

African Migrations Research: An Annotated Bibliography

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1. Introduction

Migration is increasingly becoming a widespread phenomenon; 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. Currently it 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.

Much of the migration movements in Africa occur within the continent, as opposed to previously held notions of Africans migrating mostly out of Africa (Flahaux and De Haas 2016). Thus the migration dynamics within Africa needs a great deal of attention. While data and analysis on migration within Africa are available from several key international organisations, think tanks, and institutions of higher learning, key gaps in the harmonisation and collection processes of data across countries still



occur, 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 an 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 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 annotation (about 150 words)—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 article takes stock of existing research on migration 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) Migration Policy Framework for Africa and Plan of Action (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 emphasises 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 acknowledges 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 the integration of diaspora members and citizens abroad, particularly in the context of 'migration and development' (outside the context of irregular 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 could 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 the 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 need 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 (i.e. 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.

2. Methodological Approach

The references included in the 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. It is assumed 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. Inclusion criteria comprised of: (a) articles that are empirical or based on theoretical research; (b) articles that provide insights on migration in Africa; (c) articles that provide insights on, or address any of the MPFA migration pillars, or migration diplomacy; (d) articles that are Afrocentric, that is, papers that have as their central focus migration in Africa; and (e) 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. On the other hand, exclusion criteria applied to articles that (a) do not provide relevant insight into migration in Africa, do not address any of the MPFA migration pillars, or migration diplomacy; (c) are not Afrocentric and; (d) are 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 research team found only 151 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 the 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.

2.1 Methodology limitations

Some limitations of the methodological approach are similar to those encountered in any systematic search of databases. First, 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. Second, there is the possibility of the databases omitting some studies due to inadequate referencing. Third, 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.

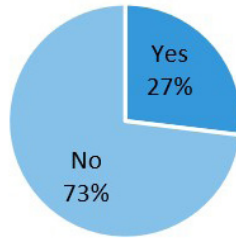
3. General characteristics of articles in the annotated bibliography

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 per cent 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

cannot afford the subscription fees for these articles and journals.

Figure 1: Number of open-access articles

Open access (n = 130)

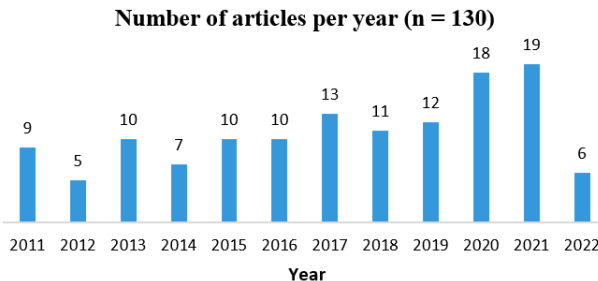


Source: Author's calculation

3.1 Publication timeline

About 39 per cent 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

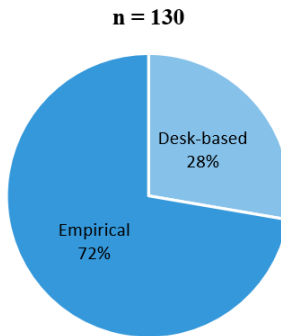


Source: Author's calculation

3.2 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 per cent) of the articles included are based on empirical research. This reflects the reliance on field data for most of the research on migration.

Figure 3: Method of research



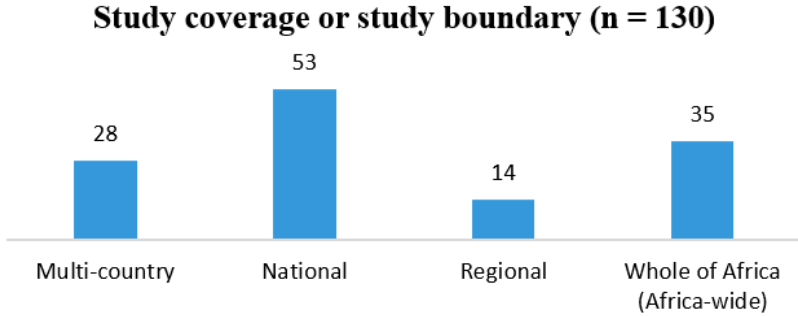
Source: Author's calculation

3.3 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 per cent). Furthermore, 35 studies cover the whole of Africa or sub-Saharan

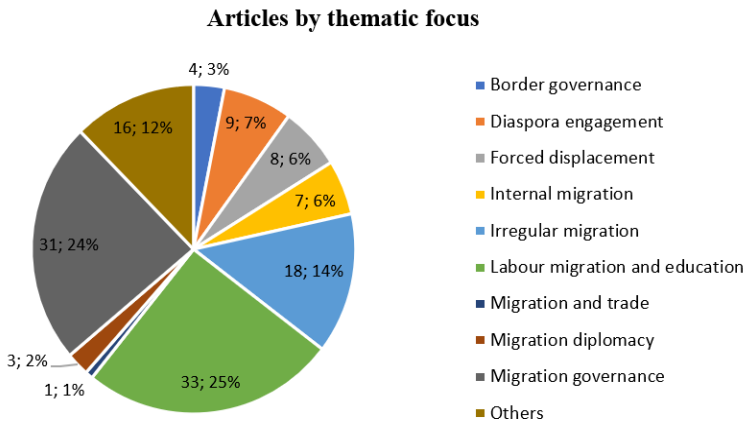
Africa, 28 are multi-country studies, and 14 of the selected articles focus on the regional level.

Figure 4: Study coverage or study boundary



Source: Author’s calculation

Figure 5: Articles by thematic focus



Source: Author’s calculation

3.4 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 as follows: 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 per cent 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. 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).

4. Conclusion and future research directions

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 by the researchers' knowledge and expertise in migration research in Africa. The study also suggests a range of research agendas/questions, as outlined in Table 1 below.

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 migration researchers, policymakers, and practitioners, will find the resources shared in the article useful for their current and future research endeavours relating to migration in Africa.

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 the 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 governments' 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.

<p>Labour migration and education</p>	<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 remittances on poverty and economic growth. • Examination of the remittances—financial development nexus; assessment of the association between remittances and institutions, and remittances and migrants' education. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Possibilities and barriers to developing 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 financial development affects remittances?
<p>Diaspora engagement</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Examination of the transformations in emigration and citizenship in African countries, including interrogating 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 peacebuilding, economic growth, and development. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Improving the understanding of the policies and strategies that promote the diaspora to participate 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 returns.

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 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 human smuggling and trafficking survivors. 	<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.
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, assisting 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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Year	Authors	Title	Source title	Abstract	Volume	Issue	DOI	Email address of corresponding author	Affiliation of corresponding author	Research type	Thematic focus	Coverage	Country (if national)	Open Access
2011	Abdi, C.M.	Moving beyond xenophobia: Structural violence, conflict and encounters with the 'other' Africans	Development Southern Africa	This paper examines conflict and cooperation between South Africans and Somali spaza shop owners in townships and informal settlements in the context of post-apartheid structural inequities. I argue that Somali and other poor newcomers suffer the same daily insecurity as the majority of the population. However, with the exception of the concerted killings, lootings and displacement of migrants in 2008–2009, this Somali case shows that contact between newcomers and local people is not always antagonistic and that newcomers are not passive victims of violence, but rather engage successfully in both competition and collaboration to cement their presence in these areas. I conclude that violence against migrants is rooted in South Africa's continuing structural violence and communal crisis, a condition characterised by tensions with compatriots as well as with newcomers. To solve the problem, attention must be paid to the persistence of this structural violence in the post-apartheid political dispensation	28	5	10.1080/0376835X.2011.623916	cabdi@umn.edu	Department of Sociology, University of Minnesota,	Empirical	Labour migration and education	National	South Africa	No
2011	Whitaker, B.E.	The politics of home: Dual citizenship and the African diaspora	International Migration Review	In recent decades, more countries have started to recognize dual citizenship. Although overlooked in the literature, Africa is part of this trend with more than half of its governments now permitting their nationals to naturalize elsewhere while retaining home country rights. Why have some African countries embraced dual citizenship for emigrants, while others have not? We examine demographic, political, and economic data broadly across the continent and identify few clear patterns. We then explore the cases of Senegal, Ghana, and Kenya, finding that dual citizenship policies are driven as much by politics as they are by economic or security concerns	45	4	10.1111/j.1747-7379.2011.00867.x		University of North Carolina at Charlotte	Desk-based	Diaspora engagement	Multi-country		No
2011	Paoletti, E.	Migration and foreign policy: The case of Libya	Journal of North African Studies	This article provides a critical analysis on migration policies and trends across Libya. I focus on the relations between Libya and its Arab and African neighbours between the 1970s and 2010. In examining migration from the angle of international relations, I document the ways in which the regime has employed migration as a foreign policy tool to affect the behaviour of neighbouring countries.	16	2	10.1080/13629387.2011.532588	paoletti.emanuela@gmail.com	Somerville College, University of Oxford	Empirical	Migration diplomacy	National	Libya	No
2011	Baldé, Y.	The impact of remittances and foreign aid on savings/investment in sub-Saharan Africa	African Development Review	Migrant remittances reached \$21 billion in sub-Saharan Africa (SSA) in 2008 according to the World Bank estimates. Despite these important flows, few macroeconomic studies have been conducted on this topic in SSA compared to other developing regions. The existing studies on the impact of remittances in SSA have been mostly in the form of case studies at the microeconomic level or reports. This study aims to fill this gap by investigating the impact of remittances on savings and investment respectively in samples of 37 and 34 SSA countries over the period 1980–2004. It also analyses comparatively the effectiveness of remittances and foreign aid in promoting savings and investment. OLS and instrumental variables (2SLS) with country fixed-effects are used as estimations methods. We find that both remittances and foreign aid positively and significantly influence savings and investment in SSA, meaning that contrary to most conclusions found in the literature, migrant remittances in SSA are not only and entirely spent in basic consumption needs. We also find that, although the volume and share of remittances are lower than foreign aid, remittances have more positive impact on savings and investment. Remittances, by being directly received by people in need and not by governments as intermediaries, would serve more households' interests and be more effective in favouring economic development than foreign aid. However, when efficiently used in a good institutional, political and economic environment, foreign aid can act as a complement to remittances by allowing vulnerable households to have income above the threshold subsistence's level so they (or migrants) can use a larger share of remittances for savings and investment purposes. Our results also suggest that remittances may have indirect positive effects on growth in SSA through savings and investment.	23	2	10.1111/j.1467-8268.2011.00284.x	yero.balde@unilim.fr	University of Limoges, France	Empirical	Labour migration and education	Whole of Africa (Africa-wide)		No

Year	Authors	Title	Source title	Abstract	Volume	Issue	DOI	Email address of corresponding author	Affiliation of corresponding author	Research type	Thematic focus	Coverage	Country (if national)	Open Access
2011	Onuoha, B.	The state human trafficking and human rights issues in Africa	Contemporary Justice Review: Issues in Criminal, Social, and Restorative Justice	Internal factors in Africa which include limited autonomy of African states, the states' various degrees of lack of capacity, as well as inept and parasitic leadership make human trafficking and human rights abuses in Africa inevitable. Regardless of the connections suggested to exist between globalization and human trafficking, internal factors in Africa are more fundamental than globalization in explaining human trafficking and the associated human rights violations. Corruption and misrule brought about wars and crises, unemployment, poverty, and diseases, all of which acted as push factors in disposing victims to be trafficked. Internal factors were exacerbated by the structural adjustment programs of the 1980s and were only deepened by the impacts of globalization. Any meaningful resolve to combat human trafficking and fight human rights abuses in Africa necessarily has to address the nature of state and the character of the leadership in the region	14	2	10.1080/10282580.2011.565973	browneonuoha@yahoo.com	Department of Political Science, University of Lagos, Akoka, Lagos, Nigeria	Desk-based	Irregular migration	Whole of Africa (Africa-wide)		No
2011	Iheduru, O.C.	African states, global migration, and transformations in citizenship politics	Citizenship Studies	Over the past three decades, relations between African emigrants and their home-states have been changing from antagonism to attempts to embrace and structure emigrant behaviors. This transformation in the conception of emigration and citizenship has hardly been interrogated by the growing scholarship on African and global migrations. Three of the most contentious strategies to extend the frontiers of loyalty of otherwise weak African states, namely dual citizenship or dual nationality, the right to vote from overseas, and the right to run for public office by emigrants from foreign locations are explored. Evidence from a wide range of African emigration states suggests that these strategies are neither an embrace of the global trend toward extra-territorialized states and shared citizenship between those at 'home' and others outside the state boundaries, nor are they about national development or diaspora welfare. Instead, they seem to be strategies to tap into emigrant resources to enhance weakened state power. The study interrogates the viability and advisability of emigrant voting and political participation from foreign locations, stressing their tendency to destabilize homeland political power structures, undermine the nurturing of effective diaspora mobilization platforms in both home and host states, and export homeland political practices to diaspora locations	15	2	10.1080/13621025.2011.549707	okey.iheduru@asu.edu	School of Politics and Global Studies, Arizona State University	Desk-based	Diaspora engagement	Multi-country		No
2011	Singh, R.J., Haacker, M., Lee, K.-W., Le Goff, M.	Determinants and macroeconomic impact of remittances in sub-Saharan Africa	Journal of African Economies	This paper investigates the determinants and the macroeconomic role of remittances in sub-Saharan Africa. It assembles the most comprehensive data set available so far on remittances in the region; it comprises data for 36 countries for 1990 through 2008, and incorporates newly available data on the size and location of the diaspora. We find that remittances are larger for countries with a larger diaspora or when the diaspora is located in wealthier countries, and that they behave counter-cyclically, consistent with a role as a shock absorber. Although the effect of remittances in growth regressions is negative, countries with well functioning domestic institutions seem nevertheless to be better at unlocking the potential for remittances to contribute to faster economic growth	20	2	10.1093/jae/ejq039	rsingh9@worldbank.org	The World Bank, Washington, D.C. 20433, USA	Empirical	Labour migration and education	Whole of Africa (Africa-wide)		No
2011	Mitchell, M.I.	Insights from the Cocoa Regions in Côte d'Ivoire and Ghana: Rethinking the Migration–Conflict Nexus	African Studies Review	Although many scholars have noted the salience of mobility throughout the African continent, there has been little systematic investigation into the link between migration and conflict. Most scholarship has tended to see migration as primarily a by-product of conflict and not as a security issue in its own right. In analysing and contrasting the different migration–conflict trajectories across two similar case studies—Côte d'Ivoire and Ghana—this article attempts to develop an empirically informed theoretical framework for understanding the nexus between migration and conflict in Africa and to shed light on key intervening variables linking migration processes with violent outcomes.	54	2	10.1353/arw.2011.0035	matthew.mitchell@queensu.ca	Department of Political Studies at Queen's University, Canada	Desk-based	Internal migration	Multi-country		No

Year	Authors	Title	Source title	Abstract	Volume	Issue	DOI	Email address of corresponding author	Affiliation of corresponding author	Research type	Thematic focus	Coverage	Country (if national)	Open Access
2011	Beauchemin, C.	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	Although Africa is still the continent with the highest urban growth in the world, this paper shows that, in some African countries, rural outmigration is tending now to decrease, or at least to stagnate, while urban outmigration is on the rise. These trends are so sharp in Côte d'Ivoire that the country is experiencing a pattern of counterurbanisation (i.e. the level of urbanisation is decreasing). Results are based on a proposed method to build a history of migration using retrospective data from national migration surveys. A review of literature is also provided on the potential explanations of the observed trends.	17	1	10.1002/psp.573	cris.beauchemin@ined.fr	INED-CEPED, Paris, France	Empirical	Internal migration	Multi-country		No
2012	Collyer, M., De Haas, H.	Developing dynamic categorisations of transit migration	Population, Space and Place	This paper considers the ways in which the dynamic nature of transit migration may be captured in categories that provide a basis for developing our understanding of the phenomenon but do not attempt to artificially pin it down. The first section re-examines common ways of categorising migrants and the second turns to existing research and activism around subjects of immigration in North Africa. The final section applies the common categorisations of the first section with the developing research considered in the second to examine the data that is available to enhance our understanding and possibilities of developing categorisations of transit migration. The conclusion sets out ways of advancing the research agenda on transit migration. Copyright © 2010 John Wiley & Sons, Ltd.	18	4	10.1002/psp.635	m.collyer@sussex.ac.uk	Department of Geography, University of Sussex, Brighton, UK	Desk-based	Others	Multi-country		No
2012	Sawadogo, W.R.	The challenges of transnational human trafficking in West Africa	African Studies Quarterly	A major challenge to good governance, transnational trafficking in human beings has been a serious problem for years in West Africa. Attempts to understand the phenomenon have then been initiated, which unfortunately have resulted in contradictory viewpoints amongst researchers and the impacted populations. Indeed, seen by some as a mere entertainment, a source of profit, or an abstract notion with no influence and no bearing upon their lives, transnational human trafficking is, in contrast, considered by others as a crucial preoccupation, a deadly reality that has drastically influenced their daily routines. Complex in its nature and forms, transnational human trafficking has raised deep divisions on issues of principles, theories, perceptions, and the strategy to address it; hence the necessity for domestic and international actors to pay serious attention on the phenomenon. My present work seeks to provide an in-depth understanding of the phenomenon, its causes and consequences while trying to draw out suggestions and recommendations which could contribute to better strengthen the West African regional security framework. In a word, governance in West Africa needs to be transformed into an effective cooperative framework where enhancing the dignity of human beings and their rights becomes a priority	13	44563			Politics and International Relations, University of Reading, UK	Desk-based	Irregular migration	Regional		Yes
2012	Shindo, R.	The hidden effect of Diaspora return to post-conflict countries: The case of policy and temporary return to Rwanda	Third World Quarterly	In response to the paucity of human resources in post-conflict societies, various agencies have implemented programmes to facilitate returns of qualified diasporas to their countries of origin. This paper examines the context in which diaspora return programmes have emerged and developed, and implications of the return programmes for post-conflict societies. It specifically looks at Migration for Development in Africa (mida) using the example of Rwanda. The paper demonstrates that the prime purpose of diaspora return programmes is to mitigate the effect of brain drain caused by migration from the South to the North. Furthermore, the paper argues that a secondary purpose of the programmes can be to secure a chance of return for diasporas who would like to return to their countries of origin but would like to stay away from the politics of these countries. In conclusion, the author suggests that diaspora return may increase the multiplicity of voices available in countries that tightly control dissident voices.	33	9	10.1080/01436597.2012.721232	reiko_shindo@yahoo.com	Department of Politics, Aberystwyth University, Wales, UK	Desk-based	Diaspora engagement	National	Rwanda	No

