socioeconomic incorporation of immigrant and native-born day labourers in Tshwane, South Africa. *International Migration*, 55(1), 142–156. <https://doi.org/10.1111/imig.12311>

The article investigates the economic incorporation of workers in day-labour markets in Tshwane, South Africa. It employed data from surveys conducted in 2004, 2007 and 2015 to compare the economic outcomes of migrant workers with native-born workers. The study found minimal differences in the economic outcomes of day labour between largely undocumented immigrants and native-born workers. The authors note that although migrant workers seem to have enjoyed better returns in terms of earnings relative to native-born workers in 2004, this appeared to have evened out in the later surveys. However, both categories of workers experience low wages, uncertain job prospects and astonishing poverty rates for themselves and their dependants. The situation is, however, dire for migrant workers, given their lack of access to social grants and the fact that many of them still have to remit parts of the inadequate income to their home countries. It is important that efforts are geared toward addressing the plight of day workers.

1.5.2.2. Brain drain (and brain gain)

Batista, C., Lacuesta, A., & Vicente, P. C. (2012). Testing the ‘brain gain’ hypothesis: Micro evidence from Cape Verde. *Journal of Development Economics*, 97(1), 32–45.

<https://doi.org/10.1016/j.jdeveco.2011.01.005>

The study tests the brain gain hypothesis that the probability of one’s migration in the future has a positive effect on educational attainment in the country of origin even if the person never ends up migrating. The empirical research was based on a household survey on migration and the quality of public services conducted in Cape Verde between 2005 and 2006. The study used both standard linear and non-linear models as well as two-stage least-squares (2SLS) techniques as estimation methods. The results indicate a significant positive effect of a person’s future probability of emigration on educational attainment. In other words, individuals seem interested in acquiring more education to increase their probability of emigration in the future. As such, wage differentials between emigrants and non-migrants encourage massive migration out of Cape Verde, while

emigration seems to have stimulated the accumulation of human capital in the country. Further studies on other origin countries are required to strengthen the argument.

Capuano, S., & Marfouk, A. (2013). African brain drain and its impact on source countries: What do we know and what do we need to know? *Journal of Comparative Policy Analysis: Research and Practice*, 15(4), 297–314. <https://doi.org/10.1080/13876988.2013.813122>

The article assesses the magnitude of the brain drain from Africa and its impact, with a major emphasis on female and medical brain drain. The analysis was informed by an international migration dataset, which is based on harmonised census and register data on the structure of immigration in 30 Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD) countries. The results show that African countries lose a substantial portion of their skilled labour force to migration. Given that human capital is a source of economic growth, the brain drain negatively affects the countries' growth prospects and economic performance. It also has a detrimental effect on public health. However, there are diverse potential compensatory effects of the brain drain, including, improved knowledge, skills and networks for returning migrants and remittances. More research is still needed to deepen the understanding of the magnitude, impact and gendered and sectoral dimensions of brain drain, as well as the potential contributions of brain gain to the socio-economic development of source countries. Furthermore, more research is needed on whether remittances and other benefits of labour migration more than compensate for brain drain.

Docquier, F., & Iftikhar, Z. (2019). Brain drain, informality and inequality: A search-and-matching model for sub-Saharan Africa. *Journal of International Economics*, 120, 109–125. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.jinteco.2019.05.003>

How does skilled emigration impact development and the welfare of those left behind? The article answers this critical question by investigating the implications of skilled emigration on development and inequality using data from 33 sub-Saharan African countries. This study developed a model with two classes of workers and two sectors (formal and informal), producing a homogenous final good. The evidence indicates that the informal economy acts as a buffer zone which completely nullifies human capital and emigration shocks. Skilled emigration has no effect on inequality and income levels although it enhances the size of the informal sector. The model, however, fails to explain the observed wage differential patterns between sectors and informality, which led to the development of an alternative search-and-matching model. The new model was able to indicate that skilled emigration increases the income and formal employment of the highly skilled. However, skilled emigration decreases the welfare of the low-skilled, which is highly heterogeneous across countries and which is mostly explained by cross-country differences in training technology and relative productivity of the informal sector.

Flahaux, M., Beauchemin, C., & Schoumaker, B. (2014). From Europe to Africa: Return migration to Senegal and the Democratic Republic of the Congo. *Population & Societies*, 515(9), 1–4. <https://doi.org/10.3917/popsoc.515.0001>

The paper presents an analysis of the diverse factors behind return migration from Europe to Senegal and the Democratic Republic of the Congo (DRC) using data from the Migrations between Africa and Europe (MAFE) project. According to the authors, there is a downward trend in return migration mostly due to two factors. The first is the relative deterioration of the socio-economic and political conditions in home countries. The second relates to changes in migration policies of destination countries, particularly the gradual closure of European borders, which implies that

migrants are not able to freely ‘come and go’. Returns are mostly due to personal reasons, including family and work-related reasons. A small proportion of returns is linked to problems in Europe, such as lack of documentation. It is interesting to note that the lack of a residence permit does not really determine return migration. Moreover, the harder it is to migrate, the greater the disinclination toward returning.

Marchetta, F. (2012). Return migration and the survival of entrepreneurial activities in Egypt. *World Development*, 40(10), 1999–2013.

<https://doi.org/10.1016/j.worlddev.2012.05.009>

The research examines the question of whether migrant returnees and stayers differ with regards to their chances of survival as entrepreneurs in Egypt. Data was gleaned from the Egypt Labour Market Panel Survey (ELMPS), which collects information on Egyptian households, including the economic activities of household members. Two waves conducted in 1998 and 2006 gave the dataset a longitudinal dimension critical for the analysis. The study used a recursive bivariate probit model and the two-stage residual inclusion estimation for the analysis. The evidence indicates that returnees have a significantly higher probability of surviving over time as entrepreneurs compared to stayers, which consequently stimulates a lasting employment generation effect in the home country. The difference noted in the survival probability of both categories is explained by factors associated with migration experience, including skills and accumulated financial savings while abroad. The latter enables returnees to cope with vulnerabilities associated with medium and small-scale enterprises.

Mezger Kveder, C. L., & Flahaux, M. L. (2013). Returning to Dakar: A mixed methods analysis of the role of migration experience for occupational status. *World Development*, 45, 223–238. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.worlddev.2012.11.009>

The study investigates the labour market conditions of return migrants in Dakar, Senegal by assessing the association between being a return migrant and occupational outcomes, and the extent to which differential migration experience is reflected in differing occupational attainment outcomes. The study draws on mixed-methods research approach and data from a biographic survey data on African migration—Migration between Africa and Europe (MAFE), which were complemented with semi-structured interviews of returning migrants. The research team analysed the quantitative data using the multinomial logit model. The results indicate that although returnees do not drop out of the labour market, they are over-represented among the self-employed. There is a greater likelihood of any forced return to be unfavourable as they are often accompanied by unsuccessful integration and the desire to re-migrate. The authors note that contrary to the widely held notion that return migrants are engaged in ‘productive’ entrepreneurial activities, migrants who returned involuntarily often choose self-employment as a last resort owing to their inability to prepare for their return by accumulating social or financial capital or find waged employment upon their return.

1.5.2.3. Remittances

Adams, R. H., & Cueduecha, A. (2013). The impact of remittances on investment and poverty in Ghana. *World Development*, 50, 24–40.

<https://doi.org/10.1016/j.worlddev.2013.04.009>

The article analyses the impact of internal and international remittances on household investment and poverty in Ghana. The researchers obtained data for the study from the Ghana Living Standards Survey (GLSS 5) that was collected between 2005 and 2006, covering 8,000 households. They used a two-stage multinomial logit model to analyse the impact of internal and international remittances on household investment, and a multinomial probit model to assess the effect of remittances on poverty. The evidence indicates that households receiving internal or international remittances are less likely to be poor and spend less at the margin on food than they would have spent on the goods without remittances. However, households with remittances spend more at the margin on investment goods like education, health and housing. Such investments in the long run can contribute positively to economic development from the 'bottom up'. Finally, while the receipt of remittances generally reduces the likelihood of household poverty in Ghana, international remittances have more than three-fold impact on reducing the probability of poverty compared to internal remittances.

Adekunle, I. A., Tella, S. A., & Ogunjobi, F. O. (2021). Remittances and the future of African economies. *International Migration*, 0(0), 1–19. <https://doi.org/10.1111/imig.12951>

The paper investigates the effect of remittances on African economies now and in the future, using panel data from 30 African countries covering the period 2000 to 2018. The research team used a single-equation system generalised methods of moment (GMM) and the dynamic panel system GMM to estimate the empirical model. The authors established a positive association between remittances and financial development. Further, exchange rate, technological change, inflation and population positively influenced financial development. The authors argue for an improved performance of the financial sector through the formulation and implementation of solid financial reforms, such as the diversification of banking services and increased financial inclusion through mobile banking, internet banking and increased geographical spread of automated teller machines. Future research may consider the interactive reactions among the variables; for instance, how technology interacts with remittances to influence financial development.

Adekunle, I. A., Tella, S. A., Subair, K., & Adegboyega, S. B. (2020). Remittances and financial development in Africa. *Journal of Public Affairs*, e2545. <https://doi.org/10.1002/pa.2545>

The article examines the remittances-financial development nexus by assessing the underlying latent factors of variations in financial sector development as induced by remittance inflows in Africa. The study used a comprehensive dataset on remittances and financial development, covering 53 African countries over the period 1986–2017 for the research, and the Pool Mean Group (PMG) model was used as the method of estimation. The results indicate that in the long run, skilled labour participation rate (human capital), capital stock and remittances have a positive association with financial development in Africa, while the relationship between exchange rate and financial development was negative. The short-run results indicate a negative relationship between skilled labour participation rate, capital stock and exchange rate. However, there was a positive relationship between remittances and financial development in the short run. The authors recommend the development and implementation of sound financial reforms to foster growth in Africa.

Ajide, K. B., & Alimi, O. Y. (2019). Political instability and migrants' remittances into sub-Saharan Africa region. *GeoJournal*, 84(6), 1657–1675. <https://doi.org/10.1007/s10708-018-9942-8>

The article assesses the relationship between political instability and migrants' remittances in sub-Saharan African (SSA) countries using five constructed political instability indicators. The sample size covers 22 SSA countries, between 1994 and 2015. The researchers analysed the data using different estimators, including, panel OLS, panel fixed effects and system-generalised methods of moment (GMM). The results indicate that political instability induces remittances and remittance inflows that have the potential to cushion macro-economic fluctuations arising from an unstable political climate, thus supporting the notion of altruistic motivation of remittance-sending migrants. Further, there is evidence that migrants from the less politically volatile countries send more financial assistance home compared to those from politically volatile countries. The authors conclude by reiterating the need to address the root causes of political instability in African countries.

Ajide, K. B., & Raheem, I. D. (2016). The institutional quality impact on remittances in the ECOWAS sub-region. *African Development Review*, 28(4), 462–481. <https://doi.org/10.1111/1467-8268.12224>

The paper examines the role of institutions in attracting remittance flows to 14 countries of the ECOWAS region between 1996 and 2013. The dataset used in the study originated from two databases: the World Development Indicators (WDI) and the World Governance Index (WGI). The researchers adopted a two-step System Generalised Method of Moment (GMM) as the estimation technique. The evidence indicates that remittance flows have been greatly impacted by the weak levels of institutions in the region. The decomposition of the indices confirms the relative importance of institutional measures of governance in attracting remittances, compared to other decompositions. Other important determinants of remittances include financial development, gross domestic product (GDP) per capita and exchange rate dynamics. The authors recommend the strengthening of both political and governance structures in the region as well as improvements to the institutional elements of the governance structures. Future research is needed on other regions of Africa and the entire continent. This should be complemented with analyses that categorise the countries based on gross national income and some other indices.

Akanle, O., Kayode, D. and Abolade, I. (2022) Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) and remittances in Africa. *Cogent Social Sciences*, 8(1). <https://doi.org/10.1080/23311886.2022.2037811>

The article is an exploration of the relevance of remittances as a driver of sustainable development in Africa. The authors provide a descriptive narrative of the nexus between remittances and development, noting that if properly harnessed, remittance flows can contribute significantly to the development of African states. Remittances can potentially contribute to the reduction of poverty and hunger, improve educational attainment, thus building human capital and lead to improvements in health, water and sanitation. Migration is therefore significant, and all relevant stakeholders must contribute to better migration management toward harnessing the potential of migration.

Arestoff, F., Kuhn-Le Braz, M., & Mouhoud, E. M. (2016). Remittance behaviour of forced migrants in post-apartheid South Africa. *Journal of Development Studies*, 52(6), 824–837. <https://doi.org/10.1080/00220388.2015.1098628>

The article analyses the differences in remittance behaviour based on whether emigration is forced or not, using data on 639 African migrants in Johannesburg, South Africa. The study uses three definitions of forced migration with implications on the models developed for the analysis. The authors report that on the extensive margin, the findings indicate that leaving the origin country because of conflict or violence decreases the probability of remitting to the home country. On the other hand, on the intensive margin, there were no notable differences in remittance between forced migrants and non-forced migrants. This is explained by the fact that the decision to remit by a migrant is mostly influenced by their present conditions in the host country and traditional factors such as education and income. It is thus important to take cognisance of the type of migration (whether forced or non-forced) in the analysis of the determinants of remittances.

Baldé, Y. (2011). The impact of remittances and foreign aid on savings/investment in sub-Saharan Africa. *African Development Review*, 23(2), 247–262. <https://doi.org/10.1111/j.1467-8268.2011.00284.x>

This article presents an analysis of the macro-economic impact of remittances and foreign aid on savings and investments in sub-Saharan Africa (SSA). The researcher analysed data from the 2006 World Development Indicators of the World Bank, and the 2009 Index of Donor Performance, covering 37 and 34 SSA countries between 1980 and 2004 respectively. The study used ordinary least squares (OLS) and instrumental variables (2SLS) with country fixed-effects as estimation methods. The author reports that contrary to many conclusions in the literature, remittances and foreign aid both have significant and positive associations with savings and investment. The implication is that remittances have an indirect effect on growth. Remittances influence more savings and investment in SSA compared with foreign aid, even though the volume of the latter is greater. The two financial flows are not substitutes but complementary, and effective utilisation of foreign aid can facilitate a larger share of remittances for savings and investment purposes.

Barnabé, A. Y., Paul, N., & Chrysost, B. (2021). Do remittances spur financial inclusion in Africa? A multi-dimensional approach. *Economics Bulletin*, 41(2), 328–341. <https://ideas.repec.org/a/ebl/ecbull/eb-20-00378.html>.

The article examines the relationship between migrant remittances and financial inclusion in Africa. It draws on data from 21 countries over the period 2004 to 2018, and utilised the Pooled Mean Group (PMG) and the system generalised methods of moment (GMM) as the estimation technique. From the analysis, some observations are instructive. There is a positive long-term effect of migrant remittances on financial inclusion and access to financial services, but a negative long-term effect on use of financial services. Further, remittances have a negative short-term effect and a positive long-term effect on the number of banking branches. This is because the use of informal channels of remittances cannot be maintained in the long term, and eventually the migrant will be obliged to encourage the recipient households to make use of a formal financial institution. The authors recommend the reduction in transaction costs of remitting through formal channels to improve the recording of remittance flows.

Bredtmann, J., Martínez Flores, F., & Otten, S. (2019). Remittances and the brain drain: Evidence from microdata for sub-Saharan Africa. *Journal of Development Studies*, 55(7), 1455–1476. <https://doi.org/10.1080/00220388.2018.1443208>

There have been assertions that remittances may counteract some of the negative externalities of the brain drain, while some have argued that an increase in high-skilled emigration will reduce remittance flows. This study assesses the effect of migrants' education on their remittance behaviour, using unique household data from five sub-Saharan African sending countries. During their analysis, the researchers used the OLS method as the estimation technique. The evidence indicates that education does not significantly determine the likelihood of sending remittances. However, it is a significant determinant of the number of remittances sent, as migrants with a university degree send significantly higher amounts as remittances compared to those with lower levels of education. Based on the findings, it can be inferred that some of the negative externalities of the brain drain can be offset by remittance flows into origin countries. Policies with the potential of increasing the flow of remittances into origin countries must thus be prioritised. The remittance behaviour of first, second or third generation diasporas is an area for further research as this would potentially have significant policy implications on sending countries' diaspora engagement strategies.

Chitambara, P. (2019). Remittances, institutions and growth in Africa. *International Migration*, 57(5), 56–70. <https://doi.org/10.1111/imig.12542>

The paper assesses the relationship between remittances, institutions and economic growth in a panel of 26 countries covering the period 1980 to 2014. The authors employed the fixed-effects and system generalised methods of moment (GMM) as the estimation techniques in order to address issues relating to country-specific effects and simultaneity bias. The findings indicate a positive association between remittances and economic growth, as well as between institutions and economic growth. The interaction terms have a positive and significant effect on economic growth, implying that the existence of strong institutions enhances the economic growth effect of remittances. The significance of strong institutions in attracting remittance flows to African countries can thus not be overemphasised. The authors note the importance of investing in creating a policy environment that promotes strong institutions.

De Brauw, A., Mueller, V., & Woldehanna, T. (2013). Motives to remit: Evidence from tracked internal migrants in Ethiopia. *World Development*, 50, 13–23.

<https://doi.org/10.1016/j.worlddev.2013.04.008>

The article responds to the limited volume of research on internal remittances, compared to international remittances. Using a matched sample of households from the Ethiopian Rural Household Survey (ERHS) and data from a migrant tracking survey conducted among migrants from the ERHS households in 2009, the paper examines the determinants of remittance behaviour in Ethiopia. This was computed by using the multivariate regression model. The study found that migrants with limited skill transferability and liquidity are less likely to remit. Migrants with productive assets in their source households are more likely to remit but this is applicable to livestock and not land. They also remit to self-insure. The implication is that migrants are motivated to remit for precautionary purposes. Further research is needed to assess whether there are improvements in living standards for both migrants and source households as a result of migration.

Ezeoha, A. E. (2013). Financial determinants of international remittance flows to the sub-Saharan African region. *International Migration*, 51(SUPPL.1). <https://doi.org/10.1111/imig.12061>

The author examines the distribution, uses and channels of remittances to Africa, and analyses the impact of financial development on remittances as well as the stability of the impact across different sub-groupings based on the size of the economy. The study used a panel data set of 32 countries, comprising data sourced from the World Bank Development Indicators database and data on economic freedom index from the Heritage Foundation international database. Results were estimated using both panel fixed effect and random effect. The researcher used an instrumental variable regression model based on the generalised method of moment (GMM) technique to address possible endogeneity problems. The results support the counter-cyclical nature of remittances and find a positive association between the level of financial development in a country and remittances, as well as between the level of infrastructural development and the impact of financial development on remittances. The impact of financial development and institutional quality on remittances is greater in emerging or frontier markets compared to other countries. To fully capture remittances and optimise its value in Africa, policy efforts should focus on improving financial systems and institutional structures in Africa.

Hines, A. L., & Simpson, N. B. (2019). Migration, remittances and human capital investment in Kenya. *Economic Notes*, 48(3). <https://doi.org/10.1111/ecno.12142>

Do migration and remittance decisions influence household decisions to invest in their children's education? The study provides an answer to this question by examining the relationship between remittance and education spending among households in Kenya. The authors use data from the Kenya Migration Household Survey, which provides information collected in 2019 about household expenditure, migration and remittance behaviour, and analyse this data using ordinary least squares (OLS) and two-stage least-squares (2SLS) estimation methods. The evidence points to a positive association between remittances and education spending, as migrant households who receive money from abroad tend to spend more on education-related expenditures. The authors argue that this is a positive development given the potential positive effect of investment in education on long-run GDP growth. They also found evidence of a relationship between having a household abroad and better access to additional financial resources, including cell phone usage and mobile banking services.

Karikari, N. K., Mensah, S., & Harvey, S. K. (2016). Do remittances promote financial development in Africa? *SpringerPlus*, 5(1). <https://doi.org/10.1186/s40064-016-2658-7>

The study empirically examines the association between migrants' remittances and financial development in Africa. Through data sourced for the World Development Indicators (WDI) and the International Monetary Fund (IMF) databases covering 50 African countries between 1990 and 2011, the authors investigate whether remittances promote financial development. Proxies used for financial development are bank deposits, credit to the private sector and money supply. The researchers used the Panel Vector Autoregression (PVAR) model to estimate bi-directional causality of the two phenomena. The findings indicate a positive impact of remittances on financial development in the short run but a negative impact in the long run, implying that remittances do not promote financial development in the long run. The authors note that it is vital for African

governments to formulate policies that have the potential of strengthening the financial infrastructure of their countries.

Osabuohien, E. S., & Efobi, U. R. (2013). Africa's money in Africa. *South African Journal of Economics*, 81(2), 292–306. <https://doi.org/10.1111/saje.12012>

Limited research has been conducted on the mechanism through which remittances impact macro-economic variables such as investment in Africa. To address this gap, the paper examines how financial depth and institutional quality interact with remittances to influence investment in Africa. Indicators to measure institutional quality include, rule of law, regulatory quality, and government effectiveness. The researchers selected a sample of 44 African countries and used data for the analysis from World Development Indicators and World Governance Indicators. The study used I system generalised method of moments (SGMM) as the estimation technique for the panel data. The research found evidence that institutional quality significantly impacts investment. The inflow of remittances impacts positively on the extent of investment, and this magnitude of influence increases with interactions with indicators of institutional quality and financial depth. The authors conclude that the strengthening of the institutional quality and the financial sector is critical for increased inflow and better utilisation of remittances in Africa.

Sahoo, M., & Sethi, N. (2020). Does remittance inflow promote human development in sub-Saharan Africa? An empirical insight. *Global Economy Journal*, 20(4), 1–23.

<https://doi.org/10.1142/S2194565920500219>

The study explores the association between remittances and human development in sub-Saharan Africa (SSA), with other control variables such as inflation, human capital government expenditure, and life expectancy included. It employed panel data from World Development Indicators (WDI) and Human Development Index (HDI) on 31 SSA countries, covering the period 1990 to 2018. The researchers employed the fully modified ordinary least squares (FMOLS) and dynamic ordinary least squares (DOLS) as the estimation technique. The evidence shows that remittances have positive and statistically significant effects on human development in the SSA region. The authors note that foreign direct investment (FDI), economic growth, government expenditure and inflation are all positively associated with human development. Furthermore, the Dumitrescu–Hurlin panel granger causality tests indicate that there is a unidirectional causality between remittances and human development in SSA countries.

Sambo, H. (2018). Understanding the effect of international remittances on undernourishment in sub-Saharan Africa: A spatial model approach. CEPN Working Papers Hal-01691436 HAL. <https://ideas.repec.org/p/hal/cepnwp/hal-01691436.html>

The paper examines the impact of remittances on undernourishment in sub-Saharan Africa (SSA). The study employed a panel data set of 35 sub-Saharan countries spanning the years 2001–2011. It also used I panel Spatial Error Model (SEM) as an estimator of the impact of remittances on undernourishment. The evidence indicates that remittances have a reducing-effect on undernourishment in SSA, because most of the remittance-receiving households in SSA dedicate their income to buying food. However, the elasticity of nutrition to remittances is very small but surpasses that of GDP per capita. The author also notes that remittances were found to be a hedge against food shocks in SSA.

Singh, R. J., Haacker, M., Lee, K. W., & Le Goff, M. (2011). Determinants and macroeconomic impact of remittances in sub-Saharan Africa. *Journal of African Economies*, 20(2), 312–340. <https://doi.org/10.1093/jae/ejq039>

Remittances have grown in significance in sub-Saharan Africa (SSA), corresponding to about 2.5% of regional GDP in 2007. The study analyses the determinants and macro-economic impact of remittances in sub-Saharan Africa. It also addresses the association between remittances and economic growth given the magnitude of remittances in some countries in the region. The research used data from the IMF's Balance of Payments Statistics Yearbook and the World Bank's World Development Indicators, covering 36 countries in SSA between 1990 through 2008. The study used a fixed-effect two-stage least-squares (FE 2SLS) technique as the estimation method. The study found that the size and the location of the diaspora are significant determinants of remittances, with countries with a larger diaspora and emigrants located in wealthier countries receiving more remittances. Remittances vary counter-cyclically with variations in GDP per capita of remittance-recipient countries, confirming its role as a shock absorber. Whereas remittances were found to be negatively associated with economic growth, countries with functioning institutions are better placed to harness the potential of remittances to contribute to economic growth.

Souza, E. (2021). Household gender dynamics and remitting behaviour in sub-Saharan Africa. *International Migration*, 59(6), 186–203. <https://doi.org/10.1111/imig.12833>

The article examines the patterns of, and motivations for remitting to four African countries (Senegal, Burkina Faso, Uganda and Kenya) by combining both internal and international remittances, remittances in money and goods, while also considering how differing household gender dynamics shape remitting behaviours. The researcher analysed data obtained from the standardised household surveys on migration and remittances conducted by the World Bank under the African Migration Project between 2009 and 2010. The results indicate that immediate family members and migrants with high earning potential are more likely to remit than their counterparts. The gender dynamics show that married migrants, especially men, are more likely to send remittances, thus highlighting gender inequality implications. Households with more financial needs, including female-headed households and those with more dependants, receive more remittances than those with less financial needs. Furthermore, both insurance and altruism serve as motivation for remittances, albeit altruistic behaviour appears to be stimulated by the responsibility to remit, as opposed to mere selfless consideration of the well-being of those remaining at home. The study highlights the importance of paying attention to gender inequality issues in remitting behaviour.

Zewdu, G. A. (2018). Irregular migration, informal remittances: Evidence from Ethiopian villages. *GeoJournal*, 83(5), 1019–1034. <https://doi.org/10.1007/s10708-017-9816-5>

The research explores the dynamics of irregular migration from Ethiopia to South Africa. Using interviews conducted in the emerging emigrant communities of Hadiya and Kembata-Tembaro in Southern Ethiopia, the study examines the patterns of migration to, and remittances from South Africa. The study highlights that irregular migration does not prevent migrants from sending remittances and preserving transnational connections. It does, however, shape significantly the way they communicate, remit and exchange resources across borders. The irregularity of migration flows to South Africa to a greater extent influences the patterns of remittance flows, which are

increasingly becoming informal, given the lack of documentation in the host country. The study provides evidence that informal remittance flows are not necessarily a function of remittance cost as generally assumed, but could relate to the nature or pattern of migration.

1.5.2.4. Others

Chort, I. (2017). Migrant network and immigrants' occupational mismatch. *Journal of Development Studies*, 53(11), 1806–1821. <https://doi.org/10.1080/00220388.2016.1219344>

The study assesses the impact of network use to find a job on occupational mismatch using the case of Senegalese immigrants to Europe and Africa. The data, which was obtained from four surveys conducted as part of the MIDDAS project between 2009 and 2010, was analysed using a bivariate probit model. The author differentiates between vertical mismatch—the difference between the skill level of the job in which a migrant worker states that he has a productive advantage and that of his actual job—and horizontal mismatch—migrants having a job which is ascribed to the same skill level, but which does not match their self-declared productivity advantage. The author reports evidence of the impact of network use to finding a job on occupational mismatch. Migrants who obtained their current job based on their migrant network are less likely to experience negative vertical mismatch, while the impact of network use on horizontal mismatch is not significant.

Okey, M. K. N. (2017). Does migration promote industrial development in Africa? *Economics Bulletin*, 37(1), 228–247. <https://EconPapers.repec.org/RePEc:ebl:ecbull:eb-16-00563>

The research addresses a lacuna in literature relating to the empirical association between industrialisation and international migration in Africa. Using panel data of 45 countries collected from 1980 to 2010 and the system generalised method of moments (MMM), the study examines the effect of emigration on industrialisation. Three findings are instructive from the research. First, there is a positive industrialising effect of international migration on source countries. Secondly, international financial flows, business networks and scientific networks are the media through which migration affects industrial development. Thirdly, the largest direct and indirect effect on industrial development was generated by low-skilled and medium-skilled migrants. Generally, the results of the study are consistent with the beneficial brain gain thesis which posits that the facilitation of investment of human capital, technology adoption and trade brought about by remittances may benefit source countries.

Souza, E. (2021). Labour market incorporation of immigrant women in South Africa: Impacts of human capital and family structure. *Population Studies*, 75(1), 111–131.

<https://doi.org/10.1080/00324728.2020.1838601>

The article examines labour market participation of African-born women immigrants in South Africa. Drawing on data from the 2011 Census, the author indicates that, on average, immigrant women are less likely to participate in the labour force and less likely to be employed compared to their counterparts who are South African internal migrants (SAIMs). Employed immigrants are more disadvantaged than their SAIM counterparts, and more likely to be employed in the informal sector. The inability of some immigrants to find jobs paints a pattern of downward assimilation for these migrants. Females who are heads of households are more likely to be employed than those who are not. Co-ethnic communities shape labour market outcomes of women, as reflected in the fact that there are differences in labour market experiences along nationality lines. The author

concludes by reiterating the need for better incorporation of immigrant women into the labour force in South Africa.

1.5.3. Diaspora engagement

Beyene, H. G. (2015). Are African diasporas development partners, peace-makers or spoilers? The case of Ethiopia, Kenya and Nigeria. *Diaspora Studies*, 8(2), 145–161.

<https://doi.org/10.1080/09739572.2015.1029714>

The article empirically explores the role of African diasporas in economic growth, development and peacebuilding activities in their home countries using Nigeria, Kenya and Ethiopia as case studies. The study highlights the characteristics and importance of remittances. Even though many households are beneficiaries, receipts of remittances are mostly limited to better-off households. Remittance inflows are three times larger than official development assistance (ODA) and have a better impact on development than ODA, although transfers are primarily done through informal networks. Regarding peacebuilding, contrary to the Ethiopian diasporas, Nigerian and Kenyan diasporas engage in peacebuilding efforts in their home countries. However, the Kenyan diasporas are relatively better organised and more engaged in conflict management and peacebuilding. The author calls for better appreciation of the role of the diasporas and strengthened collaboration with them in peacebuilding and development.

Chikanda, A., & Crush, J. (2018). Global Zimbabweans: Diaspora engagement and disengagement. *Journal of International Migration and Integration*, 19(4), 1037–1057.

<https://doi.org/10.1007/s12134-018-0582-0>

The article explores the migration history, demographic characteristics and backward linkages of the Zimbabwean diasporas in Canada. Through the analysis of 280 survey responses, the study seeks to understand the important features of the Zimbabwean diasporas. The authors identify the claiming of asylum as a ‘major strategy’ used by Zimbabweans to enter developed nations. The characteristics of the Zimbabwean diasporas are largely heterogeneous, particularly relating to Zimbabwean identity and willingness to participate in the home country’s development. This is unconnected to the political and economic conditions back home which most felt were responsible for their departure in the first place. While some Zimbabwean diasporas in Canada still continue to send remittances back home and have an interest in developing their country, some have integrated culturally and economically and resultantly, they no longer identify as Zimbabwean. Areas for further research could include linking the remittance behaviour of diasporas to whether they are first, second or third generation diasporas, and whether cultural and economic integration in host countries differ by gender.

Gnimassoun, B., & Anyanwu, J. C. (2019). The diaspora and economic development in Africa. *Review of World Economics*, 155(4), 785–817.

<https://doi.org/10.1007/s10290-019-00344-3>

The paper examines the impact of the African diaspora on economic development in Africa. Using a bilateral emigration database from African countries to 20 developed Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD) countries, the study assesses both the overall impact and the specific impact of the diaspora based on the level of education of the emigrants with a view to examining the existence of a possible detrimental effect for emigration with high levels of

education. The researchers analysed the data using the gravity-based two-stage least-squares (2SLS) approach and the generalised methods of moment (GMM) technique. The authors report a positive, significant and robust contribution by the high-skilled diasporas to economic development in Africa. The impact of the diasporas on the real per capita income was mainly through the improvement of human capital, particularly the increase in productivity in their home countries. Although emigrants with a high level of education contribute more to improving incomes, those with a low level of education contribute more to remittances in Africa.

Iheduru, O. C. (2011). African states, global migration, and transformations in citizenship politics. *Citizenship Studies*, 15(2), 181–203. <https://doi.org/10.1080/13621025.2011.549707>

The article examines transformations in emigration and citizenship in Africa by exploring three strategies being used to strengthen state-diaspora relations: dual citizenship or dual nationality, the right to vote in homeland elections from overseas, and the right to run for public office by emigrants from foreign locations. The case studies are Ghana and Nigeria, but references are extensively made to other African countries. The article notes that although there is a growing trend to extend political rights in the form of dual citizenship or dual nationality and emigrants' right to vote from overseas, the motivation for African states is not necessarily borne out of the global inclination of renegotiating citizenship, and neither is it about national development or diaspora welfare. The policy changes are rather a response to the fiscal crisis of the African state and the need to consider emigrants' resources—particularly remittances—as a way of reducing dependence on foreign aid. Evidently, the rhetoric of citizenship transformations has not translated into increased political power for emigrants or improved their rights as citizens in their homelands.

Mangala, J. R. (2016). The African Union's diaspora diplomacy and policy making: Operationalizing the migration–development nexus. *Journal of the Middle East and Africa*, 7(2), 175–206. <https://doi.org/10.1080/21520844.2016.1193686>

The paper examines the African Union's (AU) diaspora diplomacy and policy-making, assessing its efforts to operationalise the migration-development nexus. Through a review of relevant literature and policies, the article highlights the relevance of several instruments and frameworks the AU has adopted relating to the broad migration-development agenda. Out of the many issues highlighted in the paper, three are key takeaways. The first is the notion that the AU-diaspora partnership must embrace a holistic view of development that takes into cognisance the importance of not only financial remittances, but also social remittances, broadly defined as the flow of ideas and practices that are good and beneficial. Secondly, the AU's policy efforts relating to the migration-development nexus and the role of the diaspora have yielded positive outcomes that give a clear overview of how states can engage with the African diaspora. Thirdly, although there are still unresolved issues such as the legitimate representation by the diaspora in some AU bodies, considerable progress has been achieved in moving Africa's diaspora forward as is evident in continued consultations that resulted in the 2012 Global African Diaspora Summit.

