

# Regional SYMPOSIUM on

## Effective Governance and Digital Transformation for Accelerating Implementation of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development and Addressing Global Challenges

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Department of  
Economic and  
Social Affairs



Ministry of  
the Interior and Safety



Incheon  
Metropolitan City



**Fostering Dialogue and Mutual Cooperation Among  
Regions to Manage Safe, Orderly and Regular Migration**

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**United  
Nations**

Department of  
Economic and  
Social Affairs





## Intro: Migration Trends and Xtics in Africa

### In Figures

- About 32.5 Million Migrants in Africa (regular and irregular)
- East Africa (31%), West Africa (27%) , Southern Africa (18%), Central Africa (14%) and North Africa (10%).
- Africa has also 6.3M are refugees and asylum seekers; mostly in Eastern Africa (45%), Central Africa (38%) and Northern Africa (35%).

### Facts Not Fiction

- 80% of Migration occurs in Africa
- Africa hosts the largest numbers of refugees and Asylum seekers in the world.
- Most returns are voluntary in nature, either within the continent or from outside the continent.
- Most African countries are source, transit and destination countries for migrants, refugees and asylum seekers.





## Intro: Migration Trends in Africa





## Key AU Work on Migration Governance

- The AUC is supporting our Member States in the following areas:
  - **Policy and legal frameworks:** Migration Policy Framework for Africa (MPFA), Implementation of the GCM and other thematic policy specific areas.
  - **Technical Support:** Supporting MS to develop effective policy frameworks on migration Governance
  - **Cooperation and collaboration:** Both interstates and inter-regional cooperation on migration governance
  - **Research and Data:** Through our new established centers in Mali, Morocco and Sudan for developing verifiable data and research to inform policy development.
  - **Interstates dialogue on Migration:** Supporting information sharing, best practices and dialogue among member States on Migration Governance



## AU Migrant Return, Readmission and Reintegration (RRR) Efforts

- The AU Work on RRR involves the following:
  - **Policy development and implementation:** A harmonized approach in RRR in the continent.
  - **Facilitating the establishment of Emergency Transit Centers:** In Niger and Rwanda to address RRR in irregular context in the SAHEL Region under the Joint AU-UN-EU Task Force.
  - **Operationalizing the Missing Migrant Project:** Jointly with ICRC, to identify, facilitate the RRR for missing migrants, whether dead or alive.
  - **Implementation of the AUHOAI:** to promote dialogue and cooperation on issues of TIP and SOM in the region, including the RRR.
  - **Implementation of the new policies on TIP and SOM:** The policy provides policy guidance on RRR, especially to the victims of TIP.
  - **Cooperation and fostering dialogue:** among AU Member States or with other Regions on RRR



## Return, Readmission and Reintegration Caseloads in Africa

- Most of the RRR caseloads include the following:
  - **Returning Regular migrants** : Including labor migrants, students etc. from different parts of Africa and the world.
  - **Victims of trafficking in persons**: especially vulnerable groups
  - **Rescued Victims of irregular movements**, especially in SAHEL Region.
  - **Refugees and Asylum seekers**: Mostly under AVR and VolREP.



## The role of technology in RRR Process in Africa

- Key areas Technology and other innovative systems is supporting effective RRR in Africa:
  - **Supporting effective referral mechanism:** Especially for the vulnerable groups, address circular movements etc.
  - **Family tracing and Reunification:** For children on the move, other vulnerable groups etc.
  - **Enhanced data tracking mechanism:** For policy development, implementation and planning
  - **Information sharing and campaigns:** Enhanced decision making process for returning migrants, campaigns against irregular movements including TIP and SOM



## Conclusion

- As noted, most of **migration and human mobility in Africa occurs internally**. This means AU Member States needs to work together to enhance safe, orderly and regular migration among themselves.
- This means, most of the RRR process occurs at **national levels and may include one or more States**; with variance in its nature and characteristics.
- The **use of technology and other innovative process** at regional and national levels is important and should be supported.
- The AUC will **continue working with our Member States and partners** to support effective RRR process to ensure migration in Africa is safe, orderly and regular.
- This is only possible if there is **effective collaboration and mutual cooperation** between AU Member States (MS) and also with other regions.





# THANK YOU

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