Year	Authors	Title	Source title	Abstract	Volume	Issue	DOI	Email address of corresponding author	Affiliation of corresponding author	Research type	Thematic focus	Coverage	Country (if national)	Open Access
2012	Batista, C., Lacuesta, A., Vicente, P.C.	Testing the 'brain gain' hypothesis: Micro evidence from Cape Verde	Journal of Development Economics	Does emigration really drain human capital accumulation in origin countries? This paper explores a unique household survey designed and conducted to answer this research question. We analyse the case of Cape Verde, a country with allegedly the highest 'brain drain' in Africa, despite a marked record of income and human capital growth in recent decades. We propose the first explicit test of 'brain drain' arguments, according to which the prospects of own future migration can positively impact educational attainment. Our most conservative estimates using individual specific variation in economic conditions at the destination indicate that a 10 pp increase in the probability of own future migration improves the probability of completing intermediate secondary schooling by nearly 4 pp for individuals who do not migrate before age 16. These findings are robust to the choice of instruments and econometric specification. Counterfactual simulations point to significant human capital gains from lowering migration barriers.	97	1	10.1016/j.jdeveco.2011.01.005	catia.batista@tcd.ie	Trinity College Dublin, Ireland	Empirical	Labour migration and education	National	Cape Verde	No
2012	Marchetta, F	Return Migration and the Survival of Entrepreneurial Activities in Egypt	World Development	The literature shows that temporary international migrants have a high propensity to opt for an entrepreneurial activity upon return, but the prospects of survival of these activities have not been explored. We address this research question using longitudinal Egyptian data. We find that entrepreneurs' migration experience significantly improves the chances of survival of their entrepreneurial activities, adopting econometric techniques that control for return migrants' non-random selection in unobservables. We resort to a bivariate probit model and a two-stage residual inclusion estimator, using the rate of population growth and the real oil price as alternative instruments for migration.	40	10	10.1016/j.worlddev.2012.05.009		CERDI – University of Auvergne, Clermont Ferrand, France	Empirical	Labour migration and education	National	Egypt	No
2013	Jaji, R.	Somali Asylum Seekers and Refoulement at the Kenya-Somalia Border	Journal of Borderlands Studies	Asylum seekers in Africa, just as across the world, have not been spared from the politics of cross-border migration which has become more contentious in contemporary times. This is due to the prevailing security, economic, and cultural concerns that have seen migrants who bear certain racial, ethnic, national, and religious identities facing physical and legal barriers erected to curb their inflow. This paper argues that despite the general tendency in global political discourses to treat Africa as a monolithic entity, cross-border migration is equally contentious in Africa as it is in other parts of the world and is also connected to current global and regional politics in relation to local, context-specific concerns. The paper focuses on the forced return of Somali asylum seekers to Somalia by Kenyan authorities in January 2007 and is framed within the context of broader research conducted from 2006–2007 and in 2012 on refugees self-settled in Nairobi, Kenya.	28	3	10.1080/08865655.2013.862758	rjaji@sociol.uz.ac.zw	Department of Sociology, University of Zimbabwe	Empirical	Border governance	Multi-country		No
2013	Bakewell, O., Jönsson, G.	Theory and the Study of Migration in Africa	Journal of Intercultural Studies	This special issue presents a series of articles that examine different aspects of migration, drawing on evidence from the African continent. Their aim is not simply to provide new empirical material but also to offer fresh theoretical insights that can unsettle, challenge and refine existing theories that frame the emerging field of migration studies. By bringing together this collection of papers from Africa, our intention is to help redress the balance of research on migration that is heavily skewed towards the interests and preoccupations of the wealthier regions of the world. In particular, we argue that the basic concepts of migration and the hypotheses concerning linkages between these concepts have been largely developed on the basis of research and experience beyond Africa. As a result, in very general terms, the continent tends to be a consumer of theory, which is produced from the production-line of analysis of migration from Mexico to the USA, across the Mediterranean, to the Gulf, and so on. In Africa, migration theory has tended to be delivered as a package to be empirically tested and proven in the 'field'. But when it fails, it is taken back to the Western laboratory for further refinement before being shipped out again for another test run	34	5	10.1080/07256868.2013.827830	oliver.bakewell@qeh.ox.ac.uk	International Migration Institute, 3 Mansfield Road, Oxford	Desk-based	Others	Whole of Africa (Africa-wide)		No

Year	Authors	Title	Source title	Abstract	Volume	Issue	DOI	Email address of corresponding author	Affiliation of corresponding author	Research type	Thematic focus	Coverage	Country (if national)	Open Access
2013	De Brauw, A., Mueller, V., Woldehanna, T.	Motives to Remit: Evidence from Tracked Internal Migrants in Ethiopia	World Development	Remittances are used by households for insurance, investment, and income. Flows from internal migrants are relatively understudied in Africa, where migrants are less likely to remit to their origin households. We use a unique matched migrant sample to study what drives the low remittance rates in Ethiopia. Descriptive statistics suggest remitters are positively selected in terms of wealth characteristics compared with the average tracked migrant. Limited skill transferability and liquidity largely explain low remittance rates in Ethiopia. Migrants are additionally motivated to remit as a form of self-insurance against own shocks to income and to protect their family's productive assets.	50		10.1016/j.worlddev.2013.04.008		International Food Policy Research Institute, Washington, USA	Empirical	Labour migration and education	National	Ethiopia	No
2013	Adams, R.H., Cuceuecha, A.	The Impact of Remittances on Investment and Poverty in Ghana	World Development	This paper analyzes the impact of internal remittances (from Ghana) and international remittances (from African or other countries) on investment and poverty in Ghana. It has three findings. First, when compared to what they would have spent without the receipt of remittances, households receiving remittances spend less at the margin on food. Second, households receiving remittances spend more at the margin on three investment goods: education, housing, and health. Third, the receipt of remittances greatly reduces likelihood of household poverty. These findings support the growing view that remittances can reduce poverty and increase investment in developing countries.	50		10.1016/j.worlddev.2013.04.009		Boston Institute for Developing Economies, Lexington, USA	Empirical	Labour migration and education	National	Ghana	No
2013	Capuano, S., Marfouk, A.	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	While there appears to be deep and growing concern for the brain drain from Africa, lack of adequate data has so far prevented a comprehensive analysis of its magnitude and its impact on source countries. Using original datasets on international migration, this paper addresses both issues. It shows that many African economies lost a considerable part of their highly skilled labor force due to migration to developed countries. The article also highlights that significant effort is still needed, in terms of data collection and empirical analysis, before drawing clear conclusions on the effects of the brain drain on Africa.	15	4	10.1080/13876988.2013.813122	a.marfouk@skynet.be	IAB, Institute for Employment Research, Nürnberg, Germany	Empirical	Labour migration and education	Multi-country		No
2013	Ezeoha, A.E.	Financial determinants of international remittance flows to the sub-saharan African region	International Migration	There is a general belief that Sub-Saharan Africa has the poorest record of international remittances because, due to deficiencies in the region's financial systems, a greater proportion of remittances passes through informal channels. This article examines the interactive impact of financial development on remittances to the region. Using a panel data covering 32 countries in the region from 1995 to 2009, it finds evidence of weak financial infrastructure constraining the flow of remittances. It also shows that the higher the level of a country's infrastructural development, the greater the impact on remittances. The article establishes that the impact of financial development and institutional quality is greater in emerging markets than in developing economies, implying that improving the financial system and institutional structures in Africa should be at the centre of the current policy efforts to optimize the benefits of remittances.	51	S1	10.1111/imig.12061		Rhodes University, Grahamstown	Empirical	Labour migration and education	Whole of Africa (Africa-wide)		No
2013	Osabuohien, E.S., Efobi, U.R.	Africa's money in Africa	South African Journal of Economics	Some studies contest that remittance induces 'careless spending'; others posit that it can promote economic development particularly through human and physical capital. This study observes that not much empirical work that examines the impact of remittance on human and physical capital in Africa has been carried out. The main objective of the study was achieved by using a sample of African countries. It was found that remittance impacts both human and physical capital positively and significantly, principally when it is complimented with sound institutions. In effect, institutions help to improve the linkage between remittance human and physical capital.	81	2	10.1111/saje.12012	stephen.osabuohien@covenantuniversity.edu.ng	Department of Economics & Development Studies, Covenant University	Empirical	Labour migration and education	Whole of Africa (Africa-wide)		No

Year	Authors	Title	Source title	Abstract	Volume	Issue	DOI	Email address of corresponding author	Affiliation of corresponding author	Research type	Thematic focus	Coverage	Country (if national)	Open Access
2013	Greiner, C., Sakdapolrak, P.	Rural-urban migration, agrarian change, and the environment in Kenya: A critical review of the literature	Population and Environment	The nexus between migration dynamics and environmental change has drawn the attention of many researchers in the recent past. While the majority of studies focus on the impact of the environment on migration decisions, less emphasis has been placed on the feedback effect of migration on the environment in rural sending areas. This article provides a critical review of this relationship by focusing on the rich literature on rural-urban migration of smallholder households in Kenya and its effects on rural environments. The article argues that there are distinct relations between migration, agricultural change and the environment. These are mediated in varying degrees by flows of remittances, loss of labor, socioeconomic stratification, gender dynamics, and cultural factors. Overly generalizing assumptions about these relations, however, fail to grasp their complexity. We propose employing a translocal perspective to enrich future analysis and enhance the understanding of migration-environmental interactions.	34	4	10.1007/s11111-012-0178-0	clemens.greiner@uni-koeln.de	Department of Cultural and Social Anthropology, University of Cologne, Germany	Desk-based	Internal migration	National	Kenya	Yes
2013	Mezger Kveder, C.L., Flahaux, M.-L.	Returning to Dakar: A Mixed Methods Analysis of the Role of Migration Experience for Occupational Status	World Development	This paper applies mixed methods to examine the occupational status of Senegalese return migrants and nonmigrants in Dakar and to explore the role of differential migration experiences for occupational outcomes. The analysis uses quantitative data from the MAFE-Senegal survey (2008) and qualitative semi-structured interviews with return migrants. While returnees do not seem to drop out of the labor market, they are overrepresented among the self-employed. However, self-employment is not necessarily associated with positive migration experiences. Rather than a choice, self-employment appears to be a "last resort" for individuals who were not able to accumulate capital or prepare their return.	45		10.1016/j.worlddev.2012.11.009		Institut National d'Etudes De'mographiques, France University	Empirical	Labour migration and education	National	Senegal	No
2013	Thomas, K.J.A., Inkpen, C.	Migration dynamics, entrepreneurship, and African development: Lessons from Malawi	International Migration Review	Using data from Malawi, this study situates the discourse on migration, entrepreneurship, and development within the context of Africa's social realities. It examines self-employment differences among three groups of migrants and corresponding group differences in agricultural and non-agricultural self-employment. International migrants are found to be more engaged in self-employment than internal migrants. However, our results suggest that previous findings on the development-related contributions of returning migrants from the West need to be appropriately contextualized. When returnees from the West invest in self-employment, they typically shy away from Africa's largest economic sector – agriculture. In contrast, levels of self-employment, especially in agricultural self-employment, are highest among returning migrants and immigrants from other African countries, especially from those nearby. We also underscore the gendered dimensions of migrants' contribution to African development by demonstrating that female migrants are more likely to be self-employed in agriculture than male migrants. Furthermore, as human-capital increases, migrants are more likely to concentrate their self-employment activities in non-agricultural activities and not in the agricultural sector. The study concludes using these findings to discuss key implications for policy and future research.	47	4	10.1111/imre.12052		Department of Sociology, Pennsylvania State University	Empirical	Others	National	Malawi	No

Year	Authors	Title	Source title	Abstract	Volume	Issue	DOI	Email address of corresponding author	Affiliation of corresponding author	Research type	Thematic focus	Coverage	Country (if national)	Open Access
2014	Landau, L.B., Amit, R.	Wither policy?: Southern African perspectives on understanding law, 'refugee' policy and protection	Journal of Refugee Studies	Global, regional and national refugee law and policy present important sites for contestation, agenda setting, normative pronouncements and symbolic action. But international and even domestic legislation seldom realize the promises of protection. In the kind of weakly legalized environments in which many self-settled refugees reside, progressive protection regimes may be far removed from the realities of refugees' lives. Drawing primarily on research from South Africa, this paper makes a two-part argument. The first highlights the narrow practical and analytical value of focusing on legal reforms and formal 'refugee' policy as determinants of protection, given that legal status and documentation have only limited practical protection effects. The second argument is that even in analysing refugee policy, we must grant considerable space for bureaucratic autonomy. The paper concludes with a dual call: first, to broaden our focus of refugee law and policy to include a range of other social and political policy fields so that formal commitments to refugee protection can be translated into practical protection; second, it asks analysts to take sub-national bureaucracies far more seriously as sites of policy formation and practice. Such a perspective requires introducing a spatialized, socialized and politicized understanding of institutional incentives and operations. Together these will offer a more realistic understanding of protection possibilities through policy and illuminate the practices associated with state actions relating to the displaced.	27	4	10.1093/jrs/feu005	loren@migration.org.za	African Centre for Migration & Society, University of the Witwatersrand	Desk-based	Forced displacement	National	South Africa	No
2014	Toma, S., Vause, S.	Gender differences in the role of migrant networks: Comparing congolese and senegalese migration flows	International Migration Review	This paper uses recent longitudinal data collected within the migration between Africa and Europe (MAFE) project to investigate gender differences in the role of migrant networks in international mobility. Furthermore, we compare Congolese and Senegalese migration streams to examine how the interplay between gender and networks varies across contexts of origin. We go beyond previous studies by considering the case of spousal reunification alongside other forms of migration: we separate the role of the migrant spouse from other network ties, as failing to do so overestimates the role of migrant networks in female mobility. We further find that Senegalese women are more likely than men to rely on geographically concentrated networks, composed of close kin and established abroad for a long time. Gender differences are much less pronounced in the Congolese case, which we relate to the more rigid patriarchal norms in Senegal, restricting female autonomy both in terms of mobility and economic activity.	48	4	10.1111/imre.12150		University of Oxford	Empirical	Others	Multi-country		No
2014	Nshimbi, C.C., Fioramonti, L.	The Will to Integrate: South Africa's Responses to Regional Migration from the SADC Region	African Development Review	This paper surveys frameworks of labour migration in southern Africa and determines South Africa's policy responses to inflows of migrants from seven neighbouring countries. Legislations, policy reports and scientific publications on migration were thoroughly reviewed and interviews and correspondence with key policymakers were conducted. Statistical analyses of data on foreign worker recruitments and permits issued by South Africa's Department of Home Affairs were also performed. The absence of a migration protocol in southern Africa suggests SADC Members have not implemented the African Union's migration policy basic guidelines. Two systems coexist in southern Africa that complicate migration governance: a South Africa-managed bilateral migration policy, and aspirations for a formal SADC-managed migration policy. Bilateral agreements between South Africa and neighbours have established a labour migration system that dims prospects for a regional migration policy. SACU Members could establish a two-tier policy to achieve free movement while maintaining managed migration policy outside SACU. An official multilateral migration governance mechanism would serve SADC better than the current ad-hoc measures.	26	S1	10.1111/1467-8268.12092	csnzcd@gmail.com	Centre for the Study of Governance Innovation (GovInn), Department of Political Sciences, University of Pretoria	Empirical	Migration governance	Regional		Yes