Nwozor, A., Oshewolo, S., Olanrewaju, J. S., Bosede Ake, M., & Okidu, O. (2022). Return migration and the challenges of diasporic reintegration in Nigeria. *Third World Quarterly*, 43(2), 432–451. <https://doi.org/10.1080/01436597.2022.2026216>

Does policy formulation regarding return migration induce a positive response from the diaspora in Nigeria? What is the degree to which policy projections on return migration engender reintegration dilemmas in Nigeria? Does diaspora return improve or undermine national

development with reintegration as an intervening factor? The article provides answers to these questions through key informant interviews complemented with a review of the relevant literature. The authors note a disconnect between the desire for return migration and diaspora contributions to national development. Return migration results in reintegration dilemmas, which could potentially impact negatively on the individual and their contribution to the home or household, host countries and the international community. The authors posit that return initiatives must provide three interconnected conditions: the design of development programmes that would effectively make use of the skillsets of return migrants; the acknowledgement of the transnational nature of their skill sets and the readiness to allow their continued circulation and deployment globally; and the development of a safe and favourable national environment, including the provision of security and basic amenities to aid reintegration.

Nzima, D., & Moyo, P. (2017). The new ‘diaspora trap’ framework: Explaining return migration from South Africa to Zimbabwe beyond the ‘failure-success’ framework. *Migration Letters*, 14(3), 355–370. <https://doi.org/10.33182/ml.v14i3.349>

The research is motivated by the limited understanding of the factors that discourage people from permanent return migration. The article extends the explanation of return migration and its absence beyond the failure-success framework through a qualitative research approach comprising interviews with skilled Zimbabwean migrants in South Africa. The authors introduce the ‘diaspora trap’ framework to explain the social and economic factors that prevent return migration in both the origin and host countries. According to the authors, the ‘success social construct’ relating to migration was detrimental to return migration as migrants were opposed to returning to Zimbabwe without their ability to meet family and communal expectations of success. In another vein, in contrast to the failure-success framework, unfavourable socio-political and economic conditions in Zimbabwe do not make return migration an option as skilled migrants were not positive about their ability to meet their own livelihoods objectives.

Shindo, R. (2012). The hidden effect of diaspora return to post-conflict countries: The case of policy and temporary return to Rwanda. *Third World Quarterly*, 33(9), 1685–1702. <https://doi.org/10.1080/01436597.2012.721232>

There is a lack of understanding of diaspora return programmes, including the Migration for Development in Africa (MIDA) programme, and the effectiveness of such programmes in post-conflict states. The article provides some overview of diaspora return programmes. Using Rwanda as a case study, it examines the implication of MIDA’s diaspora return programme to a specific post-conflict context. Diaspora returns in Rwanda are categorised into policy return (which are mostly permanent) and temporary return. Rwandan diasporas are assigned parts in a national project and are thus connected to the current Rwandan government. Their returns are therefore regarded as neutralised (neutral) and depoliticised returns. Visiting diasporas, however, can make their self-assessment of the Rwandan situation, thus contributing to diversifying the voices available in the Rwandan political space. The implication is thus that de-politicisation of diaspora return could inadvertently lead to the re-politicisation of the diasporas. Further research is needed to clarify this assertion by conducting interviews with diaspora returnees to ascertain their lived realities.

Takyaakwa, D., & Tanle, A. (2020). ‘We are each other’s keeper’: Migrant associations and integration in urban Africa. *Urban Forum*, 31(1), 115–134.

<https://doi.org/10.1007/s12132-019-09373-5>

How do migrant associations promote the integration processes of their members in host countries? How has the role of migrant associations changed over the years? The study considered these questions by examining the role of migrant associations in the integration of their members in Ghana. The study employed a concurrent (convergent) triangulation research design. The evidence shows that migrant associations' adaptive and supportive mechanisms facilitated migrants' integration into the host community by providing three different benefits: economic, social and welfare, and cultural. Furthermore, the authors found that the major objective of migrant associations—to provide supportive mechanisms that facilitate integration—has not changed fundamentally but has evolved to assume new forms and magnitudes given the changing socio-political, cultural and economic contexts of the host communities.

Whitaker, B. E. (2011). The politics of home: Dual citizenship and the African diaspora. *International Migration Review*, 45(4), 755–783. <https://doi.org/10.1111/j.1747-7379.2011.00867.x>

The article examines dual citizenship of the African diaspora, with the aim of interrogating why some African countries have embraced dual citizenship for emigrants and why others have not. Drawing on a case study approach, the author considered the dynamics of dual citizenship in Senegal, Kenya and Ghana. The author argues that the recognition of dual citizenship rights in some African countries is motivated not only based on political interests at the intersection between homeland and diaspora politics but also on economic and security grounds. Three critical points are highlighted in the paper. The first is that although there is a link between democratisation and dual citizenship, this does not hold true everywhere. Secondly, the decision to recognise dual citizenship (or not) may be influenced by the perceived political inclinations of the diaspora community. The third is the notion that African leaders are striving to maintain a balance between gaining support (financial and electoral) from emigrants on the one hand, and avoiding direct political competition on the other.

1.5.4. Border governance

Aduloju, A. A. (2017). ECOWAS and free movement of persons: African women as cross-border victims. *Journal of International Women's Studies*, 18(4), 89–105. <https://vc.bridgew.edu/jiws/vol18/iss4/7>

The research employs primary data through observation and interviews, as well as secondary data to examine the provisions of the ECOWAS Free Movement of Persons Protocol and its operationalisation in West Africa. A major impediment to the operationalisation of the protocol relates to the attitudes and ignorance of border officials regarding the provisions of the protocol. The results show that women, who constitute many of the trans-border traders, are particularly vulnerable to extortion, intimidation and sexual harassment by border officials, which thus impinges upon their right, as set out in the protocol. The author argues that the provisions of the protocol are emerging as mere documents due to the lack of full implementation by ECOWAS Member States. The foregoing has implications for the ability and credibility of ECOWAS to properly integrate the sub-region for development purposes.

Jaji, R. (2013). Somali asylum seekers and refoulement at the Kenya-Somalia border. *Journal of Borderlands Studies*, 28(3), 355–368.

<https://doi.org/10.1080/08865655.2013.862758>

The paper explores the politics and contradictions of border crossing and the paradoxical dynamics of regional integration and territorial protectionism in East Africa. It also contributes to the discourse on the effects of terrorism on crossing borders and seeking asylum. It considers these two issues from the perspective of the forced return (refoulement) of Somali asylum seekers by Kenyan authorities in 2007, using qualitative research methods and document review. The author argues that the experiences of Somali asylum seekers and refugees depict the opening of borders as a process of marginalisation, segregation, as well as selective inclusion and exclusion. Inclusion and exclusion are not only contingent on having (or not having) skills that are deemed useful in the destination country but are also a subject of prevailing identity politics in the prospective asylum countries. Paradoxically, the war on terror has led to an increased flow of asylum seekers, while at the same time prompting closure of borders to keep asylum seekers out.

Moyo, I. (2020). On borders and the liminality of undocumented Zimbabwean migrants in South Africa. *Journal of Immigrant and Refugee Studies*, 18(1), 60–74.

<https://doi.org/10.1080/15562948.2019.1570416>

The article examines the experiences of undocumented Zimbabwean migrants at the Beitbridge border and their implications on the regulation of migration at the border. The study employed the qualitative research methodology, as 65 interviews were conducted with undocumented migrants at the border between 2014 and 2015. The author highlights a distinct association between the securitised South African border with Zimbabwe and the increase in undocumented migration. This has resulted in human smuggling from Zimbabwe to South Africa. The lack of documentation of these migrants in South Africa has led to the creation of multiple vulnerabilities, resulting in increased marginalisation of these migrants and their exposure to exploitation. The paper suggests a change in bordering practices, specifically the dismantling of a securitised border given its potential to contribute to free human mobility and to reduce human smuggling.

Moyo, I., & Nshimbi, C. C. (2019). Border practices at Beitbridge border and Johannesburg inner city: Implications for the SADC Regional Integration Project. *Journal of Asian and African Studies*, 54(3), 309–330. <https://doi.org/10.1177/0021909618822123>

How are African immigrants treated at South Africa's borders such as the Beitbridge, and in Johannesburg inner city? Is the Beitbridge border a 'site of closure' or a 'site of connection' through which free movement of people is discouraged and/or encouraged? Are some classes of migrants treated better? The article unpacks these questions by exploring the dynamics of border management and how African migrants are treated at Beitbridge border and Johannesburg inner city. The study employed qualitative research methodology through interviews to answer the research questions. The authors argue that Beitbridge border is a site of closure restricting African immigrants, with practices performed there similar to what is playing out in Johannesburg inner city. These developments correspond to events at 'other' borders which African migrants have continued to cross in their several journeys to and within Johannesburg. They contend that borders evidently 'follow African migrants everywhere', as the loci of bordering practices is no longer

isolated to the lines of a political map. This calls to question the effectiveness of South Africa's and indeed SADC's regional integration objectives and efforts.

1.5.5. Irregular migration

1.5.5.1. Migrant smuggling

Adugna, F., Deshingkar, P., & Atnafu, A. (2021). Human smuggling from Wollo, Ethiopia to Saudi Arabia: Askoblay criminals or enablers of dreams? *Public Anthropologist*, 3(1), 32–55. <https://doi.org/10.1163/25891715-03010003>

The article explores human smuggling activities from Ethiopia to Saudi Arabia. Drawing on in-depth interviews and focus group discussions with different actors (including, two lead smugglers, 25 aspiring migrants—including deportees, 23 families of migrants, 20 returnees and three migrants en route) in Wollo, Ethiopia, the article challenges the established narrative that migration facilitation, and indeed human smuggling is large-scale and controlled by criminal networks. The authors show that migration facilitation is localised, fragmented, established on kinship networks, embedded within local communities and involves diverse ordinary people who join the business opportunistically. The earnings from these endeavours are relatively small and are somewhat augmented with other income sources, while there was no evidence of diversification into other illegal activities by the smugglers. The findings are contrary to popular perspectives, and thus imply rethinking strategies to address human smuggling in the Horn of Africa.

Campana, P. (2018). Out of Africa: The organization of migrant smuggling across the Mediterranean. *European Journal of Criminology*, 15(4), 481–502.

<https://doi.org/10.1177/1477370817749179>

The study documents evidence regarding how human smuggling operations are organised through an empirical study of the structure and activities of a smuggling ring operating between the Horn of Africa and Northern Europe via Libya. The findings indicate that the smuggling ring operating along this route does not appear to be a single organisation, but rather comprises largely independent actors. However, evidence points to the presence of localised and rudimentary hierarchies with some level of division of labour, as well as a small number of high-centrality actors operating at various stages along the smuggling route. Three points about coordination are instructive. The first is the importance of the local dimension and the tendency to coordinate by smugglers involved in the same stage of the journey. Secondly, coordination is more likely to happen across roles that are between organisers and aides. Thirdly, evidence points to competition among smugglers. The author provides policy recommendations on human smuggling based on the findings, including the adoption of coordinated actions to address the multiple clusters of offenders simultaneously. Such coordinated efforts must incorporate information sharing and coordinated police operations.

D'Orsi, C. (2021). Migrant smuggling in Africa: Challenges yet to be overcome. *African Journal of Legal Studies*, 13(4), 471–500. <https://doi.org/10.1163/17087384-12340076>

The study explores the effectiveness of current legislation and policies in curbing human smuggling. This was done by examining migrant smuggling figures over the years vis-à-vis the policies put in place to address the menace. The author posits that Africa's current migration policies and cooperation efforts to curb human smuggling have yielded mixed results. Although

the recent efforts by governments and organisations are beginning to yield positive results in some instances, the situation remains very much the same in other instances. He opines that smuggling cannot be eradicated altogether, but can be better managed. To further address human smuggling in Africa, it is imperative that cooperation between governments be strengthened. This will include among others, joint operational functions and putting in place information-sharing mechanisms or systems.

Maher, S. (2018). Out of West Africa: Human smuggling as a social enterprise. *Annals of the American Academy of Political and Social Science*, 676(1), 36–56.

<https://doi.org/10.1177/0002716217743935>

The paper explores the sociality of migrant facilitation drawing on ethnographic research conducted in Senegal. It outlines how securing the assistance or services of a handler is dependent on relational economies of social proximity, a term that describes the extent to which migrant-handler relations are shaped by how well people know each other through interpersonal relations. Thus, social proximity is a determinant of the services and protection migrants receive along their journeys. As against the widely held notion that irregular migrants are exploited by greedy and dishonest human smugglers, the author shows that captains and other facilitators are more often guides and protectors who play important roles in assisting people to transit unfamiliar territories. The risk inherent in irregular migration is thus a function of the political conditions along the migration routes rather than emanating from the migration handler or facilitator.

Raineri, L. (2018). Human smuggling across Niger: State-sponsored protection rackets and contradictory security imperatives. *Journal of Modern African Studies*, 56(1), 63–86.

<https://doi.org/10.1017/S0022278X17000520>

The article uses primary data collected between 2015 and 2017, including interviews and focus group discussions, to examine the dynamics of human smuggling across Niger. The author contends that human smuggling takes place within a framework of a state-sponsored protection racket, which has proved highly resilient. This can be ascribed to the fact that human mobility has a great deal of social legitimacy in northern Niger, and that the intermingling of the smuggling industry with local networks of patronage politics further engender Niger's precarious stability. Within the foregoing dynamics, conflicting security imperatives at national and international levels have greatly impeded the impact of externally sponsored prohibition regimes developed to fight irregular migration. The author concludes that a far more nuanced understanding of local dynamics and of the non-state actors facilitating irregular migration must be duly considered in interventions to address the scourge.

1.5.5.2. Human trafficking

Bello, P. O., & Olutola, A. A. (2018). The enforcement of anti-human trafficking law in South Africa: A case of an aircraft without a pilot. *Police Practice and Research*, 19(3), 270–283.

<https://doi.org/10.1080/15614263.2017.1387783>

The paper evaluates the institutional effectiveness of current state law enforcement efforts in dealing with human trafficking in South Africa. Specifically, it examines the capacity and credibility of the South African Police Service (SAPS) to effectively enforce the anti-trafficking law in South Africa. This was achieved by conducting 20 in-depth interviews with experts within

the Justice Crime Prevention and Security Cluster (JCPSC). The authors found that the SAPS has not been effective in the enforcement of the anti-trafficking law in South Africa. One of the reasons highlighted for this is the fact that the SAPS is saddled with the herculean responsibility of combatting crime in the society, and does not necessarily have the capacity to add human trafficking, which also requires enormous attention to it and often a specialised unit to deal with the issue. Furthermore, the capacity of the SAPS to combat human trafficking is further undermined by lack of commitment, inadequate training, and corruption in the institution. To address these challenges, the authors call for the establishment of a specialised, dedicated and vibrant law enforcement institution which would be entrusted with the responsibility of combatting human trafficking.

Britton, H. E., & Dean, L. A. (2014). Policy responses to human trafficking in Southern Africa: Domesticating international norms. *Human Rights Review*, 15(3), 305–328.

<https://doi.org/10.1007/s12142-014-0303-9>

The research examines policy responses used to address human trafficking in Southern Africa. To achieve this, the researchers conducted a content analysis of ten relevant policies. The findings reveal differences in the dominant strategies and policies to tackle human trafficking from international to the regional and national levels. While the focus is on prosecution at the national and international levels, prevention and protection of victims are preferred strategies at the regional level. Norms, strategies and policies to combat human trafficking are localised and domesticated to fit the African context and include, for instance, the involvement of traditional leaders in human trafficking programmes. Presumably, adopting a preventative approach is indicative that Southern African states are opting for policy choices that are familiar and can be easily replicated and audited. The paper emphasises the importance of a holistic approach that considers human trafficking laws and policies in light of other broader development issues.

Emser, M., & Francis, S. (2017). Counter-trafficking governance in South Africa: An analysis of the role of the KwaZulu-Natal human trafficking, prostitution, pornography and brothels task team. *Journal of Contemporary African Studies*, 35(2), 190–211.

<https://doi.org/10.1080/02589001.2017.1309363>

The research assesses the efficacy of the KwaZulu-Natal Human Trafficking, Prostitution, Pornography and Brothels Task Team (KZN task team) within the context of current counter-trafficking governance in South Africa. The study employed a qualitative research methodology, interviewing 55 key government counter-trafficking role players in South Africa. The KZN task team based the premise of its work on the four anti-trafficking dimensions: prevention, protection, prosecution and partnerships. The findings indicate the relative success of the KZN task team in terms of primary prevention, with variable results achieved in the areas of protection, prosecution and partnerships. The study highlights institutional and financial constraints as major impediments to the task team realising its full potential. To record further success at the provincial level, the authors noted the importance of formulating and implementing, at the national level, a well-thought-out and comprehensive policy framework which prioritises cooperation and coordination.

Kah, H. K. (2019). ‘Blood money’, migrants’ enslavement and insecurity in Africa’s Sahel and Libya. *Africa Development*, 44(1), 25–44. <https://www.jstor.org/stable/26873420>.

The article explores the implications of the pursuit of greener pastures and migration to Europe via Africa's Sahel and Libya on the growing rate of enslavement and migrant smuggling. Through a content analysis of existing documents and literature, the author argues that diverse socio-political and economic factors are responsible for these perilous and uncertain journeys across the Sahel. The author highlights evidence of human trafficking, sexual abuse, torture and death along this dangerous migration route. While some migrants eventually succeed in reaching Europe via the Mediterranean Sea from the Libyan coast, many either lose their lives, remain trapped in the desert between Niger and Libya, or are captured by criminal networks who use them for money-making purposes. The author offers policy recommendations to address the growing menace to the dignified treatment of humans.

Onuoha, B. (2011). The state human trafficking and human rights issues in Africa. *Contemporary Justice Review: Issues in Criminal, Social, and Restorative Justice*, 14(2), 149–166. <https://doi.org/10.1080/10282580.2011.565973>

Human trafficking and human rights abuses of migrants have continued unabatedly in Africa. The paper examines internal factors responsible for these through a review of relevant literature. Although there are myriads of internal dynamics at play, the character of the state and the political leadership it produced are implicated in the persisting issues of human rights abuses and human trafficking. Policies to combat human trafficking have been largely ineffective, due to poor formulation and implementation. The state in Africa is characterised by inefficiencies, inadequate capacity, and limited autonomy to govern as it is subservient to and privatised by a coalition of dominant power interests, all of which have derailed efforts to address human trafficking and human rights abuses. Reforming the character of the state in Africa is therefore important in the attempt to address human trafficking and protect the rights of victims of trafficking. Although the paper highlights the role of the political leadership in this reform process, there was no emphasis on the citizens' role in such a process.

Sawadogo, W. R. (2012). The challenges of transnational human trafficking in West Africa. *African Studies Quarterly*, 13(1–2), 93–113. <http://asq.africa.ufl.edu/files/Sawadogo-2012.pdf>

The article examines the causes and consequences of transnational human trafficking in West Africa, with a view to identifying practical mechanisms and strategies to implement in dealing with the issue. On the one hand, socio-economic issues have contributed to the continued prevalence of human trafficking, including, population growth, urbanisation, poor security, limited economic growth and poverty. Furthermore, cultural patterns such as the placing of children outside their biological family have resulted in an increase in human smuggling. On the other hand, the failure of domestic, regional and international politico-institutional systems is regarded as a contributor to issues of transnational human trafficking. In this region, public office is generally used for private gain; corruption is destroying the institutional fabric and human traffickers have assumed more power and influence in weakening state power. The development of effective cooperation mechanisms at the national, regional and global levels is critical to addressing and combatting human trafficking.

Sowale, A. O. (2018). Economic Community of West African States' Protocol on Free Movement and the challenges of human trafficking in West Africa. *Insight on Africa*, 10(2), 215–225. <https://doi.org/10.1177/0975087818776166>

The article examines the implication of the Economic Community of West African States (ECOWAS) Protocol on Free Movement on human trafficking through a review of relevant literature. Although this protocol fosters economic integration, the study shows that rather than deterring human trafficking, it is indirectly enabling trafficking in persons. Human traffickers have taken advantage of the provision for free movement of persons to perpetuate their notorious activities. Evidently, the ECOWAS does not have an adequate and effective established mechanism for monitoring and managing the entry of illegal immigrants. This is compounded by the ineptitude and corruption of some border officials. The author concludes by emphasising the importance of ECOWAS and its Member States putting in place effective mechanisms and generally intensifying their efforts in combatting human trafficking.

1.5.5.3. Return, readmission and reintegration

Dako-Gyeke, M., & Kodom, R. B. (2017). Deportation and re-integration: Exploring challenges faced by deportee residents in the Nkoranza Municipality, Ghana. *Journal of International Migration and Integration*, 18(4), 1083–1103. <https://doi.org/10.1007/s12134-017-0526-0>

In the research around deportation, many studies have focused on the reasons for deportation without adequate interrogation of deportees' reintegration experiences. This study explores the challenges faced by deportees in reintegrating into the Nkoranza Municipality of Ghana. It employed a qualitative research approach involving interviews with 20 deportees. The authors found that deportees were confronted with diverse challenges affecting their ability to effectively reintegrate. These include loss of personal belongings, poor relationships, negative perceptions, inadequate access to jobs and healthcare, as well as lack of adequate access to formal support services. They conclude by stressing the fundamental need for better pre- and post-deportation processes and systems that would support deportees in re-establishing their lives in receiving communities.

Idemudia, U., Okoli, N., Goitom, M., & Bawa, S. (2021). Life after trafficking: Reintegration experiences of human trafficking survivors in Nigeria. *International Journal of Migration, Health and Social Care*, 17(4), 449–463. <https://doi.org/10.1108/IJMHSC-03-2021-0023>

The article explores the challenges and opportunities of reintegration assistance programmes for survivors of human trafficking in Nigeria. It employed a qualitative research approach to examine the perceptions of these survivors regarding reintegration. Three conclusions were instructive from the study. Firstly, although reintegration programmes appear to provide some benefits through delivery of reintegration services, substantive reintegration is far from achieved, given that survivors still face similar challenges they encountered prior to being trafficked. Secondly, survivors' ability to secure their livelihoods influence their everyday lives after trafficking, hence affecting reintegration. Thirdly, reintegration assistance will yield better outcomes in Nigeria if it is informed by the actual experiences of survivors as opposed to being driven by political imperatives. In essence, the study provides evidence of the complex nature and processes inherent in reintegration and the differing outcomes of reintegration efforts on survivors.

Kleist, N. (2017). Disrupted migration projects: The moral economy of involuntary return to Ghana from Libya. *Africa*, 87(2), 322–342. <https://doi.org/10.1017/S000197201600098X>

The article investigates the social and economic consequences of involuntary return in the context of irregular and high-risk migration through a case study of involuntary (and emergency) return to Ghana after civil war broke out in Libya. The author conducted interviews with 45 involuntary returnees between 2012 and 2013. The author argues that involuntary return exacerbates and reproduces local and global inequalities. Such returns disrupt migration projects, which mainly focus on earning money for livelihoods sustenance of the family and/or the accumulation of savings for investment in business, land or housing in Ghana. Socially, returning without rewards results in tensions in gender and family relations, while also affecting masculinity ideals that are related to adulthood, responsibility and accumulation. The study concludes that the reliance on livelihood migration to conflict regions or areas with restricted mobility portends risk and uncertainty for migrants and their families.

1.5.5.4. Others

Alfaro-Velcamp, T., McLaughlin, R. H., Brogneri, G., Skade, M., & Shaw, M. (2017). 'Getting angry with honest people': The illicit market for immigrant 'papers' in Cape Town, South Africa. *Migration Studies*, 5(2), 216–236.

<https://doi.org/10.1093/migration/mnx022>

The paper explores the illicit market in immigration documents in Cape Town, South Africa, emphasising how these documents relate to status and survival. The research team used ethnography, interviews and participant observation for the study. The authors note that the participation of immigrants in the illicit market was motivated by their desire to secure their status and improve their potential livelihoods and dignity. However, such participation implies participation in one's own domination. The laws and norms of South Africa are devised as controlling processes in which the migrants are forced to participate in an illicit market and thus contribute toward subverting global migration governance. The study also implicates some Department of Home Affairs (DHA) officials in this illicit market, some of whom became frustrated with those who want to obtain their papers by legal means. These illicit papers are not a substitute for the lawful adjudication of immigrant status, implying that honest immigrants and legitimate asylum seekers will continue to anger officials in their attempt to use legal channels.

Aniche, E. T., Moyo, I., & Nshimbi, C. C. (2021). Interrogating the nexus between irregular migration and insecurity along 'ungoverned' border spaces in West Africa. *African Security Review*, 30(3), 304–318. <https://doi.org/10.1080/10246029.2021.1901753>

The article examines the security implications of irregular migration in the ECOWAS sub-region based on a review of relevant literature and documents on migration, security and governance. Drawing on the theory of ungoverned spaces, it explores how the coloniality and porosity of borders in West Africa contribute to cross-border insecurity. The authors posit that ungoverned border spaces can give rise to increased human smuggling and human trafficking, drug trafficking, illicit trade in small arms and light weapons (SALW) and money laundering. They further implicate developed countries regarding the underlying causes of ungoverned spaces, porous colonial borders and other security challenges. Because borders can serve as a source of both positive and negative outcomes, the authors note the importance of improved border management and cooperation. Furthermore, the authors emphasise that ensuring security is the responsibility of both state actors and non-state actors. How these actors could successfully collaborate is an area for further research.

Dithebe, M. V. E., & Mukhuba, T. T. (2018). Illegal immigration and the challenge of border control in South Africa. *African Renaissance*, 15(2), 127–147.

<https://doi.org/10.31920/2516-5305/2018/v15n2a6>

The study assesses the contributory factors to illegal migration and weak border control in South Africa. It employed a qualitative research approach to address the research objective, interviewing 23 officials working in government departments responsible for migration and border control in the country. The authors identified several factors as drivers of illegal migration and weak border control. These include political push factors, particularly relating to political instabilities in home countries which force migrants to South Africa. Economic factors relate to the desire for a better life, which migrants hope to attain in South Africa. Social factors include the presence of

social networks in the destination country. Finally, environmental factors such as flooding also contribute to the increasing number of illegal immigrants in South Africa. To address these issues, the authors recommend increased deployment of officials at border posts, increased capacity of officials, and a migration policy forum to inform policy decisions regarding illegal migration and weak border control.

1.5.6. Forced displacement

Bayar, M., & Aral, M. M. (2019). An analysis of large-scale forced migration in Africa. *International Journal of Environmental Research and Public Health*, 16(21).

<https://doi.org/10.3390/ijerph16214210>

Large-scale forced migration (LSFM) is increasingly becoming a major threat to development. The study employs quantitative analysis of data from 48 African countries for the period 2001 to 2017 to investigate drivers of forced migration in Africa. It used ordered logistic regression analysis to examine the association of LSFM with some other independent variables. The findings suggest that violent conflicts, authoritarian regimes and poverty are the major factors responsible for LSFM in Africa. In another vein, climate risk has an indirect effect on LSFM, while foreign aid does not have an effect in alleviating LSFM. The authors suggest that policy-makers need to prioritise human security and develop effective strategies to curb LSFM.

Ecke, J., Saydee, G., Nyan, J. W., Donzo, K., Dolo, M. K., & Russ, R. (2016). The subjective and economic well-being of repatriated Liberian refugees from Ghana. *Refugee Survey Quarterly*, 35(3), 119–143. <https://doi.org/10.1093/rsq/hdw011>

The study explores the experiences of Liberian refugees upon return to their home country and evaluates whether the well-being of refugees improves upon return. Drawing on a mixed-methods research approach, it assesses both the economic and subjective, emotional well-being of refugees who returned. The findings indicate an increase in the overall subjective, emotional well-being of refugees after their return to Liberia. On the other hand, economic well-being measured on the basis of access to public services and other empirical indices worsened after their return. The research highlights the importance of mixed-methods approaches in unpacking repatriation outcomes. A gap in the research is the inability to critically assess the association between time periods of return and well-being levels, which should be undertaken in future research.

Hovil, L., & Lomo, Z. A. (2015). Forced displacement and the crisis of citizenship in Africa's Great Lakes region: Rethinking refugee protection and durable solutions. *Refugee*, 31(2), 39–50. <https://doi.org/10.25071/1920-7336.40308>

Why have thousands in the Great Lakes region of Africa remained refugees for over four decades without any solution in sight? Why have thousands more found resolutions to their displacement only to be re-displaced? How can citizenship and exclusion influence the creation of, experience of and resolution to displacement? Relying on qualitative research methods, the article unpacks these issues by examining forced displacement, refugee protection and durable solutions in Africa's Great Lakes region through the lens of citizenship. The authors argue that the enduring plight of the many refugees without durable solutions is a resultant effect of a general and systemic inability to chart a realistic course to citizenship for them. The foregoing is also implicated as a root cause of both the enduring conflict and displacement in the region and the inability to find solutions to exile. A comprehensive reform of governance structures to respond adequately and effectively to issues of citizenship is needed locally, nationally, regionally and internationally.

Kamta, F. N., Schilling, J., & Scheffran, J. (2020). Insecurity, resource scarcity, and migration to camps of internally displaced persons in Northeast Nigeria. *Sustainability (Switzerland)*, 12(17), 1–15. <https://doi.org/10.3390/SU12176830>

The article explores the role that the insecurity caused by the insurgency of Boko Haram and resource scarcity play on the decision of people to migrate from their homes to camps for internally displaced persons (IDPs) in Maiduguri, Nigeria. The researchers conducted interviews with 204 IDPs at the Bakassi IDP camp in Maiduguri between March and May 2019. The evidence confirms that the main push factor for migration was conflict. Other factors capable of influencing the decision to migrate include, land ownership, socio-economic status, access to water and land, wealth as well as the geographical location of the community. Furthermore, these factors acted differently in different communities regarding people's decision to migrate. The authors suggest that the relevant authorities improve the socio-economic conditions of community residents in order to reduce the factors that push young people to join the insurgency.

Landau, L. B., & Amit, R. (2014). Wither policy? Southern African perspectives on understanding law, 'refugee' policy and protection. *Journal of Refugee Studies*, 27(4), 534–552. <https://doi.org/10.1093/jrs/feu005>

What are the factors accounting for refugee protection (or the lack of it)? What policies can help or hinder self-settled refugees? What analytical framework can be adopted to help understand refugee policies? What possibilities are there for better protection of refugees? The article provides answers to the foregoing questions through a review of some empirical work conducted in South Africa as well as an extensive literature review. The authors opine that those factors accounting for refugee protection in South Africa are vaguely determined by the country's refugee law and formal 'refugee' policy, and are consequently severely constraining in assuring refugee and asylum seekers' rights. The article further suggests introducing a broader institutional analytical framework and assigning substantial space for bureaucratic autonomy in the analysis of refugee policy. It concludes by emphasising the need to broaden the focus on refugee policy by including diverse political and social fields in order to guarantee practical protection.

Macdonald, A., & Porter, H. (2020). The politics of return: Understanding trajectories of displacement and the complex dynamics of ‘return’ in Central and East Africa. *Journal of Refugee Studies*, 33(4), 639–662. <https://doi.org/10.1093/jrs/feaa118>

The paper is an introduction to a series of articles that interrogate the question and meaning of ‘return’ in light of the increasingly challenging and dynamic context of uncertainty and multi-directional mobility. The articles engage with the issue of what different and new understandings of return might provide insights into the ‘life-cycle’ of conflict and displacement dynamics in war-affected regions of East and Central Africa, with a focus on Uganda, Democratic Republic of the Congo, and South Sudan. The authors highlight the inadequacy of the static frames used to explain the experiences of populations on the move due to violent conflict, arguing that return is not only about a re-configuration of persons and places, nor is it about entirely new arrangements. The paper introduces four areas in which the articles in the series advance the current understandings of the dynamics of internally displaced persons (IDPs), refugee and combatant return: conceptualisations of home and mobilities; everyday negotiation of belonging; the association between return and ‘cycles of violence’; and the ways in which return shapes and is shaped by governance and public authority across settings.

O’Reilly, C. (2015). Household recovery from internal displacement in Northern Uganda. *World Development*, 76, 203–215. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.worlddev.2015.07.011>

The majority of studies on displacement rely mainly on qualitative data, and are not necessarily preoccupied with causal effects. There is a paucity of research employing statistical techniques to identify the causal effects of displacement. This paper addresses this gap by quantitatively assessing the impact of returning home from displacement on household consumption growth in Northern Uganda. The study used propensity score matching to compare households that were displaced with households that were not displaced. In this regard, the researcher analysed data from the Living Standard Measurement Surveys (LSMS) and the Uganda National Household Survey. The findings indicate that displaced households initially experience a period when there is a wide gap between their consumption levels and that of non-returnee households, which is consistent with the notion that displacement represents a shock to the capital stock of households. This period is, however, thereafter followed by a period of catch-up consumption growth for displaced households. This has implications for the timing and delivery of humanitarian and development aid relating to refugees and internally displaced persons.

Parent, N. (2021). Commitments to forced migrants in African peace agreements, 1990–2018. *International Journal of Human Rights*, 1–20. <https://doi.org/10.1080/13642987.2021.2007079>

The study addresses the research gap relating to the general lack of systematic analysis of peace agreements’ commitment to the welfare, safety and rights of forced migrants. It employed an inductive content analysis approach to assess 177 peace agreements by presenting results from four thematic categories: return, reconstruction, rehabilitation, reintegration, and resettlement (5Rs); provision commitments; rights and law; and land and property. The results indicate return as the most dominant out of the 5Rs, while reintegration was almost non-existent. The common provision commitment was physical protection followed by relief support; this result was unsurprising, given the central focus of refugee aid. The evidence also shows limited commitments to land and property rights for forced migrants despite the importance of addressing issues relating

to this. In conclusion, the author acknowledges the need for increased research and a thorough review of literature on peace agreements and forced displacement in Africa.

