

The contribution of Migration to Sustainable Development: Strengthening the linkages- AU Context

> Technical Consultation on AU Continental Teacher Mobility, Motivation and Qualification Framework and Teacher Prize.

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International Organization for Migration



Outline

I. Introduction and Context

I. Migration in the SDGs/Migration and Development

II. Migration in key AU Frameworks

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Migrants represent approximately 3% of the world's population, but produce more than 9% of global GDP.

International Organization for Migration (IOM) and McKinsey & Company (2018)



- Number of international migrants within Africa 24.7 Million
- More than 80% of which are labour migrants
- 226m Youth 19 percent of the total global figure 80% of Migrants are Labour Migrants
- Youth unemployment (60%)
- An estimated 70,000 skilled professionals emigrate from Africa each year.



"No longer is human mobility seen as just background context for development, or worse merely seen as a consequence of lack of development. Rather, with the SDGs, migration is an issue to act upon to enhance sustainable development and IOM is an important actor both for advising on prioritization and implementation on the ground."

William Lacy Swing IOM Director General



"We [...] recognize that international migration is a multidimensional reality of major relevance for the development of countries of origin, transit and destination, which requires coherent and comprehensive responses. Migrants can make positive and profound contributions to economic and social development in their host societies and to global wealth creation".

The New York Declaration for Refugees and migrants, 19 September 2016



 "Migration can be an effective tool for development by enhancing income distribution, promoting productive work for growth in Africa, enhancing women empowerment and gender equality, combating HIV/AIDS, Malaria and Tuberculosis amongst migrant population and improving partnership amongst the developed and African countries and other stakeholders.

.....". Common African Position on Migration and Development 2006



II. Migration in the SDGs

- Migration included in the 2030
 Development agenda as a development enabler.
- Specific reference under 6 development goals and indirect linkages to 4 additional goals = in 10 SDGs in total
- <u>Target 10.7</u>: Facilitate orderly, safe, regular and responsible migration and mobility of people, including through implementation of planned and wellmanaged migration policies – under SDG 10 on "Reducing inequality within and among countries".



Migration in the goal and target framework



INTEGRATED POLICIES



Target 10.7 of the SDGs:

"facilitate orderly, safe, regular and responsible migration and mobility of people, including through the implementation of <u>planned and</u> <u>well-managed migration policies</u>."



The multifaceted links between migration and development

- Development inequality between nations a push/pull factor of migration.
- Migration as an outcome of enhanced development.
- Migration as a contributor to individual development of migrants and their families.
- Migration as a result of government led development-related initiatives.



- Migration triggers for infrastructure cooperation and development- cross border road/rail networks
- Labour migration leading to skills transfer and factor of production to support industrialisation – UAE
- Establishment of new trade and investment links, as well as boosting intra regional trade



III. Migration in AU Frameworks



- African Charter on Human and Peoples' Rights, 1981 Freedom to move within and in-and-out of own country
- 1991 Abuja Treaty Stages of Integration and the Protocol on FMP
- Revised Migration Policy Framework for Africa (2006 revised 2017) Policy recommendations and Strategies for Migration Management
- The African Common Position on Migration and Development (Algiers, 2006)



- Ouagadougou Action Plan to Combat Trafficking in Human Beings Especially Women and Children (2006)
- AU Social Policy Framework of 2008
- AU Frameworks on refugees, returnees and IDPs (the Organization of African Union Refugee Convention adopted in 1969 and the 2009 Kampala Convention)
- AU Commission Initiative Against Trafficking (AU.COMMIT- 2009)



- The Minimum Integration Programme (MIP) 2009
- Declaration of the Global African Diaspora Summit (2012)
- Action Plan for Boosting Intra-Africa Trade (2012) Free Movement of Persons to boost intra-African trade
- Youth and Women Employment Pact 2013), The Pact calls for an AU and RECs Labour Migration Plan



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- AU Horn of Africa Initiative on Human Trafficking and Smuggling of Migrants (2014)
- African Union Convention on Cross Border Cooperation (Niamey Convention)
- AU Plan of Action on Employment, Poverty Eradication and Inclusive Development 2015
- Labour Migration Governance for Development (AUC/IOM/ILO/UNECA Joint Labour Migration Programme 2015
- CAP on GCM, FMP, CFTA 2018



- Eradication of poverty thru investing in the productive capacities (skills and assets) of our people.
- Strengthening technical and vocational education and alignment to labour markets
- Harmonization of education standards and mutual recognition of academic and professional qualifications.
- An African Accreditation Agency -develop and monitor educational quality standards



- Integrated High Speed Train Network
- Africa Virtual and E-University
- African Commodity Strategy
- Annual African Forum
- Continental Free Trade Area
- <u>African Passport and free movement of people</u>
- Grand Inga Dam Project
- Pan African E-Network
- Silencing the Guns
- African Outer Space Strategy
- Single Air-Transport Network
- Continental Financial Institutions



 Joint Labour Migration Programme (JLMP)- skills portability and the mutual recognition of qualifications, and the development of an African Qualifications Framework.



- Equal access to employment, occupation, working conditions, remuneration, social security, education and geographical mobility.
- Portability of qualifications, encourage the conclusion of mutual recognition agreements
- Implement the AU Higher Education Harmonisation Strategy for Africa (20162025) and the Continental Education Strategy for Africa (2016-2025).



- Develop National Qualification Frameworks to facilitate the portability of qualifications and the development of a Continental Qualifications Framework.
- Implement policies and processes that facilitate student and academic mobility.
- Develop and apply TVET Quality Assurance standards in order to facilitate skills and competencies mobility within RECs and at continental level.
- Counter the exodus of skilled nationals, particularly health professionals



- Right to enter and stay for a maximum of 90 days
- Free movement of residents of border communities

 Free Movement of Researchers and Students

• Free Movement of Workers



- Right to take residence in another AU MS
- Right to establish a business, trade, profession, vocation; or an economic activity as a self-employed person.
- Mutual Recognition of Qualifications
- Portability of Social Security Benefits
- Protection of Property
- Remittances



IV. Policy Recommendations

- Mainstream migration in other in all other policies like Trade, Education, Tourism, among others
- Migration experts and Scholars ought to rebrand the concept focusing on the development angle to counter negative biases
- Innovation in education sector- Online education
- Investment in Joint infrastructure and inte-state cooperation



Thank You!