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2014	Flahaux, M.-L., Beauchemin, C., Schoumaker, B.	From Europe to Africa: Return migration to Senegal and the Democratic Republic of Congo	Population and Societies	The MAFE surveys (Migrations between Africa and Europe) reveal a downtrend in return migrations, notably among migrants from the Democratic Republic of Congo (DR Congo). A large majority of returns are spontaneous, rather than forced or encouraged by the host country. Only 16% of Senegalese migrants and 15% of Congolese reported returning home because of difficulties in Europe, including “problems with residence status”. Decisions to return home are strongly dependent on the prospects of reintegration in the home country. Moreover, the barriers to immigration set in place by European countries tend to lower migrants’ propensity to return home.	515	1	10.3917/popsoc.515.0001		University of Oxford	Empirical	Migration governance	Multi-country		Yes
2014	Britton, H.E., Dean, L.A.	Policy Responses to Human Trafficking in Southern Africa: Domesticating International Norms	Human Rights Review	Human trafficking is increasingly recognized as an outcome of economic insecurity, gender inequality, and conflict, all significant factors in the region of southern Africa. This paper examines policy responses to human trafficking in southern Africa and finds that there has been a diffusion of international norms to the regional and domestic levels. This paper finds that policy change is most notable in the strategies and approaches that differ at each level: international and regional agreements emphasize prevention measures and survivor assistance, but national policies emphasize prosecution measures. Leaders across the region have adapted these policy norms to fit regionally specific conditions, including HIV/AIDS, conflict, traditional leaders, and prostitution. Yet, national policies often fail to incorporate preventative solutions to address gender inequality, human rights, and economic development. Until appropriate funding and preventative measures are introduced, the underlying issues that foster human trafficking will continue.	15	3	10.1007/s12142-014-0303-9	britton@ku.edu	Political Science and Women, Gender, and Sexuality Studies, University of Kansas	Desk-based	Irregular migration	Regional		Yes
2014	de Brauw, A., Mueller, V., Lee, H.L.	The role of rural-urban migration in the structural transformation of Sub-Saharan Africa	World Development	Rural-to-urban migration is an inherent part of the economic development process, yet it is relatively understudied in sub-Saharan Africa. In this paper, we attempt to describe the present state of rural-urban migration from several different angles. Migration rates are quite low in several countries, despite the fact that large proportions of populations continue to reside in rural areas, and that there are clearly several types of gains to migration. We offer a number of possible explanations for low migration rates. We make recommendations for improvements in research on rural-urban migration and migration policy in Africa	63		10.1016/j.worlddev.2013.10.013		International Food Policy Research Institute, USA	Empirical	Internal migration	Whole of Africa (Africa-wide)		No
2014	Ruyssen, I., Rayp, G.	Determinants of Intra-regional Migration in Sub-Saharan Africa 1980-2000	Journal of Development Studies	Despite great accomplishments in the migration literature, the determinants of South-South migration remain poorly understood. In an attempt to fill this gap, this paper formulates and tests an empirical model for intra-regional migration in sub-Saharan Africa within an extended human capital framework, taking into account spatial interaction. Using bilateral panel data between 1980 and 2000, we find that intra-regional migration on the subcontinent is predominantly driven by economic opportunities and sociopolitics in the host country, facilitated by geographical proximity. The role played by network effects and environmental conditions is also apparent. Finally, origin and destination spatial dependence should definitely not be ignored.	50	3	10.1080/00220388.2013.866218	ilse.ruyssen@ugent.be	Department of General Economics, Ghent University, Ghent, Belgium	Empirical	Others	Whole of Africa (Africa-wide)		No
2015	O’Reilly, C.	Household Recovery from Internal Displacement in Northern Uganda	World Development	Northern Uganda experienced violent conflict for over 15 years, resulting in the internal displacement of over 1 800 000 Ugandans. In the five years that followed a cease-fire agreement in 2006 nearly all the displaced persons returned home. The difference in the growth of consumption between returnee households and a comparison group of non-displaced households is estimated using propensity score matching. After an initial shock to consumption and assets upon return, returnee households experience a period of catch-up growth. These results contribute to understanding the dynamics of recovery from displacement and have implications for the policy response during recovery.	76		10.1016/j.worlddev.2015.07.011		University of Wisconsin – Stout, Menomonie, USA	Empirical	Forced displacement	National	Uganda	No

Year	Authors	Title	Source title	Abstract	Volume	Issue	DOI	Email address of corresponding author	Affiliation of corresponding author	Research type	Thematic focus	Coverage	Country (if national)	Open Access
2015	Whitaker, B.E.	Playing the immigration card: the politics of exclusion in Côte d'Ivoire and Ghana	Commonwealth and Comparative Politics	Exclusionary rhetoric often emerges in the context of political competition in Africa, but why are anti-immigrant strategies used by politicians in some transitional democracies and not others? Drawing on broader comparative literature, this article proposes three conditions under which politicians are likely to 'play the immigration card': when the costs of immigration become concentrated for key interest groups; when embracing anti-immigration rhetoric will divide the support base of an opponent; and when the backing of anti-immigration groups is necessary to build a winning electoral coalition. A comparative case analysis of Côte d'Ivoire and Ghana provides preliminary support for these hypotheses.	53	3	10.1080/14662043.2015.1051289	bwhitaker@uncc.edu	Department of Political Science and Public Administration, University of North Carolina at Charlotte, USA	Desk-based	Migration governance	Multi-country		No
2015	Bolarinwa, J.O.	The ECOWAS free movement protocol: Obstacle or driver of regional integration?	Insight on Africa	The Economic Community of West African States (ECOWAS) Protocol relating to the Free Movement of Persons, Residence and Establishment was approved by the ECOWAS heads of state and the government in Dakar on 29 May 1979. It was conceived as one of the bedrocks of regional integration efforts in West Africa in the firm belief that free movement of persons, goods, services and capital not only constitutes the fundamental basis for enhancing and consolidating the dividends of economic integration under the auspices of the ECOWAS but is also capable of influencing positively the harmonious development of social, economic and cultural activities within the sub-region. It is in the light of the above that this article examines the main elements and limitations of the ECOWAS Free Movement Protocols. It evaluates the degree to which the protocols have been implemented and identifies if they have served as a driver or an obstacle to regional integration in West Africa.	7	2	10.1177/0975087815580731	segunbolarinwa1985@gmail.com	Nigerian Institute of International Affairs (NIIA) Lagos	Desk-based	Migration governance	Regional		No
2015	Uberti, S.D., De Lombaerde, P., Nita, S., Legovini, E.	Analyzing Intra-Regional migration in Sub-Saharan Africa: Statistical data constraints and the role for regional organizations	Regions and Cohesion	Africa has long been described as an immensely mobile continent and continues to be viewed in this vein (Amin, 1995; de Bruijn et al., 2001; IOM, 2005). The 2005 World Migration Report describes Africa as "the continent with the most mobile populations in the world" (IOM 2005: 33). In Western Africa, for instance, almost 4.4 million migrants moved in 2005 to another country of the Economic Community of Western African States (ECOWAS) (World Bank 2010). Compared to the overall international migrants in Western Africa (UNDP 2009), South-South (S-S) migration accounted for more than 50% in 2005 (ACP 2010: 5; Bakewell 2009). The volume of intra-regional migrations in Africa seems to be inversely proportional to the availability of statistical data. The shortage of both quantitative and qualitative data on migration (Gnisci & Trémolières 2006: 10; OECD/SWAC 2006: 18; Ratha & Shaw 2007; Zlotnik 2003: 2) and timely information on population movements, whether internal or international, is a major obstacle to the understanding of migration dynamics in Africa. Nineteen of the 56 countries on the African continent have either no data or just one census providing any information on migrant stocks from the 1950s (Zlotnik 2003).	5	2	10.3167/reco.2015.050204			Desk-based	Others	Whole of Africa (Africa-wide)		No

Year	Authors	Title	Source title	Abstract	Volume	Issue	DOI	Email address of corresponding author	Affiliation of corresponding author	Research type	Thematic focus	Coverage	Country (if national)	Open Access
2015	Beyene, H.G.	Are African diasporas development partners, peace-makers or spoilers? The case of Ethiopia, Kenya and Nigeria	Diaspora Studies	This study assesses the role of African diasporas in development, conflict resolution and peacebuilding in their countries of origin with specific reference to Ethiopia, Kenya and Nigeria between 1995 and 2013. Remittances from diaspora to developing countries' are three times larger than official development assistance (ODA). In relation to a country's/region's population, it is revealed that migrants from Ethiopia, Kenya and Nigeria are less than the world, and sub-Saharan Africa. The adverse consequences of migration of skilled labour are more severe for small economies than for larger economies and the incentive to attract skilled human resources home is meager. About one-sixth of Nigeria's and Ethiopia's total inflows (export) and one-ninth of the total inflows of Kenya are from diaspora remittances. The estimated annual potential diaspora market that can be tapped by issuing bond for Nigeria is about \$6 billion, for Ethiopia and Kenya more than \$4 billion and \$3 billion, respectively. The Kenyan diaspora is well organized across the globe, attentive to and keenly participates in conflict resolution and peace-building affairs. Even though there are some efforts, the vast majority of Nigerian diaspora is not active in dealing with conflict resolution, peace-building and political affairs in Nigeria. Unlike Kenyan and Nigerian diasporas, most of conflict-generated Ethiopian diasporas' role is wrecking and escalating conflict.	8	2	10.1080/09739572.2015.1029714	hailayggg@gmail.com	Institute for Dispute Resolution in Africa, University of South Africa,	Empirical	Diaspora engagement	Multi-country		No
2015	Crush, J., Chikanda, A., Tawodzera, G.	The third wave: Mixed migration from Zimbabwe to South Africa	Canadian Journal of African Studies	Migration from Zimbabwe has recently been described as an archetypal form of "mixed migration" in which refugees and migrants are indistinguishable from one another. This paper argues that such a state-centred understanding of mixed migration oversimplifies a far more complex reality and fails to adequately account for the changing nature of Zimbabwean out-migration. Based on data from three separate Southern African Migration Programme (SAMP) surveys undertaken in 1997, 2005 and 2010 at key moments of transition, the paper shows how the form and character of mixed migration from the country has changed over time. The country's emigration experience since 1990 is divided into three periods or 'waves'. The third wave (roughly from 2005 onwards) has seen a major shift away from circular, temporary migration of individual working-age adults towards greater permanence and more family and child migration to South Africa. Zimbabwean migrants no longer see South Africa as a place of temporary economic opportunity for survival but rather as a place to stay and build a future for themselves and their families.	49	2	10.1080/00083968.2015.1057856	jerush@balsillieschool.ca	International Migration Research Centre, Balsillie School of International Affairs, Waterloo, Canada	Empirical	Others	Multi-country		No
2015	Hovil, L., Lomo, Z.A.	Forced displacement and the crisis of citizenship in Africa's Great Lakes region: Rethinking refugee protection and durable solutions	Refuge	This article explores refugee protection and durable solutions in Africa's Great Lakes region by examining conflict, displacement, and refugees in the light of the crisis of citizenship. Drawing on empirical data from nine studies across the region, we scrutinize the causes of conflict and displacement and refugee policies and practice in the region through the lens of citizenship. First, we argue that the continued plight of many refugees in the region without durable solutions results, at least in part, from an endemic and systemic inability of many people in the region to realize citizenship in a meaningful way. This inability, we argue, is a significant contributor to the continued forced displacement of millions of people, with many still refugees, even after living in the host states for over three decades. Second, we argue that solutions are failing because discussions about the root causes of refugee influxes and movements often fail to capture the intricately connected historical, political, social, economic, religious, and legal factors that engender displacement. We submit that full and equal enjoyment of the rights and benefits of citizenship by all, including access to citizenship for refugees, is one means of resolving displacement and providing durable solutions to refugees.	31	2	10.25071/1920-7336.40308	lucy@hovil.co.uk	International Refugee Rights Initiative	Empirical	Forced displacement	Multi-country		Yes

Year	Authors	Title	Source title	Abstract	Volume	Issue	DOI	Email address of corresponding author	Affiliation of corresponding author	Research type	Thematic focus	Coverage	Country (if national)	Open Access
2015	Vause, S, Toma, S.	Is the feminization of international migration really on the rise? the case of flows from dr congo and Senegal Peut-on parler de féminisation des flux migratoires du Sénégal et de la République démocratique du Congo ?	Population	Previous research, mostly focused on Asian and Latin American contexts, found that women are increasingly present in international migration flows, especially as independent economic actors. This article examines the extent to which these two trends can be observed in the African context. It uses data collected as part of the Migration between Africa and Europe (MAFE) project in Senegal, DR Congo and several European countries. Discrete-time event-history analysis reveals only moderate increases in the likelihood of female migration over time, especially towards Western destinations, but no decline in gender gaps. The collection of rich retrospective information from both current and return migrants allows a more in-depth investigation of the nature of women's moves. Several indicators can be used to examine the extent to which women move autonomously or in association to their partner. While some evidence of a rise in autonomous female migration was found among the Congolese, no salient change was visible in Senegal. The findings were interpreted in light of the more rigid patriarchal system and traditional gender norms that characterize Senegal in comparison to DR Congo.	70	1	10.3917/popu.1501.0041	sophie.vause@uclouvain.be	Centre de recherche en démographie, Belgium	Empirical	Others	Multi-country		Yes
2015	Blunch, NH; Laderchi, CR	The winner takes it all: Internal migration, education and wages in Ethiopia	Migration Studies	Previous studies of migration have mainly examined international dynamics. Yet, internal migration is an important issue, especially in Sub-Saharan Africa. Using the 2001 Ethiopia Child Labor Survey, a nationally representative household survey, this article examines internal migration in Ethiopia, focusing on the linkages among internal migration, education and wages. The results suggest that migrants are better educated and obtain higher wages than non-migrants, controlling for other factors (including education), and also obtain higher returns to their education. In other words, the more educated reap higher returns from their education as a main effect, as well as higher returns to their education from migration than non-migrants—that is, 'the winner takes it all'. This result should be of concern to policy makers in Ethiopia and elsewhere—especially in Sub-Saharan Africa—since individuals with low levels of education already are in a vulnerable group. The study therefore also discusses the policy implications of these results.	3	3	10.1093/migration/mnv008	blunchn@wlu.edu	Washington and Lee University, Lexington, USA	Empirical	Internal migration	National	Ethiopia	No
2015	García, AJ; Pindolia, DK; Lopiano, KK; Tatem, AJ	Modeling internal migration flows in sub-Saharan Africa using census microdata	Migration Studies	Globalisation and the expansion of transport networks have transformed migration into a major policy issue because of its effects on a range of phenomena, including resource flows in economics, urbanisation, as well as the epidemiology of infectious diseases. Quantifying and modelling human migration can contribute towards a better understanding of the nature of migration and help develop evidence-based interventions for disease control policy, economic development, and resource allocation. In this study, we paired census microdata from 10 countries in sub-Saharan Africa with additional spatial datasets to develop models for the internal migration flows in each country, including key drivers that reflect the changing social, demographic, economic, and environmental landscapes. We assessed how well these gravity-type spatial interaction models can both explain and predict migration. Results show that the models can explain up to 87 per cent of internal migration, can predict future within-country migration with correlations of up to 0.91, and can also predict migration in other countries with correlations of up to 0.72. Findings show that such models are useful tools for understanding migration as well as predicting flows in regions where data are sparse, and can contribute towards strategic economic development, planning, and disease control targeting	3	1	10.1093/migration/mnu036	andygarcia@gmail.com	Department of Geography, University of Florida, Gainesville, FL, USA	Empirical	Internal migration	Multi-country		Yes

Year	Authors	Title	Source title	Abstract	Volume	Issue	DOI	Email address of corresponding author	Affiliation of corresponding author	Research type	Thematic focus	Coverage	Country (if national)	Open Access
2016	Ajide, K.B., Raheem, I.D.	The Institutional Quality Impact on Remittances in the ECOWAS Sub-Region	African Development Review	The paper seeks to examine the impactful role of institutions in attracting remittances inflow to ECOWAS region for the period 1996–2013. In a bid to achieve this key objective, a system generalized method of moment (GMM) is adopted on a panel dataset in which insightful outcomes emanate. The results reveal an appreciable impact of institutional infrastructures on the migrants' remittances in the region. More specifically, institutional measures of governance appear to act as a spur on remittances, but other institutional decompositions like economic and political governance structures constitute avoidable drags, judging by theoretical priors and statistical levels of significance. These results remain valid to the exclusion of the francophone countries from the original dataset. On the policy front, the overall target is for government to formulate policies that seek to address the symptomatic causes of low inflow of remittances into the region, with special focus on the institutional dimension of the governance framework. Among the auxiliary policy targets include those that would address the problems of dysfunctional institutions, as well as those that would deepen financial systems and engender improved growth of GDP per capita. The study also makes some suggestions for future enquiries.	28	4	10.1111/1467-8268.12224	i_raheem@ymail.com	School of Economics, University of Kent, Canterbury, Kent,	Empirical	Labour migration and education	Regional		No
2016	Norman, K.P.	Between Europe and Africa: Morocco as a country of immigration	Journal of the Middle East and Africa	In September 2013, the King of Morocco, Mohammed VI, made an announcement that startled the country's civil society: Morocco would be reforming its national migration policy. Specifically, he called for the drafting of a new comprehensive policy on immigration with the intention of providing a path to regularization for migrants, the majority of whom originate from West African states. Why did the Moroccan government suddenly change its approach to migration, and what consequences has this had for civil society and for migrants and refugees residing in Morocco? While explanations for the migration policy reform tend to focus on the role of the European Union, a secondary explanation is Morocco's desire to play a leading role in Africa, both economically and geopolitically. Using approximately fifty interviews conducted between January and April 2015 in Rabat, Morocco, this study analyzes the reform process and examines competing explanations, paying particular attention to regional power structures, bilateral relations between Morocco and its West African and European neighbors, and domestic decision-making apparatuses.	7	4	10.1080/21520844.2016.1237258	kpnorman@gmail.com	University of California, Irvine, USA	Empirical	Migration governance	National	Morocco	No
2016	Ecke, J., Saydee, G., Nyan, J.W., Donzo, K., Dolo, M.K., Russ, R.	The subjective and economic well-being of repatriated Liberian refugees from Ghana	Refugee Survey Quarterly	This article uses a mixed-method approach, drawing on both qualitative as well as quantitative methods to assess the well-being of former Liberian refugees after their return from exile in Ghana. This investigation, the only mixed-method research project on the under-researched topic of repatriations, conceptualises well-being of two kinds: emotional, subjective well-being which is measured through psychological self-assessment scales, and economic well-being which is measured empirically through proxy factors such as access to food and public services. The article's quantitative data demonstrate that the overall emotional, subjective well-being of Liberian refugees has noticeably increased after their return to Liberia, and cites ethnographic examples of how respondents feel less culturally alienated and mistreated after repatriation to Liberia than they had in Ghana. Nonetheless other data show that economic well-being measured by access to public services and other empirical criteria, has deteriorated substantially since their return. While many refugees hold positive views of repatriation, outcomes differ significantly based on age and gender. Finally, the authors argue that policy-makers should commission studies using a mixed-method approach to assess the outcomes of repatriation.	35	3	10.1093/rsq/hdw011	j_ecke@yahoo.com;	Purdue University, West Lafayette, IN, USA	Empirical	Forced displacement	National	Liberia	No