1.5.7. Internal migration

Beauchemin, C. (2011). Rural–urban migration in West Africa: Towards a reversal? Migration trends and economic situation in Burkina Faso and Côte d’Ivoire. *Population, Space and Place*, 17(October 2009), 47–72. <https://doi.org/10.1002/psp.573>

The study examines the internal migration trends in Côte d’Ivoire and Burkina Faso by analysing the long-term domestic flows of migrants in both countries, and highlighting factors responsible for the observed migration trends. The study used data from nationally representative retrospective surveys which detailed migration histories, population size of the place of residence at any given time and other relevant information. The researcher computed discrete-time event history models using binary logistic regression, in addition to the estimation of the rates of migration. The evidence found that the bulk of urban-to-rural migration has evolved to be youth-dominated. More importantly, there is a decrease in the share of migration in urban growth over the decades in both countries. Côte d’Ivoire is experiencing a migratory reversal as migration out of urban areas is on the increase. These findings are related to the continued impoverishment of the urban population. While the arrival of former urban dwellers can result in the social and economic renewal of rural areas, it can also lead to conflict and impoverishment of rural populations. The foregoing has implications for policy formulation.

Blunch, N.-H., & Laderchi, C. R. (2015). The winner takes it all: Internal migration, education and wages in Ethiopia. *Migration Studies*, 3(3), 417–437.

<https://doi.org/10.1093/migration/mnv008>

The study investigates the linkages between internal migration, education and wages by providing answers to the following questions: Is there a wage premium to migration? Does the share of migrants in receiving communities affect wages? Are there differences in the overall wage structure of migrants and non-migrants in the receiving communities? Are there differences in the migration-wage association based on education attainment? The study used the 2001 Ethiopia Child Labour Survey, and analysed the data using descriptive statistics and the ordinary least squares (OLS) method of estimation. The results confirm that, on average, migrants are better off than non-migrants in terms of both education and wages. However, the more-educated migrants had higher returns from migration compared to less-educated migrants. The authors therefore note the importance of prioritising skills upgrading and education, particularly in areas with high levels of in-migration. Further research needs to be carried out in other contexts to better understand the linkages between internal migration, education and the labour market.

De Brauw, A., Mueller, V., & Lee, H. L. (2014). The role of rural-urban migration in the structural transformation of sub-Saharan Africa. *World Development*, 63, 33–42.

<https://doi.org/10.1016/j.worlddev.2013.10.013>

The authors explore the state of rural-urban migration in sub-Saharan Africa (SSA). Their central argument, based on empirical research, is that rural-urban migration rates in SSA are heterogeneous. They further observe that many countries in SSA recorded low rates of internal migration. Wage differentials and poverty rates are explanatory factors contributing significantly

to rural-urban migration. However, conditional on migration, remittances seem to be low in most countries, which may be due to several factors, including, the lack of formal records to track remittances, and when the main contribution of the household member who migrates is to consume less from the household's production. What then are the main barriers to rural-urban migration? The authors report that firstly, perception of income risk on the part of risk-averse individuals may hinder migration. In addition, the role of migrant networks in facilitating rural-urban migration may be limited in light of poor road and communication networks. Furthermore, the opportunity cost of able-bodied workers migrating may be too much to bear to warrant migration. To advance the understanding of internal migration dynamics, there is a need for a migration module in a national multi-topic survey or specialised migration surveys. Also, the reasons for the observed low remittance rates need to be better understood.

Garcia, A. J., Pindolia, D. K., Lopiano, K. K., & Tatem, A. J. (2015). Modeling internal migration flows in sub-Saharan Africa using census microdata. *Migration Studies*, 3(1), 89–110. <https://doi.org/10.1093/migration/mnu036>

Gravity-type spatial interaction models (GTSIMs) have the potential to contribute toward a better understanding of migration through the provision of quantitative estimates of the absolute and relative importance of location characteristics. The study uses national level census microdata from 10 sub-Saharan African countries and additional spatial datasets to create a suite of GTSIMs that calculate quantitative migration estimates at regional scale and develop models of migration. The result confirms that GTSIMs of migration are useful tools for understanding how humans move, and they are applicable to other census and demographic datasets to estimate migration with known boundaries in the absence of migration data or where this data is poor. These models can contribute to better targeting of interventions and allocation of resources. However, they need to be extended to other contexts (such as in Africa generally, or other African countries) to test their relevance and applicability.

Greiner, C., & Sakdapolrak, P. (2013). Rural-urban migration, agrarian change, and the environment in Kenya: A critical review of the literature. *Population and Environment*, 34(4), 524–553. <https://doi.org/10.1007/s11111-012-0178-0>

The article responds to the limited emphasis on the effects of migration on the environment by focusing on the dynamics of migration processes within smallholder households and their impact on the environment in the rural sending areas of Kenya. This was done through a critical review of relevant literature. According to the authors, the strong relationship observed between migration and the environment in the sending areas is multifaceted and basically framed by two strong but contradictory narratives. On the one hand, migration contributes to environmental recovery through the flows of ideas and money from remittances. On the other hand, migration implies a loss of agricultural labour, leading to reduced yields and ultimately environmental degradation brought about, for instance, by increased susceptibility to erosion. To further unravel the complexities inherent in migration-environment relations, the authors argue for a translocal approach, which offers a comprehensive and multidimensional view of the nexus through its emphasis on the notions of place, locales and networks. The suggested areas for further research, include: the impact of rural-urban migration on other environmental resources and on smallholders' resilience to climate change, as well as ways in which urban migrants depend on rural areas.

Mitchell, M. I. (2011). Insights from the cocoa regions in Côte d'Ivoire and Ghana: Rethinking the migration–conflict nexus. *African Studies Review*, 54(2), 123–144.

<https://doi.org/10.1353/arw.2011.0035>

The article explores the migration-conflict nexus in Côte d'Ivoire and Ghana through a review of extant literature. The study, which highlights migration as a security issue in its own right, departs from many studies that highlight (internal) migration as a consequence of conflict. By using migration as an explanatory variable, it examines the mechanisms and dynamics through which (internal) migration processes are linked to outbreaks of internal violent conflict. Migration to the cocoa regions of Côte d'Ivoire has its origins in, and has continued since colonial times, and has resulted in contentions over resources. It thus played an underlying role in violent conflict in the country. On the contrary, although the cocoa-growing regions of Ghana were not immune to violent conflict, migration has not been a contributory factor to the conflict. Intervening variables that provided further insights into the migration-conflict nexus in these countries, include: the nature of state-society relations; the land tenure regime; state capacity and exogenous shocks; and experiences with autochthony discourses.

Pickbourn, L. (2018). Rethinking rural-urban migration and women's empowerment in the era of the SDGs: Lessons from Ghana. *Sustainability (Switzerland)*, 10(4).

<https://doi.org/10.3390/su10041075>

The paper investigates the complex relationship between women's empowerment and the migration of women from rural to urban areas. The study used evidence collected through surveys and interviews with women migrants in Accra and Savelegu-Nanton district in Northern Ghana. The researcher administered the survey questions to 434 women, and conducted 50 interviews. The author contends that women who migrate from rural to urban areas often face a double burden of marginalisation and exploitation. They choose to migrate for the betterment of their own lives and the lives of their families even in the face of extreme challenges in doing so. For these women, an important component of their efforts to exercise agency in the choice of where to live and work is their ability to return to their communities of origin, while still having the option to return to the city.

1.5.8. Migration and trade

Gnimassoun, B. (2020). Regional integration: Do intra-African trade and migration improve income in Africa? *International Regional Science Review*, 43(6), 587–631.

<https://doi.org/10.1177/0160017619874852>

The article examines the impact of regional openness (regional integration) on per capita income in Africa using cross-sectional and panel estimations. The researcher used intra-African migration and trade as indices for regional integration, and the two-stage least-squares (2SLS) method as the estimation strategy. The results indicate that African integration has not been robust enough to drive a long-term enhancement of real per capita income in Africa. Nevertheless, African integration seems to significantly enhance income in the short and medium terms but only through inter-country migration. The implication of this is that when population growth alone cannot potentially lead to income increase, in-migration can have positive effects. The author further notes that intra-African trade did not have a significant impact on per capita income.

1.5.9. Migration and diplomacy

Fernández-Molina, I., & Hernando De Larramendi, M. (2020). Migration diplomacy in a de facto destination country: Morocco's new intermestic migration policy and international socialization by/with the EU. *Mediterranean Politics*, 27(2), 212–235.

<https://doi.org/10.1080/13629395.2020.1758449>

The paper explores Morocco's migration diplomacy since 1999, with a specific focus on relations with the European Union (EU) and Morocco's New Migration Policy (NMP). The methodology for the study included semi-structured interviews, which were complemented with a content analysis of 24 relevant royal speeches of King Mohammed VI of Morocco. The authors argue that the NMP satisfies the objectives of Moroccan foreign policy toward both the EU and Africa, and international socialisation with the EU is a major driver of Morocco's migration policies. Furthermore, the most obvious change in Morocco's socialisation with the EU in terms of migration has been a certain reversal at the normative and discursive level, which comprises a Moroccan move back from role-playing to a visible exhibition of rational choice and transactional attitude in relation to the EU. Conversely, the norm-driven role-playing has been redirected toward other African nations and the international community. The foregoing highlights how Southern agency can be used to counter the power asymmetry in the context of Morocco's relations with the EU, and how a state's position or importance within a regional (in this case, Euro-African) migration system can be put to strategic use for broader foreign policy purposes.

Norman, K. P. (2020). Migration diplomacy and policy liberalization in Morocco and Turkey. *International Migration Review*, 54(4), 1158–1183.

<https://doi.org/10.1177/0197918319895271>

The article examines the motivating factors for the introduction of comprehensive migration policy reforms in Morocco and Turkey, and their initial effects on the migrants and refugees residing in each host state. Using the lens of migration diplomacy, the study conducted 75 interviews in 2015 in both countries to understand the international influences driving domestic decision-making in the areas of migration. The author argues that the geographic and geopolitical positions of Turkey and Morocco are instrumental in shaping the diplomatic factors that drive the reform process. Nevertheless, a migration reform process driven by diplomatic interests has implications for implementation as the host states may primarily be interested in the benefits from the enactment of the reform, with minimal incentive to embark on thorough implementation. The host states may focus on the diplomatic and economic gains of the reform, with little interest on the impact of such policies on the everyday lives of migrants and refugees.

Paoletti, E. (2011). Migration and foreign policy: The case of Libya. *Journal of North African Studies*, 16(2), 215–231. <https://doi.org/10.1080/13629387.2011.532588>

The paper analyses Libya's migration policies through the lens of the country's interactions with its African and Arab neighbours using the qualitative research method. The researcher argues that migration has emerged as a lever through which Libya, taking advantage of its geopolitical location, exerts pressure on its neighbours in their diplomatic relations. Libya's migration policies were characterised with a great degree of ambivalence. The country's openness toward African and Arab countries was influenced by economic factors, including, its desire to fill labour

shortages, as well as political factors, particularly its quest for a leadership role in the international arena amidst its increasing isolation from the West. In contrast to the openness professed, breaches of customary international law on asylum were widespread and deportations were unabated. Migration policies were applied not in a systematic way but in an ad hoc manner, demonstrating that non-democratic countries have the tendency to use migration-driven coercion in foreign policy compared to their democratic counterparts.

1.5.10. Others

Bakewell, O., & Jónsson, G. (2013). Theory and the study of migration in Africa. *Journal of Intercultural Studies*, 34(5), 477–485. <https://doi.org/10.1080/07256868.2013.827830>

The paper introduces a series of articles that examine the diverse aspects of migration based on evidence from Africa. These articles are not necessarily preoccupied with providing new empirical material but are mostly focused on offering fresh theoretical insights, which can refute, contradict, or refine existing theories that are dominant in the field of migration. The authors argue that Africa has largely been a consumer of theory, as basic migration concepts are mostly developed elsewhere to be tested in Africa. The domination of migration concepts and hypotheses by the experience of a limited part of the globe offers limitations for migration theory. Research into the diverse range of migration practices in Africa can offer new and nuanced perspectives and theoretical insights that can potentially reflect back into refined theories, and which afterward can be tested in other regions of the world.

Borderon, M., Sakdapolrak, P., Muttarak, R., Kebede, E., Pagogna, R., & Sporer, E. (2019). Migration influenced by environmental change in Africa: A systematic review of empirical evidence. *Demographic Research*, 41(December), 491–544.

<https://doi.org/10.4054/DemRes.2019.41.18>

The paper consolidates evidence on the migration-environment nexus through a systematic review of existing empirical evidence of migration influenced by environmental change in Africa. In total, the research team reviewed 53 qualitative and quantitative studies. The authors note that the ways in which environmental change influences migration are indirect, as it affects other drivers of migration, including, economic, socio-demographic, and political factors. The pattern and direction of the influence of environmental change on migration is contingent on socio-economic and geographical contexts, demographic characteristics and the duration and type of migration.

Collyer, M., & De Haas, H. (2012). Developing dynamic categorisations of transit migration. *Population, Space and Place*, 18(4), 468–481. <https://doi.org/10.1002/psp.635>

The article explores the limitations inherent in categorising mobile populations as transit migrants, demonstrating these through an analysis of migration to and through North Africa. Three shortcomings of the term ‘transit migrants’ are observable. First, migrants’ trans-Saharan journeys to North Africa take months and are generally made in stages with migrants settling temporarily to work and save money in some locations. Secondly, the notion that all sub-Saharan migrants present in North Africa are ‘on their way’ is misleading as some have settled in North Africa. Thirdly, a sizable proportion of migrants who fail or who in the end decide not to venture into Europe prefer to settle in North Africa as an alternative to returning home. As opposed to the idea of transit migration, the authors advance the notion of ‘fragmented migration’ as a way of

conceptualising migration as a dynamic process comprising several fragmented journeys for these migrants.

Crush, J., Chikanda, A., & Tawodzera, G. (2015). The third wave: Mixed migration from Zimbabwe to South Africa. *Canadian Journal of African Studies*, 49(2), 363–382.

<https://doi.org/10.1080/00083968.2015.1057856>

The research uses data from the Southern African Migration Programme (SAMP), collected in 1997, 2005 and 2010 to examine the changing nature of migration from Zimbabwe to South Africa. The authors highlight the periodisation and complexity of mixed migration, arguing that it is a mixed bag. They highlight three different phases or ‘waves’ of mixed migration. The first coincides with the opening of South Africa to the rest of the continent and the decline in Zimbabwe’s socio-economic performance in the 1990s. The second from the mid-1990s and 2005, relates to the rise in irregular migration in response to the increasing stringent restrictions on migrations from Zimbabwe by the South African state, even though the majority of these in-flows to South Africa were on a temporary basis. The third wave which gained momentum in 2005, was a direct response to the complete collapse of the Zimbabwean economy, which has seen a significant rise in Zimbabwean migrants to South Africa, who mostly want to extend their stay and build a new life.

Flahaux, M. L. (2021). Reintegrating after return: Conceptualisation and empirical evidence from the life course of Senegalese and Congolese migrants. *International Migration*, 59(2), 148–166. <https://doi.org/10.1111/imig.12705>

In this study, the author developed and applied a framework that draws linkages between intention to return and post-return reintegration to examine the role of reintegration in their migration and life stories, as well as their own aspirations, and the conditions in which they find themselves. The author complemented transnational and biographical data from the Migration between Africa and Europe (MAFE) project with interviews with returning migrants in Senegal and the Democratic Republic of the Congo. The results confirm the interconnectedness of initial intention, return and reintegration. Migrants anticipate their reintegration and those who positively imagine their return do plan their return. Furthermore, while the context in the origin country influences migrants’ strategies relating to reintegration, intention to return contributes toward preparing to return, thus acquiring human and financial capital to assist in their reintegration. The developed framework is an important contribution to the literature. Further research may focus on adapting and testing the framework in other African countries.

Gignarta, T. S., Guan, Z. Z., & Borojo, D. G. (2020). The impacts of economic freedom and institutional quality on migration from African countries. *South African Journal of Economics*, 88(3), 242–266. <https://doi.org/10.1111/saje.12254>

The study empirically examines the effect of institutional quality and economic freedom on out-migration from 44 African countries to OECD member countries. The research team analysed data for the study from several sources, including the OECD and the Worldwide Governance Indicators (WGIs). Measures of institutional quality include: rule of law; government effectiveness; absence of violence; and instability. Economic freedom indicators include regulatory efficiency; government size; and open market. The study used the PPML and Poisson instrumental variable method as the estimation technique. The results indicate that institutional quality and economic

freedom affect migration flow by affecting economic security, opportunities and economic growth. In other words, weak institutional quality and economic freedom in migrants' origin countries influence out-migration from these countries, implying that they serve as push factors, significantly determining migration from Africa. It is thus important that policies to manage migration flows out of Africa should take cognisance of indicators of institutional quality and economic freedom.

Gordon, S. (2016). Immigration policies that include or exclude: A South African public opinion study of immigration policy preferences. *Social Dynamics*, 42(3), 443–461.

<https://doi.org/10.1080/02533952.2016.1238336>

The study explores the factors determining exclusionary attitudes toward immigration among South Africans through public opinion research techniques. It also assessed the association between the number of immigrants in an area and exclusionary attitudes. Data used in the study originated from the South African Social Attitudes Survey (SASAS). The researcher used multivariate regression analysis to examine the influence of political and cultural patriotism, as well as perceived consequences of migration, on individual preferences for restrictive immigration policies. The author found no evidence of a relationship between perceived immigrant group size and attitudes toward immigration. Cultural patriotism was positively associated with support for immigrant exclusion and perceptions that immigration has negative consequences were associated with support for suppressive migration policies. Areas for further research include the impact of nationalism and globalisation on anti-immigrant attitudes.

Kanayo, O., & Anjofui, P. (2021). Migration dynamics in Africa: Expectations and lived experiences of immigrants in South Africa. *Journal of Asian and African Studies*, 56(3), 572–588. <https://doi.org/10.1177/0021909620934840>

The study explores the experiences vis-à-vis the expectations of immigrants in South Africa. It investigated the lived experiences of immigrants from Cameroon and the Democratic Republic of the Congo through semi-structured interviews and focus groups. The results show that most immigrants did not meet their expectations regarding unemployment, xenophobia, discrimination and security challenges. However, the few migrants' success stories are influencing others as they become more resilient, developing other coping strategies. The authors assert that while it is imperative for South Africa to formulate strategies to support the integration of migrants, one cannot fault the host nation for not taking full responsibility for migrants as it has its own citizens to cater for.

Mberu, B. U., & Pongou, R. (2016). Crossing boundaries: Internal, regional and international migration in Cameroon. *International Migration*, 54(1), 100–118.

<https://doi.org/10.1111/j.1468-2435.2012.00766.x>

The article explores the various dimensions of migration in Cameroon, their determinants and main implications for development through a critical review of relevant literature, available data and policy documents. The authors note that internal migration is more dominant as people increasingly move from the countryside to the cities. A significant proportion of Cameroonians also migrate to neighbouring African countries, Europe and North America. Major determinants of both internal and international migration include geographical differences in the demand for and supply of labour, civil conflicts and political oppression in light of increased political

instability. The increase in migration levels in Cameroon is not unconnected with the dire economic and development outlook of the country since the 1990s. According to the authors, given the magnitude of Cameroonian emigrants, the new migration policy's priority to engage the diaspora in the co-development of the country is a positive step.

Neumann, K., & Hermans, F. (2017). What drives human migration in Sahelian countries? A meta-analysis. *Population, Space and Place*, 23(1). <https://doi.org/10.1002/psp.1962>

There is limited research that consolidates current understandings of the drivers of migration in Africa. The article addresses this gap by synthesising evidence around migration drivers through a meta-analysis of 53 peer-reviewed case study research conducted during the past three decades in the Sahelian countries of Africa. The authors also developed a framework for characterising migration drivers and their interactions. The evidence points to the dominance of economic and social factors as drivers of migration. Furthermore, the study references adverse environmental conditions as indirect drivers of migration, affecting economic drivers, including, loss of livestock, loss of employment, and declining income. The authors emphasise the need to pay attention to the chain-logical causation of migration drivers, that is, the interplay between various factors driving migration, which is currently under-researched.

Ruysen, I., & Rayp, G. (2014). Determinants of intraregional migration in sub-Saharan Africa 1980-2000. *Journal of Development Studies*, 50(3), 426–443.

<https://doi.org/10.1080/00220388.2013.866218>

The study responds to the limited understanding of the determinants of South-South migration by investigating the factors driving intra-regional migration in sub-Saharan Africa. It used the World Bank's Global Bilateral Migration Database (GBMD) covering the period 1980 to 2000, and 42 origin and destination countries to analyse incentives for intra-regional migration. The researchers used the human capital model of migration and the spatial interaction regression model to identify the determinants of migration patterns between these countries and the potential spatial interaction between origin-destination flows respectively. Factors determining migration flows include economic factors such as income in host countries, and socio-political factors comprising among others, conflict in the home country and relative freedom in host countries as well as network effects, which reduce the psychological costs associated with migration. Distance and adjacency were also important factors given their influence on transport and communication costs. The research also found evidence of origin and spatial dependence in migration decisions.

Thomas, K. J. A., & Inkpen, C. (2013). Migration dynamics, entrepreneurship, and African development: Lessons from Malawi. *International Migration Review*, 47(4), 844–873.

<https://doi.org/10.1111/imre.12052>

The authors analyse the association between migration and self-employment among individuals migrating into Malawi. It used data from the Malawi 2008 census and a combination of binomial and multinomial regression models to examine the material contributions of migrants to the creation of migrant-owned business and the reduction of unemployment. Through analysis, some critical points came to the fore. Firstly, returning African migrants from the West are not as involved in self-employment compared to their counterparts from African countries, and less so in agricultural self-employment. There is a spatial continuum with respect to self-employment

possibilities. This is exemplified by individuals immigrating from non-SADC African countries being more likely to be self-employed compared with immigrants originating from outside Africa. Furthermore, migrants returning from SADC countries had higher probabilities of self-employment compared to returnees from other African countries. Finally, compared with international migrants, internal migrants are less likely to be self-employed, thus underscoring the importance of international migration to development. Further research still needs to be conducted on the specific channels through which migrant self-employment affects development.

Toma, S., & Vause, S. (2014). Gender differences in the role of migrant networks: Comparing Congolese and Senegalese migration flows. *International Migration Review*, 48(4), 972–997. <https://doi.org/10.1111/imre.12150>

Extant studies that explore the interplay between gender and migrant networks are limited. To address this gap, this research study examines gender differences in the role played by migrant networks in international mobility using Senegal and the Democratic Republic of the Congo as case studies. It used retrospective data collected within the Migration between Africa and Europe (MAFE) project between 2008 and 2010. The researchers computed the results using a discrete-time event history analysis and logistic regression model. The authors established that gender and context influence the role played by migrant networks. There exists a difference between the influence of the migrant spouse and that of other network ties. Senegalese women are more likely to rely on geographically concentrated networks than men while gender differences are less striking in the Congolese case. The Senegalese example might have been influenced by the rigid patriarchal norms in the society, which restrict the participation and autonomy of women in mobility and economic activities. The ways in which women organise and mobilise these networks to subdue gender barriers to migration are areas for further research.

Uberti, S. D., De Lombaerde, P., Nita, S., & Legovini, E. (2015). Analyzing intra-regional migration in sub-Saharan Africa: Statistical data constraints and the role for regional organizations. *Regions and Cohesion*, 5(2), 77–113. <https://doi.org/10.3167/reco.2015.050204>

The article examines the extent to which regional organisations (such as the AU and the Regional Economic Communities (RECs)) in sub-Saharan Africa should be involved in monitoring intra-African migration in light of the continent's migration policy agenda through a review of relevant literature. The authors argue for the improvement of statistical tools, which could engender the development of a more informed and harmonised regional migration policy framework, and the implementation of regional social policies in harmony with national policies. In advocating for a more prominent role for regional organisations in the provision of migration statistics, the authors opine that the research agenda in Africa has taken greater conceptual sophistication and complexity thus requiring new data. National institutions have the tendency of underperforming regarding the production of statistics, particularly with the emergence of new research agendas and new data needs, which necessitate a complementary role for regional organisations. Finally, strengthening their role is justified given their mandates relating to regional migration governance.

Vause, S., & Toma, S. (2015). Is the feminization of international migration really on the rise? The case of flows from the Democratic Republic of Congo and Senegal. *Population*, 70(1), 41–67. <https://doi.org/10.3917/popu.1501.0041>

The research addresses the limited understanding of female participation in international migration in Africa by examining the extent to which international migration in Senegal and the Democratic

Republic of the Congo (DRC) tends toward feminisation and the characteristics of such feminisation. The research team analysed data for the study, that originated from the Migration between Africa and Europe (MAFE) survey, which collected retrospective information in the respective countries' capital areas and important destination areas in Europe. The authors report no clear evidence of a considerable feminisation of migration flows in both contexts, although Senegalese women are less likely to migrate, which could be explained by family and patriarchal factors. The limited contexts where the likelihood of female migration has increased was brought about by a substantial decrease in male migration, coupled with a stagnation of female migration. Generally, Congolese women are more likely to migrate than Senegalese women; the authors submit that absolute and relative changes in female migration should both be considered in evaluating the degree of feminisation of international migration.

1.6. Conclusion, recommendations and future research directions

1.6.1. Conclusion

The section presents the conclusion to the research, which provided an extensive appraisal of journal article sources published on migration in Africa. Grouped according to the themes, it provided evidence on topical migration issues in Africa as well as timelines for their publications. While not exhaustive, the articles discussed in this work provide access to major contributions to migration research in Africa over the past 12 years. They can also provide inspiration to researchers and teachers who can use the list of publications as references to their students and early-career researchers.

The work also identified future research needs to inform decision-making. The research gaps synthesised from the articles and complemented with the researchers' knowledge and expertise provide important inspiration and direction for future research. It is hoped that the Centre, and indeed migration researchers, policy-makers and practitioners, will find the resources shared in the report useful for their current and future research endeavours relating to migration in Africa.

1.6.2. Future research directions and recommendations

This section presents identified gaps for future research in the literature on migration in Africa. This is majorly based on the review of articles included in the annotated bibliography, including a synthesis of recommendations for future research in the respective articles. The foregoing is complemented with the researchers' knowledge and expertise on migration research in Africa. The study also suggests a range of research agendas/questions, as outlined in Table 1 below.

Table 1: Future research directions (research agenda/questions)

Key thematic area	Focus areas of current research	Future research agenda/questions
Migration governance	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● The association and variance between national-level migration policies and regional-level migration policies. ● The migration policy regime in some African states, and its implementation. ● The influence of local politics and interests on national migration policies and practices. ● Critique of bilateral and multilateral organisations' migration interests, politics, policies and practices in Africa. ● Relations of migration governance between bilateral and multilateral organisations on the one hand, and African nation states on the other. ● Examination of the protocols, frameworks and the common positions adopted by the African Union, and the Regional Economic Communities in Africa, as well as the assessment of their impacts and implementation challenges in promoting regional integration. ● Assessment of border management mechanisms in some African nation states. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● The interplay of national interests in response to migration. ● The power relations between states and the notions which shape international politics of migration. ● The barriers and opportunities inherent in bilateral, regional and Africa-wide migration cooperation needs. ● How African countries navigate both internally and externally induced pressures and opportunities relating to international migration. ● How can we better understand migration policy decisions in developing host states? ● How does politics influence government's immigration decisions in destination countries? ● How national, regional and Africa-wide migration regimes shape and are shaped by socio-economic considerations, including, poverty, inequality and employment, citizen identity, citizens' migration desires, and multi-stakeholder collaborations.
Labour migration and education	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Assessment of the incorporation of migrants in the labour markets. ● Assessment of the magnitude and impact of brain drain in Africa. ● Examination of labour market conditions and outcomes of return migrants. ● Impact of skilled emigration on the development and welfare of those left behind. ● Examination of the effect of emigration on industrialisation. ● Determinants and macro-economic impacts of remittances; impact of internal and international 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Possibilities and barriers to the development of comprehensive and transparent labour migration and education policies as well as mutual recognition of qualifications. ● What institutional reforms are needed to unlock the potential of remittances in Africa? What are the drivers of brain drain in African countries? What is the potential of brain gain and brain circulation for Africa's development? How does technology as an intervening variable influence the way financial development affects remittances?

	<p>remittances on poverty and economic growth.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Examination of the remittances–financial development nexus; assessment of the association between remittances and institutions, and remittances and migrants’ education. 	
Diaspora engagement	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Examination of the transformations in emigration and citizenship in African countries, including the interrogation of why some African countries embrace dual citizenship for emigrants and why others do not. ● Assessment of diaspora return programmes and policies. ● Role and impact of African diasporas in peace building, economic growth and development. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Improving the understanding of the policies and strategies that promote the participation of the diaspora in the development of their origin countries. ● The effectiveness of diaspora return programmes and their political implications. This should include more studies (both qualitative and quantitative) on how members of the diaspora experience temporary and permanent return.
Border governance	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● The politics and contradictions of border crossing and regional integration ● Assessment of the operationalisation of the ECOWAS Free Movement of Persons Protocol. ● Analysis of the regulation of migration at the border and migrants’ experiences at borders 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Unpacking the mechanisms that encourage cooperation in developing techniques and strategies for better regulation of the movement of people and goods across borders. ● The implications of regional cooperation and integration on border practices, as well as the nexus between corruption, state capacity and border inefficiencies.
Irregular migration	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Analysis of the drivers of illegal migration. ● Examination of the dynamics and organisation of human smuggling. ● Analysis of the effectiveness of legislation, policies, activities and strategies against human smuggling and human trafficking. ● Examination of the causes and consequences of irregular migration, including transnational human trafficking. ● Examination of the implication of the Free Movement of Persons Protocol on human trafficking. ● Assessment of the social and economic consequences of return in the context of irregular migration. ● Examination of the challenges and opportunities of reintegration for 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● An improved understanding of the role of non-state actors in irregular migration. ● An enhanced understanding of how migration facilitators (migrant smugglers) operate, and their scale of operations.

	human smuggling and trafficking survivors.	
Forced displacement	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Analysis of the drivers of forced migration. ● Examination of forced displacement, refugee protection and durable solutions. ● Assessment of the impact and experiences of refugees upon return to their home country; the question and meaning of ‘return’ in light of the dynamic context of uncertainty and multi-directional mobility. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Understanding of the drivers of forced displacements, as well as those factors that will likely help or hinder the displaced in terms of their socio-economic development. ● The impacts of peace agreements (or the lack thereof), crisis prevention and management, conflict resolution and integration and reintegration.
Internal migration	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Examination of internal migration trends in African countries, including the dynamics of migration processes. ● Analysis of rural-urban migration in some African countries. ● Association between internal migration, education and wages. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● An improved understanding of the feedback loop between urban and rural areas and rural-urban interdependencies. Going beyond the myopic conceptualisation of urban migrants providing assistance to rural ‘stayers’. ● A more nuanced understanding of the effects of the flow of ideas and knowledge that migration offers to sending areas, through clear conceptualisation and evidence-based research.
Migration and trade	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Assessment of the impact of regional openness (regional integration) on per capita income. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● The implications of the recently established African Continental Free Trade Area (AfCFTA), the AU Free Movement of Persons Protocol, and other regional protocols on the free movement of persons on trade.
Migration and diplomacy	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Relations between states on the one hand, bilateral and multilateral relations between states and international organisations on the other, and how these relations influence migration policies. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● The intersection of migration issues with international diplomacy, shifting the focus from the perspectives of North African countries, to migration diplomacy in other national and regional contexts in Africa.
Others	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Assessment of the limitations of categorising mobile populations as ‘transit migrants’. ● Assessment of drivers of intra-regional migration in Africa. ● Gender dynamics of international migration in some African countries. ● Public perceptions of immigration policies in host countries. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● The nexus between migration and food security. ● The migration–environment nexus (including the impact of rural-urban migration on environmental resources). ● The association between migration, poverty and inequality. ● Migration diplomacy. ● The gendered dimension of migration.

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Component 2: A mapping of migration research and capacity building institutions in Africa

2.1. Introduction

The overall objective of the research is to identify African institutions that are conducting research and facilitating capacity building/training on migration and, with the MPFA as a reference point, identify areas for possible collaboration and synergy between the Centre and other related institutions. This mapping exercise will also help identify gaps that could be exploited by the Centre (and other institutions on the continent).

The following section provides a non-exhaustive list of centres and capacity building institutions on migration in Africa. The findings of this study are presented in three sections. The first presents a list of international organisations based in Africa, operating in more than one country. The second provides an overview of the centres and institutes based at higher education institutions. The third elaborates independent centres and other institutes based in Africa. These centres and institutes are either exclusively focused on migration or they include migration as one of their focal themes. The summary table (see Table 2 below) presents a detailed list of training and capacity building institutions, their geographical scope, focus area/s and corresponding MPFA key thematic area and cross-cutting issues. The analysis draws from secondary sources available online. Information in the metadata Excel file is presented by region, country, name of institution, research areas and corresponding MPFA thematic area addressed by these centres/institutions. The description also includes details of websites, focal persons and their contact details.

In the context of this research, the review of existing literature formed part of the major undertaking, as it provided an opportunity to place the study into a wider context. At the same time, it helped to obtain insights on the landscape of migration research and capacity building institutions in Africa. Reviewing the relevant literature also facilitated and demonstrated how the constructs of migration research and capacity building institutions fit into the broader framework of the revised AU MPFA 2018-2030 and Plan of Action. In addition, the literature review helped the team of researchers to get a better understanding of the issues regarding the mapping of migration research and capacity building institutions in Africa.