Year	Authors	Title	Source title	Abstract	Volume	Issue	DOI	Email address of corresponding author	Affiliation of corresponding author	Research type	Thematic focus	Coverage	Country (if national)	Open Access
2016	Gordon, S.	Immigration policies that include or exclude: a South African public opinion study of immigration policy preferences	Social Dynamics	South Africa is a regional hub for migration on the African continent and is home to a growing documented international migrant community. Foreigners in the country, however, often face violations of their established rights and are the victims of abuse. This paper examines public support for policies that would exclude international migrants from the country. Data from the 2013 South African Social Attitudes Survey, a nationally representative opinion poll (N = 2739) of all adults in the country, are used. This poll found that many South Africans favoured restrictive immigration policies and opposed granting foreigners the same rights as citizens. Multivariate analysis is employed to discern determinants of this opposition. Respondents' perceptions of the population sizes of foreigners in their communities did not affect support for inclusion. It can be inferred, therefore, that the growth of the immigrant population has not provoked exclusionary attitudes in the country. Rather, results revealed, it is national pride (cultural versus political) and fears about the consequences of immigration that drive such attitudes. Programmes and policies designed to improve public perceptions of how foreigner impact society and the promotion of a nationalism characterised by inclusive multicultural civic patriotism may improve public support for the inclusion of international immigrants.	42	3	10.1080/02533952.2016.1238336	sgordon@hsrc.ac.za	Democracy Governance and Service Delivery Research Programme, HSRC, South Africa	Empirical	Others	National	South Africa	No
2016	Arestoff, F., Kuhn-Le Braz, M., Mouhoud, E.M.	Remittance Behaviour of Forced Migrants in Post-Apartheid South Africa	Journal of Development Studies	This paper looks at the determinants of South-South remittances. An original dataset of African migrants living in Johannesburg is used. As South Africa attracts both economic and forced migrants, we focus on the impact of the reason of emigration (violence versus economic concerns) on migrants' remittance behaviour. On the extensive margin, the results show that leaving a home country for reasons of violence decreases the probability of remitting to the home country. On the intensive margin, transferred amounts do not differ according to whether the migrant was forced to migrate or not. When the migrant has decided to remit, it is more his/her current conditions in the host country and traditional factors (income, education, sex, etc.) that determine the amounts transferred. Our results are robust when restricting the definition of forced migration.	52	6	10.1080/00220388.2015.1098628	melanie.kuhn1@yahoo.fr	FranceAgriMer, Direction Marchés, Etudes et Prospective, France	Empirical	Labour migration and education	National	South Africa	No
2016	Mangala, J.R.	The African Union's diaspora diplomacy and policymaking: Operationalizing the migration-development nexus	Journal of the Middle East and Africa	Over the past decade, the question of migration has moved to the forefront of the international and African agenda. The African Union (AU) has emphasised its linkages to other key economic, social, and political issues, as well as its centrality to the project of continental integration and development. Against this backdrop and alongside the global and Africa-European Union dialogues on migration and development, the AU has adopted, since 2006, a number of policy instruments that outline a broad migration agenda which calls for a strategic engagement with the African diaspora. This article discusses the substance of the AU's diaspora diplomacy and policymaking, and assesses its efforts at operationalizing the migration-development nexus. The study is divided into three parts, the first of which discusses some theoretical insights and empirical evidence on the diaspora-development nexus. The second part undertakes a review of AU policy instruments and frameworks dealing with the African diaspora. The third part focuses on the implementation of the AU's diaspora agenda	7	2	10.1080/21520844.2016.1193686	mangalaj@gvsu.edu	Brooks College of Interdisciplinary Studies, Grand Valley, USA	Desk-based	Diaspora engagement	Whole of Africa (Africa-wide)		No
2016	Hoxhaj, R., Marchal, L., Seric, A.	FDI and migration of skilled workers towards developing countries: Firm-level evidence from sub-saharan Africa	Journal of African Economies	This article investigates the determinants of the employment of foreign skilled workers by firms operating in Sub-Saharan African countries. We use cross section firm-level data on a large sample of foreign and domestic firms collected through the Africa Investor Survey 2010 by the United Nations Industrial Development Organization. We find evidence of a strong complementarity between foreign capital inflows and the employment of foreign skilled workers. Our results also indicate that interventions in improving the working regulation and skilled workers immigration regimes may stimulate foreign skilled workers transfer by firms, and thereby foreign direct investments.	25	2	10.1093/jae/ejv022	lea.marchal@ed.univ-lille1.fr	University of Lille, Villeneuve d'Ascq, France	Empirical	Labour migration and education	Whole of Africa (Africa-wide)		Yes

Year	Authors	Title	Source title	Abstract	Volume	Issue	DOI	Email address of corresponding author	Affiliation of corresponding author	Research type	Thematic focus	Coverage	Country (if national)	Open Access
2016	Brachet, J	Policing the Desert: The IOM in Libya Beyond War and Peace	Antipode	The war that took place in Libya in 2011 forced 1.5 million people to leave the country. Many of them, from sub-Saharan Africa, were helped to return to their countries of origin by the International Organization for Migration (IOM). This paper questions the purely humanitarian nature of the IOM intervention with references to its activities before and after the conflict. It shows that this organisation has long participated in the implementation of European migration policies in Libya, and more widely in the Sahara, without being accountable to any people. Through the replacement of local politics by international crisis management, the Sahara is gradually integrated into a zone of international bureaucratic expedience. War and humanitarian intervention appear as contingencies in the progressive implementation of a global system of surveillance, spatial control and management of mobility in Africa.	48	2	10.1111/anti.12176	julien.brachet@ird.fr	Institut de recherche pour le développement, Université Paris 1 Panthéon-Sorbonne, France	Empirical	Migration governance	National	Libya	No
2016	Mberu, BU; Pongou, R	Crossing Boundaries: Internal, Regional and International Migration in Cameroon	International Migration	Internal and international migration increasingly continues to be of global importance for development policies and programmes, but the dearth of data on migration for African countries and the limited focus on the structural conditions that motivate migration from specific localities within the region remain glaring. In this study, we examine the patterns and drivers of migration in Cameroon, focusing on the dynamics of rural–urban migration, migrant circulation, regional economic migrants and refugees, international migration, brain drain and returns from emigration. Consequent upon regional conflicts and instability, we highlight the refugee problem in Cameroon and significant challenges in addressing it. Finally, we underscore the policy and research challenges necessary to harness the potentials of internal and international migration for national development.	54	1	10.1111/j.1468-2435.2012.00766.x		African Population and Health Research Center, Nairobi	Desk-based	Others	National	Cameroon	No
2016	Karikari, NK; Mensah, S; Harvey, SK	Do remittances promote financial development in Africa?	Springerplus	The paper seeks to establish whether or not remittances promoted financial developments and explore the traceable causality between remittances and financial developments in some countries in Africa. We examine the association between remittances received and how they affect the availability of credit to private sector, bank deposits intermediated by financial institutions and money supply. We also question whether the development in the financial sector causes higher levels or otherwise of remittances received. This paper uses data on remittance flows to 50 developing countries in Africa from 1990 to 2011 to explore the nexus. The study uses fixed effects and random effect estimations as well as Vector Error Correction Model method on the panel data. The study shows that remittances promote certain aspects of financial development to some extent and better financial system foster receipts of remittances. The effect of causality is seen in the short run and not in the long-run. The study alludes to literature that remittances could promote financial development in the short run and the development of the financial sector helps increase the propensity to remit via formal channels.	5		10.1186/s40064-016-2658-7	nanaquasi007@outlook.com	University of Ghana Business School, Accra, Ghana	Empirical	Labour migration and education	Whole of Africa (Africa-wide)		Yes

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2017	Oette, L., Babiker, M.A.	Migration control á la Khartoum: EU external engagement and human rights protection in the Horn of Africa	Refugee Survey Quarterly	This article examines the European Union–Horn of Africa Migration Route Initiative (the Khartoum Process), which is primarily aimed at combating human trafficking and smuggling in the region. It probes this partnership model in the field of external migration control from a human rights and refugee law perspective. Instead of being based on a human rights approach, the Khartoum Process has relied on a managerial, project-based approach to the complex realities of mixed migration in the Horn of Africa. The article uses Sudan as a case study, due to its critical role in the Khartoum Process. It identifies systemic weaknesses in Sudan's law and practice, which cast serious doubts on Sudan's ability to combat trafficking and smuggling in conformity with international standards, and its reliability as a partner in 'migration management'. It also shows how the Khartoum Process risks undermining the coherence of the European Union's external policy, particularly in respect of human rights protection in the region. These findings corroborate critiques of, and accentuate concerns about flawed partnership models and externalisation policies driven by imperatives of migration control. The article concludes by sketching out an alternative approach based on attention to context, process, and respect for human rights.	36	4	10.1093/rsq/hdx013	lo8@soas.ac.uk	SOAS, University of London	Desk-based	Migration governance	National	Sudan	No
2017	Dako-Gyeke, M., Kodom, R.B.	Deportation and Re-integration: Exploring Challenges Faced by Deportee Residents in the Nkoranza Municipality, Ghana	Journal of International Migration and Integration	The increase in deportations over the years has had adverse effects on immigrant families, communities, and countries of origin. Involuntary return, especially deportation, causes economic hardship, emotional distress, and family separation. Given the rising number of deportees in Africa and Ghana in particular, this study sought to explore the challenges that confront deportees in re-integrating into the Nkoranza Municipality of Ghana. Using a qualitative research design, 20 participants (19 males and 1 female) were purposively recruited for the study. In-depth interviews (IDIs) were conducted to gather data, which were analysed thematically. The findings of the study indicated that many of the deportees faced challenges, such as difficulty in accessing jobs, food and attendant health complications, and loss of personal belongings. Other challenges were negative perceptions and poor relationships, as well as inaccessible formal support services. Based on the findings of the study, implications are discussed.	18	4	10.1007/s12134-017-0526-0	mavidako@yahoo.com	Department of Social Work, School of Social Sciences, University of Ghana	Empirical	Irregular migration	National	Ghana	Yes
2017	Nzima, D., Moyo, P.	The new 'diaspora trap' framework: Explaining return migration from South Africa to Zimbabwe beyond the 'failure-success' framework	Migration Letters	This article explores how South Africa-based Zimbabwean skilled migrants are dissuaded from returning home permanently. The study was conceptualised against the background that return migration has often been explained based on migrant failure or success in the host country. This failure-success dichotomy stems from the neo-classical economics theory of migration, the new economics of labour migration and the structuralist approach to return migration. Using a qualitative approach, this article challenges the failure-success theoretical position through an exploration of socio-economic factors in Zimbabwe and South Africa that deter permanent return migration. The article contributes to return migration theorising by introducing a new 'diaspora trap' framework which argues that permanent settlement is not always voluntary. Central to this involuntary permanent settlement is the social construction of migrants as successful in Zimbabwe. Zimbabwean skilled migrants are thus entrapped in South Africa because of failure to live up to the 'success social construct,' and their inability to mitigate adversities in the host country.	14	3	10.33182/ml.v14i3.349	dnzima@gmail.com	Department of Sociology & Anthropology, University of Fort Hare, South Africa	Empirical	Diaspora engagement	Multi-country		No

Year	Authors	Title	Source title	Abstract	Volume	Issue	DOI	Email address of corresponding author	Affiliation of corresponding author	Research type	Thematic focus	Coverage	Country (if national)	Open Access
2017	Alfaro-Velcamp, T., McLaughlin, R.H., Brogneri, G., Skade, M., Shaw, M.	'Getting angry with honest people': The illicit market for immigrant 'papers' in Cape Town, South Africa	Migration Studies	South African Department of Home Affairs (DHA) officials 'seem to get angry with honest people', shared a Congolese immigrant from the Kivu region who now resides in Cape Town. Some DHA officials get money through illicit transactions for 'papers' and they become visibly frustrated with immigrants who try to obtain documents by lawful means. While there has been much focus on xenophobia associated with immigration in South Africa, there has been little attention paid to the illicit market in immigrant papers such as asylum seeker permits (Section 22 permits), refugee status permits (Section 24 permits), and work permits. These immigrant documents assist individuals—namely those who otherwise lack status, or 'papers', or both—to obtain abilities to work, travel safely, register themselves or their children for school, access non-emergency healthcare, and gain banking privileges. In providing an account of the market in immigrant papers, the article focuses on how these documents relate to status and survival. By purchasing papers in Cape Town, immigrants (referring to asylum seekers, refugees, and cross border migrants) aim to secure their legal status and gain productive agency in their lives. This paper is based on an ethnographic research methodology and participant observation, and shows how immigration challenges South Africa's post-apartheid, constitutionally-mandated, socio-economic rights and democratic aims and has fostered an illicit market in immigrant documents. This work furthers debates on immigration governance in the global south, corruption in state institutions, and the vulnerability of immigrants.	5	2	10.1093/migration/mnx022	Alfaro.velcamp@sonoma.edu	Centre of Criminology, University of Cape Town, South Africa	Empirical	Irregular migration	National	South Africa	Yes
2017	Kleist, N.	Disrupted migration projects: The moral economy of involuntary return to Ghana from Libya	Africa	This article contributes to the theorization of involuntary return and moral economies in the context of economic crisis and vulnerability prompted by restrictive migration regimes and conflicts. Drawing on fieldwork in a rural town in Ghana where international labour migration is an established livelihood, it analyses deportations from North Africa, Israel and Europe and emergency return from Libya following the civil war in 2011. The article argues that return to the home town, rather than being detained or stuck en route, constitutes a particular context precisely because migrants face family and community expectations upon their return. Involuntary return constitutes a disruption of migration projects when migrants return empty-handed, going from being remitters to burdens for their families. This creates conflicts and disappointments within family and the local community, especially in relation to norms of provision and gender ideals. The paper highlights three effects of the moral economy of involuntary return. First, that involuntary return does not constitute a priori termination of migration, as many involuntary return migrants migrate again, often in high-risk ways. Second, it discusses the ambivalence of reciprocity and interdependency in families. And third, it shows how involuntary return challenges dominant ideals of masculinity.	87	2	10.1017/S000197201600098X	nkl@diis.dk	Danish Institute for International Studies	Empirical	Irregular migration	National	Ghana	No
2017	Emser, M., Francis, S.	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	Determining the efficacy of available counter-trafficking strategies is just as important as understanding the phenomenon of human trafficking itself. This is so if anti-trafficking practitioners wish to make in-roads in preventing and combating human trafficking in South Africa. At the heart of the matter are the ways in which counter-trafficking governance is structured in the South African context. In this article we use the KwaZulu-Natal intersectoral task team, an un-resourced agency of provincial government mandated to prevent and combat human trafficking, as a case study to analyse the '4P model' of counter-trafficking favoured in South Africa. We find that while such an integrated model has great potential, issues of institutional cooperation and coordination, pervasive public official corruption and budgetary constraints hamper its current impact and efficacy. We conclude that these issues must be addressed by South African policy-makers once legislation has been promulgated.	35	2	10.1080/02589001.2017.1309363	franciss@ukzn.ac.za	Department of Political Science, University of KwaZulu-Natal, Durban, South Africa	Empirical	Irregular migration	National	South Africa	No

Year	Authors	Title	Source title	Abstract	Volume	Issue	DOI	Email address of corresponding author	Affiliation of corresponding author	Research type	Thematic focus	Coverage	Country (if national)	Open Access
2017	Ogunyay, M.A., Asuelime, L.E., Okem, A.E.	South African policy on migration and its alignment with the UNO charter on refugee and asylum-seekers	Journal of African Union Studies	There is an increase in the tide of refugees due mainly to wars and insurgent activities in their home countries. The need for international treaties and agreements such as the United Nations and African Union's convention on refugees and asylum seekers to ensure their protection in the host countries is vital. As a microcosm of globalised effort in this direction, South Africa has engaged with this problem and provides strong support for the work of the United Nations High Commission for Refugees. However, certain factors and events seem to point to the fact that the initial levels of support seem to have nosedived in the South African case as a host nation. This article investigates what needs to be done in advocating and lobbying for necessary actions that needs to take place at national and regional levels of South(ern) Africa so that the South African government may enact new or amend existing legislations and policies that promote and protect the rights of refugees and asylum-seekers in the country. This study uses a content analytical framework gleaned from international and local organisations that recognizes and keeps records on refugees and asylum-seekers in South Africa. Through the use of postmodern public administration and compliance based theories, we argue that South Africa though has pledged to maintain compliance with international and constitutional standards for refugee protection, the implementation of its supporting public policies leaves much to be desired.	6	1	10.31920/2050-4306/2017/v6n1a5	sisterfunmie@yahoo.com	Public Administration Department, University of Zululand, South Africa	Desk-based	Migration governance	National	South Africa	No
2017	Theodore, N., Blaauw, D., Pretorius, A., Schenck, C.	The Socioeconomic Incorporation of Immigrant and Native-born Day Labourers in Tshwane, South Africa	International Migration	It has been widely documented that unauthorised immigrants experience adverse economic incorporation in destination countries, particularly in the global North. Faced with restricted employment opportunities, many are drawn into informalising segments of the labour market where earnings are low and unstable. Much less is known about how immigrant workers fare in the informal economy of cities of the South. Using surveys conducted in 2004, 2007 and 2015, we examine the economic outcomes of immigrant and native-born workers who participate in the day labour markets of Tshwane, South Africa. In 2004 there were signs that foreign-born workers enjoyed modestly better outcomes than South Africa-born workers. In the latter periods, however, these advantages have disappeared and there are indications of a downward convergence of employment outcomes. The article concludes with a call for creating worker centres to regulate informal job markets for the benefit of workers, regardless of immigration status.	55	1	10.1111/imig.12311		University of Illinois at Chicago	Empirical	Labour migration and education	National	South Africa	No
2017	Okey, M.K.N.	Does migration promote industrial development in Africa?	Economics Bulletin	This paper examines the effect of international migration on industrial development in Africa. Econometric estimations are implemented on a panel of 45 African countries over the period 1980-2010 using the generalized method of moment estimators and the migration dataset constructed by Brücker, Capuano and Marfouk in 2013. Our results suggest that on average, emigration affects industrial development in Africa positively and significantly during the period of interest. Both low-skilled and medium-skilled emigrants affect more industrial development. The results also reveal that international financial flows, business networks and scientific networks are the channels through which migration affects industrial development. African countries may benefit more from international migration by developing institutions that facilitate international financial flows, business networks and scientific networks.	37	1		mawusse0200@gmail.com	University of Lomé, Togo	Empirical	Labour migration and education	Whole of Africa (Africa-wide)		No
2017	Mabera, F.	The impact of xenophobia and xenophobic violence on south Africa's developmental partnership agenda	Africa Review	The African agenda and regional integration form the core of South Africa's development partnership agenda. The wave of xenophobic violence that broke out in parts of South Africa in April 2015 has once again brought into sharp relief the daunting reality of xenophobia and its lingering undercurrents in the South African society. The conflation of xenophobia with Afrophobia renders an interrogation of Africa as the essence of South Africa's developmental focus. This paper argues that xenophobic violence is both detrimental and contrary to the central tenets of South Africa's development agenda and its diplomacy of Ubuntu. A series of short-term and long-term policy recommendations are then put forward.	9	1	10.1080/09744053.2016.1239711	faith@igd.org.za	Institute for Global Dialogue associated with UNISA, Pretoria, South Africa	Desk-based	Migration governance	National	South Africa	No

Year	Authors	Title	Source title	Abstract	Volume	Issue	DOI	Email address of corresponding author	Affiliation of corresponding author	Research type	Thematic focus	Coverage	Country (if national)	Open Access	
2017	Aduloju, A.A.	ECOWAS and free movement of persons: African women as cross-border victims	Journal of International Women's Studies	Existing literature has investigated the challenges of interstate border dispute, border conflict and their security and developmental implications for the West African sub-region. ECOWAS Free Movement Protocol of Persons was instituted to enhance the economic development of West Africa's citizens. However, studies have shown that the protocol has relatively aided trans-border trafficking in persons, drugs, Small Arms and Light Weapons (SALW). However, vulnerability of trans-border women traders in the sub-region have received little attention. This study utilised both primary and secondary sources of data gathering in order to interrogate the provisions of ECOWAS Protocol on Free Movement of Persons vis-à-vis its operationalisation and incapacity to increase women's economic opportunity and empowerment in West Africa. Through field survey, twenty (20) interviews were conducted at the Nigeria-Benin border. The interviews targeted 14 purposively selected women traders at the border, two officials each of the Nigerian Immigration Service, Nigerian Customs Service and the Nigeria Police Force. Moreover, observation method was employed to substantiate the interviews conducted. Data obtained were analysed using descriptive analysis. Consequently, this study discovered that women constituted more of trans-border traders on Nigeria-Benin border, and precisely in West Africa. In addition, they are vulnerable to extortion, intimidation and sexual harassment by border officials, which has impinged on their rights contained in the ECOWAS Protocol on Free Movement of Persons. The study showed that the protocol does not fully protect women (mostly the ones with low economic characteristics who constitute larger population of women at the border) and thereby having implications for their livelihood and survival. The study then concluded that while the problem faced by women on the Nigeria-Benin border persists, it has a huge impact on the credibility of ECOWAS to properly integrate the sub-region for development and for the benefit of its significant population of women.	18	4		adulojutony@gmail.com	Department of International Relations, Obafemi Awolowo University, Ile-Ife, Nigeria	Empirical	Border governance	Regional			Yes
2017	Neumann, K., Hermans, F.	What Drives Human Migration in Sahelian Countries? A Meta-analysis	Population, Space and Place	The Sahel region has one of the most mobile populations in the world, with migration serving as a common household strategy to increase livelihood and social resilience. However, the Sahel region's population is extremely heterogeneous, and the processes and factors that contribute to migration are complex. Consequently, recent empirical studies yielded conflicting conclusions regarding the processes that drive migration. This study was designed to increase our understanding of the factors that drive migration in the Sahel region. We performed a systematic meta-analysis of English-language literature to synthesise the empirical evidence collected from 53 case studies covering eight Sahelian countries. We analysed the frequencies of a broad range of drivers that affected migration processes during the past three decades. Our results show that the primary impetus for driving migration is a combination of economic and social motivations, which together account for 80% of all drivers that were identified in the case studies. In contrast, only 11% of the identified drivers are related directly to demographic and/or environmental conditions. Moreover, we conclude that the majority of case studies do not explore causation among migration drivers, which clearly hampers our understanding of migration mechanisms taking place in the Sahel region. Copyright © 2015 John Wiley & Sons, Ltd.	23	1	10.1002/psp.1962	kathleen.neumann@wur.nl	Laboratory of Geo-information Science and Remote Sensing, Wageningen University, The Netherlands.	Desk-based	Others	Regional			No

Year	Authors	Title	Source title	Abstract	Volume	Issue	DOI	Email address of corresponding author	Affiliation of corresponding author	Research type	Thematic focus	Coverage	Country (if national)	Open Access
2017	Chort, I	Migrant Network and Immigrants' Occupational Mismatch	Journal of Development Studies	This article defines new measures of horizontal and vertical occupational mismatch based on the difference between the skill content of occupations in which individuals have a self-assessed productive advantage, and that of their actual job. It then investigates the impact of network use to find a job on occupational mismatch in the case of immigrants, using original survey data collected among Senegalese immigrants in four host countries. Estimation results show that migrants who obtained their job through the migrant network have a lower probability of negative vertical mismatch. By contrast, network use is not found to significantly affect horizontal mismatch.	53	11	10.1080/00220388.2016.1219344	isabelle.chort@dauphine.fr	Université Paris-Dauphine, PSL Research University, IRD, France	Empirical	Labour migration and education	National	Senegal	No
2018	Chikanda, A., Crush, J.	Global Zimbabweans: Diaspora Engagement and Disengagement	Journal of International Migration and Integration	Since 2000, migration from crisis-ridden Zimbabwe has led to almost one million people leaving the country. The majority migrate to neighbouring South Africa and Botswana, and most of the research on the Zimbabwean diaspora to date has focused on South Africa and the UK. However, the Zimbabwean diaspora is now truly global in its distribution. This paper argues that more attention should therefore be paid to Zimbabweans in other jurisdictions in the Global South and North. Zimbabweans began migrating to Canada in increasing numbers after 2000, most as refugees but also as immigrants and students. Based on a survey of the Zimbabwean diaspora in Canada, this paper focuses on their migration history, demographic characteristics and backward linkages with Zimbabwe. Given the interest in diaspora engagement in the global migration and development literature, it is important to understand the nature of these linkages in order to assess the potential for diaspora involvement in Zimbabwean development. The paper argues that under current economic and political conditions in Zimbabwe, this potential remains weak.	19	4	10.1007/s12134-018-0582-0	jcrush@balsillieschool.ca	Balsillie School of International Affairs, Waterloo, Canada	Empirical	Diaspora engagement	National	Zimbabwe	Yes
2018	Zewdu, G.A.	Irregular migration, informal remittances: evidence from Ethiopian villages	GeoJournal	Although Ethiopia has seen a reduction in refugee flows over the past decade, documented and undocumented labour migration has significantly increased. International migration has changed from that born out of conflict to irregular migration mainly driven by economic reasons. The source of migrants has expanded from urban centres to include rural areas, making them an important source of low-skilled labour for the international labour market. Based on a qualitative study, this paper explores the process and pattern of Ethiopian migration to South Africa, an emerging destination in the global South. This migration corridor is increasingly characterised by its irregularity. The paper also reflects how migration patterns shape the pattern of remittance flow, along with the way in which migrants and their networks substitute the function of financial institutions engaged in the remittance industry. It also highlights the features of remittances utilisation in emerging rural migrant community in Southern Ethiopia.	83	5	10.1007/s10708-017-9816-5	girmadugna@yahoo.com	Department of Development and Governance, Wolkite University, Wolkite, Ethiopia	Empirical	Labour migration and education	National	Ethiopia	Yes
2018	Dini, S.	Migration management, capacity building and the sovereignty of an African State: International Organization for Migration in Djibouti	Journal of Ethnic and Migration Studies	This article analyses the activities of the International Organization for Migration (IOM) in Djibouti, and especially its capacity-building activities in the field of migration management. It ethnographically documents how these projects transform state sovereignty. It argues that this is done not only through the Djiboutian government's increased capacity to exclude undocumented migrants, but also through the renewed governance of the entry of national-citizens into the state territory. IOM's projects institutionalise a state of exception (Agamben) that produces both legitimate political authority and national citizenship in the receiving State. Such institutionalisation is finally embedded within an international mobility regime characterised by a 'sedentary' narrative, targeting specifically African citizenship.	44	10	10.1080/1369183X.2017.1354058	sabine.dini@gmail.com	Faculty of Law, Political and Social Sciences, University Paris-13 Sorbonne-Paris-Cité	Empirical	Migration governance	National	Djibouti	No

Year	Authors	Title	Source title	Abstract	Volume	Issue	DOI	Email address of corresponding author	Affiliation of corresponding author	Research type	Thematic focus	Coverage	Country (if national)	Open Access
2018	Campana, P.	Out of Africa: The organization of migrant smuggling across the Mediterranean	European Journal of Criminology	How are human smuggling operations organised? This paper presents an empirical in-depth study of the structure and activities of a smuggling ring operating between the Horn of Africa and Northern Europe via Libya. It relies on a unique set of novel data sets manually extracted from an extensive police investigation launched after the 2013 Lampedusa shipwreck, in which 366 migrants lost their lives. The evidence includes wiretapped conversations on both sides of the Mediterranean. Using a number of network analysis techniques, this paper reconstructs the structure of the ring and investigates the determinants of coordination among its actors. This paper is the first work to offer a formal network modelling of human smuggling operations. It shows that, rather than being internalised within a single organisation, activities are segmented and carried out by localised and rudimentary hierarchies with a small number of high-centrality actors operating at various stages along the smuggling route. Coordination is more likely to occur vertically than horizontally, indicating that higher-level smugglers are largely independent and autonomous. There are also indications of competition among them. Finally, even in rings involved in the supply of a truly transnational commodity, the local dimension still plays a crucial role. The implications for criminal justice responses to human smuggling are discussed.	15	4	10.1177/1477370817749179	pc524@cam.ac.uk	Institute of Criminology, University of Cambridge,	Empirical	Irregular migration	Multi-country		No
2018	Sowale, A.O.	Economic Community of West African States' Protocol on Free Movement and the Challenges of Human Trafficking in West Africa	Insight on Africa	The article examines the Economic Community of West African States' (ECOWAS) protocol on free movement and the challenges of human trafficking in West Africa. It investigates the implication of ECOWAS protocol on the free movement on human trafficking in West Africa. The data used for the study were obtained through secondary sources. The finding shows that protocol on the free movement of a person is a precursor for the increase in human trafficking in West Africa due to border porosity. Based on the findings, it was suggested that the ECOWAS intensify more efforts with its member states to solve their economic problems as the vulnerability of human trafficking is from the low-performing economies in West Africa. In addition, it was also suggested that the ECOWAS should step up their effort to bring to account the perpetrators of human trafficking.	10	2	10.1177/0975087818776166	sowaleadayo@gmail.com	International Relations, Obafemi Awolowo University, Ile-Ife, Nigeria	Desk-based	Irregular migration	Regional		No
2018	Dithebe, M.V.E., Mukhuba, T.T.	Illegal immigration and the challenge of border control in South Africa	African Renaissance	This study explored the causes of and factors that engender illegal immigration and weak border control in Africa, with special focus on South Africa. The study addressed issues relating to territorial integrity, emphasising protection from illegal incursions and resource exploitation and sought ways to combat the menace. Qualitative evidence from semi-structured interviews of government officials and focus group discussions with South African respondents (aged 16-74) found that measures taken by the government are not effective enough to minimise the accelerating number of illegal immigrants in South Africa. The study's findings show that there is a need for international migration policies that will promote national interest, security and sovereignty. South Africa's migration policy must encourage regional integration that will help develop the economy, promote national interests, security and sovereignty while keeping geographic realities in mind.	15	2	10.31920/2516-5305/2018/v15n2a6		Department of Politics and International Relations, North West University, South Africa	Empirical	Irregular migration	National	South Africa	No

Year	Authors	Title	Source title	Abstract	Volume	Issue	DOI	Email address of corresponding author	Affiliation of corresponding author	Research type	Thematic focus	Coverage	Country (if national)	Open Access
2018	Raineri, L.	Human smuggling across Niger: State-sponsored protection rackets and contradictory security imperatives	Journal of Modern African Studies	In recent years, Niger has gained prominence as a hub for the smuggling of migrants from West Africa to North Africa and Europe. Urged on by European concerns, Niamey has adopted repressive measures to contain such migrations in the region. These, however, have largely failed, and have yielded unintended and unexpected results, which challenge policy predictions. Drawing on extensive fieldwork, the article suggests that contradictory security imperatives have brought about the de facto regularisation of human smuggling. As a result, protection rackets sponsored by the state through patronage networks have severely limited the impact of externally sponsored measures to counteract irregular migration.	56	1	10.1017/S0022278X17000520	rai_neri@hotmail.com	Sant'Anna School of Advanced Studies, Piazza Martiri della Libertà 33, 56127 Pisa, Italy	Empirical	Irregular migration	National	Niger	No
2018	Maher, S.	Out of West Africa: Human Smuggling as a Social Enterprise	Annals of the American Academy of Political and Social Science	Drawing on 18 months of ethnographic research in Senegal, this article focuses on the sociality of migrant facilitation. Although it has become relatively common in media and policy reports to suggest that irregular migrants are manipulated by greedy and unscrupulous human smugglers, this article shows how migrants in Senegal are often familiar with their handlers and are more likely to call them a friend (am) than a criminal. Also, most migrants do not see themselves as "smuggled," which implies victimhood. Rather, they see themselves as making calculated choices to migrate based on a host of social factors. By exploring the relationships between handlers and migrants, this article reveals the social worlds of negotiation, assistance, and protection that feature prominently in West African migrant narratives and practices	676	1	10.1177/0002716217743935	stephanie.maher@wits.ac.za	African Centre for Migration and Society (ACMS), University of the Witwatersrand, South Africa	Empirical	Irregular migration	National	Senegal	No
2018	Sambo, H	Understanding the effect of international remittances on undernourishment in Sub-Saharan Africa: A spatial model approach	Region et Developpement	This paper investigates the impact of remittances on undernourishment in Sub-Saharan Africa using panel data from 35 countries spanning the years 2001-2011. The panel Spatial Error Model (SEM) was used after taking into account the spatial interaction between countries. We find that remittances contribute to the reduction of undernourishment in Sub-Saharan African. However, the elasticity of calorie consumption to remittances is narrow. Moreover, the impact of remittances is more pronounced in intermediate income deciles countries than in the countries in lower income deciles and higher income deciles. Abstract This paper investigates the impact of remittances on undernourishment in Sub-Saharan Africa using panel data from 35 countries spanning the years 2001-2011. The panel Spatial Error Model (SEM) was used after taking into account the spatial interaction between countries. We find that remittances contribute to the reduction of undernourishment in Sub-Saharan African. However, the elasticity of calorie consumption to remittances is narrow. Moreover, the impact of remittances is more pronounced in intermediate income deciles countries than in the countries in lower income deciles and higher income deciles.		47		hamed.sambo@univ-paris13.fr	Centre d'Economie de l'Université Paris Nord (CEPN), Université Paris 13	Empirical	Labour migration and education	Whole of Africa (Africa-wide)		Yes

Year	Authors	Title	Source title	Abstract	Volume	Issue	DOI	Email address of corresponding author	Affiliation of corresponding author	Research type	Thematic focus	Coverage	Country (if national)	Open Access
2018	Pickbourn, L.	Rethinking Rural-Urban Migration and Women's Empowerment in the Era of the SDGs: Lessons from Ghana	Sustainability	Women who migrate within national borders in Africa have been largely ignored in contemporary conversations about migration. This is partly due to the fact that internal migration, and in particular, rural–urban migration, has been viewed in a negative light in development theory and praxis. This leads to the perception that women who migrate within national borders are worse-off than they would have been otherwise and to a policy stance that seeks to discourage their migration. Drawing on field research in Ghana, I argue that while rural–urban migration gives women access to an independent source of income, the emancipatory potential of migration for women is limited by the official stance towards rural–urban migration and informality. Nevertheless, the decision by women to migrate represents an attempt to improve their life outcomes as well as those of their families, in the face of severely constrained options for doing so. Sustainable Development Goal 5 (SDG5)—promoting gender equality and women's empowerment—requires a different approach to women's internal migration. Rather than seeking to constrain women's mobility, policy and program interventions should be geared towards expanding women's freedom to choose whether or not to migrate—by expanding the options available to women who stay at home as well as improving migration outcomes for those who migrate	10	4	10.3390/su10041075	lpickbourn@hampshire.edu	School of Critical Social Inquiry, Hampshire College, USA	Empirical	Internal migration	National	Ghana	Yes
2018	Bello, PO; Olutola, AA	The enforcement of anti-human trafficking law in South Africa: a case of an aircraft without a pilot	Police Practice and Research	This article evaluates the effectiveness of current law enforcement efforts in combating human trafficking in South Africa. Based on a broader empirical doctoral study, it was discovered that as currently structured, the South African Police Service (SAPS) cannot be effective in the enforcement of anti-trafficking law in the country. Combating human trafficking among other things, requires a formidable law enforcement agency that is explicitly proficient in the modus operandi of the crime; the sophisticated cum dynamic nature of the forces and factors that fuel the illicit trade in a vacillating milieu. Unfortunately, academic writings on this observable position in South Africa are scanty. Therefore, an article of this nature is not just timely but urgent. Findings from the study (among others) revealed that a wide-gap exist in the capacity of the SAPS, and other relevant stakeholders, to enforce anti-trafficking law in the country. Hence, it was recommended that for a result-oriented approach, South Africa needs to establish a specialised law enforcement agency distinct from the regular police structure to enforce anti-trafficking law in the country.	19	3	10.1080/15614263.2017.1387783	olutolaaa@tut.ac.za	Department of Safety & Security Management, Tshwane University of technology, Pretoria, South Africa	Empirical	Irregular migration	National	South Africa	No
2019	Ajide, K.B., Alimi, O.Y.	Political instability and migrants' remittances into sub-Saharan Africa region	GeoJournal	This study uncovers the causal relationship between political instability (constructed using different indicators) and migrants' remittances on a panel of 22 countries from the sub-Saharan African region over the period 1994–2015. Using both the fixed effects and system of Generalised Method of Moments estimation techniques, the following empirical findings are established. First, the theoretical conjecture underpinning the belief in political instability as a factor driving migrants' remittance inflows receives a clear empirical support. Second, regime instability is found to exert a significant positive impact on migrants' remittances in the region. Third, remittance is also found to act as a shock-absorbing mechanism to macroeconomic fluctuations in times of political upheavals. Thus, it has been alleged as acting counter cyclically. Fourth, the impacts of other covariates (e.g. like income per head of home and host countries, interest rate differentials and foreign aid) are equally well supported. Last, the less politically volatile countries get more financial assistance from relatives living abroad than high politically volatile countries. On the basis of the foregoing, we suggest the need for government to identify and get to the root causes of the lingering political crises as remittance inflows and/or foreign aid supports cannot completely clear the damages orchestrated by political instability.	84	6	10.1007/s10708-018-9942-8	halecmphemy480@gmail.com	Department of Economics, University of Lagos, Lagos, Nigeria	Empirical	Labour migration and education	Whole of Africa (Africa-wide)		Yes