2.2. List of international organisations

2.2.1. International Training Centre of the ILO (ITCILO)

The ITCILO is the training arm of the International Labour Organization and offers capacity building programmes on a wide range of topics, including, employment promotion, international labour standards, social protection, social dialogue, innovation, gender equality and diversity, sustainable development, and the future of work. Training and capacity building activities target different stakeholders such as officials, policy-makers or practitioners from public institutions and ministries dealing with migration and/or international relations, representatives of employers' organisations, representatives of workers' organisations, experts from regional or international organisations managing migration programmes, members or staff of civil society organisations and NGOs engaged in migrant workers' issues. In Africa, the ITCILO has engaged RECs and Member States on a number of labour-related training initiatives on migration. These include, among others, the 'Training Toolkit on Labour Migration for ARLAC', which aims to enhance

Member States' capacity to design and coordinate the implementation of labour migration policies. The ITCILO has also promoted capacity building on diaspora engagement through the SURE project, an initiative aimed at addressing the social and professional reintegration of return migrants by strengthening the capacity of policy-level stakeholders in North Africa to design and facilitate evidence-based return migration policies.

2.2.2. International Organization for Migration (IOM)

The work that the IOM carries out with the AUC is guided by the AU Agenda 2063 and its commitment to a prosperous, integrated, and peaceful continent. The IOM has been instrumental in: the development of the revised Migration Policy Framework for Africa that assists Member States in the development and implementation of sound migration policies and institutional frameworks; the establishment of a Pan-African Forum on Migration; drafting a policy on trafficking; and the establishment of the African Institute of Remittances. The IOM's institutional expertise on migration and related issues has positioned it as a strategic partner to the AUC, more so with its strong operational footprint in almost all the AU Member States, allowing closer collaboration and support to Member States, including in AUC's work with a wide array of stakeholders within countries and across borders. The IOM is also increasingly called upon by Member States to assist in addressing complex and multifaceted border management challenges.

The IOM continues to provide the AUC with technical and operational support focused on building the capacities of a wide range of personnel, from government to other social partners that collaborate with the government on migration-related activities. Research has identified needs and gaps that require capacity building at national and regional levels to strengthen migration governance structures. The IOM has supported several capacity building activities on migration thematic areas in partnership with the AUC and the ILO, as outlined below.

Regarding irregular migration, the African Union Horn of Africa Initiative (AU-HoAI) revealed the availability of legal instruments and policies focused on addressing human trafficking and migrant smuggling, porous borders and inadequacy of institutional capacities. However, they pose a challenge for AU Member States to address the increasingly complex nature of irregular migration both individually as countries, and collectively as a region. Considering this challenge, the IOM has been channelling its support toward enhancing the capacity of Member States within the region to collaboratively provide protection and assistance to victims of trafficking and smuggled persons and enhance the capabilities of law enforcement agencies to detect crimes and identify perpetrators.

Support of the Free Movement of Persons (FMP) Protocol: The IOM's collaboration with the AU's Department of Political Affairs in promoting its continental free movement agenda has spanned the negotiations and drafting of the FMP. The IOM supported research on the benefits and challenges of free movement of persons to provide an evidential base for promoting the Protocol. This collaboration also enabled the development of the specification and guidelines for the design, production and issuance of an African passport, and the outline for the communications strategy.

Support of One Stop Border Posts (OSBPs): In 2012, the AU adopted the Programme for Infrastructure Development in Africa (PIDA) and its associated Priority Action Plan (PAP) prioritising continental programmes to address the infrastructure deficit that severely hampers Africa's competitiveness in the global market. OSBPs are central to the implementation of transport projects in PIDA-PAP and enhanced interconnectivity of markets as well as regional

integration on the continent. The IOM, in partnership with NEPAD and the AU, will work on the formulation of the AU trade and transport facilitation, which is intended to formulate continental guidance on trade and transport facilitation. Since digital connectivity affects every aspect of migration, the AU has committed to building a secured Digital Single Market in Africa by 2030. The IOM will engage with NEPAD on OSBP automation and digitalisation, with a focus on customs and immigration processes to ensure that all OSBPs have a reliable source of power and are fully automated.

2.2.3. African Capacity Building Centre (ACBC)

The ACBC is the IOM's primary capacity development sub-structure focused on the African continent. Located in Moshi, in the Kilimanjaro Region of the United Republic of Tanzania, the IOM established the ACBC in 2009 in response to a request from its 54 African Member States for more concentrated, expert-level support that could help develop national capacities to better manage cross-border migration. Since then, the ACBC has trained approximately 8,000 migration officials across the continent and provided various other forms of capacity development support to all IOM's 54 African Member States, including, assessments, training curricula and other materials, and training-of-trainers courses. While initially focused on issues of immigration and border management, including, transnational organised crime, human trafficking and migrant smuggling, the ACBC now covers the full spectrum of migration management issues, including, international migration law and human rights; migration policy development; migrant protection; legal identity management and document verification; cooperative border management; labour migration; migrant return, readmission, and reintegration; health at borders; and migration data management. The ACBC is also the focal point for training on the IOM's flagship Essentials of Migration Management (EMM 2.0) curriculum and on the EMM 2.0 training-of-trainers course. The ACBC has been tasked by the IOM's Director General to strengthen the IOM's capacity development support to regional institutions, including the AU and, specifically, the African Union Commission Migration Centres.

2.2.4. IOM Special Liaison Office (SLO) (Addis Ababa)

The IOM/SLO provides technical support on research and data in several thematic areas on migration in partnership with the AU. These include, but are not limited to regional integration, cooperation and sustainable development, migration and health, migration, environment and climate policy development, labour migration and mobility, humanitarian action, and forced displacements. The SLO is the focal point for the compilation of the Africa Migration Report, in collaboration with the AUC and other relevant partners.

2.2.5. IOM's Global Migration Data Analysis Centre (GMDAC)/Global Data Institute (GDI)

Established in Berlin in September 2015, the IOM's Global Migration Data Analysis Centre (GMDAC) was set up to respond to calls for better international migration data and analysis. More recently, the GMDAC became part of the IOM's Global Data Institute (GDI). Data are key to informing migration governance, improving programming and promoting a better public understanding of migration. In line with the IOM's Migration Data Strategy, the GMDAC provides support on the following areas:

- Migration data capacity building for IOM staff and external stakeholders
- Knowledge management: Regional data sections on the Global Migration Data Portal

- Addressing data gaps: On missing migrants and migration governance
- Targeted analysis to use data for programming: Impact evaluations
- Quality assurance of selected migration data: Regional migration trends analysis
- Liaison, coordination and convening: With Regional Coordination Platforms and other relevant regional UN/other bodies
- Support of the planning and setting-up of regional data hubs and strategies.

The IOM's GMDAC/GDI has established partnerships with a multiplicity of agencies and organisations, including with the AU's Institute of Statistics (STATAFRIC) and the African Migration Observatory (AMO).

2.2.6. Regional Data Hubs

Data support: Digital connectivity affects every aspect of migration. To this end, the AU has committed to building a secured Digital Single Market in Africa by 2030. In 2018 the IOM launched the Regional Data Hub (RDH) for the East and Horn of Africa (EHOA) in Nairobi, Kenya, and in 2020 the Regional Migration Data Hubs for Southern Africa (RMDHub) in Pretoria, South Africa. The hubs aim to support evidence-based, strategic, and policy-level discussion on migration through a combination of initiatives. The IOM has established these regional hubs to support the collection, analysis, and interpretation of migration data at the national and regional levels. These regional hubs and others that will be launched soon will support the work of the AU. The IOM will work closely with the Centre, the AU African Migration Observatory, the Continental Operational Centre for Combating Irregular Migration, migration research institutions in Africa and beyond, and other relevant partners and stakeholders.

2.2.7. UN Economic Commission for Africa (UNECA)

UNECA has operations in several countries, including, Ethiopia, Cameroon, Rwanda, Morocco and Niger. It aims at fostering economic and social development of Member States, improving intra-regional integration and promoting international cooperation.

2.2.8. The UN African Institute for Economic Development and Planning (IDEP)

IDEP is a subsidiary body of UNECA and operates in Senegal. It engages in capacity development and training programmes, such as a portfolio of short courses, postgraduate programmes and research support programmes.

2.2.9. Institut de Formation et de Recherche Démographiques (IFORD)

Created in 1971 in Yaoundé, Cameroon, by the United Nations and the Government of Cameroon, IFORD's main areas of research include: population, environment, development; measurement and analysis of poverty; sexual and reproductive health; gender, societies and demographic behaviours; migrations and development.

2.3. List of university-based centres/institutes

2.3.1. Population Studies & Research Institute, Kenya Institute of Migration Studies

The Kenya Institute of Migration Studies (KIMS) is the Regional Centre of Excellence for Migration Studies in the Horn of Africa. The Institute offers a Post Graduate Diploma in Migration Studies and has trained migration practitioners from IGAD member states, students and self-sponsored participants.

2.3.2. African Centre for Migration and Society (ACMS), South Africa

Housed at the Witwatersrand University in South Africa, the ACMS is interdisciplinary in nature—focusing on human mobility politics, poverty as well as social transformation. The Centre collaborates on scholarly and policy-focused work throughout sub-Saharan Africa, Asia, Europe and the Americas and offers Doctoral and Master’s degrees in migration and displacement studies. ACMS coordinates the *African Academy for Migration Research (AAMR)* whose aim is to (i) build the next generation of African migration scholars’ research capacity; and (ii) offer professional development to African migration scholars. ACMS also hosts the African Research Universities Alliance (ARUA) Centre of Excellence for Migration and Mobility, which intends to be the focal point for aggregating world-class researchers from member universities to undertake collaborative research on migration and mobility.

2.3.3. Groupe d’Etudes et de Recherche sur les Migrations (GERM), Senegal

Based at the Gaston Berger University in Saint-Louis, Senegal, GERM is a network of researchers and academics who conduct research on mobilities—internal and international migration; social relations of gender and gender relations; climate change and adaptation; human rights; social protection, etc.

2.3.4. Centre for Migration Studies (CMS), Ghana

The CMS is part of the University of Ghana and engages in research, teaching, training, capacity building, policy assessment, development and dissemination of knowledge about migration issues. The centre offers MA/MPhil and PhD programmes and its programmes aim to empower immigration and security officials, social workers and lawyers. Furthermore, the centre serves different stakeholders through research seminars and public lectures where findings on migration are disseminated and discussed.

2.3.5. Moi University, Kenya

The Moi University in Kenya offers an MA in Forced Migration and also a Postgraduate Diploma in Forced Migration. While not enough information is provided on the website, the focus area is forced migration, one of the key pillars of the MPFA.

2.3.6. Network of Migration Research on Africa (NOMRA), Nigeria

The overall aim of the network is to build a regional migration research network and research capacity to carry out cross-national, multidisciplinary and innovative research on socio-cultural, economic and political aspects of international migration in the region, to advance knowledge on migration dynamics and policy-making in the region. Five sub-regional focal points will be established in Western, Eastern, Central, Northern and Southern Africa.

2.3.7. Centre for the Study of Governance Innovation (GovInn), South Africa

The Centre for the Study of Governance Innovation (GovInn) at the University of Pretoria is Africa’s first research institution that focuses entirely on governance innovation in sub-Saharan Africa. The focus of the Centre is on cutting-edge research on governance and development. The research areas include: new economic governance (alternative development approaches); governance of the commons (land, food, water, energy, agriculture and natural resources); security governance (livelihoods, people-centred development and creative conflict transformation); and

transboundary governance (regional integration, migration and human development). These themes are aligned with the MPFA's objectives on migration governance and regional integration.

2.3.8. Centre for the Study of Forced Migration (CSFM), Tanzania

The Centre for the Study of Forced Migration (CSFM), established in 1995, is situated at the Faculty of Law, University of Dar es Salaam. The centre is multidisciplinary in character and draws members from the Faculty of Law, Faculty of Arts and Social Sciences, and the Institute of Development Studies. Among the activities of the centre are research, teaching, curricula development and preparation of teaching aids and materials, service delivery/outreach, and dissemination of humanitarian law. The CSFM also plays an advisory role to government and lobbies for appropriate law reform on issues relating to forced migration.

2.3.9. Centre Universitaire d'Etudes des Migrations (CUEM), Morocco

Founded in 1990 and attached to the Mohammed I University of Oujda in Morocco, the CUEM is a multidisciplinary research centre on migration. It brings together researchers from various and complementary specialities in the study of migration: sociologists, economists, geographers, Islamologists, linguists and lawyers. The CUEM's objectives are: The organisation of scientific meetings, activities, seminars, and training courses on the phenomenon of migration and the creation of Master's and professional degrees; the collection of quantitative and qualitative data relating to migratory movements.

2.3.10. Université IBN ZOHR, Faculté des Lettres & des Sciences Humaines, Morocco

The university conducts research activities on migration and provides postgraduate programmes, including a PhD in Spatial Planning, Societies, Migration & Sustainable Development.

2.3.11. Association Marocaine d'Etudes & de Recherches sur les Migrations (AMERM), Morocco

AMERM is based in the Law Faculty of Mohammed V University in Rabat. The objectives of the association are: (a) to develop research capacities on migration issues in Morocco; (b) to generate new avenues of research and collaboration between researchers; (c) to integrate studies on migration in Morocco with studies carried out in other frameworks at the local or international level; (d) to create regional synergy in the debate on migration in Morocco with that of neighbouring countries; (e) to contribute to collaboration between researchers on migration in relation to current and future research; (f) to initiate dialogue between researchers and decision-makers.

2.3.12. Université de Rabat Faculty of Legal, Economic and Social Sciences, Morocco

The Faculty of Legal, Economic and Social Sciences at the university offers an MA programme in Migration and Society. The aims are: to train specialists on migration problems; to equip researchers with tools to navigate their way in contemporary social and political realities, to situate themselves in the epistemological debate by mastering the concepts and theories in the field of international migration.

2.3.13. Centre d'Etudes et de Recherches Démographiques (CERED), Morocco

The Centre collects and centralises all information and studies related to population matters of a national or international nature. It also ensures the dissemination and popularisation of the results of the Centre's research, studies and demographic and social analyses to all users.

2.3.14. Center for Migration and Refugee Studies (CMRS), Egypt

The CMRS is based in the School of Global Affairs and Public Policy, at the American University in Cairo. It focuses on all forms of international mobility—voluntary, forced, economic, political, individual, collective, temporal and permanent. As part of the postgraduate programme, the CMRS offers an MA in Migration and Refugee Studies, a Diploma in Forced Migration and Refugee Studies as well as a Diploma with a specialisation in Psychosocial Intervention for forced migrants and refugees. Its research programmes include a systematic and comparative inventory of migration and refugee movements in the Middle East and North Africa. The CMRS's work extends beyond academic teaching and research to providing a host of educational services to refugee communities.

2.3.15. Migration and Mobilities Interdisciplinary Collective in Africa (MMICA), South Africa

The University of the Western Cape (UWC) has established an 'Emerging Research Niche of Migration and Mobilities' called the *Migration and Mobilities Interdisciplinary Collective in Africa (MMICA)* to promote critical approaches in research and collaboration on migration-related issues. MMICA is an interdisciplinary collaboration across five faculties at UWC and research covers a diverse range of themes, including: the legal and human rights of refugees and migrants; 'spatial' aspects of mobility in local contexts, such as access to transport and movement in the city; the relationship between migration and development, including: transnationalism; internal migration, agrarian mobilities and futures; economic and social histories of mobility, the politics of xenophobia, citizenship, and belonging; and the relationship between mobility, inequality and decolonisation.

Additionally, UWC has developed a new Master's Programme in Migration Studies. The proposed programme will be interdisciplinary in nature and cut across several faculties. The Master's in Migration Studies offers students the education and skills necessary to proffer solutions to many of the major migration challenges faced by society in an era of increasing globalisation. It will cover issues related to the political, legal, economic, and social aspects in both developed and developing countries. It also promises to address the deficiencies in skills and knowledge of migration-related issues, particularly in Africa. In general, the programme aims to develop highly skilled experts in the field of migration, preparing them for careers in both academic and non-academic fields of work.

2.3.16. Centre for Migration Studies (CMS), Nigeria

The centre was established at the Nnamdi Azikiwe University in Nigeria to raise awareness on the risks of irregular migration and to address different aspects of human mobility. The centre offers postgraduate courses on migration studies.

2.3.17. Centre of Excellence in Migration and Global Studies (CEM&GS), Nigeria

Established at the National Open University Nigeria, the centre focuses on internal and global migration, capacity building and Afrocentric-based methods in arts, humanities and social science.

It aims to disseminate evidence-based and solution-driven research that promotes national policy for migration studies. It also mobilises grants for academic activities and outreach for sustainability. The centre publishes a peer-reviewed academic journal and monograph series.

2.3.18. Study and Research Group on Migration, Space and Society (GERMES), Niger

Based at the Ecole Normale Supérieure of Abdou Moumouni University of Niamey (ENS), GERMES offers to: (a) conduct in-depth research on migration dynamics in Niger; (b) contribute to the training of young researchers in theoretical and methodological terms; and (c) promote exchanges between researchers and public and private actors in charge of migration management.

2.3.19. École Supérieure Libre des Sciences Commerciales Appliquées (ESLSCA), Egypt

Established in 2019 at the ESLSCA University in Cairo, the ESLSCA Research Center facilitates and promotes interactions between academics, students and the business community to develop and enhance research opportunities, academic excellence, knowledge creation and dissemination. In the past three years, a community of researchers affiliated to the ESLSCA has published numerous articles related to migration studies in the Middle East and North Africa (MENA) region.

2.4. List of independent centres and other institutions

2.4.1. African Regional Labour Administrations Centre (ARLAC), Zimbabwe

Established in 1974 by the ILO and based in Zimbabwe, ARLAC operates at regional, sub-regional and national levels to provide training-related activities on labour migration for officials of the labour administration system in ARLAC English-speaking member countries. These include Botswana, Nigeria, Egypt, Sierra Leone, Ethiopia, Seychelles, Ghana, South Africa, Kenya, Sudan, Lesotho, Somalia, Liberia, Swaziland, Malawi, Uganda, Mauritius, Zambia, Namibia and Zimbabwe.

2.4.2. L'Alliance pour la Migration, le Leadership et le Développement (AML), Senegal

AML is a francophone organisation whose aim is to provide African development actors with the necessary and appropriate tools for better management of migration. These tools include, among others, competence, training on international or regional conventions, the promotion of best practices in accordance with these conventions and advice to governments on problems related to migration.

2.4.3. Policy Center for the New South (PCNS), Morocco

The PCNS is a Moroccan think tank that aims to contribute to the improvement of economic and social public policies that challenge Morocco and the rest of Africa as integral parts of the global South. Through its analytical endeavours, the think tank aims to support the development of public policies in Africa and to provide a platform for experts from the South. This stance is focused on dialogue and partnership, and aims to cultivate African expertise and excellence needed for the accurate analysis of African and global challenges and the suggestion of appropriate solutions. To this end, the PCNS brings together researchers, publishes their work and capitalises on a network of renowned partners, representative of different regions of the world. The PCNS hosts a series of gatherings of different formats and scales throughout the year, the most important being the annual international conferences, 'The Atlantic Dialogues' and 'African Peace and Security Annual Conference (APSACO).

2.4.4. Centre Régional Africain d'Administration du Travail (CRADAT), Cameroon

CRADAT was established in 1965 to assist French-speaking countries with training and capacity building activities. The Centre is located at the Yaoundé University in Cameroon and its aim is to ensure the training, specialisation and improvement of: the managerial staff of the civil service and of government services in the fields of labour, professional training, health at work, child labour and human resources; union executives and company managers; those responsible of professional organisations in member countries, dealing with labour and social issues.

2.4.5. Arab Centre for Labour Administration and Employment (ACLAE), Tunisia

Established by the ILO in 1993, ACLAE serves as a forum for knowledge and experience sharing between labour administration institutions of Arab countries.

2.4.6. The Mixed Migration Centre (MMC)

The MMC operates in several countries in North, East and West Africa, including: Mali, Niger, Burkina Faso, Algeria, Egypt, Morocco, Sudan, Tunisia, Kenya, Somalia, Djibouti and Ethiopia. The centre is a leading source for independent and high-quality data, research, analysis and expertise on mixed migration. In West Africa, the MMC works in partnership with the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC) Observatory on Smuggling of Migrants to conduct field research across North and West Africa.

2.4.7. Centre de Tunis pour la Migration et l'Asile (CETUMA), Tunisia

CETUMA is a non-profit organisation that conducts research activities on migration-related issues.

2.4.8. Samuel Hall, Kenya

Samuel Hall is a social enterprise that conducts research, evaluates programmes, and designs policies in contexts of migration and displacement. Its approach is ethical, academically rigorous, and based on first-hand experience of complex and fragile settings.

2.4.9. Scalabrini Institute for Human Mobility in Africa (SIHMA), South Africa

SIHMA is part of the Scalabrini Migration Study Centres Network. It envisions an Africa where migrants' human rights are ensured and their dignity promoted. To this end, SIHMA conducts and disseminates research aimed at contributing toward a better understanding of human mobility. It also seeks to inform policies that promote the rights and dignity of migrants, asylum seekers and refugees in Africa. SIHMA plays an important role in addressing the human rights of migrants—a crucial issue advanced in the MPFA.

2.4.10. South African Institute of International Affairs (SAIIA), South Africa

SAIIA conducts analysis on issues relevant to the development of Africa. Further, it promotes balanced discussions on Africa's engagement in a global context. It places special focus on trade, investment, development, foreign policy and good governance. SAIIA maintains a resource centre and reference library for scholars and students involved in international relations. It also organises conferences, discussions and seminars on a range of topics. SAIIA research on migration has focused on the challenges to the implementation of the Free Movement of Persons, as well as on the benefits of inter-African trade and investments.

2.4.11. SADC Regional Migrants Network (SADC-RMN)

The SADC-RMN seeks to strengthen voices and organisations of marginalised, displaced and poor people in regional policy. To do this, this institution is involved in coordination, advocacy, leadership and governance, applied research and policy dialogue.

2.4.12. MOVIDA network (Mobilités, Voyages, Innovations et Dynamiques dans les Afriques Méditerranéenne et Subsaharienne)

MOVIDA intends to contribute to changing the way we look at African migration and African migrants. This network of researchers aims to organise itself into a knowledge and debate platform in order to reflect collectively on how to go back on received ideas, while strengthening the analytical capacities and sharpening the critical spirit of NGOs, politicians and migrants themselves.

2.4.13. Southern African Migration Programme (SAMP), South Africa

SAMP focuses on the migration-development nexus in SADC. It conducts applied research on migration and policy issues. Further, it provides policy advice, expertise and training in migration policy and management. SAMP holds public education campaigns on migration-related issues.

2.4.14. Migration and Health Project Southern Africa (MAHP), South Africa

MAHP focuses on migration, health and well-being in SADC. It conducts research as well as public engagement projects on families, childhood and migration. The focus on health is crucial and needs to be supported and developed. While migration and health is one of the eleven cross-cutting issues of the MPFA, it has not received enough attention by research institutes and training centres.

2.4.15. African Migration and Development Policy Centre (AMADPOC), Kenya

Based in Kenya, AMADPOC focuses on the migration-development nexus as well as on internal and international forms of voluntary, forced and irregular migration. Its programmes include research and data hub, policy, dialogue and networking, training and capacity building, advisory services and an African migration resource centre.

2.4.16. The Institute for Security Studies (ISS), South Africa

The ISS operates in several regions of sub-Saharan Africa, including, Southern, East, Central and West Africa and its regional offices are located in Nairobi, Addis Ababa, Dakar and Pretoria. The ISS carries out research and provides technical assistance on transnational crimes, migration, maritime security and development, peacekeeping, crime prevention and criminal justice. It also provides analysis of conflict and governance.

2.4.17. The Continental Operational Centre (COC), Sudan

The African Union Commission launched the Continental Operational Centre in Khartoum in 2021. The purpose of the Khartoum Centre is to improve the overall migration governance regime in Africa, specifically the management of irregular migration. The objectives of the COC are: (a) establishing and providing a platform for cooperation and sharing of information on human trafficking and migrant smuggling among law enforcement agencies of Member States of the AU in accordance with national laws of the Member States; (b) enhancing coordination with similar initiatives on the continent and beyond in sharing information on transnational organised crime, in

particular human trafficking and migrant smuggling; (c) facilitating the prevention, detection and investigation of human trafficking and migrant smuggling in collaboration with national, regional, continental and international law enforcement agencies; (d) developing and facilitating mutual legal assistance, extradition arrangements and harmonised continental strategies between and among Member States to fight transnational organised crime, in particular human trafficking and migrant smuggling within the framework of relevant international and African Union policies; (e) assisting Member States of the AU to develop or improve good practices in the collection, analysis and dissemination of information on transnational organised crime, in particular human trafficking and migrant smuggling; (f) undertaking the commission studies on trends in transnational organised crime, in particular human trafficking and migrant smuggling among Member States of the AU; and (g) performing any other functions as requested by the relevant AU Policy Organs.

2.4.18. African Migration Observatory, Morocco

The AMO is a study platform launched by the African Union to improve migration governance on the continent, and it was inaugurated in 2021 in the Moroccan capital, Rabat. The AMO's mission is to facilitate the implementation of the Marrakesh global compact on migration through data collection and the promotion of continental and international cooperation in the field of migration and strengthening the contribution of migration to sustainable development. The AMO contributes to improving the overall migration governance regime in Africa, and to serve as the African tool to address migratory data deficiencies on the continent, and guide African countries in the elaboration of evidence-based migration policies. The main objectives include, providing the continent with a centralised, unified source of data on migration for further research, policy formulation and programming and improving the overall migration governance regime in Africa; advancing the knowledge base of the African continent on migration and mobility; contributing to evidence-based policies and interventions on migration in Africa; supporting and bringing together the other existing initiatives on migration.

2.4.19. Dignity Kwanza – Community Solutions, Tanzania

Dignity Kwanza works toward safeguarding and promoting human dignity of marginalised and vulnerable populations, including, refugees, asylum seekers and vulnerable migrants, toward attaining social and economic development. Dignity Kwanza advocates for policies that give the marginalised and vulnerable a chance to live with dignity. For effective advocacy, Dignity Kwanza engages in research and studies to collect information to support its advocacy work.

2.4.20. African Union Institute for Statistics (STATAFRIC), Tunisia

STATAFRIC was created by the AU in 2013 to provide comparable, reliable and updated statistics and harmonise the production of statistics for the entire African continent. In 2020, STATAFRIC organised a webinar on 'Migration data in times of COVID-19: Trends and policy implications in Africa' in partnership with the IOM's Global Migration Data Analysis Centre (GMDAC). The two organisations also organised an online African School on Migration Statistics to enforce national capacities for collecting, producing, and disseminating migration data across countries in Africa. The main target groups are National Statistics Office (NSO) officials, but also other stakeholders dealing with migration data.

2.4.21. Research and Evidence Facility (REF)– Horn of Africa

This is a consortium comprising the University of London’s School of Oriental and African Studies (SOAS), the University of Manchester and Sahan Research. The REF conducts research relating to migration and displacement dynamics, drivers, and implications in the greater Horn of Africa region (Djibouti, Eritrea, Ethiopia, Kenya, Somalia, South Sudan, Sudan, Tanzania, and Uganda). Major themes of research include: the connections and distinctions between regular and irregular migration and displacement; and the conditions of conflict, insecurity, and underdevelopment.

2.4.22. Research and Evidence Facility (REF) – the Sahel and Lake Chad Region and North Africa

The overall objective of the action is to enhance the knowledge and understanding of the root causes of instability, insecurity, irregular migration and forced displacement in West and North Africa and of migration routes, drivers and underlying factors, as well as to analyse and disseminate the most effective policies and approaches to address and reduce them and improve migration management. Furthermore, the action conducts both quantitative and qualitative research, analyses best practices to reduce irregular migration and forced displacement in the region and disseminate research.

2.4.23. Migration for Development and Equality (MIDEQ)

The MIDEQ Hub is a consortium whose aim is to produce evidence-based research to understand the relationships between migration, inequality and development. MIDEQ operates in the Global South and explores several migration corridors in Africa and between Africa and other regions. These include: Burkina Faso – Côte d’Ivoire; China – Ghana; Egypt – Jordan; and Ethiopia – South Africa.

Table 2: List of capacity building and training institutions in Africa

Name of Institution	Geographical Scope	Focus Area	MPFA Thematic Area	MPFA Cross-cutting Themes
International Organisations				
International Training Centre of the ILO (ITCILO)	Africa	Labour migration	Labour migration	
African Capacity Building Centre (ACBC)	Africa	Various aspects of migration	Migration governance; internal migration; labour migration; border governance; irregular migration; forced displacement	
IOM Special Liaison Office (SLO)	Africa	Regional integration; cooperation and sustainable development; migration and health; migration, environment and climate policy development; labour migration and mobility; humanitarian action and forced displacements	Regional integration; cooperation and sustainable development; migration and health; migration, environment and climate policy development; labour migration and mobility; humanitarian action and forced displacements	Migration, poverty and conflict; migration and health; migration and environment
IOM’s Global Migration Data Analysis Centre (GMDAC) / Global Data Institute (GDI)	Africa	Better international migration data and analysis		Migration data and research
IOM Regional Data Hubs	Africa	Better international migration data and analysis		Migration data and research
United Nations Economic Commission for Africa (UNECA)	Africa	Regional integration and promoting international cooperation	Migration governance	
UN African Institute for Economic Development and Planning (IDEP)	Africa	Capacity development and training programmes such as portfolio of short courses, postgraduate programmes and research support programmes		Migration and development
Institut de Formation et de Recherche Démographiques (IFORD)	West Africa	Population, environment, development; measurement and analysis of poverty; sexual and reproductive health; gender, societies and demographic behaviours; migrations and development		Migration and development; migration, poverty and conflict; migration and health; migration and environment
University-based centres/institutions				
Nairobi University – Kenya Institute of Migration Studies	Africa	Migration governance; internal migration; labour migration; border governance; irregular migration; forced displacement	Migration governance; internal migration; labour migration; border	

			governance; irregular migration; forced displacement	
African Centre for Migration and Society (ACMS), South Africa	Africa	Human movement politics; poverty and social transformation	Migration governance; forced displacement; labour migration; irregular migration; border governance	Human rights of migrants; migration and health; migration and gender
Groupe d'Etudes et de Recherche sur les Migrations (GERM)	West Africa	Irregular migration; social protection; and female migration	Migration governance; forced displacement; irregular migration	Human rights of migrants; migration and gender; migration, children, adolescents and youths
Centre for Migration Studies (CMS), Ghana	Africa	Various aspects of migration	Migration governance; internal migration; labour migration; diaspora engagement	
Moi University, Kenya	Africa	Forced displacement	Migration governance; forced displacement	
Network of Migration Research on Africa (NOMRA), Nigeria	Africa, sub-Saharan Africa	Various aspects of migration	Migration governance; forced displacement; labour migration; irregular migration; border governance	
Centre for the Study of Governance Innovation (GovInn), South Africa	Africa	Governance and development	Migration governance; migration and trade; border governance	
Centre for the Study of Forced Migration (CSFM), Tanzania	East Africa, Horn of Africa	Migration; refugees; asylum seekers	Migration governance; forced displacement	
Centre Universitaire d'Etudes des Migrations (CUEM), Morocco	Africa	Various aspects of migration		
Université IBN ZOHR, Faculté des Lettres & des Sciences Humaines,	North Africa–Europe	PhD programme on spatial planning, societies, migration and sustainable development		
Association Marocaine d'Etudes & de Recherches sur les Migrations (AMERM) - based in the law faculty of Mohammed V University in Rabat	North Africa – Europa	Training; research; networking	Migration governance	
Université de Rabat Faculty of Legal, Economic and Social Sciences, Morocco	North Africa	Training; postgraduate course on migration and society		
Centre d'Etudes et de Recherches Démographiques (CERED), Morocco	North Africa	Statistics; population studies		

Center for Migration and Refugee Studies, Egypt	Africa	All forms of international mobility: voluntary, forced, economic, political, individual, collective, temporal and permanent	Migration governance; internal migration; forced displacement	
Migration and Mobilities Interdisciplinary Collective in Africa (MMICA), Ghana	Africa	Migration and development; internal migration; the politics of xenophobia; citizenship and belonging; the relationship between mobility, inequality and decolonisation	Migration governance; internal migration	Poverty and conflict; migration and environment; migration and gender
The Centre for Migration Studies, Nnamdi Azikiwe University, Awka (CMS-NAU), Nigeria	West Africa, Africa	Research and networking with the community of researchers, scholars, institutions, agencies and organisations involved in migration studies; management and governance across the world	Migration governance; irregular migration	
Centre of Excellence in Migration and Global Studies (CEM&GS), Nigeria	West Africa, Africa	Internal and global migration; policy development	Internal migration; migration governance	
Study and Research Group on Migration, Space and Society (GERMES), Niger	Niger	Research, training and networking	Migration governance; irregular migration	
ESLSCA University, Egypt	Egypt, North Africa–Europe	Research, networking and publication		
Independent centres and other institutions				
African Regional Labour Administration Centre (ARLAC), Zimbabwe	African Anglophone countries	Migration; labour	Labour migration	
L’Alliance pour la Migration, le Leadership et le Développement (AMLD), Senegal	Africa	Migration governance; migration and development	Migration governance	
Policy Center for the New South (PCNS), Morocco	North Africa	Peace-development-security nexus; migration and mobility in Africa	Migration governance	
Centre Régional Africain d’Administration du Travail (CRADAT), Cameroon	Francophone African countries	Labour; professional training; health at work; child labour	Labour migration	

Arab Centre for Labour Administration and Employment (ACLAE), Tunisia	Arabic speaking countries	Migration; labour	Labour migration	
Mixed Migration Centre (MMC)	West, North Africa and East Africa	Mixed migration patterns and dynamics of people on the move, primarily from West and East Africa to and through countries in North Africa	Migration governance; forced displacement; irregular migration	
Centre de Tunis pour la Migration et l'Asile (CETUMA), Tunisia	North Africa	Various aspects of migration and asylum		
Samuel Hall, Kenya	Africa	Durable solutions; return and reintegration migration and development; cross-border mobility; trafficking in persons; smuggling; internal displacement and IDPs; refugee protection	Migration governance; forced displacement; irregular migration; migration governance; forced displacement; irregular migration	
Scalabrini Institute for Human Mobility in Africa (SIHMA), South Africa	Sub-Saharan Africa	Access to justice; equality and rights protection for asylum seekers; refugees and migrants	Migration governance; forced displacement	Migration and development
South African Institute of International Affairs (SAIIA), South Africa	Sub-Saharan Africa	Foreign policy; governance; the environment; economic policy and social development	Migration governance; migration and trade	
SADC Regional Migrants Network (SADC-RMN)	SADC region	Access to justice; equality and rights protection for asylum seekers; refugees and migrants	Migration governance; forced displacement	Migration and development
MOVIDA Network	Mediterranean and sub-Saharan Africa	Various aspects of migration		
Southern African Migration Programme (SAMP), South Africa	SADC region	Migration and development	Migration governance; labour migration; irregular migration; forced displacement	Migration and development
Migration and Health Project Southern Africa (MAHP), South Africa	SADC region	Migration; health		Migration and health
African Migration and Development Policy Centre (AMADPOC), Kenya	Sub-Saharan Africa	Migration and development	Migration governance; labour migration; irregular migration; forced displacement	Poverty and conflict; migration and health; migration and environment; migration and gender

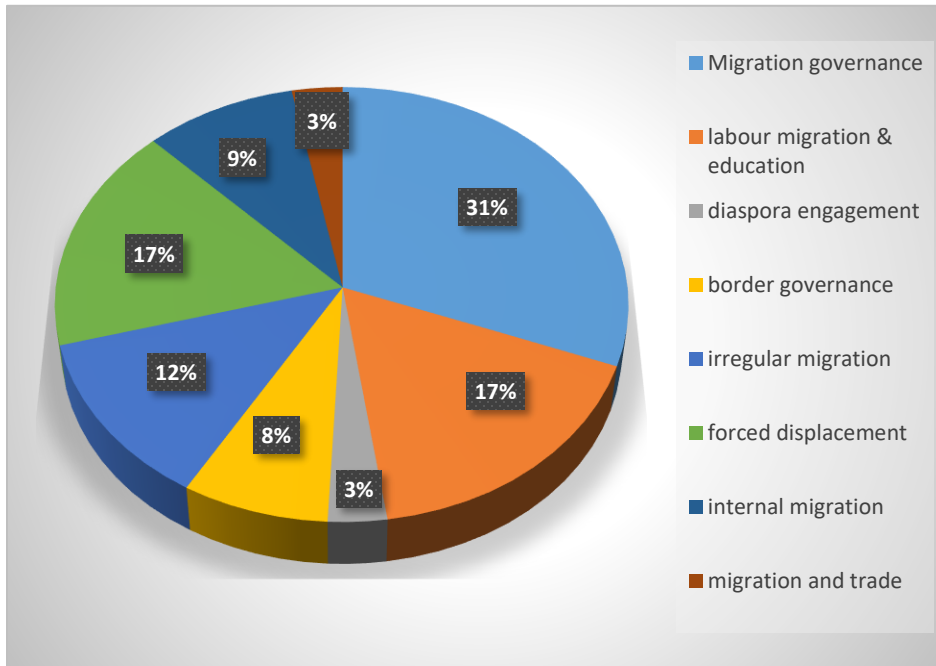
The Institute for Security Studies (ISS), South Africa	Sub-Saharan Africa	Crime and justice; organised crime and money laundering; corruption and governance; terrorism; conflict analysis and prevention; migration	Migration governance; border governance; irregular migration; labour migration and education	
The Continental Operational Centre (COC), Sudan	Africa	Migration governance; irregular migration	Migration governance; irregular migration	
African Migration Observatory, Morocco	Africa	Migration data and research		Migration data and research
Dignity Kwanza – Community Solutions, Tanzania	Tanzania, East Africa	Advocacy and research		
African Union Institute for Statistics (STATAFRIC), Tunisia	Africa	Migration data and research		Migration data and research
Research and Evidence Facility– Horn of Africa	Greater Horn of Africa region	Migration management systems and social service provision; finance of trafficking and smuggling; challenges of return; internal displacement	Migration governance; irregular migration; forced displacement	
Research and Evidence Facility – the Sahel and Lake Chad Region and North Africa	West and North Africa	Instability; insecurity; irregular migration and forced displacement	Irregular migration; forced displacement	
The Migration for Development and Equality project (MIDEQ)	North East, West, Southern Africa	Poverty; income inequality	Labour migration and education; diaspora engagement	Environment, migration and gender; migration, children, adolescents and youths

2.5. Findings and discussion

This section identified a list of institutions that conduct research and capacity building on migration in Africa. While it is encouraging that there has been a steady growth in research on migration across Africa, initiatives and programmes are often embedded within other prominent socio-economic issues and therefore may be difficult to map. Even where capacity building and teaching initiatives on migration are present, there is not enough information that can be publicly accessed. Critical in this regard are websites and other online platforms which are often underdeveloped, not regularly updated or outright dysfunctional. Remarkably, this applies to many African universities.