Year	Authors	Title	Source title	Abstract	Volume	Issue	DOI	Email address of corresponding author	Affiliation of corresponding author	Research type	Thematic focus	Coverage	Country (if national)	Open Access
2019	Hines, A.L., Simpson, N.B.	Migration, remittances and human capital investment in Kenya	Economic Notes	This paper investigates the relationship between international migration, remittances, and human capital investment in Kenya. We use household-level data from the 2009 Kenya Migration Household Survey (which was part of the Africa Migration Project) to test our hypothesis and uncover a positive and significant relationship between the amount of international remittances a household receives and the amount of expenditures allocated to education (for all levels of education). We consider various robustness checks and find that our results hold up to various specifications, including an instrumental variable approach.	48	3	10.1111/ecno.12142	nsimpson@colgate.edu	Department of Economics, Colgate University, 13 Oak Drive, Hamilton, NY 13346.	Empirical	Labour migration and education	National	Kenya	No
2019	Gnimassoun, B., Anyanwu, J.C.	The Diaspora and economic development in Africa	Review of World Economics	While the dominant collective belief asserts that brain drain is detrimental to the development of small economies, new studies hold the reverse view. This paper aims to study the role of the Diaspora in the economic development of low-income countries with particular focus on African countries. It analyses both the overall effect and the specific effect of emigration according to the level of education of emigrants. While the empirical results for all developing countries fail to establish an unambiguous relationship between the Diaspora and economic development, those concerning African countries establish a clear and unambiguous relationship. The African Diaspora, especially the high-skilled Diaspora, contributes positively, significantly and robustly to the improvement of income in Africa. These findings challenge the dominant collective belief. Improvements in human capital, total factor productivity and democracy are effective transmission channels of this impact. In addition, while high-skilled emigrants have an overall greater impact on economic development and democracy, those with a low level of education contribute more to remittances to Africa.	155	4	10.1007/s10290-019-00344-3	blaise.gnimassoun@univ-lorraine.fr	BETA – CNRS, University of Lorraine, France	Empirical	Diaspora engagement	Whole of Africa (Africa-wide)		Yes
2019	Chitambara, P.	Remittances, Institutions and Growth in Africa	International Migration	Remittances have become an important source of external finance in many developing countries. This article examines the relationship between remittances, institutions and economic growth in a panel of 26 African countries over the period 1980–2014. We apply the fixed effects (FE) and the two-step system generalised method-of-moments (GMM) estimation methods. Our results show that there is a positive relationship between remittances and growth. We also find that institutions are an important determinant of economic growth. The interaction terms have a positive and statistically significant effect on economic growth. Thus, the growth effect of remittances is enhanced in the presence of strong institutions. Strong institutions are therefore germane in attracting greater remittance inflows to African countries. A clearer understanding of the channels through which remittance flows will enhance growth in African economies and may assist policymakers to craft appropriate policies. In particular, a policy environment that promotes strong institutions would serve to attract more remittances.	57	5	10.1111/imig.12542		Labour and Economic Development Research Institute of Zimbabwe (LEDRIZ), Harare, Zimbabwe Published	Empirical	Labour migration and education	Whole of Africa (Africa-wide)		No
2019	Docquier, F., Iftikhar, Z.	Brain drain, informality and inequality: A search-and-matching model for sub-Saharan Africa	Journal of International Economics	This paper revisits the effect of brain drain on development and inequality using a two-sector model with formal and informal labour markets. Contrary to existing studies, we use a search-and-matching setting that allows to endogenise the employment structure and the wage differentials between different skill groups in the same sector, and between workers with identical skills employed in different sectors. Theoretically, the brain drain induces ambiguous welfare effects for those left behind as the potential loss/gain depends on the parameters of the model. We thus parameterise our model on 33 sub-Saharan African countries and produce comparative results for each of them. We find that skilled emigration induces heterogeneous welfare losses for the low-skilled population. The size of these losses varies between 0.2 and 8%, and is influenced by the parameters of the production and education technologies. The results are fairly robust to identifying assumptions, to the inclusion of technological externalities, and to the endogenization of training decisions.	120		10.1016/j.jinteco.2019.05.003	frederic.docquier@uclouvain.be	LISER, Luxembourg Institute of Socio-Economic Research, Luxembourg BIREs,	Empirical	Labour migration and education	Whole of Africa (Africa-wide)		No

Year	Authors	Title	Source title	Abstract	Volume	Issue	DOI	Email address of corresponding author	Affiliation of corresponding author	Research type	Thematic focus	Coverage	Country (if national)	Open Access
2019	Bredtmann, J., Martínez Flores, F., Otten, S.	Remittances and the Brain Drain: Evidence from Microdata for Sub-Saharan Africa	Journal of Development Studies	Based on unique microdata from five sub-Saharan African countries that contain comprehensive information on both migrants and their households at the origin country, we investigate the effect of migrants' education on their remittance behaviour. Our results reveal that migrants' education has no impact on the likelihood of sending remittances, but a positive effect on the amount of money sent, conditional on remitting. The latter effect holds for internal migrants and migrants in non-OECD countries, while it vanishes for migrants in OECD destination countries once characteristics of the origin household are controlled for.	55	7	10.1080/00220388.2018.1443208	julia.bredtmann@rwi-essen.de	RWT – Leibniz Institute for Economic Research, Essen, Germany	Empirical	Labour migration and education	Multi-country		No
2019	Borderon, M., Sakdapolrak, P., Muttarak, R., Kebede, E., Pagogna, R., Sporer, E.	Migration influenced by environmental change in Africa: A systematic review of empirical evidence	Demographic Research	<p>BACKGROUND</p> <p>Despite an increase in scholarly and policy interest regarding the impacts of environmental change on migration, empirical knowledge in the field remains varied, patchy, and limited. Generalised discourse on environmental migration frequently oversimplifies the complex channels through which environmental change influences the migration process.</p> <p>OBJECTIVE</p> <p>This paper aims to systematise the existing empirical evidence on migration influenced by environmental change with a focus on Africa, the continent most vulnerable to climate change.</p>	41		10.4054/DemRes.2019.41.18	marion.borderon@univie.ac.at	Department of Geography and Regional Research, University of Vienna, Austria	Desk-based	Others	Whole of Africa (Africa-wide)		Yes
2019	Bisong, A.	Trans-regional institutional cooperation as multilevel governance: ECOWAS migration policy and the EU*	Journal of Ethnic and Migration Studies	Regional economic integration in West Africa establishes the framework for the movement of persons within the highly mobile region. Eighty-four per cent of the migratory movements is directed towards another country within the region. This article analyses the role of trans-regional institutional cooperation on intra-regional migration policymaking, exploring the role of the European Union (EU) in the formulation of regional migration policies in the Economic Community of West African States (ECOWAS) specifically in labour migration, refugee protection, and return/readmission. It examines the normative role of the EU in influencing policies of third countries and argues that in the case of ECOWAS, networks are increasingly important in enabling formal and informal diffusion. The article uses multilevel governance as the lens to examine migration governance between the EU and ECOWAS, concluding that power relations equally play a key role in trans-regional institutional cooperation. Included in this mix are bilateral agreements which stand between trans-regional and intra-regional institutional cooperation, exerting a strong influence on inter-institutional EU- ECOWAS	45	8	10.1080/1369183X.2018.1441607	amanda.bisong@giz.de	Institute of Development Studies, University of Nigeria, Nsukka, Nigeria	Empirical	Migration governance	Regional		No
2019	Moyo, I., Nshimbi, C.C.	Border Practices at Beitbridge Border and Johannesburg Inner City: Implications for the SADC Regional Integration Project	Journal of Asian and African Studies	Regarded not only as a line that separates South Africa and Zimbabwe to underline the interiority and exteriority of the two countries, as well as to control and manage migration and immigration, Beitbridge border effectively plays out the immigration debates and dynamics at the heart of the nation-state of South Africa. Based on a qualitative study of how migrants from other African countries are treated at this border and in Johannesburg inner city, we suggest that the harassment suffered by the migrants at the hands of border officials, including immigration officials, the police and army, is indicative of a larger dynamic that exists in the centre, which is represented by Johannesburg inner city. Such bordering and rebordering practices at the border and at the centre reflect negatively on the spirit and letter of the Southern African Development Community (SADC) regional integration project.	54	3	10.1177/0021909618822123	minnoxa.m@gmail.com	Department of Geography and Environmental Studies, University of Zululand, South Africa Christopher	Empirical	Border governance	National	South Africa	No

Year	Authors	Title	Source title	Abstract	Volume	Issue	DOI	Email address of corresponding author	Affiliation of corresponding author	Research type	Thematic focus	Coverage	Country (if national)	Open Access
2019	Kah, H.K.	'Blood Money', Migrants' Enslavement and Insecurity in Africa's Sahel and Libya	Africa Development	This article examines how and why the pursuit of greener pastures in Europe and Libya has resulted in the enslavement of migrants from sub-Saharan Africa by human smugglers, felonious gangs, disaffected groups and government officials in an uncertain and unhealthy desert setting in Niger and Libya. Many young men, women and children are easily traded, sexually abused, made to work for long hours without pay, abandoned in the wild and/or tortured to death. The messy governance system in several migrants' countries of origin and transit countries like Somalia, Eritrea, Nigeria, Côte d'Ivoire, Democratic Republic of the Congo, Mali, Niger, Burkina Faso and Sudan has fuelled migration, enslavement and insecurity. Those who have endured this brutish treatment recount frightful stories of the horrors of migration across the Sahel. Numerous calls for efforts to mitigate mass migration and human enslavement in the twenty-first century have apparently fallen on deaf ears. This phenomenon in Niger and Libya was investigated through a content analysis of victims' accounts and reports by humanitarian organisations and journalists. In fact, modern migrants' enslavement for cash through open purchase, sale and use for sexual pleasures have resulted in and still lead to many deaths today. Many African migrants who anticipate a better life in Libya or Europe have been trapped and persecuted by soulless individuals who want to make quick money through dehumanising, sexually abusing and killing them. Stable and sustainable governance is indispensable if we really want to address this problem and reinstate human self-possession in Africa's Sahara Desert.	44	1		henry.kah@ubuea.cm	University of Buea, Cameroon	Desk-based	Irregular migration	Regional		No
2019	Phakathi, M.	African union migration policies: A route to African unity?	Journal of African Union Studies	Using Diop's theory of Cultural Identity, this paper discusses the African Union's (AU) 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 paper argues that, although these policies try to achieve the vision of an integrated, prosperous and peaceful Africa, they ignore fundamental issues such as creating a common African identity and an African consciousness. Unless an African consciousness or an African state of mind is cultivated these policies are not likely to succeed. The paper proposes that the education systems of African states must consciously inculcate pan-African values and teach an Afrocentric history in order to create a common African historical consciousness and argues that the AU must use indigenous African languages as official languages in order to show that it is serious about promoting pan-African values.	8	2	10.31920/2050-4306/2019/8n2a2	mlungisiphakathi@gmail.com	Department of Political Sciences University of South Africa, South Africa	Desk-based	Migration governance	Whole of Africa (Africa-wide)		No
2019	Bayar, M; Aral, MM	An Analysis of Large-Scale Forced Migration in Africa	International Journal of Environmental Research and Public Health	In this paper, human security-related causes of large-scale forced migration (LSFM) in Africa are investigated for the period 2011–2017. As distinct from the conventional understanding of (national) security, human security involves economic, public health, environmental and other aspects of people's well-being. Testing various hypotheses, we have found that civil and interstate conflicts, lack of democracy and poverty are the most important drivers of mass population displacements, whereas climate change has an indirect effect on the dependent variable. As a policy tool, foreign aid is also tested to see if it lowers the probability of LSFM. Our findings have implications for policy planning, since the conventional understanding of security falls short of addressing LSFM without taking various aspects of human security into account	16	21	10.3390/ijerph16214210	murat.bayar@asbu.edu.tr	Institute for Eastern and African Studies, Social Sciences University of Ankara, Ankara 06030, Turkey	Empirical	Forced displacement	Whole of Africa (Africa-wide)		Yes

Year	Authors	Title	Source title	Abstract	Volume	Issue	DOI	Email address of corresponding author	Affiliation of corresponding author	Research type	Thematic focus	Coverage	Country (if national)	Open Access
2020	Macdonald, A., Porter, H.	The Politics of Return: Understanding Trajectories of Displacement and the Complex Dynamics of 'Return' in Central and East Africa	Journal of Refugee Studies	By 2019, a record high of 79.5 million people were forcibly displaced worldwide as a result of persecution, conflict, violence, and human rights violations (UNHCR 2020a: 2). In the decade leading up to this only a fraction of this number were able to 'return' or find a 'durable solution'. Multiple waves of displacement are common, and 'return' often involves far more complicated arrangements than the term suggests. Yet if 'return', as a one-directional durable solution is increasingly rare, the need to understand it in difficult and dynamic contexts of precarity and multi-directional mobility, is all the more urgent. This introductory essay reflects on what studies of return can tell us about the 'life cycle' of conflict and displacement dynamics in war-affected Central and East Africa, with particular focus on Democratic Republic of Congo, South Sudan, and Uganda. 'Return' and the 'returnee' category is broad and includes former combatants, especially those involved in non-state armed groups. We survey the historical and conceptual background of 'return' and its growing prominence in international policy before introducing four areas in which the articles in this special issue contribute to our understanding of internally displaced person, refugee and combatant return dynamics: conceptualisations of home and mobilities; everyday negotiation of belonging; the relationship between return and 'cycles of violence'; and finally, the ways in which return shapes and re-shapes governance and public authority across settings.	33	4	10.1093/jrs/feaa118	anna.macdonald@uea.ac.uk	School of International Development, University of East Anglia, Norwich NR4 7TJ, UK	Desk-based	Forced displacement	Multi-country		Yes
2020	Norman, K.P.	Migration Diplomacy and Policy Liberalization in Morocco and Turkey	International Migration Review	This article examines the 2013 migration policy liberalisations in Morocco and Turkey to understand whether predominantly 'human rights-centric' or 'diplomatic' factors influenced domestic decisions to reform migration policies. It uses original interview data collected in 2015, as well as policy documents, to examine the two reform processes and their initial consequences for migrants and refugees residing in each host state. While the academic literature on migration has focused on human rights-centric factors to understand historic migration policy reforms, Turkey and Morocco's geopolitical and geographic positions between powerful neighbors to the north and important sending countries to the south mean that diplomatic factors are also key to understanding the incentives behind reform. This article's findings have important implications for scholars of international migration, demonstrating that while countries like Morocco and Turkey may implement liberal and inclusive policies if there are diplomatic and economic gains to be had from doing so, such policies may have little impact on the everyday lives of individual migrants and refugees residing in these states and may be subject to reversals if such states' geopolitical calculations change.	54	4	10.1177/0197918319895271	kpnorman@gmail.com	Rice University's Baker Institute, 6100 Main St, Houston, TX Texas 77005, USA	Empirical	Migration diplomacy	National	Morocco	No
2020	Sparreboom, T., Mertens, J., Berger, S.	The Labour Market Impact of Immigration in Three Sub-Saharan African Economies	Journal of International Migration and Integration	This paper estimates the effects of immigration on labour market outcomes of the native-born based on the skill cell approach pioneered by Borjas (QJE 2003, 118: 1335–137). Three economies are included in the first cross-country analysis of the labour market effects of immigration in sub-Saharan Africa based on this approach—Ghana, Rwanda and South Africa. We find limited effects of immigration on native-born labour market outcomes in these three countries, and results are sensitive to specifications and groups under consideration. Overall, an unfavourable effect on native-born labour market outcomes is more likely for workers with lower levels of education. In accordance with the literature, we find that the complementarity of workers as captured by an occupational dissimilarity index helps explain the results in some countries, but not in all.	21	4	10.1007/s12134-019-00707-7	sparreboom@ilo.org	International Labour Office, Geneva, Switzerland	Empirical	Labour migration and education	Multi-country		Yes

Year	Authors	Title	Source title	Abstract	Volume	Issue	DOI	Email address of corresponding author	Affiliation of corresponding author	Research type	Thematic focus	Coverage	Country (if national)	Open Access
2020	Adam, I., Trauner, F., Jegen, L., Roos, C.	West African interests in (EU) migration policy. Balancing domestic priorities with external incentives	Journal of Ethnic and Migration Studies	Studies on EU–Africa migration cooperation often focus on the interests of the EU and its member states. But what do African states themselves seek to achieve with respect to migration policy? This article presents an in-depth look at Ghana and Senegal, two stable West African democracies, and assesses which types of migration policies they support, and why. We suggest that a distinction ought to be made between West African policymakers' more domestically-driven migration policy goals (to cooperate more closely with the diaspora or creating legal migration channels, for example) and internationally-induced ones (such as the reinforcement of border control capacities). Each type of policy interest is defended by an increasingly diverse set of national actors whose interests often – but not always – converge. This distinction should be considered as a continuum, as most West African migration policy preferences are driven by domestic as well as international factors, albeit to diverging degrees. Our findings demonstrate that migration policy-making in countries targeted by international cooperation can only be studied as an 'intermestic' policy issue, reflecting the dynamic interplay of international and domestic interests.	46	15	10.1080/1369183X.2020.1750354	Ilke.adam@vub.be	Vrije Universiteit Brussel, Brussels, Belgium	Empirical	Migration governance	Multi-country		Yes
2020	Gnimassoun, B.	Regional Integration: Do Intra-African Trade and Migration Improve Income in Africa?	International Regional Science Review	Regional integration in Africa is a subject of great interest, but its impact on income has not been studied sufficiently. Using cross-sectional and panel estimations, this article examines the impact of African integration on real per capita income in Africa. Accordingly, we consider intra-African trade and migration flows as quantitative measures reflecting the intensity of regional integration. To address the endogeneity concerns, we use a gravity-based, two-stage least-squares strategy. Our results show that, from a long-term perspective, African integration has not been strong enough to generate a positive, significant, and robust impact on real per capita income in Africa. However, it does appear to be significantly income-enhancing in the short and medium terms but only through intercountry migration. These results are robust to a wide range of specifications.	43	6	10.1177/0160017619874852	blaise.gnimassoun@univ-lorraine.fr	BETA—CNRS, University of Lorraine, Nancy, France 2	Empirical	Migration and trade	Whole of Africa (Africa-wide)		No
2020	Dinbabo, M.F., Badewa, A.S.	Monitoring migration policy frameworks, treaties and conventions for development in Africa	Journal of African Union Studies	International migration has been stimulated by the growing trends of globalisation, and enhanced by combinations of economic, political, and social factors. Considering the myriad of challenges and opportunities of migration, the study reviews three bodies of practical and theoretical endeavours—migration policy frameworks, treaties and conventions in Africa, using a thematic analysis of secondary data. The Gates's model of effective implementation of social policies was employed toward monitoring of migration policies in Africa for effective and sustainable outcomes. While most migration policies in Africa provide comprehensive guidelines on collaborations toward border administration, uneven migration, migration data and development, migrant rights and inland migration etc., gaps exist in their implementations and relevance to African migration outcomes. Therefore, the study emphasised the significance of rigorous engagement among stakeholders in leveraging socio-economic opportunities in Africa and harnessing human mobility potentials for inclusive development and regional integration.	9	1	10.31920/2050-4306/2020/S9N1A2	mdinbabo@uwc.ac.za	Institute for Social Development, University of the Western Cape, Cape Town, South Africa	Desk-based	Migration governance	Whole of Africa (Africa-wide)		No

Year	Authors	Title	Source title	Abstract	Volume	Issue	DOI	Email address of corresponding author	Affiliation of corresponding author	Research type	Thematic focus	Coverage	Country (if national)	Open Access
2020	Zanker, F.L., Moyo, K.	The Corona Virus and Migration Governance in South Africa: Business As Usual? Der Corona-Virus und Migrationspolitik in Südafrika: Weiter wie bisher?	Africa Spectrum	The South African response in dealing with the Corona pandemic needs to speak to the realities of all people living in the country, including migrant and refugee communities. Reflecting on this in light of ongoing research on the political stakes of migration governance, we find that the virus response shows little change in the government agenda when it comes to dealing with refugees and other migrants. Veritably, we see that the pandemic may even be an excuse for pushing through already-aspired-to policies. This includes the securitised agenda behind the sudden building of a border fence to close off Zimbabwe and the xenophobic-rhetorical clout behind the lockdown rules about which shops are allowed to remain open. The temporary stay on renewing asylum seekers permits counts as a perfunctory exception. We show that each of these developments very much play into politics as usual.	55	1	10.1177/0002039720925826	franzisca.zanker@abi.uni-freiburg.de	Arnold-Bergstraesser-Institut, Freiburg im Breisgau, Germany	Empirical	Migration governance	Multi-country		No
2020	Whitaker, B.E.	Refugees, Foreign Nationals, and Wageni: Comparing African Responses to Somali Migration	African Studies Review	Host governments have responded to the migration of Somali refugees throughout Africa in recent decades in different ways. Kenyan policymakers have treated Somalis primarily as a security threat, imposing restrictions on them that especially target this group. In South Africa, where economic and political competition fuel xenophobia, Somalis are part of a larger foreign national population that is seen as having disproportionate economic influence. However, Somali Bantus have been welcomed in Tanzania, which granted them citizenship even as it limited the mobility and activities of other refugees. A comparative analysis suggests that the relative balance among security, economic, political, and normative considerations shapes the extent and scope of host government policies	63	1	10.1017/asr.2019.52	bwhitaker@uncc.edu	University of North Carolina at Charlotte	Desk-based	Migration governance	Multi-country		No
2020	Takyiakwaa, D., Tanle, A.	'We are Each Other's Keeper': Migrant Associations and Integration in Urban Africa	Urban Forum	While literature on migrants' associations is well documented in Europe, North America and South America, little is done on Africa's internal migrant associations in spite of their proliferation and role in dealing with migration and urban precarity. We ask how do migrant association facilitate the integration processes of their members in the host area and how has their role in the process changed over the years? Through a concurrent (convergent) triangulation research design, we survey 120 participants, interviewed 14 and content analyse (media) reports. We conclude that migrant associations are still relevant in engendering adaptive and supportive environment for migrants' integration. Even though these core objectives have not changed per se, the changing socio-cultural, economic and political surroundings of host communities and the needs of migrants requires that migrant association shift in their approaches to remain relevant.	31	1	10.1007/s12132-019-09373-5	dtakyiakwaa@yahoo.com	Department of Sociology and Anthropology, University of Cape Coast, Cape Coast, Ghana	Empirical	Others	National	Ghana	Yes
2020	Palmary, I., de Gruchy, T.	The globalisation of trafficking and its impact on the South African counter-trafficking legislation	Critical Social Policy	This article was prompted by emerging and highly politicised debates in South Africa over the role of 'foreign influence' in policy-making. Whilst popular debates on this issue are often over simplified, it nevertheless seemed a relevant topic for migration policy-making given its cross-national focus. In this article, we therefore consider what influenced the development of South Africa's 2013 Prevention and Combatting of Trafficking in Persons Act (TiP Act) as just one example of migration policy-making. Using qualitative methods, we map the influences on the South African TiP Act, and highlight how these shaped the passing of the Act, as well as the form that it took. We describe three pathways of international influence that shaped and constrained the possibilities for the Act: the global system for the governance of trafficking, the globalisation of knowledge around trafficking, and the nature of diplomatic relations. Exploring these pathways, we interrogate and unpack the idea that policy-making takes place in isolation and exclusively at a national level. Instead, this article illustrates how policy-making around issues of trafficking, and migration, takes place amidst complex and unequal global relationships.	40	1	10.1177/0261018319829640	ipalmary@uj.ac.za	University of Johannesburg, South Africa	Empirical	Migration governance	National	South Africa	Yes

Year	Authors	Title	Source title	Abstract	Volume	Issue	DOI	Email address of corresponding author	Affiliation of corresponding author	Research type	Thematic focus	Coverage	Country (if national)	Open Access
2020	Moyo, I.	On Borders and the Liminality of Undocumented Zimbabwean Migrants in South Africa	Journal of Immigrant and Refugee Studies	The historical continuities of the Zimbabwe–South Africa cross-border migrations provide a context in which such movements have continued, despite securitised borders, in post-apartheid South Africa. Based on a qualitative study of undocumented Zimbabwean migrants in three places—namely, the Beitbridge border, South African border town of Musina and the city of Johannesburg, between December 2014 and March 2015, I argue that, securitising the border between South Africa and Zimbabwe leads to human smuggling, which places smuggled migrants in liminality and marginality, which in turn militates against the goal of free human mobility in the Southern African Development Community (SADC).	18	1	10.1080/15562948.2019.1570416	moyoi@unizulu.ac.za	Department of Geography and Environmental Studies, University of Zululand, South Africa	Empirical	Border governance	National	South Africa	No
2020	Adekunle, I.A., Tella, S.A., Subair, K., Adegboyega, S.B.	Remittances and financial development in Africa	Journal of Public Affairs	Despite the magnitude of remittances as an alternative source of investment financing in Africa, the financial sector in Africa has significantly remained underdeveloped and unstable. Finding a solution to Africa's financial deregulation problems has proved tenacious partly because of inadequate literature that explain the nature of Africa capital and financial markets which has shown to be unorganised, spatially fragmented, highly segmented and invariably externally dependent. We examine the structural linkages between remittances and financial sector development in Africa. Panel data on indices of remittances was regressed on indices of financial sector development in fifty-three (53) African countries from 1986 through 2017 using the Pooled Mean Group estimation procedure. We accounted for cross-sectional dependence inherent in ordinary panel estimation and found a basis for the strict orthogonal relationship among the variables. Findings revealed a positive long-run relationship between remittances and financial development with a significant (positive) short-run relationship. It is suggested that, while attracting migrants' transfers which can have significant short-run poverty-alleviating advantages, in the long run, it might be more beneficial for African governments to foster financial sector development using alternative financial development strategies.			10.1002/pa.2545	adekunle_ia@yahoo.com	Department of Economics, Olabisi Onabanjo University, Ago-Iwoye, Ogun State, Nigeria	Empirical	Labour migration and education	Whole of Africa (Africa-wide)		No
2020	Vhumbunu, C.H., Rudigi, J.R.	Facilitating regional integration through free movement of people in Africa: Progress, challenges and prospects	Journal of African Union Studies	African regional integration has seen a multiplicity of efforts being made to overcome barriers that impede the free movement of goods and services. The free movement of people is one of the cornerstones and pillars of regional integration in Africa as it promotes tourism, intra-African trade, investment, labour mobility and skills circulation, employment creation and foster social integration on the continent. Although there may be identifiable achievements since the Abuja Treaty of 1991, such as the African Union Protocol on the Free Movement of Persons, Right of Residence and Right of Establishment; African Charter on Human and People's Rights; and the Migration Policy Framework for Africa and the free movement of people, the continent is still confronted with a myriad of constraints. Using the African Development Bank's Africa Visa Openness Index; the United Nations Economic Commission for Africa's African Regional Integration Index, as well as qualitative analysis of a wide array of relevant reports and literature; this paper seeks to assess the collective progress achieved and challenges faced in facilitating regional integration through the free movement of people on the continent. The concept of free movement of people was used for conceptual analysis. The paper recommended strategic interventions at national, regional and continental levels, that may assist to accelerate the implementation of policy instruments meant to facilitate the free movement of people on the continent to accelerate African regional integration and create a 'continent with seamless borders' envisaged by the African Union's Agenda 206	9	2	10.31920/2050-4306/2020/9n2a5	cvhumbunu@gmail.com	School of Social Sciences, University of KwaZulu-Natal, South Africa	Desk-based	Migration governance	Whole of Africa (Africa-wide)		No

Year	Authors	Title	Source title	Abstract	Volume	Issue	DOI	Email address of corresponding author	Affiliation of corresponding author	Research type	Thematic focus	Coverage	Country (if national)	Open Access
2020	Fernández-Molina, I., Hernando De Larramendi, M.	Migration diplomacy in a de facto destination country: Morocco's new intermestic migration policy and international socialization by/with the EU	Mediterranean Politics	This article examines Morocco's migration diplomacy by focusing on the New Migration Policy (NMP) it launched in 2013 as a destination country. It argues that the NMP serves the objectives of Moroccan foreign policy towards both Africa and the EU, as international socialisation by/with the latter remains a primary driving force for the country's migration policies. The main recent change in Morocco-EU socialisation has been a return from norm-driven role playing to an overt exhibition of rational choice and a transactional attitude around migration and border control practices – while role playing has been reoriented towards Africa and the wider international community.			10.1080/13629395.2020.1758449	I.F.Molina@exeter.ac.uk	Department of Politics, University of Exeter, Exeter, UK	Empirical	Migration diplomacy	National	Morocco	No
2020	Moyo, I., Nshimbi, C.C.	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	South Africa attracts migrants from other parts of Africa, Asia, Europe, Australia and the Americas. However, the immigration debate within the country apparently revolves around immigrants from the other parts of Africa, including the Southern African Development Community (SADC) region, and projects them as undesirable in a way best interpreted as discriminatory and exclusionary. This paper argues that this, coupled with South Africa's immigration legislation, policies and practices amounts to forms of bordering and exclusion that starkly contradict the country and its neighbor's aspirations for a regionally integrated Southern Africa. As one of the few SADC member states that have ratified the 2005 Draft Protocol on the Facilitation of Movement of Persons in the SADC, immigrants and cross-border movers from the SADC region ought to be treated well in South Africa. Not doing so militates against the goal of an integrated Southern Africa and the commitments South Africa has made to the continental agenda of establishing an African Economic Community.	35	1	10.1080/08865655.2017.1402198	minnoxa@yahoo.com	Department of Geography and Environmental Studies, South Africa	Empirical	Migration governance	National	South Africa	No
2020	Gignarta, TS; Guan, ZZ; Borojo, DG	The Impacts of Economic Freedom and Institutional Quality on Migration from African Countries	South African Journal of Economics	The previous empirical literature suggests that socio-economic conditions and demographic pressures are triggering factors of migration from Africa. We propose that economic freedom and institutional quality indicators of African countries are also important determinants of out-migration from Africa. Hence, we investigate the effect of economic freedom and institutional quality on migration flow from 44 African countries to major migration destination countries. Aggregate indicators are derived for the quality of institutions and economic freedom using principal component analysis. Controlling for source and destination countries' income levels, population size, cultural, historical and physical distance, our findings provide evidence that migration flow from Africa is significantly determined by the institutional quality and economic freedom indicators in African countries. Our results are strongly robust to different econometric techniques used to control for sample selection bias, zero-valued observations and endogeneity concern. Hence, improving institutional quality and maintaining economic freedom in African countries matters significantly to control out-migration from Africa.	88	3	10.1111/saje.12254	tade.soka@yahoo.com	School of Economics and Management, Southwest Jiaotong University	Empirical	Others	Whole of Africa (Africa-wide)		No

Year	Authors	Title	Source title	Abstract	Volume	Issue	DOI	Email address of corresponding author	Affiliation of corresponding author	Research type	Thematic focus	Coverage	Country (if national)	Open Access
2020	Kamta, FN; Schilling, J; Scheffran, J	Insecurity, Resource Scarcity, and Migration to Camps of Internally Displaced Persons in Northeast Nigeria	Sustainability	For almost two decades, the Lake Chad Basin (LCB) in general and northeast Nigeria in particular have been subject to the insurgency of the Islamist terrorist group Boko Haram. This region is also known for its poor environmental conditions that mostly manifest inland decertification and water scarcity. We analyse the impact of the insecurity and conflict on migration from the most affected rural areas of northeast Nigeria to Maiduguri. We also explore the role that water scarcity and land decertification play in the decision of local people to migrate. Data were collected by interviewing 204 internally displaced persons (IDPs) at the Bakassi IDP camp in Maiduguri between March and May 2019. Experts were also interviewed at various governmental, non-governmental, and international institutions in Abuja. Respondents at the Bakassi IDP camp came from Guzamala, Gwoza, Marte, Monguno, and Nganzai. Though insecurity created by the conflict between Boko Haram insurgents and government forces was mentioned by all respondents as the main factor that triggered migration, this study shows that the decision to migrate was also a function of other factors that differ between communities. These factors include the geographical location of the community, land ownership, the socio-economic status of the migrants, access to water and land, and wealth. This study reveals that in some communities, it was possible for people to live with conflict if they were still able to practice farming or if they had additional sources of income such as small businesses. The decision to migrate was only taken when the practice of such activities was no longer possible and they had nothing to hold on to.	12	17	10.3390/SU12176830	baw1643@studium.uni-hamburg.de	Institute of Geography, Center for Earth System Research and Sustainability (CEN), University of Hamburg	Empirical	Forced displacement	National	Nigeria	Yes
2020	Sahoo, M; Sethi, N	Does Remittance Inflow Promote Human Development in Sub-Saharan Africa? An Empirical Insight	Global Economy Journal	This paper examines the relationship between human development, remittances and other macro-economic variables like life expectancy, human capital, FDI, inflation, economic growth and financial development by considering 31 sub-Saharan African (SSA) countries during the period of 1990–2018. Kao and Fisher residual co-integration tests are applied to check the co-integration among the variables in the long-run. We apply fully modified OLS (FMOLS) and DOLS to show the long-run elasticity of explanatory variables on dependent variable. The result indicates that remittances have a positive and statistically significant effects on human development in SSA region. Similarly, government expenditure, human capital, inflation and economic growth have positive effects on human development in the region. Dumitrescu–Hurlin panel granger causality tests were observed such that there is a unidirectional causality between remittance and human development in SSA countries. However, human development and inflation rate show bi-directional relationship with each other. This paper suggests that public policies can be conceived to promote health, education and income, thereby encouraging and enhancing human development. Policymakers should also rely on other macroeconomic factors, such as government spending and financial development, to stimulate human development in SSA region.	20	4	10.1142/S2194565920500219	sahoomalayaranjan4@gmail.com	Department of Humanities and Social Sciences, National Institute of Technology, India	Empirical	Labour migration and education	Whole of Africa (Africa-wide)		No
2021	Souza, E.	Household gender dynamics and remitting behaviour in sub-Saharan Africa	International Migration	This paper examines how gender dynamics in different patriarchal societies shape remitting behaviour in sub-Saharan Africa. Data come from surveys conducted in Burkina Faso, Kenya, Uganda and Senegal. Results show that immediate family members, migrants with high earning potential and households with most financial needs are more likely to send or receive remittances and, on average, send or receive more remittances than contrasting migrants or households. Gender dynamics show that remitters are more likely to be married individuals, particularly men, which demonstrates the importance of conjugal family responsibility in remitting behaviour. Consequently, the bulk of evidence suggests altruism as the primary motive behind remittances, although results also point to insurance as a motivation. However, the altruistic behaviour seems to be driven by the responsibility to remit rather than mere concern for the non-migrating household members. This remitting pattern is much stronger in societies with high gender inequality than not.	59	6	10.1111/imig.12833	souzaemma@gmail.com	Department of Population Studies, Chancellor College, University of Malawi	Empirical	Labour migration and education	Multi-country		No