In general, there is a need for an umbrella body to coordinate research and training activities and collective efforts to promote a more robust understanding of migration dynamics and processes. Collaboration and networking between research/training institutions and the Centre are critical to the success of migration-related activities and programmes. Therefore, the Centre can play a role in developing a partnering and collaborative platform among research institutions with a migration focus across Africa. Its coordinating role might include the development, launch and maintenance of a Management Information System (MIS) to better centralise, disseminate, and promote use of migration data and research. This report highlights that overall, capacity building centres and training institutions address the eight key MPFA pillars and the eleven cross-cutting issues. However, it is worth noting that key strategic focus areas such as ‘migration and trade’ and ‘diaspora engagement’ rank lowly in terms of frequency (see Figure 6). The most recurrent thematic areas include, ‘migration governance’, ‘labour migration’, ‘forced displacement’ and ‘irregular migration’. This is not surprising, as capacity building interventions within the EU-AU cooperative framework on migration aim to support and promote institutional and legislative initiatives focusing on human trafficking, mobility and labour migration, international protection of forcibly displaced populations and irregular migration.

Figure 6: Capacity building and training institutions key focus areas vs MPFA’s pillars



Source: Authors’ own compilation

Furthermore, the Khartoum, Tripoli and Rabat processes that form part the basis of the Global Approach to Migration and Mobility (GAMM)—the overarching framework of the EU external migration and asylum policy—focus on addressing irregular migration, improving border management and promoting legal migration. Additionally, the paucity of African higher education institutions offering training on migration studies and the limited African scholarship on migration ‘have compelled the continent to view migration and mobility in Africa through a prism of a problem to be fixed rather than a reality that if well managed, could benefit both sending and receiving countries’ (IOM, 2020:4). Therefore, in order to rebalance the asymmetric relations between Europe and Africa, it is necessary for training and capacity building institutions to address not only issues related to irregular migration, but also to the developmental aspects of migration. For instance, reflections on key Pan-African themes such as regional cooperation and economic integration, skills development, remittances and diaspora can take centre stage and become the cornerstone of capacity building and training interventions. This will include the establishment of self-funding mechanisms to reduce the dependence on external funding, define key priority areas and inform knowledge on migration in Africa.

2.6. Conclusion and recommendations

This report provided a non-exhaustive list of training centres and capacity building institutions that are working on migration in Africa. These have been classified into three major categories: (a) international; (b) university-based; and (c) independent centres and other institutions. Overall, these institutions address key MPFA thematic pillars and other relevant cross-cutting issues. Based on the findings, the report proposes the following recommendations:

- (a) There is a lack of coordination and connection among the AU Commission, AU organs, Member States and REC, researchers, organisations, institutes, academicians, and civil society organisations. This gap reduces opportunities for collaboration, peer-to-peer data sharing, and data availability, which in turn reduces information available to understand migration trends and issues and to inform policy-making and programming. Accordingly, this report **recommends** that the Centre facilitates the creation of a continental network/umbrella body that brings together all relevant stakeholders to discuss matters of mutual interest. This would increase the stakeholders' sense of ownership of the African migration agenda and research and capacity building initiatives, and strengthen relations between the Centre and other institutions. Furthermore, the report proposes that the Centre establishes regional chapters of the continental network/umbrella body in line with the five regions of the AU, that is, North, West, East, Central and Southern regions, or would be REC based. Ideally, such regional chapters could be housed in or linked to the secretariats of the AU RECs so that they have a 'home'. The regional chapters would deliberate on issues pertinent to their regions for discussion at the continental level. The proposed continental/regional network/umbrella body could also include issues related to migration data and addressing irregular migration that are spearheaded by the African Migration Observatory and the Continental Operational Centre in Sudan, respectively. This would ensure synergy in the implementation of the continental migration agenda.
- (b) While the Centre cannot be expected to respond to all the demands for support emanating from the AU Commission, AU organs/agencies, Member States and RECs, these demands can be met through strategic partnerships between the Centre and other relevant institutions on the continent. For example, the Centre could outsource some of its activities to competent African institutions, whether it be in the area of research or in training/capacity building. In implementing such initiatives of a continental nature, collaboration among relevant institutions would also be a possibility. Hence, this report **recommends** that:
- The strategy of the Centre over the coming five years clearly defines results and key indicators for activities and outputs to enrich the knowledge base on migration in Africa and build the required stakeholders' capacity at all levels.
 - The Centre compiles and maintains a database of all relevant institutions on the continent. Such a database, which would be updated regularly, would contain the competencies of each institution and the contact details of a focal point. Such a database would also facilitate the establishment and implementation of a continental network/umbrella body of institutions that conduct research and training/capacity building in Africa.
 - The Centre sets up a documentation centre (data hub) for collecting and making available migration research and project-specific information.
 - The Centre initiates seminars and workshops on migration research promotion for relevant groups (AU Commission, AU organs, Member States and REC, researchers, organisations, institutes, academicians, and civil society organisations).
- (c) Centres of Excellence (CoEs) in Migration Studies in Africa are physical or virtual centres of research that concentrate existing research excellence and capacity and resources, to enable researchers to collaborate across disciplines and institutions on long-term projects

that are locally relevant and internationally competitive, in order to enhance the pursuit of research excellence and capacity development. The five key performance areas of the CoEs are: research/knowledge production; education and training; information brokerage; networking; and service rendering. To date, three CoEs with a continental outlook have been established: in Mali, Morocco and Sudan, West, North and East Africa. This report **recommends** that the CoE in Mali explores partnering with the African Research Universities Alliance (ARUA) CoE for Migration and Mobility in South Africa, and with the Centre of Excellence in Migration and Global Studies (CEM&GS) in Nigeria to identify key areas for collaboration and promote priorities for research and training/capacity building on migration in the continent. The ARUA and the CEM&GS CoEs can serve as network hubs for capacity building in the different African regions and provide opportunities for policy-practitioners and other stakeholders to benefit from targeted and practical training on migration-related themes.

Component 3: Mapping of African journals on migration

3.1. Introduction

Across the world, interest on migration has grown significantly over time. There has been a proliferation of articles, research centres, institutes, symposiums, webinars and conferences on migration-related topics. Migration into, out of and within Africa has political, social and economic implications. Academic journals play a significant role in disseminating knowledge on a variety of issues. However, research outputs from African academic systems face challenges in gaining visibility, and Africa-based journals are often perceived to have lower quality than journals from the Global North. As Teferra and Altbach (2004) note, despite the wide range of capacity and resources within and between African countries, a legitimate generalisation is that strengthening research and research-publishing is a crucial priority for improving higher education in Africa. This report provides a list of African academic journals that publish theoretical and empirical analyses of migratory processes in Africa. This mapping exercise reveals, in the main, a conspicuous shortage of peer-reviewed African journals on migration studies, despite the magnitude and importance of migration on the continent.

In June 2021, the Peace Research Institute Oslo (PRIO) identified 29 systematically selected English-language peer-reviewed journals on migration studies published across the globe. However, none of these journals is published in Africa.¹ The main objective of this research is, therefore, to conduct a mapping of African journals on migration, their focus areas, and identify existing gaps within the context of the MPFA. Furthermore, the present study seeks to provide some key recommendations about the establishment of an African-based scholarly journal that will focus on issues related to African migration.

This report draws evidence from secondary research and the systematic review has primarily focused on African scholarly journals available on the African Journal Online (AJOL) platform.² The review considered different regions, countries, languages, names of the journal, focus area, editorial composition, website and other online-relevant information. The research team selected relevant journals according to the following criteria: (a) *Southern journals*: administratively, all journals listed are published in Africa; (b) *relevant theme*: all journals must include peer-reviewed articles related to migration and human mobility; (c) *regularity and track record*: the journal must have published for at least two years and be active; (d) *journal quality*: AJOL assesses journals against the Journal Publishing Practices and Standards (JPPS) framework,³ which provides detailed inclusion and quality criteria. Journals assessed using the JPPS framework are divided into six levels: inactive title; new title; no stars; one star; two stars; and three stars. While more than 50 journals were originally sourced, only 14 were included in the final selection on the basis of the JPPS framework.

¹ *African Human Mobility Review* (AHMR) is currently the only peer-reviewed African-based journal on migration studies. However, AHMR is not yet included in the five selected indexes (DOAJ, Google Scholar Metrics, Scimago, Scopus, and Web of Science Core Collection) and, therefore, does not meet the PRIO's inclusion criteria.

² The AJOL is run by a not-for-profit organisation that seeks to increase research outputs from Africa as well as support Africa's scholarly publishing. AJOL hosts more than 500 African journals that cover diverse academic disciplines in 35 African countries. AJOL's strict inclusion criteria make it a useful platform for this study and ensure that journals included in its database adhere to best practices in scholarly publishing. AJOL selects journals that share original research and provide credible and scientific contributions. The journals' content is quality-controlled and peer-reviewed regularly.

³ More information available at: <https://www.journalquality.info/en/>

3.2. List of scholarly journals

3.2.1. *Africa Insight*

Africa Insight is a quarterly, peer-reviewed journal of the African Institute of South Africa. It was established in 1971 and is accredited by the South African National Department of Higher Education and Training (DHET) and indexed in the International Bibliography of Social Science (IBSS). *Africa Insight* is a multidisciplinary journal which primarily focuses on African affairs. It covers diverse topics which include politics, democratisation, economic issues, conflict resolution, education and training, food sovereignty, health hazards, capacity building, international relations and regional cooperation.

Africa Insight welcomes articles on migration as these address international relations and regional cooperation. In 2020, the journal carried a special issue on migration. The special issue carried ten articles that focused on the African Continental Free Trade Agreement (AfCFTA) with a view to analyse the opportunities and challenges for the AfCFTA. Articles addressed diverse MPFA pillars such as migration governance, labour migration and education as well as internal migration and migration and trade. While the volume highlighted the potential impact of the AfCFTA on Africa's socio-economic development, it also underscored several challenges and structural obstacles that hamper intra-African trade, dangers of conflict and terrorism as well as the absence of harmonised trade and macro-economic policies.

3.2.2 *African Health Sciences*

The *African Health Sciences* is a quarterly, open access, free online and refereed journal published by the Faculty of Medicine at Makerere University in Uganda. It acknowledges support from the African Health Journals Partnership Project that is funded by the US National Institute of Health and facilitated by the Council of Science editors. Since 2001, it publishes original contributions on research, clinical practice, public health, policy, planning, implementation and evaluation in the health and related sciences pertinent to Africa and the tropics. Given its focus on health, it sometimes addresses topics on migration and health. With the emergence of COVID-19, the articles included discussions on the drastic measures introduced by high-income countries on travellers from African countries.

3.2.3. *African Human Mobility Review (AHMR)*

Despite not being indexed in AJOL, the *African Human Mobility Review (AHMR)* deserves to be included in this selection as it is the only journal that focuses exclusively on migration-related issues in Africa. *AHMR* was founded in 2014 and is jointly published by the Scalabrini Institute for Human Mobility in Africa (SIHMA) and the University of the Western Cape (UWC). It is a peer-reviewed journal accredited by the South African Department of Higher Education and Training (DHET) Journal List. This journal is online-based and is accessible free of charge. *AHMR* publishes three issues each year—April, August and December.

AHMR publishes original, theoretical and applied theoretical articles on a wide range of migration-related topics such as domestic and international migration, refugee movement, ethnic group relations, migration and human rights, migration and development, integration and social cohesion, migration of unaccompanied minors, mobility, employment and xenophobia. This unique journal targets a wide range of stakeholders such as researchers, academics, policy-makers, students and

practitioners. Thus, *AHMR*'s influence extends to civil society, government departments and research/academic institutions in Africa.

Three crucial factors set this journal apart: its exclusive focus on migration in Africa; its accessibility online, which allows it to reach a wide audience; and its free-of-charge stance. Indeed, the *AHMR* reports that over the years, its readership has increased, as evidenced by views and downloads. Interestingly, to allay concerns of academics who view online journal publications as carrying less weight than print journals (Collins and Berge, 1994), the *AHMR* prints a few copies it publishes and distributes to South African universities every year. While *AHMR* enjoys the successes detailed above, it has experienced low representation of article submissions from non-English-speaking regions of Africa. Unlike other African journals, due to its exclusive focus on migration, *AHMR* covers all the MPFA pillars. The journal has published articles that address different facets of migration. In light of these findings, the Centre should consider working with *AHMR* in order to holistically address all dimensions of human mobility.

3.2.4. *African Journal of AIDS Research (AJAR)*

Established in 2002, the *African Journal of AIDS Research (AJAR)* is a quarterly, peer-reviewed journal that contributes to better understanding the social dimensions of HIV and AIDS in Africa. The journal accepts articles from diverse disciplines such as sociology, demography, epidemiology, social geography, economics, psychology, anthropology, philosophy, health communication, media, cultural studies, public health, education, nursing science and social work. *AJAR* considers papers that address the impact, care, prevention, social planning, social theory, the history and politics of HIV and AIDS.

Some of the published articles focused implications of HIV/AIDS on migrant populations. This was aptly captured in the only article published on migration in 2020 titled 'Left behind: Why implementing migration-aware responses to HIV for migrant farm workers is a priority for South Africa' where the author noted that despite high levels of internal and international migration in South Africa, there is little consideration of migration and mobility in responses to HIV. This gap needs to be bridged if the MPFA's concern on migration and health is to be addressed. The MPFA recommends that migrants have 'adequate access to health care services especially in relation to pregnancies, communicable diseases such as Sexually Transmitted Infections (STIs), tuberculosis and HIV and hepatitis' (AUC, 2018:75).

3.2.5. *African Journal of Economic Review (AJER)*

The *African Journal of Economic Review (AJER)* is a biannual, refereed journal, published by the Open University of Tanzania's Faculty of Arts and Social Sciences. Since 2013, *AJER* publishes scholarly articles on economic issues pertinent to Africa. This applied journal is interested in public sector economics, monetary economics, international trade and finance, agricultural economics, industrial economics, development economics, labour economics, health economics, environmental economics and economic reforms.

Migration intersects with international trade and labour economics. This journal addresses the MPFA's 'labour migration and education' pillar, and issues addressed by the AUC's Joint Labour Migration Programme (JLMP) that aims at promoting workers' free movement in order to advance regional integration and development. This involves standardisation of labour agreements, mutual recognition of qualifications as well as skills portability. This initiative supports the development

of market-driven skills and pooling skills across the continent. This presents an opportunity for the Centre to develop a repository where countries supplying a given skill can post and countries requiring such skills can access. Such an official platform may help reduce spurious job advertisements which are used by human traffickers. This platform may also help in bridging the gap between students and employment by favouring circular movements of skilled labour across African countries. These initiatives can yield dividends for the host nations in the form of brain circulation and sending nations receiving remittances.

3.2.6. *African Journal of Reproductive Health*

Established in 1997, the *African Journal of Reproductive Health (AJRH)* is published quarterly by the Women's Health and Action Research Centre. The journal publishes original research, comprehensive review articles, short reports and commentaries on reproductive health in Africa in both English and French. *AJRH* is a multidisciplinary journal which provides African authors and others working in Africa a forum to share findings on reproductive health and disseminate relevant information on reproductive health in Africa.

While the latest issues (5 and 6 of 2021 and all issues in 2020) did not publish articles on migration, in its fourth issue of 2021 the journal published an article on inequalities in maternal health and pregnancy outcomes among women who migrated to Italy. This article addressed one of the MPFA's eleven cross-cutting issues, namely, migration and health. As previously mentioned with regard to the *African Journal of AIDS Research (AJAR)*, there is limited research on the intersections between migration and health. This is an important niche, which can help address the MPFA's pillar on migration and health of particularly vulnerable groups such as IDPs, migrants and refugees.

3.2.7. *African Research Review (AFRREV)*

The *African Research Review (AFRREV)* is a quarterly, peer-reviewed multidisciplinary journal first published in 2007 by the International Association of African Researchers and Reviewers (IAARR). Its head office is in Bahir Dar, Ethiopia. The journal publishes scholarly contributions in and on Africa. Contributions can be in the form of research monographs, feature articles, brief notes, comments on published articles and book reviews. *AFRREV* focuses on broad areas of African development as well as issues from diverse academic disciplines.

After 2018, the journal has not yet published articles on migration. However, in 2018, *AFRREV* published an article that focused on Nigeria's implementation of the New Partnership for Africa's Development (NEPAD). One of NEPAD's visions for economic cooperation and integration of African countries aligns with the MPFA's theme on irregular migration. Regional cooperation and standardisation of labour migration policies can play a crucial role in efforts to reduce irregular migration. Further, in 2018 the journal published an article titled 'South Africans' xenophobic attacks on Nigerians: Should Nigeria's Afrocentric foreign policy continue?', which called on Nigeria to develop its domestic economy instead of spending resources on countries that do not reciprocate. Such calls, though understandable in the wake of xenophobic attacks, go against tenets of the MPFA, for instance, inter-state and inter-regional cooperation, labour migration and education. Other contributions such as those on determinants of foreign direct investment inflows in Kenya focus on the MPFA's migration and trade as well as labour migration. The journal also

features articles on ‘forced displacement’—particularly in reference to terrorism and kidnappings in Nigeria.

3.2.8. *African Sociological Review/Revue Africaine de Sociologie*

The *African Sociological Review/Revue Africaine de Sociologie* is a biannual journal of the Council for the Development of Social Science Research in Africa (CODESRIA), based in Dakar, Senegal and was first published in 1997. The journal accepts contributions in English or French. It accepts articles and other academic contributions from scholars in Africa and elsewhere focusing on African issues and general social analysis. The journal focuses on the promotion and extension of sociological and anthropological thought among scholars working in Africa. However, the journal also welcomes relevant contributions from elsewhere.

In 2019, the journal published an article titled ‘A researcher’s visit to Italy: Human trafficking and the Nigerian-Sicilian mafias’. Another article published in 2016 examined the gender dynamics in human trafficking in Nigeria. These topics are aligned with the MPFA’s forced migration, irregular migration and border governance themes. In 2015, the journal published an article on internal migrants’ socio-economic well-being in Ghana. Discussions on internal migrants contribute to unpacking the MPFA’s theme of internal migration. In 2014, the journal published an article on immigrant-host community relations in Malawi. This dealt with the MPFA’s goal to bolster regional integration through social cohesion of migrants and host communities. Another article focused on factors that impact on exports from South Africa to the Southern African Development Community (SADC), addressing the theme of ‘migration and trade’.

3.2.9. *Eastern Africa Social Science Research Review (EASSRR)*

The *Eastern Africa Social Science Research Review (EASSRR)* is a biannual journal, established as far back as 1985. The journal charges membership and subscription fees. *EASSRR* is published by the Organisation for Social Research in Eastern Africa (OSSREA). The journal accepts regional contributions on critical discourses on political, social, economic and development topics of countries located in the Eastern and Southern African regions. While *EASSRR* accepts contributions on human mobility, this is not the primary focus of the journal. The most recent publication, in 2021, carried two articles on migration. The first is titled ‘Fewer jobs and more migrants: Large-scale agricultural investment and internal migration in Ethiopia: A case of Saudi Star and Merti Agricultural Development Farms’. The article focused on internal migration as well as labour migration and education. The second article focused on the way information and social networks serve as immediate factors of migration. The article addressed the MPFA’s labour migration thematic area.

The first issue of the 2021 publication also carried an article on migration, focusing on informal cross-border trade and migrants on the Busia, Uganda–Kenya border. The article thus focused on the MPFA’s irregular migration as well as migration and trade. The journal did not publish articles on migration in 2020. One article featured in the 2019 issue focused on development-induced displacements on project-affected people. The article concluded that although there were benefits that accrued from the project, the negative side of the project outweighed the benefits. The article addressed the MPFA’s forced displacement and internal migration thematic areas.

3.2.10. *Gender and Behaviour*

Gender and Behaviour is a biannual, interdisciplinary journal first published in 2003 by the IFE Centre for Psychological Studies, Nigeria. The journal focuses on contributions on psychological and behavioural aspects of gender in general. It welcomes contributions from scholars across the world on diverse subjects pertaining to psychological and behavioural aspects of gender. Contributions can be in the form of empirical, theoretical and descriptive works and other relevant scholarly discussions of ethics.

The latest issue (2021, issue 3) published an article on migrant youths' survival strategies in Limpopo, South Africa. Similarly, the second issue of the 2021 edition carried two articles on migrant youths. The first focused on the exclusion of migrant youths from the South African welfare services while the second focused on economic prospects of this group. The first issue of the 2021 edition published an article on factors that influence gender-based violence against young women migrants in select provinces in South Africa. In 2019, the journal published an article on experiences of Zimbabwean female immigrant breadwinners in Limpopo, South Africa. These articles addressed two of the eleven cross-cutting issues of the MPFA, namely, migration, children, adolescents and youths as well as migration and gender.

3.2.11. *Ghana Journal of Development Studies (GJDS)*

The *Ghana Journal of Development Studies (GJDS)* is a peer-reviewed journal established in 2004 by the Faculty of Integrated Development Studies of the University for Development Studies, Ghana. The journal places emphasis on empirical research that builds on grounded theory. The journal focuses on development-related issues, including, development policy, programming and projects; these can be descriptive, basic and applicative. This is in line with its multi-, trans- and interdisciplinary nature. The journal also accepts contributions to a wide array of disciplinary areas such as physical sciences, social sciences and the humanities. Unsurprisingly, human mobility is one aspect that falls under the ambit of social sciences and the humanities.

In 2021, both issues did not publish articles on migration. However, in 2020, only one article was published in the first issue. The article focused on mining-induced displacement and resettlement—a theme that falls under the MPFA's forced displacement thematic area. Similarly, in 2019, the journal published an article focused on internal migration, particularly, rural to urban migration. The journal also published three articles in its special issue in 2019. The articles focused on international remittances, migrant retail trading and the migrant female head porters' health-seeking behaviour. These articles addressed some of the focus areas of the MPFA, such as migration and health, migration and gender as well diaspora engagement. In 2018, the journal published an article on young migrants, which falls under the MPFA's focus area on adolescents and youths.

3.2.12. *Ghana Journal of Geography (GJG)*

Published since 2009, the *Ghana Journal of Geography (GJG)* is published by the Department of Geography and Resource Development, University of Ghana. Contributions to this journal undergo a peer-review process and the decision on the paper is made by three editors. To have a global sharing of information, the journal provides immediate open access to its content. The *GJG*

publishes original research in physical and human geography and includes related disciplines. Given its broad acceptance of contributions to human geography, *GJG* accepts articles that discuss human mobility.

In its second issue of 2021, it published an article on migration, farmer–herder conflicts and challenges of peacebuilding in Ghana. Similarly, in 2019 the journal published an article that examined the role of networks in conflict-induced migration in Ghana. Among other MPFA thematic areas, the article addressed migration, poverty and conflict. In 2019, the journal published an article on drought-related migration in Ghana, and in 2017 it carried an article on remittance mobilisation strategies of Ghanaians in the United Kingdom. In 2016, the journal published an article on child migration decision-making in Ghana, which falls under the MPFA’s migration, children, adolescents and youths focus area. Thus, the journal publishes several articles that deal with the MPFA’s focus areas.

3.2.13. *HTS Teologiese Studies/Theological Studies/AOSIS*

Founded in 1943, the *HTS Teologiese Studies/Theological Studies/AOSIS* is a peer-reviewed, open access journal, published once a year. The Article Processing Charges (APC) for this journal is R1,275.00 (excluding value added tax) per A4 output page in PDF format. The average length of an article in this journal is 9 pages. Authors may apply to AOSIS for waiving the APC; this may be granted at the sole discretion of AOSIS/the funder. The journal welcomes contributions that promote multidisciplinary, religious and biblical aspects of studies in the international theological arena.

The latest issue (4) of the 2021 publication published three articles on migration. The first focuses on Pentecostalism and migration where the author examines two Ghanaian Pentecostal churches in South Africa. The second focuses on anti-slavery/trafficking with a special focus on Christian missions in South Africa. The second article thus addresses one of the MPFA’s key pillars—forced displacement. The third addresses economics and politics of labour migration in South Africa. This is key to the MPFA’s theme on labour migration and education. The third issue of 2021 also carried three articles on migration. Two articles concentrate on migrants’ quest for identity formation, an important aspect in relation to MPFA’s social cohesion; the third also focuses on identity but includes discussions on colonial borders and a consideration of ethnicity, nationalism and Pan-Africanism as well—key concerns in border governance. In the first issue of 2018, the journal published an article that focused on Ubuntu and Christian worldviews as responses to xenophobia, a discussion that aligns with the MPFA’s focus on social cohesion and principles of non-discrimination.

3.2.14. *Law, Democracy and Development (LDD)*

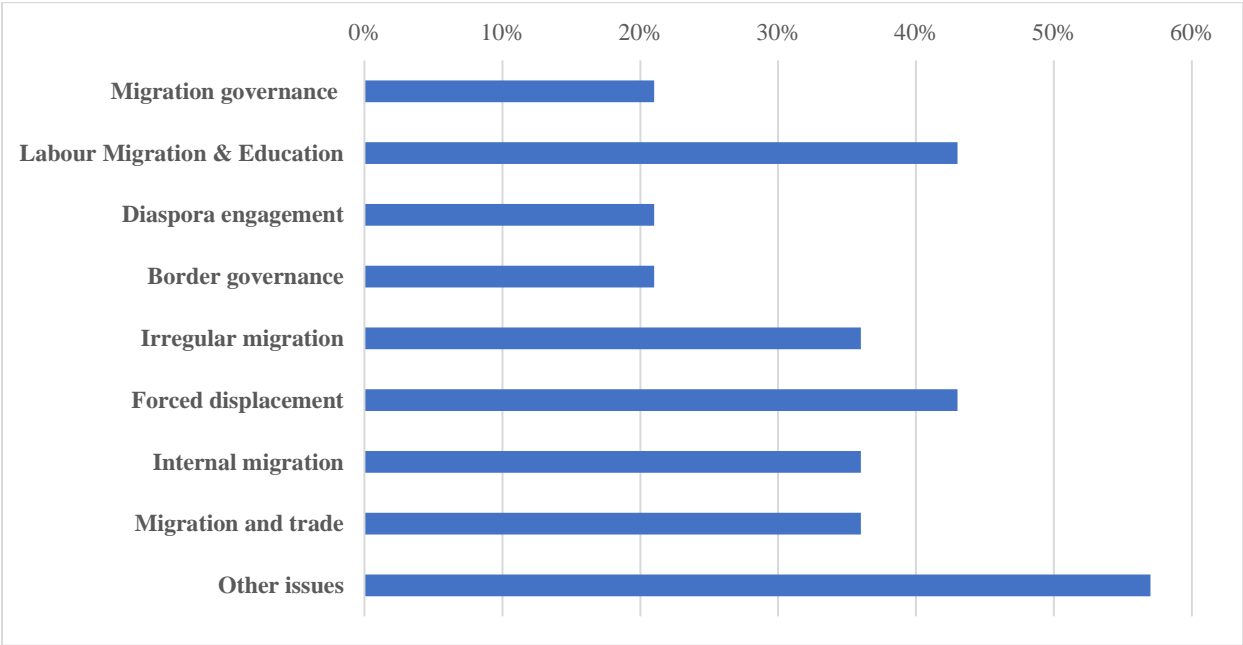
Law, Democracy and Development (LDD) is a peer-reviewed journal of the Faculty of Law at the University of the Western Cape. The first issue appeared in 1997. The journal addresses the interaction between democracy, good governance practices, human rights and socio-economic development in South Africa and Africa. It is concerned with the role of every branch of law and legal institutions in promoting or obstructing democracy and development. It seeks to promote a culture of accountability and respect for human rights across Africa. It engages with legal scholars

in all African countries to stimulate discussions across national boundaries. The MPFA foregrounds humanitarian principles of migration in international human rights law. These principles include the MPFA's call for the enactment of policies that protect and promote human rights of migrants. Included in these policies are guidelines to curb xenophobia and discrimination through campaigns that include initiatives such as awareness-raising campaigns and civic education. The journal discusses irregular migration, for example, in an article titled 'Kenya's implementation of the Smuggling Protocol in response to the irregular movement of migrants from Ethiopia and Somalia'. The journal is crucial in addressing the MPFA 'migration governance' pillar that aims to facilitate 'safe, orderly and dignified migration'. This is important because the theme of 'migration governance' seems to have been neglected by other journals.

3.3 Findings and discussion

Several scholarly journals published in Africa accept article submissions that deal with migration-related topics. In general, African journals are not dominated by articles pertaining to migration and include migration as one of the many topics they accept. In fact, in describing their focus areas, most journals tend to exclude migration-related issues. Given the growing developmental role played by migration in Africa, it would be of paramount importance to have African journals that specifically deal with migration issues in Africa. This would go a long way in enhancing debate and understanding on human mobility, as well as better shaping policy and practice. The following section illustrates a list of potentially relevant journals that publish articles on migration. For each of the selected journals, some of the key focus areas were highlighted in relation to the eight pillars of the MPFA (see Table 3 below). Forced displacement, labour migration, irregular migration, internal migration, and migration and trade are some of the most recurrent themes. However, most journals also feature cross-cutting issues highlighted in the MPFA, such as migration and health, human rights, gender issues, non-discrimination of migrants, and youth and migration. It is worth noting that some of the AU strategic focus areas such as 'migration and border governance' and 'diaspora engagement' rank lowly in terms of frequency (see Figure 7). This can partly be explained by the fact that journals shine the spotlight on migrants and their mobility or focus on specific dimensions of migration, such as migrants' reasons for migrating, the impact on local livelihoods, poverty/relations/developmental prospects, etc., and on financial and social remittances of migrants.

Figure 7: Journals' key focus areas vs MPFA pillars



Source: author's own compilation

Table 3: Journals' key priority areas

Title	Migration governance	Labour migration and education	Diaspora engagement	Border governance	Irregular migration	Forced displacement	Internal migration	Migration and trade	Other cross-cutting issues (e.g., health, human rights, non-discrimination, gender, youths)
Africa Insight	√	√					√	√	√
African Health Sciences									√
African Human Mobility Review (AHMR)	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√
African Journal of AIDS Research (AJAR)									√
African Journal of Economic Review (AJER)		√						√	
African Journal of Reproductive Health (AJRH)									√
African Research Review (AFRREV)		√			√	√		√	
African Sociological Review/ Revue Africaine de Sociologie				√	√				
Eastern Africa Social Science Research Review (EASSRR)		√			√	√	√	√	
Gender and Behaviour									
Ghana Journal of Development Studies (GJDS)			√			√	√		√
Ghana Journal of Geography (GJG)			√			√	√		
HTS Teologiese Studies / Theological Studies / AOSIS		√			√	√			√
Law, Democracy and Development (LDD)	√			√					√

3.4. Conclusion and recommendations

Migration has a bearing on several aspects of life. This means that articles on migration can feature in journals that cover a wide range of issues. While this is advantageous in disseminating and invoking discussions on migration across different disciplines, it makes it difficult for scholars and stakeholders interested primarily in migration to find articles located in journals whose primary focus is not migration. This can, arguably, stifle debate on human mobility. This report finds that there is a dearth of journals that publish migration-related research in Africa. Given the significance of human mobility on the continent and across the world, conversations on migration should take centre stage in journals that focus exclusively on migration. This is a gap that still needs to be filled.

A decision to start a new African migration journal or to partner with the existing journals depends on several factors. In this regard, an *informed decision/evidence-based decision-making* helps in assessing risks and collecting relevant information before taking any action. This approach prioritises rigorous research findings, data, analytics, and evaluation. These include avoiding uncertainties that can affect a plan of action, time and resources.

An *informed decision/evidence-based decision-making* has most frequently been applied to social and human services programmes, but a wide variety of regional or continental organisations could benefit from building and using evidence (Dinbabo, 2020; Dinbabo & Badewa, 2020; Ile & Dinbabo, 2015). Deciding on the best choice for a new journal needs assessing the research interests, the size of the potential audience, the absence of an existing journal covering the proposed area of interest, and any institutional requirements that may need consideration. To determine the best economic model for a new African migration journal, someone needs to consider the benefits and challenges of starting a new journal or partnering with the existing African journals.

Considering a partnership with existing African journals provides a uniquely African perspective on critical research partnership. Journals such as *Africa Insight*, *African Health Sciences*, *African Human Mobility Review (AHMR)*, *African Journal of AIDS Research (AJAR)*, *African Journal of Economic Review (AJER)*, *African Journal of Reproductive Health (AJRH)*, *African Research Review (AFRREV)*, and *African Sociological Review/Revue Africaine de Sociologie*, have a significant impact on the wider understanding of the issues they examine and on the continent in which they are situated. Taking into account the benefits and challenges of partnering with the existing journal in Africa, the research team highly recommends partnering with the *African Human Mobility Review (AHMR)*. The following section summarises the benefits and challenges of starting a new journal on migration in Africa and partnering with the *African Human Mobility Review (AHMR)*.

3.4.1. Benefits of starting a new journal on migration in Africa

Starting a new journal on migration in Africa could yield the following benefits:

- Help to close the ‘knowledge gap’ between the well-funded and powerful voices from the North and the often-overlooked ideas, innovations and discoveries from the South.

- Bring scholarly recognition to the African Union Commission, in particular to the Department of Health, Humanitarian Affairs and Social Development.
- Facilitate African career development through participation in the creation and sharing of new ideas and knowledge.
- Present an African perspective and crucial contribution to the academic/research community.
- Contribute to the creation of new ideas and knowledge dissemination in Africa.
- Enrich indigenous research/knowledge and make continental research more visible throughout Africa.
- Support the goals of the African Union Commission, and the Department of Health, Humanitarian Affairs and Social Development.
- Facilitate the process of becoming part of a wider network of scholars with similar interests.

3.4.2 Challenges of starting a new journal on migration in Africa

Starting a new journal on migration in Africa is likely to present the following challenges:

- **High costs:** Developing a sustainable financial model requires a long-term commitment. This venture will be expensive in terms of time, financial resources and human capacity; the overwhelming challenge to attain the desired success should not be underestimated.
- **Effective Editorial Board:** A journal of this nature cannot function without the support of a capable and effective Editorial Board. However, the Herculean task of finding and appointing the right scholars/experts to volunteer their labour, might prove a bridge too far. Besides, finding an experienced and committed journal editor, together with a managing editor to lead the project is another tall order.
- **Originality of research:** Although most scholars prefer to send their manuscripts to journals with a High Impact Factor and a high reputation, it remains difficult to attract original articles. In current research and academic communities, the originality of research is highly regarded as a critical decision factor for scholarly works.
- **Proven technical expertise:** The inclusion in an international service (indexing) needs a demonstrated reputation and a good track record on the global stage. Besides, an online journal requires the relevant technical knowledge and experience (e.g., software, bandwidth, etc.).

3.4.3 Advantages of partnering with the existing migration journal in Africa (AHMR)

- **Governance:** The AHMR Editorial Board is composed of a team of highly reputable and respected academics and practitioners working globally in the field of migration.
- **Open Journal Systems (OJS):** AHMR is part of the OJS, and provides the use of online reading tools, designed to allow readers to quickly search for and access the required information. AHMR is an online publication and this significantly lowers production and distribution costs.
- **Availability:** AHMR is freely available to a global network of researchers, which facilitates having a significant impact within the discipline and increases its citation by others.
- **Accreditation:** AHMR is an interdisciplinary peer-reviewed open-access academic journal accredited by the South African Department of Higher Education and Training (DHET).

- **Dissemination:** *AHMR* is a well-established tool to disseminate research that fosters an understanding of human mobility in Africa and plays a crucial role in identifying best practices and implementation of migration policies in Africa.

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Component 4: A capacity building needs assessment of Member States and RECs in the area of migration

4.1. Introduction

Most African countries are challenged by the lack of harmonised migration policies and programmes, while governments' responses to migration challenges remained inconsistent due to the paucity of information, bureaucratic inertia, and the mismatch between decision-making and implementation. The above circumstances reveal the need to strengthen migration governance to minimise the negative consequences of migration and harnessing its potential for development (Abebe, 2017; Dinbabo and Badewa, 2020; McKenzie and Yang, 2015). They reveal an equally strong need to strengthen engagement to prevent forced displacement of populations within and beyond national borders, to find solutions to protracted situations of asylum in or from host countries, and to strengthen protection systems for ongoing refugee movements. Therefore, migration and asylum data collection, data analysis, policies, monitoring and evaluation systems, and critical stakeholders' coordination of migration and asylum mechanisms, are all key priority areas that require targeted capacity-building initiatives. This is central to enhancing collaborative efforts made by Member States, Regional Economic Communities (RECs), the African Union (AU), United Nations (UN) agencies, non-governmental organisations (NGOs), and technical and financial partners toward an effective management of the complexities of migration and asylum in Africa.

Remarkably, in 2018, the AU conducted an “Assessment of the Capacity Building Needs of African Union Member States and Regional Economic Communities to Manage Migration” (hereafter the “2018 Assessment”). The overall objective of the assessment was to identify the capacity building/training needs of Member States and RECs concerning migration governance. The goal was to initiate capacity building/training programmes based on the identified needs.

The final report indicated that most Member States lack some of the basic instruments to manage migration, such as adequate policies, coordination mechanisms, and migration data. All these tools are required to make informed policy choices and to manage migration coherently and effectively. Consequently, between March and August 2018, three regional workshops were conducted by the African Union Commission (AUC) (the Southern African region; the Western and Central African region; and the Eastern and Northern African region), purposely to popularise the Migration Policy Framework for Africa (MPFA) among Member States, RECs, and stakeholders. The workshop was attended by some 178 experts with migration/labour migration statistics responsibilities from 44 Member States and two RECs.

As the African Centre for the Study and Research on Migration (hereafter “the Centre”) readies itself to formulate its 5-year strategic plan, there is a need to update the 2018 Assessment and provide pointers for areas of intervention. Therefore, this study seeks to highlight the capacity building/training needs of Member States and RECs in the area of migration and asylum governance and to provide key recommendations in support of the functions and activities of the Centre.

4.2. Research methodology

Research methodology refers to the techniques, methods and procedures that one employs in the process of research planning or research design implementation (Dinbabo, 2011; Mouton, 2001). The main aim of the research methodology is to formulate a framework that seeks to simplify the ways to investigate a problem, through particular designs and procedures and to develop a suitable way to generate data (Mouton, 2001). There are two major traditions of research methodology in the field of social science, namely, the quantitative approach and the qualitative approach (Mouton, 2001; Neuman, 2000). This research employed a mixed method of research, i.e., both quantitative and qualitative research methodology.

4.2.1. Quantitative research

Quantitative research methodology deals primarily with redefining concepts into the language of variables, and enables a person to draw trends and relationships between variables. In view of the above, the quantitative research approach is suitable to proffer an understanding of capacity-building needs assessment of Member States and RECs in the area of migration. Throughout the study quantitative methods have been employed with the objective to measure and analyse data collected through questionnaires and surveys. In addition to a desk review of reports, the study also used literature and other relevant and reliable sources on migration-related issues.

4.2.2. Purposive sampling

Sampling is the process of selecting cases to include in the research for the purpose of the study. It allows the research to handle, analyse, evaluate and measure variables in order to achieve generalised findings (Dinbabo, 2011; Neuman and Robson, 2014). In purposive sampling, the researchers have the liberty of using a wide range of methods to locate all possible cases of highly specific and difficult to reach people (Bryman, 2008; Neuman and Robson, 2014). Thus, purposive sampling was used to extrapolate data and information from key selected Member States and RECs for capacity-building needs assessment of Member States and RECs in the area of migration.

The quantitative methods also helped to analyse the results of a semi-structured online questionnaire targeting selected Member States and RECs. The questionnaire (in both English and French) was administered online through the Survey Monkey platform between 01 March and 19 April 2022. The sampled survey was the same as the one included in the 2018 Assessment. The questionnaire link was emailed to purposely selected Member States and RECs for completion. The rationale for sampling was determined considering countries in Africa that host the largest number of migrants, refugees, and internally displaced persons (IDPs), but also important transit countries and under-researched island states.

4.2.3. Sampled countries

Based on the suggestion made by the AUC during the inception meeting, the sampled countries (28) included: Algeria, Benin, Botswana, Burundi, Cameroon, Central African Republic, Chad, Côte d'Ivoire, Democratic Republic of the Congo, Djibouti, Egypt, Eswatini, Kenya, Madagascar, Mali, Mauritania, Mauritius, Morocco, Namibia, Niger, Nigeria, Rwanda, Senegal, Sierra Leone, South Africa, Togo, Tunisia, and Uganda. The following five RECs, namely, the Economic Community of West African States (ECOWAS), IGAD, the Southern African Development Community (SADC), CEN-SAD and the Arab Maghreb Union (AMU) were also included. Correspondence with the focal points in each of the selected countries and RECs was done with

the support of the AUC and the International Organisation for Migration (IOM). As of 19 April 2022, after repeated efforts to encourage Member States and RECs to participate in the survey, a total of eight Member States (Algeria, Chad, Mali, Madagascar, Togo, Senegal, Kenya, and Sierra Leone) and two RECs (AMU and ECOWAS) had completed the online questionnaire, which represents a relatively small response rate. Low response rate to the questionnaire by potential respondents in a sample or population is referred to as nonresponse bias (Mouton, 2001; Neuman and Robson 2014). Given the low response rate, it was agreed with the AUC to include in the data analysis information from nine additional Member States (Ethiopia, Ghana, Lesotho, Malawi, Somalia, South Sudan, Tanzania, Zambia, and Zimbabwe) and one REC, namely, the Economic Community for Central African States (ECCAS), which had already been surveyed between June and September 2020 using the same questionnaire. For this report, data was captured from 20 survey respondents, drawn from 17 Member States and three RECs. The project team agreed that the selected survey respondents constituted a representative sample from a larger group that accurately represents the characteristics of a larger population.

4.2.4. Descriptive statistics

Descriptive statistics were compiled using graphical representations, charts, tables, cross-tabulations, as well as frequency distributions. The report was integrated with the reviewed data from secondary sources, literature and relevant reports on migration policy governance and challenges in Africa, towards setting the stage and providing the context for analysing the questionnaire. The 2018 Assessment was a critical reference point. More importantly, documents were re-collected from academic search engines such as Google Scholar, Science Direct, and SCOPUS, and relevant institutional databases such as those of the AU, the IOM, and some of the RECs. These were properly referenced and grouped alphabetically in the bibliography section.

4.2.5. Qualitative research

Open-ended questions are one of the methods for data collection in qualitative research (Dinbabo, 2011). The goal of the open-ended questions is to obtain detailed answers and insights in response to the research question. The open-ended questions allowed respondents to go into as much detail as required and allowed them to provide unlimited responses. It also helped to understand the ideas, feelings, emotions, and opinions provided by informants about the need for capacity building.

4.3. Limitation of the study

The research team analysed the data obtained from the open-ended survey questionnaires, using thematic content analysis to draw out important patterns, while also deepening the understanding of identified relationships. However, an important element of qualitative data-collection instruments such as interviews, focus group discussions, workshops, and observations were not practiced in this research. Also, the respondents had limited options of responses, based on the selection made by the open-ended survey questionnaires. Therefore, the results cannot represent the full qualitative research outcome and actual occurrence, in a generalised form. Besides, a general limitation attributed to this survey questionnaire is the restriction of specific variables to the needs assessment of Member States and RECs.

4.4. Member States

4.4.1. Data analysis and presentation

Data analysis and presentation include the comparison of samples, and distributions, the presentation of results on descriptive statistics, and the analysis of collections of contrasts and collections of sample variances (Gabor, 2010). Descriptive statistics are numbers that summarise the data to describe what occurs in the sample. The description is often implemented by utilising frequency distributions and shown by using numeric values such as frequency and percentage (George and Mallery, 2018; Lawless and Heymann, 2010). In this study, the data presentation and analysis are organised according to the following key themes: (a) Migration situation (issues/challenges facing Member States); (b) Migration data collection and management; (c) Policy environment; (d) National/regional coordination mechanisms in Africa; and (e) Capacity-building needs in other thematic areas.

4.4.1.1. Migration situation (issues/challenges facing Member States)

The heterogeneity and complexity of the migration situation facing Member States in Africa are enormous. In order to estimate the extent of the issues/challenges faced by Member States, and to identify participants' opinions, perceptions and feelings, a scale of ratings from 1 to 13 was provided (ranking from 1 being the most important challenge and 13 being the least important). The ranking question helped the respondents to compare items to each other by placing them in order of preference. An average ranking was calculated for each answer choice, allowing the research team to easily view and compare the overall importance of each item on the list. In general, the data analysis from questionnaires showed a pattern of almost uniformly positive participant perceptions about the key issues and challenges Member States are facing. Accordingly, labour migration (out of the country), was rated first, labour migration (into the country) was rated second, while seasonal/circular migration was rated third. Table 4 shows migration issues that are of concern for Member States (in order of importance).

Table 4: Major migration issues/challenges facing Member States

	Major Migration Issues/Challenges
1	Labour migration (out of the country)
2	Labour migration (into the country)
3	Seasonal circular migration (into the country)
4	Refugees / asylum seekers
5	Internally displaced people
6	Stateless persons / persons at risk of statelessness
7	Migrants transiting through the country
8	Smuggled trafficked persons (out of the country)
9	Smuggled trafficked persons (into the country)

10	Smuggled trafficked persons (transiting through the country)
11	Engaging the diaspora for national development
12	Harnessing remittances for development
13	Return, reorientation and reintegration of returned migrants

Source: Authors' own construct (2022)

However, when aggregated into broad categories, migration issues that are of major concern to Member States include the following:

- (a) Labour migration
- (b) Human trafficking/migrant smuggling
- (c) Persons of concerns to the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR)⁴
- (d) Migration and development

4.4.2. Migration data collection and management

4.4.2.1. Data on immigration/emigration

Data collection on immigration/emigration is the process of gathering and measuring information on targeted variables in an established system, which then enables one to answer relevant questions and evaluate outcomes on immigration/emigration. Such types of data collection aim to serve as a single access point to timely, comprehensive immigration/emigration statistics and reliable information about migration data among the Member States. The survey assessed participants' perceptions about the data collection on immigration/emigration. The findings indicate that all Member States collect data on immigration/emigration (100%). However, the frequency with which it is collected varies widely. The data is collected quarterly (23.5%), half-yearly (11.8%), yearly (17.6%), a few times a month (5.9%), and once a month (5.9%). In large cases (35.3%) immigration/emigration data is collected infrequently (during surveys or periodic censuses) by Member States.

4.4.2.2. Data on labour migration

Data collection on labour migration is defined as the gathering of data on the movement of persons from their home state to another Member States for the purpose of employment (Taylor, 1999). In order to understand participants' perceptions of labour migration, respondents were asked to indicate the frequency of their data collection methods. Generally, the majority of Member States (82.4%) collect data on labour migration frequently. However, the intervals for data collection

⁴ A population of persons identified by the UNHCR as refugees, returnees, stateless people, internally displaced, and asylum seekers.

vary from quarterly (17.7%), half-yearly (17.7%), yearly (35.3%), a few times a month (5.9%), and once or less than once a month (5.9%). Similarly, other countries (17.7%) infrequently collect data on labour migration through surveys/censuses or other unspecified means.

4.4.2.3. Data on remittances

Remittances, usually understood as the money or goods that migrants send back to families and friends in their countries of origin, are often the most direct and well-known link between migration and development (Dinbabo and Nyasulu, 2015; Rapoport and Docquier, 2005). Data on remittances by the Member States is crucial to measure remittance flows typically understanding the transfer from one person to another person or household. An analysis of the survey data shows that more than half (66.7%) of the Member States collect data on remittances and the frequency of collection varies from daily or monthly (20%), quarterly (13.3%), half-yearly (0.1%), and yearly (33.3%). Another 33% of the Member States did not specify the frequency with which they collect data on remittances, indicating that they may not collect such data. A considerable number of countries (33.3%) collect their data infrequently, including through remittance transfer channels – banks and bureaus, as well as data from the World Bank, and the *Banque Centrale des Etats de l’Afrique de l’Ouest* (BCEAO) – the Central Bank of West African States, in the case of the Francophone West African States of the CFA monetary zone.

4.4.2.4. Data on the diaspora

Diaspora refers to a group of people scattered from their place of origin and who keep a memory, a dream or legend of their original homeland (Axel, 2004; Safran, 1991). Data collection on diaspora facilitates evidence-informed policy making. An analysis of the survey data shows that less than half of the Member States (43.8%) collect data on the diaspora; this varies from quarterly (6.3%), and yearly (37.5%). The majority (56.3%) did not specify the frequency with which they collect data on the diaspora. However, some of them collect the data less than once a month, when it is necessary, or in the case of a funded project. Fortunately, several of the countries in this category are setting up diaspora agencies/commissions to collect data on diaspora engagements and activities. This new stride indicates that there would be positive outcomes in the near future, provided the commissions are properly staffed, well-funded and function effectively.

4.4.2.5. Data on refugees/asylum seekers

The analysis was also focused on data collection on refugees/asylum seekers. In general, the views on data collection of refugees/asylum seekers are quite diverse compared to the opinions given on other topics that were discussed. The analysis indicates that the majority of Member States collect data on refugees/asylum seekers at relatively short intervals: quarterly (37.5%), half-yearly (6.3%), and yearly (37.5%). Others (18.7%) specify that they collect infrequently, monthly or via a third party such as the UNHCR.

4.4.2.6. Data on internally displaced persons (IDPs)

In order to assess the opinions of participants with regard to data collection on IDPs, the question was raised with the informants. The majority of the respondents, i.e. (53.3%) specified that data

on IDPs is collected infrequently – monthly and irregularly. Less than half of the Member States (46.7%) collect data on IDPs quarterly (20.0%), and yearly (26.7%).

4.4.2.7. Data on statelessness

The responses from the respondents about data collection on statelessness revealed that data is mostly collected infrequently (57.1%). Other Member States collect data on statelessness, ranging from quarterly (14.3%), to yearly (28.6%).

4.4.2.8. Data on trafficking in persons/migrant smuggling

Trafficking in persons involves the recruitment, transportation, transfer, harbouring or receipt of persons, by means of threats or use of force or other forms of coercion, abduction, fraud, deception, the abuse of power, a position of vulnerability, or 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 (UN, 2000). Trafficking includes prostitution, sexual exploitation, forced labour or domestic work, slavery, servitude, organs harvesting, amongst others (UN, 2000). Smuggling refers to 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 (Nadig, 2002). Trafficking in persons and the smuggling of migrants are common practices in different parts of Africa. Trafficking involves the recruitment, movement or harbouring of people for exploitation, whereas smuggling of migrants includes a group of people charging money from migrants to drive them across a border into another country, thus bypassing the official entry requirements and border controls of the destination country.

In order to assess the opinions of respondents with regard to the data on human trafficking/migrant smuggling, a specific question was raised with the informants. The majority of the respondents, i.e., 75%, indicated that they collect data on trafficking in persons/migrant smuggling, and the data is collected at relatively short intervals: quarterly (25%), half-yearly (18.8%), and yearly (31.3%). This also includes those infrequently collected (25%), i.e., when necessary or as cases are reported – which remain inaccurate and disaggregated.

4.4.2.9. Migration profiles

Data collection on the migration profiles refers to information such as the labour market situation, unemployment rates, labour demand and supply and present or potential skills shortages by sector and occupation, skills needs in the country, relevant gender aspects, etc. (Carrillo et al., 2018). The analysis also focused on migration profiles, and whether respondents can express opinions on the interval of data collection. Views on data collection on the migration profiles were quite diverse compared to the opinions given on other topics that were discussed. The analysis indicates that all Member States – except one – compile Migration Profiles. Of the Member States that compile Migration Profiles, the government carries out a large responsibility of the task (31.3%), or the responsibility is shared between the government and consultants (37.5%), or is outsourced (12.5%). Others (18.7%) are carried out infrequently by multilateral organisations (e.g., IOM). The frequency in the compilation of migration profiles varies across Member States: infrequent

(43.9%), every two years (6.4%), every three years (12.6%), and every five years (12.1%), while the remaining (25%) are unspecified about it.

4.4.2.10. Areas of need for capacity building on migration data collection

Capacity building refers to enabling institutions to be more effective and efficient in the process of identifying, implementing, monitoring and evaluating projects (Dinbabo, 2014). Schuftan (1996), defines capacity building as an approach that raises people's knowledge, awareness and skills to use their capacity and, using available support systems, to resolve the underlying causes of underdevelopment. The analysis of the data from the questionnaires showed a pattern of almost uniformly positive respondent perceptions about the need for capacity building on migration data collection. For example, respondents indicated their overall preference for the collection, analysis, sharing and management of data on migration flow, labour migration, diaspora engagement, refugees/asylum seekers, displaced persons, and data on remittances. A large majority of respondents indicated that the capacity building on migration data collection should be done regularly. In general, final feedback by the respondents also reinforces this finding. Table 5 shows the need for capacity building on migration data collection.

Table 5: Capacity-building needs on migration data collection

Areas for capacity-building needs on migration data collection	Member States (Frequency)	Percentage
Collection, analysis, sharing and management of data on migration flows	17	20.0
Labour migration	13	15.3
Diaspora engagement	13	15.3
Refugees/asylum seekers	12	14.1
Displaced persons	10	11.8
Data on remittances	10	11.8
Statelessness	6	7.0
Return, readmission and reintegration	4	4.7
Total	85	100

Source: Authors' own construct (2022)

Some of the feedback given by informants about the need for capacity building in the area of 'Migration data collection and management' being the top priority:

“Collection, analysis, sharing and management of data on migration flow; facilitating the strategic goals/objectives of Member States in terms of migration data collection and management...”; “migration data *database management system standardisation*, i.e. the process of developing technical standards based on the consensus of Member States...”; “support the establishment of an

Individual Member States/RECs migration database...”; “forming a *technical working group (TWG)* for migration governance in Africa that will be responsible for providing expert knowledge and practical experience of migration governance, and who can contribute to the development of the policy planning, implementation, monitoring and evaluation...”; “facilitate the implementation of evidence-based policymaking (EBP), i.e. policy decisions should be based on, or informed by, rigorously established objective evidence...”; “facilitate the development of a training manual/module, determine the purpose, aims, approaches, content, presentation format, assemble and deliver your manual; ensure the publication and dissemination of information on migration data collection and management ...”

In addition to identifying the above areas, Member States also indicated the need for providing IT, logistical, financial, and technical support for effective collection of migration data and border management. They identified the significance of capacity-building in data collection, analysis, and management. Member States also highlighted the need to strengthen the capacities of technical structures and civil society actors in the collection, analysis, sharing and management of data on migration flow. This embraces the need to standardise definitions of migration variables nationally to facilitate the comparability of migration data collected by the various stakeholders. Member States also suggested the need to establish/enhance the capacity of national coordinating mechanisms/frameworks that bring together national stakeholders in collecting, analysing, sharing, and disseminating migration data in Africa.

4.4.2.11. Conclusion on migration data collection and management

This section of the study aimed to investigate the perceptions and attitudes of respondents concerning migration data collection and management. The data analysis from questionnaires showed a pattern of almost similar participant perceptions with small variations in the frequency of data collection among the surveyed Member States. The initial analysis portrays a clear picture of a perceived need of providing the capacity building measures across the Member States. Generally, Member States identified the need for capacity building in the collection, analysis, management and sharing of migration data. In general, there are gaps and inconsistencies in the collection and management of data on other aspects of migration: remittances, diaspora, human trafficking/migrant smuggling, and refugees/asylum seekers. These are equally crucial to the holistic management of migration in Africa (Abebe, 2017; Dinbabo and Badewa, 2020).

The infrequency in the collection of data on labour migration, or its relatively lengthy intervals, by Member States, undermine the effectiveness of the data for decision-making, and policy implementations. Despite the rate at which most Member States collect data on labour migration, they also identified it as one of the areas in which capacity building/support is required. This is probably due to the infrequency, inconsistency and inaccuracy of the collection, analysis, management, and dissemination of data on migration flow in general.

To summarise: accurate and up-to-date migration data collection and management are required by all Member States. This data is used to inform decisions concerning the allocation of financial and other resources, to target development interventions and to identify opportunities for infrastructural investment. Migration data is also essential for knowledge development, including the identification of demographic trends and their underlying causes and implications, the design

of other instruments for data collection and as an input for weighting, and the construction of indicators. By providing an agreed standard against which all other statistics and trends can be compared, migration data contributes toward consensus building and the formulation of social and economic development.

4.4.2.12. Recommendations on migration data collection and management

Migration data collection and management is the vital and cross-cutting element in migration management, and includes policy formulation, policy implementation, monitoring and evaluation of migration events and engagement with critical stakeholders (Abebe, 2017; Dinbabo and Badewa, 2020). Consequently, reliable, accurate and timely data is crucial for effective migration management or expediting progress in this regard. Based upon the above findings, the following recommendations are provided to further refine and bring about improved application of the strategic plan for the Centre:

- **Strategic alignment of migration data:** This is the process of establishing the roadmap of initiatives required to achieve those strategic goals and objectives of the Centre. Strategic alignment of migration data collection and management entails stakeholders' participation and agreement on objectives and outcomes; 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. **Hence, it is recommended** that the Centre and all actors commit to a joint effort to ensure the inclusion of strategic alignment of migration data.
- **Standardisation of migration database and time series database (TSDB):** The main purpose of a time series data collection is to identify the nature of the phenomenon represented by the sequence of observations and to predict future values of migration data in Africa. This data typically consists of successive measurements made from the same source and the same unit of analysis (individual, village, city, region, country) over a time interval and is used to track change over time. TSDB helps to explore the dynamics of migration situations/patterns for forecasting future observations. Besides, database management and information architecture in the form of a regional data bank or repository of information on migration flow and migration-related activities in Africa, are essential. The database will help to standardise and facilitate comparability of migration data across the continent. The AUC should also ensure standardisation of the terminology and definitions of the migration variables, and design standard data collection methodologies and templates for use by Member States. **Hence, it is recommended** that the Centre and all actors commit to a joint effort to ensure effective and efficient TSD collection and analysis at the regular level.
- **Individual Member States/RECs migration database:** This is an organised collection of structured information typically stored electronically in a computer system. Data within the most common types of databases in operation today is typically modelled in rows and columns in a series of tables to make processing and data querying efficient. The data can then be easily accessed, managed, modified, updated, controlled, and organised. The establishment of a database/documentation hub will facilitate flexible indexing and easy

access to information by the users. Member States should also be encouraged to collect migration data during ongoing/regular censuses/surveys as this reduces costs considerably, and ensures that migration data is collected regularly. **Hence, it is recommended** that the Centre and all actors commit to a joint effort to ensure the establishment of an Individual Member States/RECs database/documentation centre.

- **Technical Working Group (TWG):** This is a group of experts on a particular topic who work together on specific goals. The establishment of a TWG is crucial and useful to exchange knowledge on technical issues. A continental-level TWG encourages stakeholders to discuss the state of research on migration data and assist in identifying research gaps. **Hence, it is recommended** that the Centre and all actors commit to a joint effort to ensure the establishment of a continental steering committee/technical working group on migration data, comprising relevant stakeholders from the Member States and RECs, as well as from international organisations.
- **Evidence-based policymaking (EBP):** This is the use of data analysis and research findings to inform new policies or improve the effectiveness of existing programmes, supporting data collection and analysis for research and management, and developing policies that incentivise the use of evidence. This would increase the ability of Member States, RECs and the continent to develop and implement a solid migration management regime. **Hence, it is recommended** that the Centre and all actors commit to a joint effort to ensure the use of updated migration data to enable EBP, and that 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.
- **Publication and dissemination of information:** Dissemination and communication of research should be considered as an integral part of the Centre. Publication and dissemination of information on migration data collection and management help in increasing the visibility of research outputs, public engagement in migration data collection and research and facilitating EBP in Africa. In this regard, strong use of online communication (websites, Twitter, podcasts and Slideshare accounts), the production of informative videos, the research partnership with Member States and RECs, academic community, civil society organisations, will help to reach a large audience and the policy-making arena, to influence the public view on the impact on migration policies in Africa. **Hence, it is recommended** that the Centre and all actors commit to a joint effort to ensure the implementation of the publication and dissemination of information on migration data collection and management.

4.4.3. National institutional mechanisms for managing migration

According to the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP, 2017) and the United Nations Joint Migration and Development Initiative (UN-JMDI, 2021), the Institutional Coordination Mechanism for Managing Migration is a government-led platform that facilitates stakeholders' cooperation and partnership in the area of migration. It is the responsible organ to create legal and policy frameworks for managing migration. The data analysis from the questionnaires showed that 76.5% of Member States have ministries, units or agencies dedicated to addressing migration

issues. These range from ministries or departments/units under the ministries of the interior or foreign affairs. In some Member States, there are secretariats, directorates, task forces or national coordinating agencies on immigration. However, there are ambiguities in the composition of the national coordinating forum/mechanisms and the specific functions of the related agencies due to duplication of immigration responsibilities by more than two agencies across most countries. The result of the assessment also indicated that equally, 64.7% of Member States have national coordinating forums for coordinating migration. Of the Member States that have national coordinating forums/mechanisms for coordinating migration, 58.3% of the forums/mechanisms are established by Statute. Based on the information obtained from the survey questionnaires, while 8.3% of respondents have not specified the frequency, just 25% of the national coordinating forums/mechanisms meet infrequently. On the other hand, the majority (75%) meet frequently, i.e., once in two weeks (8.3%), monthly (16.8%), quarterly (33.3%), and less than once a month (8.3%). Some of the feedback given by informants, include:

“Poor management or coordination by the various actors saddled with migration responsibilities and national coordinating forum...”; “funding constraints reduce the information acquired by the responsible body, which reduces informational efficiency to the national coordinating forum/mechanism...”; “migration issues are not a priority but homeland security, hence there is no proper guiding institutional coordination mechanism for managing migration and migration policy framework...”; “absence of the ministry or principal department to coordinate migration issues...”; “government instability and absence of political stability deteriorate the efficiencies in the operational management of a national border commission...”; “there is a lack of regular data-keeping on migration issues...”; “in some Member States the national coordinating forum is fragmented and dormant; it mostly operates on an ad hoc basis and only when activated haphazardly...”

In general, the above evidence demonstrates that there is inadequate coordination among the various players in managing migration within the Member States. Besides, one can also infer that although the Institutional Coordination Mechanism for Managing Migration is responsible to create legal and policy frameworks for managing migration, a lack of capacity in mainstreaming migration into sectoral and national development is evident. In this regard, the need for technical assistance in the establishment of National Coordinating Mechanisms (NCMs) seems to be urgent.

4.4.3.1. Capacity-building needs on institutional mechanisms for managing migration

Member States’ capacity building needs were assessed with regards to: monitoring and evaluation of migration policy implementation; labour migration; migration management/governance; combatting irregular migration; border control management/border security patrol; capacity building on mainstreaming migration into sectoral and national development; training/sensitisation on the global compact for migration and the Agenda 2030; migration statistics and data risk analysis; and inter-agency/stakeholders’ coordination. Table 6 below provides the details of Member States’ preference for capacity building needs in national institutional mechanisms for managing migration.

Table 6: Capacity-building needs on institutional mechanisms for managing migration

Areas of assessment	Member States (Frequency)	Percentage
Monitoring and evaluation of migration policy implementation	17	13.9
Labour migration	17	13.9
Migration management/governance	17	13.9
Combatting irregular migration	15	11.8
Border control management/Border security patrol	15	11.8
Capacity building on mainstreaming migration into sectoral and national development	11	8.7
Training/sensitisation on Global Compact for Migration and the Agenda 2030	11	8.7
Migration statistics and data	8	6.3
Risk analysis	8	6.3
Inter-agency/stakeholders' coordination	8	6.3
Total	127	100

Source: Authors' own construct (2022)

As we can see from Table 6, all the sampled Member States confirmed the importance and the need for capacity-building on institutional mechanisms for managing migration (monitoring and evaluation of migration policy implementation, labour migration, and migration management/governance). Member States that have National Coordinating Mechanisms (NCMs) indicated that they need their NCM officials trained on migration governance (capacity building on mainstreaming migration into sectoral and national development, combatting irregular migration, and border control management/border security patrol). They also believed that NCMs on cross-country migration help to boost capacities for regular migration, and circular migration. Member States also highlighted the imperative for partnership among states and international organisations in strengthening inter-agency/stakeholders' coordination mechanisms toward effective regional migration policy development and coordination. In this regard, Dinbabo (2014) indicates that capacity building is not a one-time effort to improve short-term effectiveness, but a continuous improvement strategy toward the creation of a sustainable and effective organisation.

4.4.3.2. Conclusion: National Institutional Mechanisms (NIMs) for managing migration

Effective migration management is an essential element of overall good governance, which is increasingly recognised as an essential foundation for sustainable development (Dinbabo, et al. 2018). National institutional mechanisms (NIMs) for managing migration can be instrumental for

the Member States to manage migration in a manner that employs principles of good governance. These mechanisms can either be centralised or decentralised (UNDP, 2017). Centralised or decentralised set-ups are not mutually exclusive; how they emerge depends largely on the political set-up and institutional culture of a government. *Hong and Knoll (2016)* indicate that the mechanisms for managing migration vary, based on country-context. A broad set of functions has been identified. According to *Hong and Knoll (2016)*, NIMs are responsible for providing an advisory service to the government on migration issues and coordinating the implementation of migration legal and policy frameworks, strategies and accompanying plans of action. Besides, NIMs follow up and review the implementation of migration legal and policy frameworks, strategies and accompanying plans of action (monitoring and evaluation).

Some of the challenges of the NIMs, include: (a) absence of dedicated *units or departments* by the Member States; (b) lack of budget and limited technical knowledge and abilities required to apply in a job function; (c) poor management or coordination by the various actors; (d) absence of clear migration policy framework; and (e) level of difficulty for accessing accurate statistics for managing migration. To summarise: overall, there is limited capacity and involvement in the decision-making process, little information on the *technical assistance*, insubstantial networking, and limited technical awareness.

4.4.3.3. Recommendations on national institutional mechanisms for managing migration

Based upon the above findings on the NIMs for managing migration, the following recommendations are provided for the Strategic Plan for the Centre:

- **Capacity building on mainstreaming migration:** The MPFA and Plan of Action (2018–2030) encourages mainstreaming migration into policy and development planning processes. This will impact on planned actions and ensure that migration issues are elevated to the national/regional agendas and taken into account coherently and systematically at all stages of development planning, including the design, implementation, monitoring and evaluation. **Hence, it is recommended** that the Centre and all actors commit to a joint effort to ensure the capacity building on mainstreaming migration into sectoral and national development for all Member States and RECs.
- **Technical assistance in the establishment of NCMs:** Technical assistance improves the design and implementation of the migration policies of the Member States and RECs, including the strengthening of skills in institutions and individuals. The Migration Policy Framework for Africa (MPFA) and Plan of Action (2018–2030) has also provided opportunities to the Member States and RECs to establish government institutions for migration governance. In this regard, technical assistance is one of the core activities of the Plan of Action in the MPFA. The goal of technical assistance is to strengthen, through active partnership, the capacity of governments and other relevant actors to meet their migration challenges in a comprehensive, cooperative and ultimately self-reliant manner. **Hence, it is recommended** that the Centre and all actors commit to a joint effort to ensure the provision of technical assistance to Member States and RECs that address core concerns of migration governance such as policy formulation and implementation, legal frameworks, and operational systems.

- **Inter-agency/stakeholder participation:** Sharing a common understanding and involvement in the decision-making process of the migration governance in Africa is a priority for the Centre. In this regard, enhancing inter-agency/stakeholders' coordination, including training of NCM officials on migration issues, is crucial. **Hence, it is recommended** that the Centre and all actors commit to a joint effort in strengthening the capacities of the Member States and RECs by enhancing national, bilateral and multilateral technical cooperation efforts, and enabling practical cooperation for successful migration governance in Africa.
- **Capacity-building training:** This can be focused on three levels: (a) individual; (b) organisational; and (c) the broader system of institutional development. Capacity building is crucial to developing migration-related skills and gaining practical experience. The ways in which stakeholders (Member States and RECs) relate to and cooperate in the area of migration data collection and management may need to be changed. In general, migration-related capacity-building activities involve finding information, gaining insights, and changing perceptions, values, and practical skills. Training/sensitisation on the Global Compact for Migration and the AU's Agenda 2030 is also essential. **Hence, it is recommended** that the Centre and all actors commit to a joint effort to ensure the implementation of regular capacity-building training in Africa.
- **Experience-sharing visits and networking:** These activities offer a bundle of benefits, and create common understanding, relationships and shared experiences in migration data collection and management. Such visits in Africa allow researchers, practitioners and academicians to focus on a topic, learn deeply, share ideas, and assess the relevance of new approaches. The opportunity to look behind the scenes, get acquainted with real people, and understand their problems and achievements, can create inspiration to keep working and launch new initiatives. Exchange visits are intended to benefit all participants through an exchange of ideas, knowledge, and sound practices. **Hence, it is recommended** that the Centre and all actors commit to a joint effort to ensure the implementation of the experience-sharing visits and networking to research/training institutes, and the Centres of Excellence in Africa.
- **Workshops/seminars:** The main purpose of organising regular workshops/seminars is to raise participants' awareness of the importance of responding to migration data collection/analysis and equipping them with the necessary technical tools for a better understanding of the AU Migration Policy Framework (MPFA 2018–2030) and the UN's Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) and to improve their skills in drawing up applications of migration data. Undertaking regular workshops/seminars on migration data raise participants' awareness of the importance of responding to the major migration issues/challenges facing Member States. **Hence, it is recommended** that the Centre and all actors commit to a joint effort to ensure the implementation of workshops/seminars on migration data collection and management in Africa.

4.4.4. Policy environment

Policy is ‘a broad statement that sets out a government’s main goals and priorities’ and ‘defines a particular stance, aiming to explore solutions to an issue’ (UNESCO, 2013). A migration policy comprises of ‘a government’s statements of what it intends to do or not do (including laws, regulations, decisions or orders) in regard to the selection, admission, settlement and deportation of foreign citizens residing in the country’ (Helbling et al., 2017). Typically, migration policies involve the following: managing the entry, transit, departure and return of foreigners into and out of national territory; determining persons allowed in the territory, the duration of their stay, the purpose of their stay, and their rights and responsibilities; facilitating the integration of people authorised to remain to become functional members of society; ensuring that temporary migrants respect the laws and norms of the society and that their rights are respected; ensuring access to opportunities and fair treatment of nationals abroad while maintaining links with these nationals to enhance the prospects of return of remittances, skills and investment; respect for refugee protection principles. Finally, migration policies should fulfil the following three objectives: (a) ensure effective migration governance; (b) support development efforts; and (c) ensure protection of migrants.

4.4.4.1. National migration policies

Evidence-based regional and national migration policies are built on accurate migration statistics, as highlighted by the Global Compact for Safe, Orderly and Regular Migration (GCM), which reiterates the need to ‘collect and utilise accurate and disaggregated data as a basis for evidence-based policies’ (UN-GA, 2019) as its first objective. Furthermore, the SDGs target 10.7 encourages Member States to ‘facilitate orderly, safe, regular and responsible migration and mobility of people, including through the implementation of planned and well-managed migration policies’ (UN-GA, 2015). Both the GCM and the SDGs provide an overarching framework to address the challenges associated with migration and increase its developmental benefits.

As Figure 8 shows, more than half of the Member States (64.7%) indicated they have adopted national migration policies. Of these, 70% were adopted before 2018, while the remaining 30% between 2019 and 2022. The majority of respondents (54.5%) asserted that national migration policies have a plan of action, while 70% indicated that monitoring and evaluation mechanisms, progress and impact indicators are not included in the policy framework. Figure 8 below indicates that the large majority of Member States have not adopted monitoring and evaluation indicators.

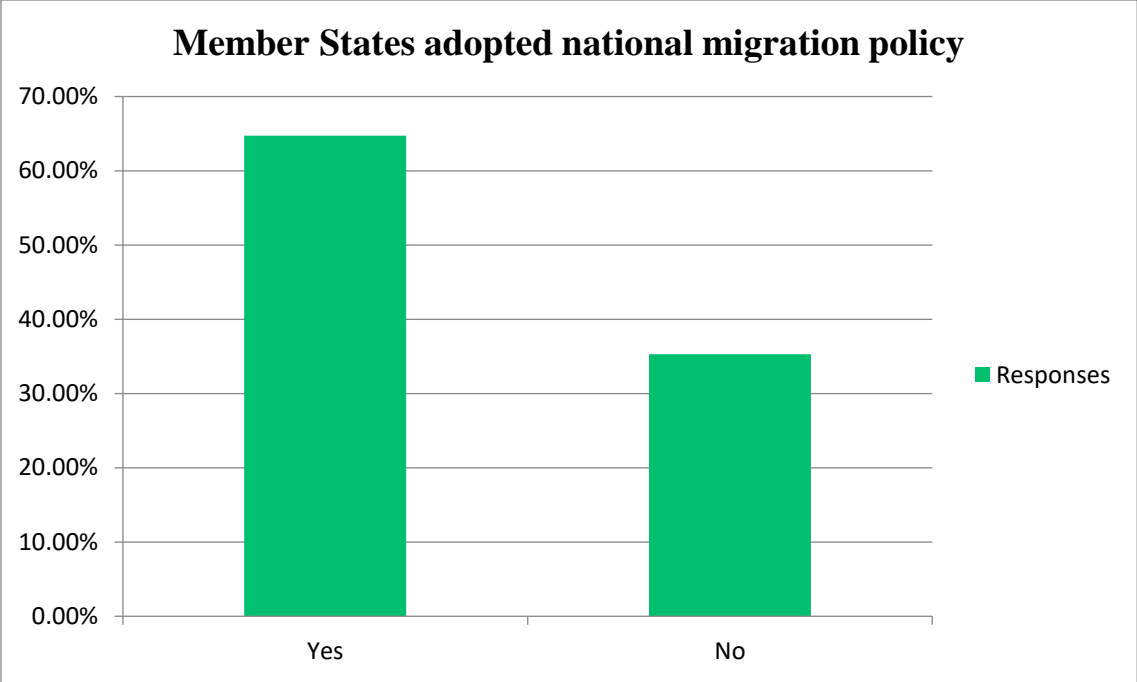


Figure 8: Member States adopted national migration policy

Source: Authors' own construct (2022)

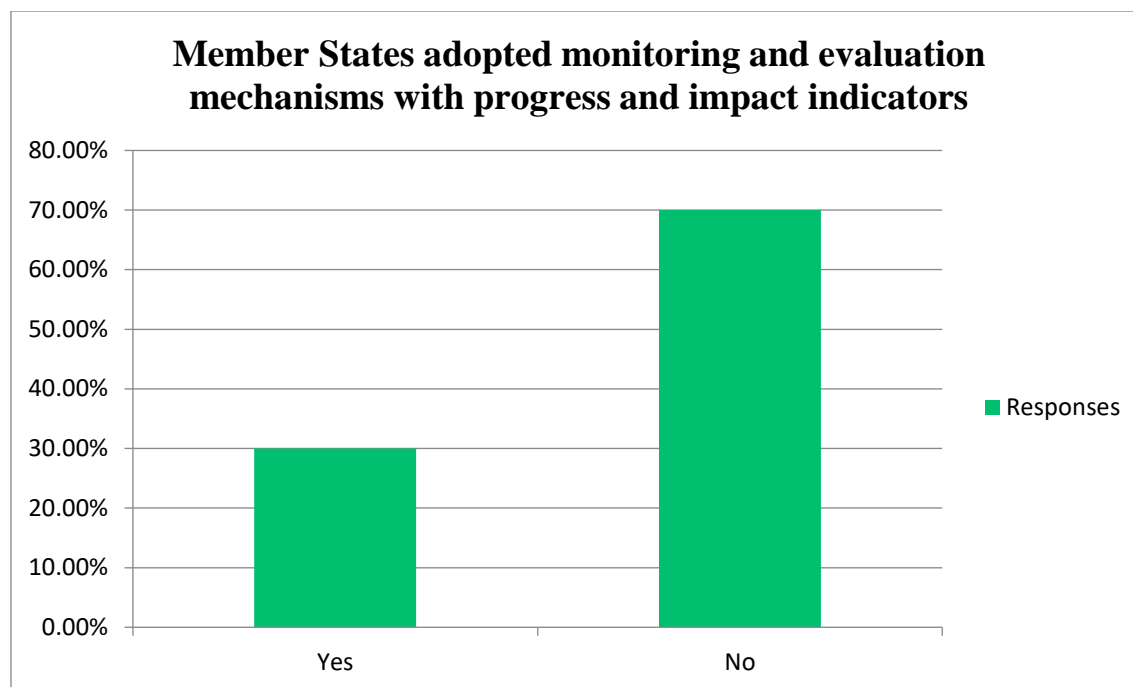


Figure 9: Member States adopted monitoring and evaluation mechanisms with progress and impact indicators

Source: Authors' own construct (2022)

4.4.4.2. National labour migration policies

Labour migration policies are a key strategic tool to enhance a rights-based approach to migration and address labour market needs. Furthermore, evidence-based labour migration policies can facilitate the achievement of the MPFA's objectives (national labour migration policies, structures and legislation, harmonisation of labour migration policies), as well as help meet the goals of the SDGs target 8.8 (protect labour rights and promote safe and secure working environments for all workers, including migrant workers) and target 10.7 (facilitate orderly, safe, and responsible migration and mobility of people, including through implementation of planned and well-managed migration policies).

In order to capture the formulation and adoption stage of labour migration policies, a specific question was raised with the informants. Figure 10 shows that the majority of Member States (58.9%) have adopted national labour migration policies. Of these, 80% were adopted before 2018, while the remaining 20% were adopted between 2019 and 2022.

Of the Member States that have national labour migration policies, 80% indicated that these policies have plans of action, while 70% of respondents confirmed that policies are integrated/mainstreamed in national development plans. Figure 11 below shows that 55.6% of the

Member States have adopted monitoring and evaluation mechanisms with progress and impact indicators.

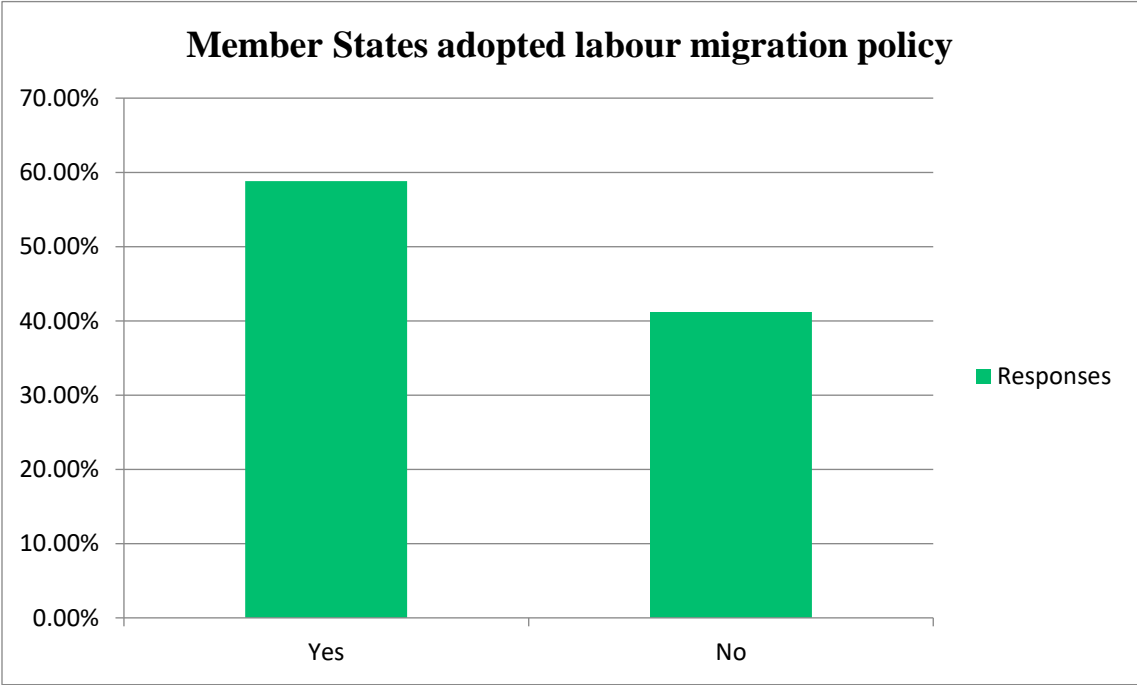


Figure 10: Member States adopted labour migration policy

Source: Authors' own construct (2022)

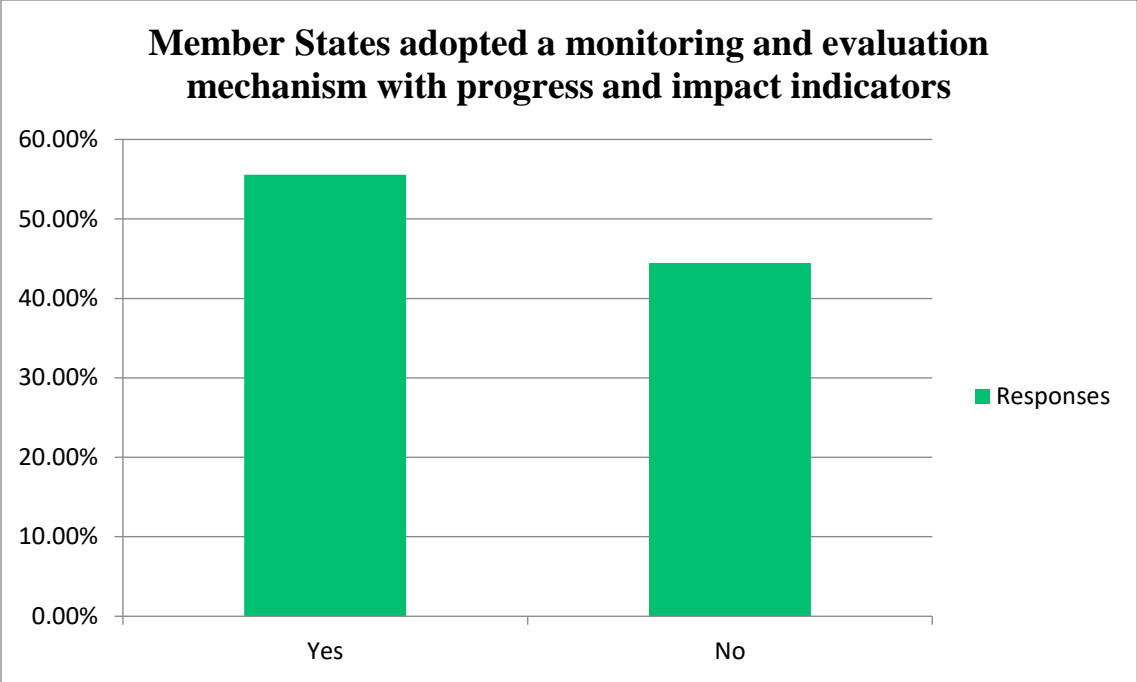


Figure 11: Member States adopted a monitoring and evaluation mechanism with progress and impact indicators

Source: Authors' own construct (2022)

4.4.4.3. Diaspora policies

Diaspora policies consist of a variety of government measures aimed at engaging, maintaining or developing a relationship with their diaspora living abroad (Liu and Van Dongen, 2016; Ragazzi, 2014). Interestingly, as reported in Figure 12, 70.6% of Member States have diaspora policies. The majority of these policies (53.9%) were adopted between 2019 and 2022. Similarly, 66.7% of diaspora policies have plans of action, while 72.7% are integrated/mainstreamed in the national development plan. However, Figure 13 shows that only 50% of the Member States have adopted monitoring and evaluation mechanisms with progress and impact indicators.

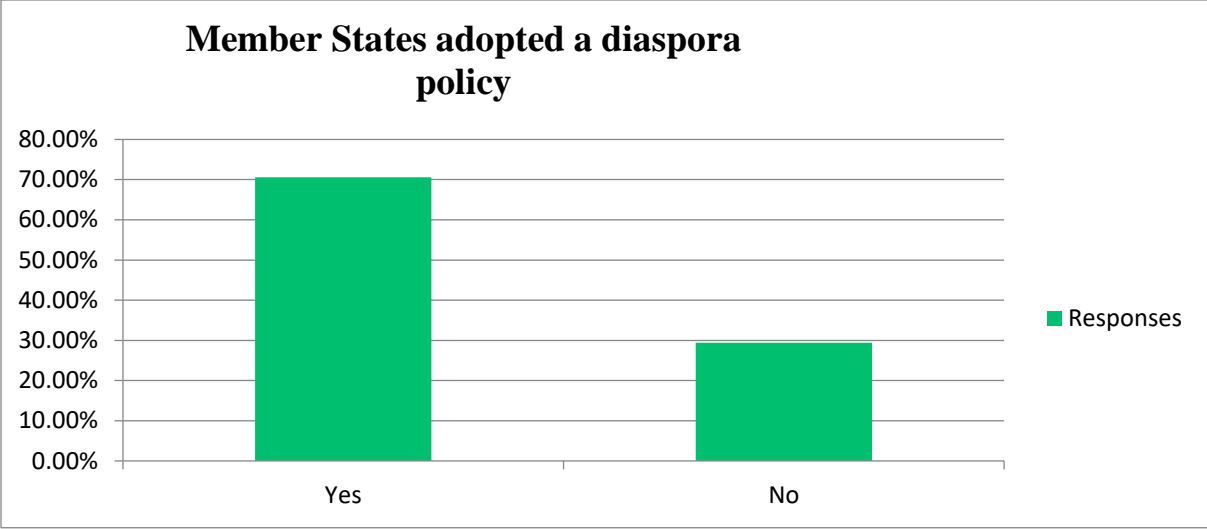


Figure 12: Member States adopted a diaspora policy
 Source: Authors' own construct (2022)

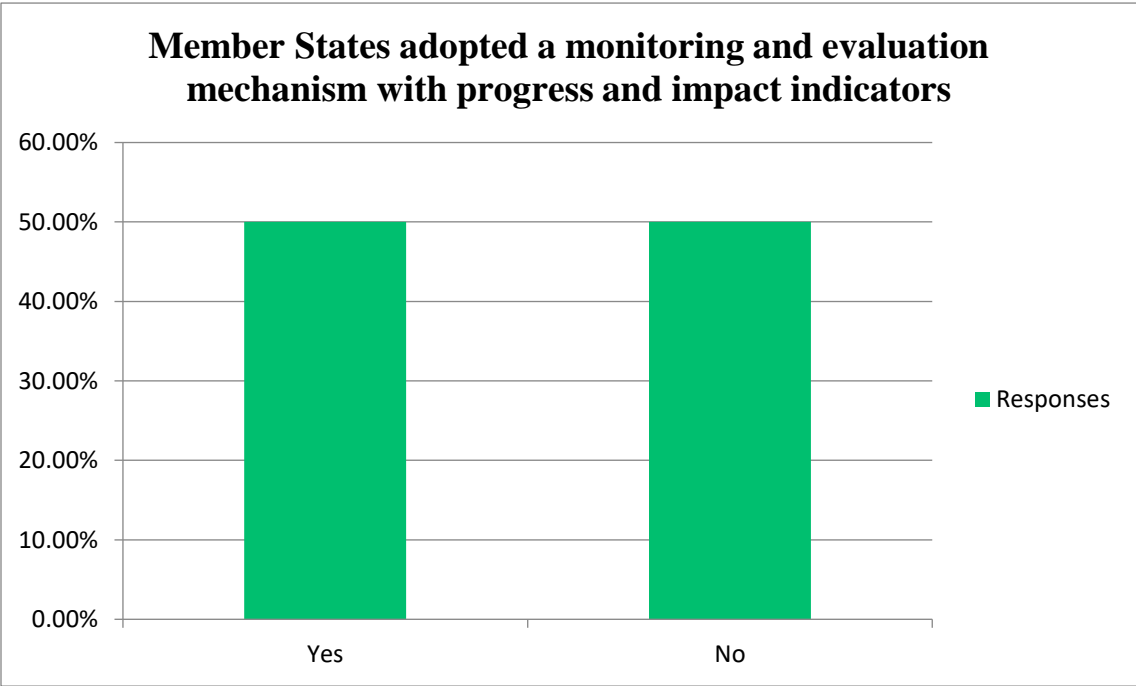


Figure 13: Member States adopted a monitoring and evaluation mechanism with progress and impact indicators
 Source: Authors' own construct (2022)

4.4.4.4. Border governance strategy/policies

In general, Member States aim at facilitating efficient cross-border movements, while protecting borders from illegal activities, including human smuggling and trafficking. However, the MPFA states that border governance should ‘go beyond the mere management of borders’ to include policies at continental level, to facilitate: (a) development of capabilities for border governance; (b) conflict prevention and resolution, border security and transnational threats; (c) mobility, migration and trade; (d) cooperative border management; and (e) borderland development and community engagement.

An analysis of survey data shows that border governance policies were adopted by 64.7% of the Member States, as indicated by Figure 14. The majority of these policies (83.3%) were adopted before 2018, with 16.7% between 2019 and 2022. Of the Member States, 58.3% have a plan of action for border governance policies, while 69.2% have monitoring and evaluation mechanisms with progress and impact indicators, as Figure 15 shows.

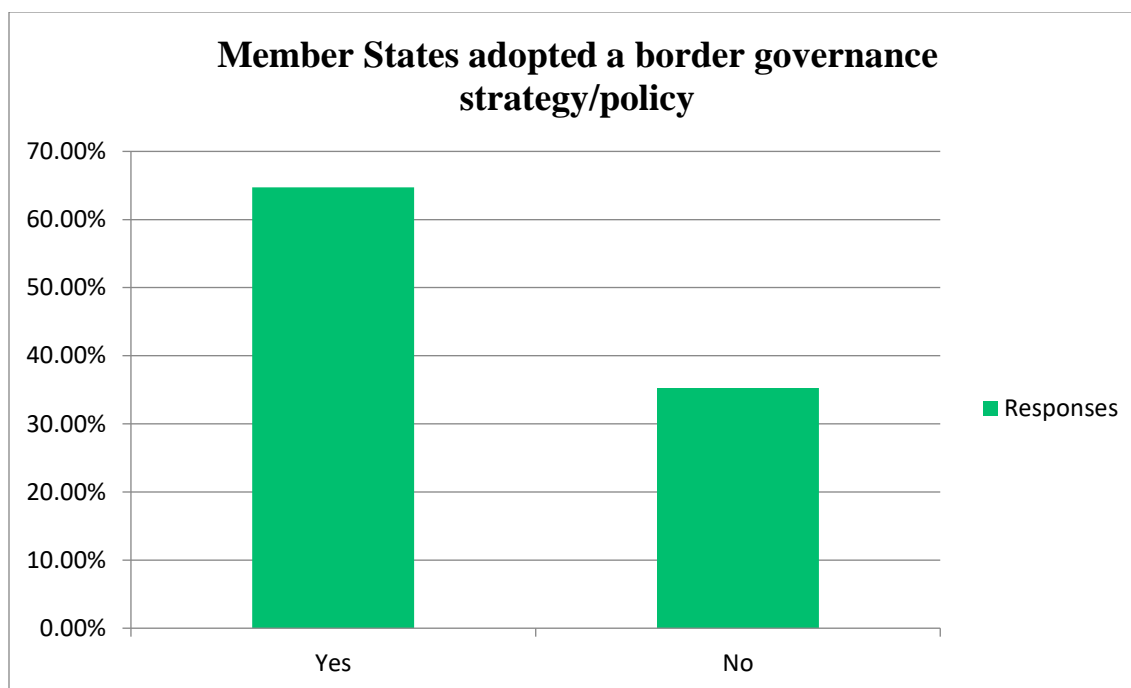


Figure 14: Member States adopted a border governance strategy/policy

Source: Authors' own construct (2022)

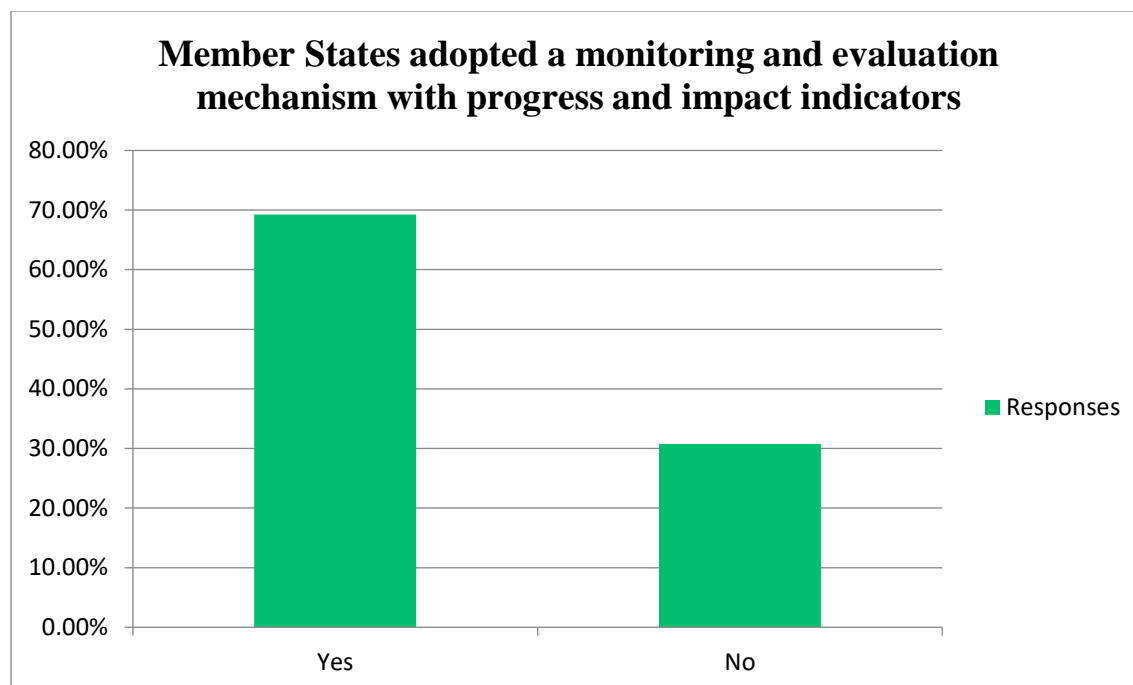


Figure 15: Member States adopted a monitoring and evaluation mechanism with progress and impact indicators

Source: Authors' own construct (2022)

4.4.4.4. *Capacity-building needs in the area of migration policies*

Among the needs for capacity building in the area of ‘Migration Policies’, the following key priorities were cited by Member States based on their urgency:

- Formulate and implement national migration policy frameworks
- Implement border governance strategies/border management
- Develop strategies to harness the potential of the diaspora
- Strengthen systems to monitor and evaluate migration policies
- Reinforce coordination mechanisms among stakeholders
- Mainstream migration policies into national development plans
- Combat human trafficking
- Address statelessness.

Table 7 below provides the details of Member States’ aggregated preferences for capacity-building needs in the area of migration policies.

Table 7: Aggregated preferences for capacity-building needs – migration policies

Areas of assessment	Member States (Frequency)	Percentage
Formulate and implement national migration policy frameworks	16	41
Implement border governance strategies/border management	8	20.5
Develop strategies to harness the potential of the diaspora	4	10.3
Strengthen systems to monitor and evaluate migration policies	3	7.7
Reinforce coordination mechanisms amongst stakeholders	3	7.7
Mainstream migration policies into national development plans	2	5.1
Combat human trafficking	2	5.1
Address statelessness	1	2.6
Total	39	100

Source: Authors' own construct (2022)

4.4.4.5. Conclusions: Policy environment

The findings reveal that the majority of Member States have adopted national migration policies, labour migration policies, diaspora policies, and border governance policies. This is an improvement compared to the 2018 needs assessment, which was characterised by a lower adoption rate. It also reflects the commitment at continental, regional and national levels to adopt and implement policies to promote safe, orderly and regular migration. In this regard, the collaboration between the AU and international organisations such as the ILO and the IOM have favoured the formulation and implementation of national migration policies and strengthened the normative and institutional frameworks for managing migration in Africa. The fostering of migration governance through the adoption of legislative and regulatory frameworks entails a progressive integration of migration policies into national development plans, as well as the implementation of action plans and monitoring and evaluation mechanisms.

While it is commendable that a large majority of Member States have adopted action plans and to some extent have integrated policy frameworks in their national development plans, it is of concern that a large majority of Member States have not adopted monitoring and evaluation mechanisms with progress and impact indicators for national migration policies. Thus, the lack of monitoring

and evaluation systems will likely continue to pose challenges to monitor the implementation and evaluate the outcomes of these policies.

The need for capacity building to strengthen monitoring and evaluation systems was mentioned as a priority concern in the area of ‘Migration Policies’ and requires further attention. Furthermore, the challenge of formulating and implementing migration policies bedevils the migration policy environment in most Member States. Despite over 64% of the respondents having adopted national migration policies, capacity building in the area of policy development and implementation remains a priority for Member States and reflects their major concerns toward improving the migration policy environment. Border governance strategies/border management is another key priority area that deserves attention and requires further capacity building interventions. The formulation and implementation of effective national border governance strategies fit into the broader AU’s strategy to develop a policy framework for coordination of border policies at the continental, regional and national levels.

In addition, the survey findings reveal that inadequate cooperation between key government departments and the various stakeholders can undermine the policy development process. Hence, some of the Member States identified constructive engagement and collaboration among critical stakeholders (inter-governmental organisations (IGOs), NGOs, governments, development, technical and social partners, etc.), as key focus areas for capacity-building programmes. These should be promoted to advance the goals of a migration policy environment with the necessary levels of cooperation and support.

4.4.4.7. Recommendations: Policy environment

Adequate attention should be committed to addressing the priority concerns of Member States toward addressing the gaps, mismatches and ambiguities in Member States’ migration and asylum policy frameworks. The Centre can play a key leading role by coordinating efforts to: (a) promote policies that foster the development impact of migration; and (b) monitor and evaluate the implementation of migration policies on the continent, as per its Statute (Article 5). In this regard, technical assistance to Member States, in partnership with international organisations, should be provided to focus on the following areas:

- Formulating a broad migration policy environment based on adequate data and research
- Supporting efforts to integrate migration policy into national development plans
- Harmonising existing policies and institutional frameworks and aligning migration activities with other national priorities to avoid inconsistencies and duplication
- Adopting monitoring and evaluation mechanisms to measure the goals of the policy action plan and evaluate their impact.

Furthermore, technical assistance must be provided to support the establishment of National Coordination Mechanisms on Migration (NCMs) to strengthen coordination among key actors at the national and regional levels, mainstream migration in national development plans and ensure

policy coherence. Where already established, an assessment of the progress made by NCMs is also recommended.

4.4.5. Capacity-building needs in other thematic areas

The thematic areas presented in Figure 14 were identified by Member States as key for capacity building and training initiatives. The following three were listed as the top priority issues:

- (a) Formulate and mainstream migration policies into development plans
- (b) Formulate and mainstream border governance policies
- (c) Identify and combat irregular and mixed migration/human trafficking and migrant smuggling.

These priorities differ from those identified in the 2018 Assessment, with specific regard to diaspora engagement, labour migration, and remittances. It appears that despite the efforts to formulate, implement and harmonise migration policies, Member States still require adequate capacity building in the area of policy formulation and implementation. In particular, further capacity-building programmes should focus on strengthening existing activities that assist Member States in formulating policies governing national migration and border governance. This would enhance a robust and dynamic migration policy environment across Member States. Capacity building is a crucial factor in migration policy management and process evaluation (AU, 2018; Dick and Schraven, 2018). Hence, the lack of capacity to formulate and implement policy and administrative frameworks can pose a challenge to effective migration management.

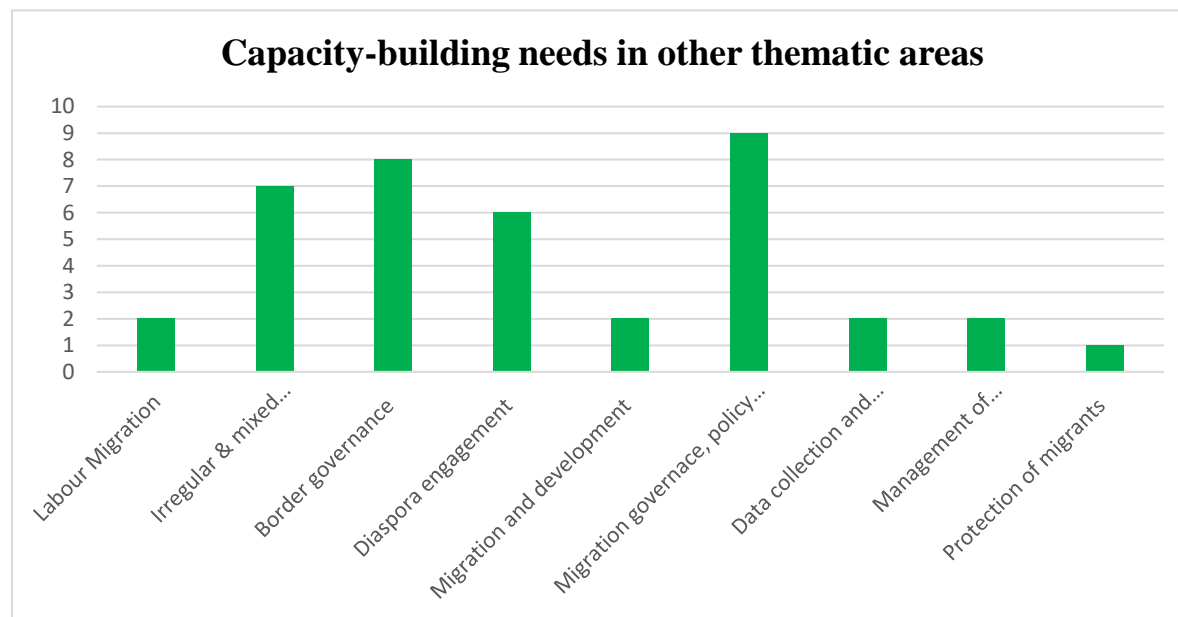


Figure 16: Capacity-building needs in other thematic area

Source: Authors' own construct (2022)

The African Union has made constructive efforts to enhance migration policies and governance in Africa – capacities to strengthen the AU migration policy framework is a testimony. However, migration governance in Member States and RECs has been challenged by the implementation mismatch with national priorities, poor data and information management, and lack of capacity building across migration thematic areas. Unfortunately, competing interests among stakeholders and defective assessment and monitoring of migration policies negatively impact development in the region. The 2022 Assessment Report on the Status of the Migration Governance Regime of the AU Member States and RECs provides pointers for the Centre’s ‘5-year Strategic Plan’ in areas of capacity building to enhance Member States’ and RECs’ migration governance.

Furthermore, the current Assessment Report would be instrumental to achieving the Centre’s mandate, in its capacity as a specialised technical agency, to advance the African continent’s knowledge base in migration policies and mobility practices, including evidence-based interventions on migration. Significantly, capacity building and training programmes for Member States and RECs on migration governance, reflecting the identified needs, are crucial instruments for regional integration.

4.5. Regional Economic Communities (RECs)

Data on the capacity-building needs assessment of RECs in the area of migration was provided by three RECs – the Economic Community of West African States (ECOWAS), the Arab Maghreb Union (AMU), and the Economic Community for Central African States (ECCAS). The analysis was presented along the five thematic areas, viz.: Migration situation; Migration data collection and management; Policy environment; Regional coordination mechanisms; and Capacity-building needs in other thematic areas.

4.5.1. Migration situation (issues/challenges across the RECs)

Migration issues of utmost concern to the three RECs are at variance, as dictated by the political climate, the level of regional integration, and the dominant socio-economic factors peculiar to each sub-region. These are ranked in the following order of importance: 1–13. Information on the migration situation (issues/challenges) is available for the ECOWAS and AMU regions, but not for the ECCAS region, due to incomplete data entry.

Table 8: ECOWAS’s migration situation (issues/challenges) in order of importance

Economic Community of West African States (ECOWAS)	
1.	Smuggled/trafficked persons (out of the country)
2.	Smuggled/trafficked persons (into the country)
3.	Return, reorientation and reintegration of returned migrants
4.	Internally displaced persons (IDPs)
5.	Labour migration (out of the country)
6.	Stateless persons/persons at risk of statelessness
7.	Migrants transiting through the country
8.	Labour migration (into the country)
9.	Smuggled/trafficked persons (transiting through the country)

10. Engaging the diaspora for national development
11. Harnessing remittances for development/formalising remittance flows/reducing the cost of remittance transfers
12. Refugees/asylum seekers
13. Seasonal/circular migrants (into the country)

Source: Authors' own construct (2022)

Table 9: AMU's migration situation (issues/challenges) in order of importance

Arab Maghreb Union (AMU)
1. Smuggled/trafficked persons (out of the country)
2. Smuggled/trafficked persons (transiting through the country)
3. Migrants transiting through the country
4. Refugees/asylum seekers
5. Labour migration (out of the country)
6. Labour migration (into the country)
7. Seasonal/circular migrants (into the country)
8. Engaging the diaspora for national development
9. Harnessing remittances for development/formalising remittance flows/reducing the cost of remittance transfers
10. Return, reorientation and reintegration of returned migrants
11. Internally displaced persons (IDPs)
12. Smuggled/trafficked persons (into the country)
13. Refugees/asylum seekers

Source: Authors' own construct (2022)

4.5.2. Migration data collection and management

All three RECs indicated they are not directly involved in migration data collection, as data is collated at the national levels by Member States. However, the RECs infrequently collect some specific data on migration, such as administrative data on emigration and immigration, and others collect via donor-driven programmes. ECOWAS collects data on IDPs and human trafficking, while AMU collects only migration data using two mechanisms – compilation of survey data and reports – for research purposes, and collection from international organisations.

Table 10: Migration data collection by RECs and frequencies

Migration data collection and management	ECOWAS	AMU	ECCAS
Migration data collected by RECs	i. IDPs ii. Human trafficking	i. Labour migration (occasionally for reports and studies)	None
Publishing and dissemination of migration data	No	No	No
Availability of special survey on migration	No	No	No
Compilation of regional migration profiles	No	No	Yes (compiled every five years)

Source: Authors' own construct (2022)

4.5.2.1. Capacity building on migration data collection and management

On the needs to strengthen capacities in the area of migration data collection and management, the RECs specified the priority areas, as presented in Table 11.

Table 11: Capacity building on migration data collection and management by RECs

ECOWAS	AMU	ECCAS
Standardise/harmonise migration data collection mechanisms	Collection of administrative data on migration	Assistance on migration profiles
Labour market information systems	Collection and analysis of data on the diaspora from data produced by host countries	Data collection mechanisms
Labour migration management	Training module on migration to be included in the household survey	Human capacity and training on migration data
Develop and negotiate bilateral labour migration agreements		

Source: Authors' own construct (2022)

4.5.2.2. Conclusion

- The above analysis indicates that virtually all migration data collection and management activities are conducted at the level of Member States, with little or no inputs from the RECs across the three examined organisations. For instance, while the ECOWAS occasionally collects data on internally displaced persons and human trafficking/migrant smuggling, and the AMU collects labour-related migration data, ECCAS collects none.
- Multilateral data collection or support exists haphazardly when needed for research and official reports at the regional level. These also informed the reasons for the lack of publishing and disseminating migration data at regional level, as well as for the lack of special surveys on migration.
- There is a lack of attention and support for the compilation of regional migration profiles in all three RECs.

4.5.2.3. Recommendations

- Multilateral interventions on data collection and management are needed for planning, regional statistics, and migration profiles. These would be crucial for effective migration governance and holistic solutions to regional migration challenges – labour-related, irregular migration, forced displacement, internal displacement, etc. Therefore, it is necessary to standardise annual data collection mechanisms across Member States, including border, census, and labour-market data.
- Data collection and collaboration between RECs and national governments should prioritise the periodic publication and dissemination of migration data, surveys and evaluation of regional migration challenges towards effective strategies and solutions.
- The development of regional migration profiles and data coordination between RECs and Member States should be facilitated to enhance regional statistics, research and policy interventions. Furthermore, regional actors should focus on collating data from various institutions at the national level, controlling the quality of migration data and improving the availability of the existing datasets.

4.5.3. Policy environment

4.5.3.1. Regional migration policy

Table 12: Regional migration policy framework by RECs

	ECOWAS	AMU	ECCAS
Regional migration policy framework	Yes	No	Yes
When the regional migration policy framework was adopted	Before 2018	N/A	Before 2015
Regional migration policy framework has a plan of action	Yes	N/A	Yes
Monitoring and evaluation mechanism with progress and impact indicators	No	N/A	No

Source: Authors' own construct (2022)

The regional migration policy in the RECs emphasises the significance of regional capacity frameworks that foster the cross-border movement of people, goods, services and investments. This includes frameworks for border governance/immigration strategy/policy or Free Movement Protocols. As indicated above, ECOWAS and ECCAS have adopted a regional migration policy and a plan of action, while AMU has adopted none. However, the regional migration policy frameworks of both ECOWAS and ECCAS lack mechanisms to monitor and evaluate the implementation of the policy framework, as well as specific progress and impact indicators.

4.5.3.2. Regional labour migration policy framework

Table 13: Regional labour migration policy framework by RECs

	ECOWAS	AMU	ECCAS
Regional labour migration policy framework	No	No	Yes
When the regional labour migration policy framework was adopted	N/A	N/A	Before 2015

Regional labour migration policy framework has a plan of action	N/A	N/A	Yes
Monitoring and evaluation mechanism with progress and impact indicators	N/A	N/A	No

Both ECOWAS and AMU lack a regional labour migration policy framework. ECCAS adopted a regional labour migration policy framework before 2015. While this framework has a plan of action, it lacks a monitoring and evaluation mechanism with progress and impact indicators.

Source: Authors' own construct (2022)

4.5.3.3. Capacity building in the area of regional migration policy development

ECOWAS indicated the need for capacity-building interventions in the following areas: (a) conducting situational analysis; (b) prioritising policy development; (c) budgeting for policy implementation; and (d) monitoring and evaluation. ECCAS on its part itemised the following needs: (a) updating the labour migration policy and action plan/elaborating the monitoring and evaluation mechanisms; (b) building the regional diaspora policy, plan of action and monitoring and evaluation mechanism; (c) drafting regional legislation on human trafficking and migrant smuggling; and (d) building a plan of action for the implementation of the Protocol on the Free Movement of Persons. On this subject, AMU identified no priority needs for further support.

4.5.3.4. Conclusion

- A regional migration policy framework plays a central role in migration governance and regional cooperation. ECOWAS and ECCAS have both adopted regional migration policy frameworks and a plan of action, while AMU has no regional policy framework to manage migration in a coherent manner. In terms of governing regional labour migration, ECOWAS and AMU have not adopted a policy framework, while ECCAS adopted one before 2015.
- The existing migration and labour policy frameworks lack effective and adequate mechanisms for monitoring and evaluation, as well as progress and impact indicators. This makes it difficult to monitor the implementation of policies, evaluate their impact and promote effective solutions to regional migration challenges.

4.5.3.5. Recommendations

- There is a need to establish an effective regional migration policy and labour framework across the RECs to enhance trans-border cooperation and regional integration. Where regional policy frameworks already exist, regional coordination and implementation of migration action plans should be strengthened.

- Mechanisms for monitoring and evaluation should be facilitated to enhance the RECs’ capacities for impact assessment of regional frameworks and promote effective solutions to regional migration challenges.
- Capacity-building towards conducting situational analysis, policy development, and budgeting for policy implementation should be expedited across the RECs with inputs from national and international stakeholders.

4.5.4. Regional coordination mechanisms for managing migration

Table 14: Regional migration policy framework by RECs

	ECOWAS	AMU	ECCAS
Availability of department or unit dedicated to migration management	No	Yes	Yes
Existence of more than one department with responsibilities for migration	Yes	No	No
Existence of a regional coordination forum/mechanism to manage migration	Yes	No	No

Source: Authors' own construct (2022)

While AMU and ECCAS have a department or unit dedicated to migration management, both lack regional coordination forums/or mechanisms to manage migration. ECOWAS has more than one department with responsibilities for migration but these departments meet infrequently.

Furthermore, the ECOWAS region is the only one with a regional coordination forum/mechanism to manage migration. This forum, namely the Migration Dialogue for West Africa (MIDWA), brings together governments/agencies and other stakeholders to discuss and address migration issues. However, as reported by the respondent, this forum is currently not active.

4.5.4.1. Capacity building on regional coordinating mechanisms

AMU specified no priority areas for capacity building on regional coordinating mechanisms. ECOWAS' needs for capacity building are specified in the following order of priority: (a) knowledge and technical capacity-needs assessment; (b) creating a sustainable regional institutional migration mechanism; (c) inter- and intra-dialogue on experience sharing; and (d) development of workable plans of action and budgeting for migration management. Likewise, ECCAS specified the following: (a) establishing a coordination mechanism at both national and regional levels; and (b) organising regular meetings of national/regional coordination mechanisms.

4.5.4.2. Conclusion

- The RECs are at variance in the existence of key departments or units dedicated to migration management, including regional coordination forums/mechanisms.
- Some of these departments, units and regional forums meet infrequently, while the forums, where they exist, were not established by a regionally agreed statute. These illustrate the need to strengthen regional coordination mechanisms and allocate more resources to promote regional interventions toward greater regional development and integration.
- There is a lack of collaboration between regional and national coordination mechanisms for managing migration in most of the regions, as this requires adequate funding, policy improvements and capacity-building interventions.

4.5.4.3. Recommendations

- The harmonisation of migration principles, best practices, and border management strategies across the regions would address most of the challenges peculiar to this thematic area.
- Inter-agency collaboration and coordination among RECs and national ministries, agencies or units dedicated to managing migration should be enhanced.
- The RECs should assume leadership in enhancing regional forums for coordinating migration and managing the peculiar migration situation or issues and challenges prevalent in the regions, through knowledge and technical capacity need assessment, creating a sustainable regional institutional migration mechanism, and information/intelligence sharing.

4.5.5. Capacity building needs in other thematic areas

The RECs identified additional thematic areas for capacity-building interventions as reported in Table 15.

Table 15: Capacity-building needs in other thematic areas

ECOWAS	AMU	ECCAS
1. Technical expertise, including donor funds	1. Data collection support, methods and analysis	1. Support the completion of the process of establishment of the Regional Observatory on Migration in Central Africa
2. Coordination and liaison at national level		2. Setting up of regional remittances monitoring mechanism
3. Capacity development in thematic policies		
4. Information sharing		

Source: Authors' own construct (2022)

4.5.5.1. Conclusion

- RECs have different needs in relation to capacity-building interventions. This is indicative of the dominant political situation and socio-economic conditions that shape migration practices and governance at the sub-regional levels. Capacity-building needs may also stem from the challenges in the regional migration policy frameworks, data collection/management systems and regional coordination mechanisms.
- Similarly, adequate steps are yet to be taken at the RECs level to coordinate and integrate regional migration policies and national development policies and programmes. In this regard, capacity-building initiatives, policy interventions and an effective multilateral collaboration between the AU, RECs, Member States and technical partners are strategic measures to harness the potential of migration and promote regional integration beyond the RECs to the entire continent.

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ANNEX-1: Survey questionnaire

«Assessment of the Status of the Migration Governance Regime of Member States/RECs»

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

Country:	
Name of official providing information:	
Position:	
Contact Telephone Number	
Contact Email	
Date of Completion:	

A. Migration Situation

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.)

- a. Labour migration (out of the country)
- b. Labour migration (into the country)
- c. Seasonal/circular migrants (into the country)
- d. Refugees / asylum seekers
- e. Internally displaced persons (IDPs)
- f. Stateless persons / persons at risk of statelessness
- g. Migrants transiting through the country
- h. Smuggled/Trafficked persons (out of the country)
- i. Smuggled/Trafficked persons (into the country)
- j. Smuggled/Trafficked persons (transiting through the country)
- k. Engaging the diaspora for national development
- l. Harnessing remittances for development / formalizing remittance flows / reducing the cost remittance transfers.

- m. Return, Reorientation and Reintegration of returned migrants.
- n. Other (Please specify).....
- o. None

B. Migration Data Collection and Management

1. What migration data does the country collect and how often is it published / disseminated?

(i) Data on immigration / emigration

Frequency

- a. Quarterly
- b. Half yearly
- c. Yearly
- d. Other (Please specify).....

(ii) Data on labour migration

Frequency

- a. Quarterly
- b. Half yearly
- c. Yearly
- d. Other (Please specify).....

(iii) Data on remittances

Frequency

- a. Quarterly
- b. Half yearly
- c. Yearly

	<p>d. <input type="checkbox"/> Other (Please specify).....</p>
	<p>(iv) <input type="checkbox"/> Data on the diaspora</p> <p style="padding-left: 40px;"><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 style="padding-left: 40px;"><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>(vi) <input type="checkbox"/> Data on Internally Displaced Persons</p> <p style="padding-left: 40px;"><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>(vii) Data on Statelessness</p> <p style="padding-left: 40px;"><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>(viii) <input type="checkbox"/> Data on human trafficking / migrant smuggling</p> <p style="text-align: center;"><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>
2. Does the country compile Migration Profiles? If so how often?	<p>(i) <input type="checkbox"/> No</p> <p>(ii) <input type="checkbox"/> Yes</p>
(i) If "YES", who compiles them?	<p>a. <input type="checkbox"/> The Government</p> <p>b. <input type="checkbox"/> Consultants / Outsourced</p> <p>c. <input type="checkbox"/> Both the Government and Consultants / Outsourced</p> <p>d. Other (Please specify).....</p>
(ii) If "Yes" How frequently?	<p>a. <input type="checkbox"/> Every two years</p> <p>b. <input type="checkbox"/> Every three years</p> <p>c. <input type="checkbox"/> Every four years</p> <p>d. <input type="checkbox"/> Every five years</p> <p>e. <input type="checkbox"/> Infrequently</p>

f. Not sure

(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

1. 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"/> 2022 b. <input type="checkbox"/> 2021 c. <input type="checkbox"/> 2020 d. <input type="checkbox"/> 2019 e. <input type="checkbox"/> 2018 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
2. Does the country have a labour migration policy	a. <input type="checkbox"/> Yes b. <input type="checkbox"/> No

<p>(i) If “Yes” when was the labour migration policy adopted?</p>	<p>a. <input type="checkbox"/> 2022</p> <p>b. <input type="checkbox"/> 2021</p> <p>c. <input type="checkbox"/> 2020</p> <p>d. <input type="checkbox"/> 2019</p> <p>e. <input type="checkbox"/> 2018 or before</p>
<p>(ii) If “Yes” does the labour migration policy have a plan of action?</p>	<p>a. <input type="checkbox"/> Yes</p> <p>b. <input type="checkbox"/> No</p>
<p>(iii) If “Yes” is the labour migration policy integrated/mainstreamed in the national development plan?</p>	<p>a. <input type="checkbox"/> Yes</p> <p>b. <input type="checkbox"/> No</p>
<p>(iv) If “Yes” is does the labour migration policy have a monitoring and evaluation mechanism with progress and impact indicators?</p>	<p>a. <input type="checkbox"/> Yes</p> <p>b. <input type="checkbox"/> No</p>
<p>3. Does the country have a diaspora policy</p>	<p>a. <input type="checkbox"/> Yes</p> <p>b. <input type="checkbox"/> No</p>
<p>(i) If “Yes” when was the diaspora policy adopted?</p>	<p>a. <input type="checkbox"/> 2022</p> <p>b. <input type="checkbox"/> 2021</p> <p>c. <input type="checkbox"/> 2020</p> <p>d. <input type="checkbox"/> 2019</p> <p>e. <input type="checkbox"/> 2018 or before</p>
<p>(ii) If “Yes” does the diaspora policy have a plan of action?</p>	<p>a. <input type="checkbox"/> Yes</p> <p>b. <input type="checkbox"/> No</p>

<p>(iii) If “Yes” is the diaspora policy integrated/mainstreamed in the national development plan?</p>	<p>a. <input type="checkbox"/> Yes b. <input type="checkbox"/> No</p>
<p>(iv) If “Yes” is does the diaspora policy have a monitoring and evaluation mechanism with progress and impact indicators?</p>	<p>a. <input type="checkbox"/> Yes b. <input type="checkbox"/> No</p>
<p>4. Does the country have a border governance strategy/policy?</p>	<p><input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No</p>
<p>(i) If “Yes” when was the border governance strategy/policy adopted?</p>	<p><input type="checkbox"/> 2022 <input type="checkbox"/> 2021 (ii) <input type="checkbox"/> 2020 <input type="checkbox"/> 2019 <input type="checkbox"/> 2018 or before</p>
<p>(iii) If “Yes” does the border governance strategy/policy have a plan of action?</p>	<p>a. <input type="checkbox"/> Yes b. <input type="checkbox"/> No</p>
<p>(iv) If “Yes” does the border strategy/policy have a monitoring and evaluation mechanism with progress and impact indicators?</p>	<p>a. <input type="checkbox"/> Yes b. <input type="checkbox"/> No</p>
<p>(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..</p> <p>a).....</p> <p>b).....</p> <p>c).....</p> <p>d).....</p>	

D. National Institutional Migration Management Mechanisms	
1. 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.
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	a. <input type="checkbox"/> Yes b. <input type="checkbox"/> No
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).....
) 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.
i) If "Yes" is the national coordinating forum/mechanism established by a Statute?	a. <input type="checkbox"/> Yes b. <input type="checkbox"/> No

<p>(iv) If “Yes” how often does the national coordinating forum/mechanism meet?</p>	<p>a. <input type="checkbox"/> Weekly</p> <p>b. <input type="checkbox"/> Once in two weeks</p> <p>c. <input type="checkbox"/> Monthly</p> <p>d. <input type="checkbox"/> Quarterly</p> <p>e. <input type="checkbox"/> Infrequently</p> <p>f. <input type="checkbox"/> Other (Please specify).....</p>
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<p>(v) If the national coordinating forum / mechanism meets INFREQUETLY, please provide the reason(s) why.</p>	<p>a.</p> <p>b.</p>
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3. 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).....

ANNEX- 2: Survey questionnaire

«Assessment of the Status of the Migration Governance Regime of RECs»

«Assessment of the capacity building needs of RECs to manage migration»	
Regional economic community name	
Name of official providing information:	
Position:	
Contact Telephone Number	
Contact Email	
Date of Completion:	
C. Migration Situation	
<p>2. What major migration problem/challenge(s) does the region face? (Rate your answers from 1 to 13, with 1 being the most important challenge and 13 the least important challenge, etc.)</p>	<p>p. <input type="checkbox"/> Labour migration (out of the country)</p> <p>q. <input type="checkbox"/> Labour migration (into the country)</p> <p>r. <input type="checkbox"/> Seasonal/circular migrants (into the country)</p> <p>s. <input type="checkbox"/> Refugees / asylum seekers</p> <p>t. <input type="checkbox"/> Internally displaced persons (IDPs)</p> <p>u. <input type="checkbox"/> Stateless persons / persons at risk of statelessness</p> <p>v. <input type="checkbox"/> Migrants transiting through the country</p> <p>w. <input type="checkbox"/> Smuggled/Trafficked persons (out of the country)</p> <p>x. <input type="checkbox"/> Smuggled/Trafficked persons (into the country)</p> <p>y. <input type="checkbox"/> Smuggled/Trafficked persons (transiting through the country)</p> <p>z. <input type="checkbox"/> Engaging the diaspora for national development</p> <p>aa <input type="checkbox"/> Harnessing remittances for development / formalizing remittance flows / reducing the cost remittance transfers.</p>

- bb. Return, Reorientation and Reintegration of returned migrants.
- cc. Other (Please specify).....
- dd. None

D. Migration Data Collection and Management

3. Does the REC collect data on migration?

(iii) No

Yes

(i) If "YES", who compiles them?

e. REC

f. Consultants / Outsourced

g. Both the REC and Consultants / Outsourced

Other (Please specify).....

(ii)

(iii) If "YES", what migration data does the region collect?

a. Labour Migration

b. Refugees / Asylum seekers

c. Internally Displaced People

d. Statelessness

e. Human Trafficking

f. Other (please specify).....

	<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>
	(x) <input type="checkbox"/> Data on refugees / asylum seekers <u>Frequency</u> e. <input type="checkbox"/> Quarterly f. <input type="checkbox"/> Half yearly g. <input type="checkbox"/> Yearly h. <input type="checkbox"/> Other (Please specify).....
	(xi) <input type="checkbox"/> Data on internally Displaced People <u>Frequency</u> e. <input type="checkbox"/> Quarterly f. <input type="checkbox"/> Half yearly g. <input type="checkbox"/> Yearly h. <input type="checkbox"/> Other (please specify)
	(xii) <input type="checkbox"/> Data on internally Displaced Persons

	<p style="text-align: center;"><u>Frequency</u></p> <p>e. <input type="checkbox"/> Quarterly</p> <p>f. <input type="checkbox"/> Half yearly</p> <p>g. <input type="checkbox"/> Yearly</p> <p>h. <input type="checkbox"/> Other (please specify)</p>
	<p>(xiii) Data on statelessness</p> <p style="text-align: center;"><u>Frequency</u></p> <p>e. <input type="checkbox"/> Quarterly</p> <p>f. <input type="checkbox"/> Half yearly</p> <p>g. <input type="checkbox"/> Yearly</p> <p>h. <input type="checkbox"/> Other (please specify)</p>
	<p>(xiv) <input type="checkbox"/> Data on human trafficking / migrant smuggling</p> <p style="text-align: center;"><u>Frequency</u></p> <p>e. <input type="checkbox"/> Quarterly</p> <p>f. <input type="checkbox"/> Half yearly</p> <p>g. <input type="checkbox"/> Yearly</p> <p>h. <input type="checkbox"/> Other (Please specify).....</p>
<p>4. Does the REC have a special survey on migration</p>	<p>(iv) <input type="checkbox"/> No</p> <p>(xv) <input type="checkbox"/> Yes</p>
<p>(i) If "YES", please indicate through which census or survey the REC collects data on migration</p>	<p>a.</p> <p>b.</p>

	c. d. e. f.
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5. Does the REC compile regional migration profiles?	(v) <input type="checkbox"/> No (vi) <input type="checkbox"/> Yes
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(ii) If "YES" How often?	a. <input type="checkbox"/> Every two years 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"/> Rarely f. <input type="checkbox"/> Not sure
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(iii) If the REC compiles regional migration profiles, who compiles them?	h. <input type="checkbox"/> The REC i. <input type="checkbox"/> Consultants / Outsourced j. <input type="checkbox"/> Both the REC and Consultants / Outsourced k. Other (Please specify).....
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(iv) If the REC needs to strengthen its capacity in the area of migration data collection and management, please specify the areas in order of priority, with a) as top priority, etc. a)..... b)..... c)..... d).....

F. Policy Environment	
5. Does the region have a regional migration policy framework?	c. <input type="checkbox"/> Yes d. <input type="checkbox"/> No
(iv) If “Yes” when was the regional migration policy framework was adopted?	f. <input type="checkbox"/> 2022 g. <input type="checkbox"/> 2021 h. <input type="checkbox"/> 2020 i. <input type="checkbox"/> 2019 j. <input type="checkbox"/> 2018 or before
(v) If “Yes” does the regional migration policy framework have a plan of action?	c. <input type="checkbox"/> Yes d. <input type="checkbox"/> No
(vi) If “Yes” does the regional migration policy framework have a monitoring and evaluation mechanism with progress and impact indicators?	c. <input type="checkbox"/> Yes d. <input type="checkbox"/> No
6. Does the region have a regional labor migration policy framework?	c. <input type="checkbox"/> Yes d. <input type="checkbox"/> No
(v) If “Yes” when the regional labor migration policy framework was adopted?	f. <input type="checkbox"/> 2022 g. <input type="checkbox"/> 2021 h. <input type="checkbox"/> 2020 i. <input type="checkbox"/> 2019 j. <input type="checkbox"/> 2018 or before
(vi) If “Yes” does the regional labor migration policy framework policy a plan of action?	c. <input type="checkbox"/> Yes d. <input type="checkbox"/> No

(vii) If “Yes” is the regional labor migration policy framework integrated/mainstreamed in the national development plan?	c. <input type="checkbox"/> Yes d. <input type="checkbox"/> No
(viii) If “Yes” is does the regional labor migration policy framework have a monitoring and evaluation mechanism with progress and impact indicators?	c. <input type="checkbox"/> Yes d. <input type="checkbox"/> No

7. If the region requires capacity building in the area of migration policy development, please specify the areas in order of priority, with (a) top priority, etc.

- a).....
- b).....
- c).....
- d).....

G. National Institutional Migration Management Mechanisms

4. Does the REC have a department or unit dedicated to migration management?	c. <input type="checkbox"/> Yes d. <input type="checkbox"/> No
(ii) (i) If “YES”, please indicate the name of the department/unit.	b.
5. Does the REC have more than one department with responsibilities for migration	c. <input type="checkbox"/> Yes d. <input type="checkbox"/> No
(vi) If “YES”, please indicate how often departments meet to discuss migration issues.	g. <input type="checkbox"/> Weekly h. <input type="checkbox"/> Once in two weeks i. <input type="checkbox"/> Monthly j. <input type="checkbox"/> Quarterly

	k. <input type="checkbox"/> Infrequently l. <input type="checkbox"/> Other (Please specify).....
6. Does the region have a regional coordination forum/mechanism* to manage migration? A forum/mechanism that brings together governments/agencies and other stakeholders to discuss and resolve migration issues	a. <input type="checkbox"/> Yes b. <input type="checkbox"/> No
If "YES", is the regional coordination forum/mechanism established by statute?	a. <input type="checkbox"/> Yes b. <input type="checkbox"/> No
If "YES", is the regional coordination forum/mechanism established by statute?	a. <input type="checkbox"/> Yes b. <input type="checkbox"/> No
If "YES", how often does the regional coordination forum/mechanism meet?	<input type="checkbox"/> Weekly <input type="checkbox"/> Once in two weeks <input type="checkbox"/> Every month <input type="checkbox"/> Quarterly <input type="checkbox"/> Once per year <input type="checkbox"/> Rarely <input type="checkbox"/> Other (specify).....
7. If your region needs capacity building in the area of regional institutional migration management mechanisms, please specify the areas in order of priority, with (a) top priority, etc. a)..... b)..... c)..... d).....	

H. Other thematic areas

2. In addition to the thematic areas above, what other areas of migration management does your region need to strengthen its capacity? (Please list in order or priority, with (a) top priority, etc.)

a).....

b).....

c).....

d).....

3.

I. Other thematic areas

4. What support does the REC provide to Member States in the area of migration? (Please list areas of support.)

a).....

b).....

c).....

d).....