Year	Authors	Title	Source title	Abstract	Volume	Issue	DOI	Email address of corresponding author	Affiliation of corresponding author	Research type	Thematic focus	Coverage	Country (if national)	Open Access
2021	Idemudia, U., Okoli, N., Goitom, M., Bawa, S.	Life after trafficking: reintegration experiences of human trafficking survivors in Nigeria	International Journal of Migration, Health and Social Care	<p>Purpose</p> <p>Reintegration programs have emerged as part of the regimes of care for survivors of human trafficking. However, empirical analysis of the reintegration outcomes for survivors remains limited in the African context. Hence, this paper aims to examine the challenges and opportunities of reintegration assistance programs for survivors of human trafficking in Nigeria.</p> <p>Design/methodology/approach</p> <p>Drawing on qualitative methods of data collection and analysis, this study conducted semi-structured interviews with repatriated women who have accessed reintegration assistance in Nigeria, and data was analyzed using thematic analysis.</p> <p>Findings</p> <p>The findings suggest that while the reintegration programs might address the procedural aspect of reintegration, the achievement of substantive reintegration remains incomplete. This is because of the structural conditions of the context within which reintegration is supposed to occur.</p> <p>Practical implications</p> <p>There is a need to take seriously the distinction between the reintegration of survivors into a new community or a former community in the design of a regime of care for survivors of human trafficking in Africa. Crucially, the focus on procedural reintegration should not also divert attention away from the structural conditions and reforms needed to ensure survivors achieve substantive reintegration.</p> <p>Originality/value</p> <p>This paper contributes to the limited literature on life after trafficking and demonstrates the strengths and limitations of reintegration programs as a regime of care for survivors of human trafficking. In addition, this study empirically grounded the theoretical distinction between different aspects of the process of reintegration.</p>	17	4	10.1108/IJMHC-03-2021-0023	idemudia@yorku.ca	International Development Studies and African Studies Programs, Department of Social Science, York University, Toronto, Canada	Empirical	Irregular migration	National	Nigeria	Yes

Year	Authors	Title	Source title	Abstract	Volume	Issue	DOI	Email address of corresponding author	Affiliation of corresponding author	Research type	Thematic focus	Coverage	Country (if national)	Open Access
2021	Carciotto, S.	Making Asylum Seekers More Vulnerable in South Africa: The Negative Effects of Hostile Asylum Policies on Livelihoods	International Migration	In post-apartheid South Africa, migration policies and legislation have left critical issues such as social cohesion and integration unsolved. Furthermore, the inability to reconcile the national interest of maintaining borders' integrity with respecting moral and legal obligations has placed the asylum system under tremendous stress. Drawing from secondary sources, as well as qualitative interviews, this paper explores the development of new asylum policies aimed at curtailing asylum seekers' right to work in South Africa. The study's findings provide support for the conclusions of earlier research that highlights the consequences of hostile policies and practices for asylum seekers' livelihoods. The author argues that curtailments on asylum seekers' right to work will have many possible socio-economic ramifications. In the immediate term, the legislation seeks to inhibit asylum seekers from engaging in self-employment, while in the long run it may achieve the undesired effect of producing more precarious forms of livelihood.	59	5	10.1111/imig.12788		Institute for Development Studies, University of the Western Cape, Cape Town, South Africa	Empirical	Migration governance	National	South Africa	No
2021	Iwuoha, V.C., Mbaegbu, C.C.	Border Governance and Its Complications in West Africa: What Can Be Learned from Constructivism?	Society	Neither the ECOWAS Common approach nor single-country unilateralism offers consistent and dependable systems for effective migration governance in West Africa. Both approaches derive from neo-realist and neo-liberal frameworks and produce incoherent, contradictory, and conflicting migration systems which adversely affect the quality of transborder mobility, governance, and security. Using the case of Nigeria and the Republic of Benin, this article applies social constructivism to argue for a third approach to migration governance: one in which neighboring or bordering states implement flexible, coherent, and hybrid migration systems based on the specificities of their cultural, political, and economic needs, while adapting to the common regional approach and foregoing their distinct unilateralism. The constructivism-based approach focuses on four dimensions underpinning exclusively flexible and mutually acceptable migration standards: (i) joint transborder security and policing; (ii) joint rehabilitation of dilapidated and porous transboundary areas; (iii) bilateral harmonisation of immigration laws and policies; and (iv) protection of immigrants' social rights.	58	4	10.1007/s12115-021-00622-7	casmir.mbaegbu@unn.edu.ng	Department of Political Science, University of Nigeria, Nsukka, Nigeria	Desk-based	Migration governance	Multi-country		No
2021	Yeboah, T., Kandilige, L., Bisong, A., Garba, F., Kofi Teye, J.	The ECOWAS Free Movement Protocol and Diversity of Experiences of Different Categories of Migrants: A Qualitative Study	International Migration	While studies have drawn attention to the operationalisation, and implementation challenges associated with the ECOWAS free movement protocol, our understanding of how different categories of migrants experience the protocol is far more limited. Drawing on data from interviews conducted with 23 ECOWAS migrants living or travelling to Ghana, immigration officials and a trade union representative, this paper examines the diversity of experiences of ECOWAS migrants in relation to the free movement protocol. The findings suggest that the experiences of ECOWAS nationals in areas such as awareness and knowledge of provisions in the protocol, border crossing, processes of acquiring residence and work permits and renewing permits, and rights of establishment differ remarkably by dimensions of social difference. The gender, social class and nationality of migrants are fundamental and shape the experiences of ECOWAS migrants in divergent ways. These findings have important implication for policies seeking to promote free movement in West Africa.	59	3	10.1111/imig.12766		Bureau of Integrated Rural Development, Kwame Nkrumah University of Science and Technology, Kumasi, Ghana	Empirical	Migration governance	National	Ghana	No

Year	Authors	Title	Source title	Abstract	Volume	Issue	DOI	Email address of corresponding author	Affiliation of corresponding author	Research type	Thematic focus	Coverage	Country (if national)	Open Access
2021	Kanayo, O., Anjofui, P.	Migration Dynamics in Africa: Expectations and Lived Experiences of Immigrants in South Africa	Journal of Asian and African Studies	International migration has continued to increase over the years. As people relocate to seek opportunities, their hopes and aspirations for a better life become a driving force. The extent to which their expectations are achieved is not documented in South Africa. This paper examines the expectations versus experiences of international immigrants in South Africa using Cameroonian and Democratic Republic of Congo immigrants residing in Cape Town. A qualitative approach with snowball sampling selected key informants from Cameroonian and Congolese nationalities in Cape Town. Results suggest that most immigrants did not meet their expectations for migrating, due to migration policy limitations of the host country exempting them from opportunities. The results align with both the capability approach theory and Lee's model of migration. Most of the immigrants showed despondency but do not prefer the option of returning to their home country. This is because they have not attained their goals for migration. The paper recommends that policy discussion between the South African government and stakeholders has become imperative to obtain an informed perspective on the dynamics of migration.	56	3	10.1177/0021909620934840	Kanayo.Ogujuba@ump.ac.za	School of Development Studies, University of Mpumalanga	Empirical	Others	National	South Africa	Yes
2021	Flahaux, M.-L.	Reintegrating After Return: Conceptualisation and Empirical Evidence from the Life Course of Senegalese and Congolese Migrants	International Migration	The study of reintegration after return is often disconnected from research on the intention and the realisation of return. This article develops a new conceptual framework linking the intention and realisation of return with the reintegration process. This framework is used to study the cases of Senegalese and Congolese migrants through a mixed-methods approach. Quantitative data from the Migration between Africa and Europe (MAFE) project, which collected the life stories of migrants and return migrants in origin and destination countries, are combined with qualitative interviews with returnees. In line with the conceptual framework, the analyses highlight the role of migrants' projections about their potential reintegration for return as well as the importance for reintegration of the preparation of return. Besides the importance of migrants' aspirations, they also emphasise the role of external factors, such as family and context in origin and destination countries.	59	2	10.1111/imig.12705		Institut de Recherche pour le Développement, Laboratoire Population Environnement Développement, Aix-Marseille Université, Marseille	Empirical	Others	Multi-country		No
2021	Adugna, F., Deshingkar, P., Atnafu, A.	Human Smuggling from Wollo, Ethiopia to Saudi Arabia: Askoblay Criminals or Enablers of Dreams?	Public Anthropologist	Sensationalist accounts of human smuggling from Ethiopia towards Saudi Arabia allege that operations are controlled by criminal networks that converge in a variety of illegal markets posing a threat to national security. Such convergent narratives construct Ethiopian human smuggling as an organised criminal business that extracts profits from and inflicts violence on vulnerable people seeking a clandestine passage to work in the Gulf States. Our ethnographic research in Wollo, Ethiopia, challenges these narratives by showing that smuggling networks are developed through personalised relationships, based on co-ethnic bonds rather than extended and complex criminal networks. Smuggling has emerged in a particular context of surveillance and enforcement and the motives of smugglers are complex, making simple characterizations difficult. Smuggling is enabled by ethnic links on either side of the border where earnings from facilitation boost incomes in an otherwise impoverished context	3	1	10.1163/25891715-03010003			Empirical	Irregular migration	National	Ethiopia	No

Year	Authors	Title	Source title	Abstract	Volume	Issue	DOI	Email address of corresponding author	Affiliation of corresponding author	Research type	Thematic focus	Coverage	Country (if national)	Open Access
2021	Adekunle, I.A., Tella, S.A., Ogunjobi, F.O.	Remittances and the future of African economies	International Migration	African nations have, with the passage of time, over-relied on remittance inflow to augment domestic savings for growth and development. Although remittance—both as a viable investment financing option and as a growth complementary factor—helps drive growth and development, concerns of fading altruism exist. As regards altruistic giving, decreasing external financing options might overwhelm growth and development. We argue that the altruistic connection, which has been the bedrock of sending remittances to African countries, could eventually fade into oblivion. We assigned numerical weights to establish the influence of remittances on the future of African economies. We took cognizance of endogeneity of regressors and accounted for cross-sectional dependence. We found a positive relationship between remittances and financial development besides the influence of exchange rate, technological change, inflation and population on the latter. African governments, donors, investment partners and the society at large should be concerned about fading altruistic connections from old and young African migrants. Altruism could be a springboard to the diversification of external capital sourcing and creation of a migrant policy that puts Africa at the forefront of development ahead of seeking increased worker remittances from abroad			10.1111/imig.12951	adekunle_ia@yahoo.com	Babcock Business School, Babcock University, Ilishan-Remo, Nigeria	Empirical	Labour migration and education	Whole of Africa (Africa-wide)		No
2021	Tawat, M., Lamptey, E.	The 2015 EU-Africa joint Valletta action plan on immigration: A parable of complex interdependence	International Migration	In 2015, as the 'refugee crisis' unfolded, the European Union negotiated deals respectively with Turkey and many African countries to stem the influx of asylum seekers. But comparatively little has been said about its African deal, the Joint Valletta Action Plan (JVAP) and its impact. Using migration policy theories, this article shows that the African deal, embodied in the concept of 'shared responsibility', amounts to a special kind of interest, complex interdependence. Specifically, while parties held onto their interests (territorial integrity for the Europeans and economic development for the Africans), there was a new sense, especially on the part of the Europeans, that both parties needed each other's help (cooperation) to advance these interests. As a result, concrete measures such as the EU Emergency Trust Fund were formulated. Looking at their 'effects', these measures have been positive in most policy domains.			10.1111/imig.12953	mahama.tawat542@gmail.com	Malmö Institute for the Study of Migration, Diversity and Welfare, Malmö University, Malmö, Sweden	Empirical	Migration governance	Whole of Africa (Africa-wide)		Yes
2021	Hirsch, A.	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	In January 2018, the African Union (AU) agreed to establish the African Continental Free Trade Area (AfCFTA) to the free flow of goods and services within Africa. Simultaneously, the AU adopted a protocol supporting the free movement of persons between the countries of Africa. Both are considered necessary for the successful social and economic development of the countries of the African continent. As of January 2021, 54 countries had signed the AfCFTA and 35 countries had fully ratified, whereas 33 countries had signed the Free Movement of Persons (FMP) Protocol and only four countries had fully ratified. Yet, barriers against migration within the African continent have been falling. This article analyses the reasons for the slow adoption of the protocol, looks at how the free movement agenda is progressing despite that, and suggests ways of moving the protocol and its agenda forward.	28	4	10.1080/10220461.2021.2007788	alan.hirsch@uct.ac.za	Nelson Mandela School of Public Governance, University of Cape Town, Cape Town, South Africa	Desk-based	Migration governance	Whole of Africa (Africa-wide)		No

Year	Authors	Title	Source title	Abstract	Volume	Issue	DOI	Email address of corresponding author	Affiliation of corresponding author	Research type	Thematic focus	Coverage	Country (if national)	Open Access
2021	Parent, N.	Commitments to forced migrants in African peace agreements, 1990–2018	International Journal of Human Rights	This article presents data on peace agreement commitments towards forced migrants on the African continent (excluding MENA) from 1990 to 2018, resulting from the analysis of 177 peace agreements responding to the search queries 'Africa (excl. MENA)' and 'refugees and displaced persons' on the Peace Agreement Database (PA-X). This article presents preliminary results from four thematic categories: (1) return, reconstruction, rehabilitation, reintegration, and resettlement (5R); (2) provision commitments; (3) rights and law; and (4) land and property. Initial probing and statistical testing of the data revealed several trends. Notably, most 5R commitments were made towards the return of forced migrants. From twelve provision variables, physical protection was the most common provision commitment, followed by relief support. Where commitments to laws and rights related to forced migration remained relatively low, these results suggest that peace agreements in this region seldom take a rights-based approach to displacement. Commitments to land and property compensation and restitution were also marginal, confirming that these issues remain occluded within the realms of conflict termination and the transition towards peace. A brief discussion of these results is followed by an outlook of future research pathways.			10.1080/13642987.2021.2007079	nicolas.parent@mail.mcgill.ca	Department of Geography, McGill University, Montreal, Canada	Desk-based	Forced displacement	Whole of Africa (Africa-wide)		Yes
2021	d'Orsi, C.	Migrant smuggling in Africa: Challenges yet to be overcome	African Journal of Legal Studies	This paper focuses on the plight of smuggling of migrants in Africa. Migrant smuggling has been documented along at least five major and several smaller routes in Africa. In my study, I investigate whether current legislation and policies are effective in curbing the practice of smuggling in Africa. To evaluate the success rate of these measures, I am comparing figures over recent years to establish whether there has been a decrease in the number of migrants smuggled throughout the various regions of the continent. In my work, I argue that migration can be better managed but it cannot be stopped. In this framework, in Africa, the current migration policies and cooperation efforts intended to eradicate the practice of smuggling of migrants have given mixed results	13	4	10.1163/17087384-12340076	cristianod@uj.ac.za	Faculty of Law, University of Johannesburg, Johannesburg, South Africa	Desk-based	Irregular migration	Whole of Africa (Africa-wide)		No
2021	Bisong, A.	Invented, invited and instrumentalised spaces: conceptualising non-state actor engagement in regional migration governance in West Africa	Journal of Ethnic and Migration Studies	This paper analyses the engagement of non-state actors (NSAs) in regional migration policy processes in the Economic Community of West African States (ECOWAS). It identifies four categories of NSAs – non-governmental organisations (NGOs), civil society organisations (CSOs), academia and the media—as the key actors engaged in regional migration governance processes in West Africa. The paper adopts a social constructivist approach and a multilevel perspective, drawing on interviews, surveys and an extensive analysis of ECOWAS policy documents. The paper argues that invented, invited and instrumentalised spaces for engagement between state and non-state actors in ECOWAS manifest in a complex web of regional and national interests contributing to regional migration governance from 'below'. Regional migration governance from below consists of transnational societal networks characterised by the interactions of NSAs across borders to influence policies and practices at the regional level. The analysis reveals that NSA engagement results in reinforcing regional policies, policy diffusion through regional processes and circumventing restrictive national agendas through adopting innovative regional approaches. These results contribute to strengthening the institutional framework for regional migration governance in West Africa.			10.1080/1369183X.2021.1972570	Amanda.bisong@gmail.com	Faculty of Law, Vrije Universiteit Amsterdam, Amsterdam, Netherlands	Empirical	Migration governance	Regional		Yes

Year	Authors	Title	Source title	Abstract	Volume	Issue	DOI	Email address of corresponding author	Affiliation of corresponding author	Research type	Thematic focus	Coverage	Country (if national)	Open Access
2021	Barnabé, A.Y., Paul, N., Chrysost, B.	Do Remittances Spur Financial Inclusion in Africa? a Multi-dimensional Approach	Economics Bulletin	The objective of this paper is to examine the effect of migrant remittances on financial inclusion in Africa using a multi-dimensional approach. Our sample consists of 21 countries over a period from 2004 to 2018. We adopted a Pooled Mean Group (PMG) to capture the short- and long-term dynamics of the impact of migrant remittances on financial inclusion. From this work, the following results have emerged. (i) migrant remittances have a positive long-term effect on financial inclusion; (ii) migrant remittances have a positive long-term effect on access to financial services. Specifically, the remittances have a negative effect in the short term and a positive effect in the long term on the number of banking branches; and (iv) the remittances have a negative long-term effect on the use of financial services. More specifically, the remittances increase the number of depositaries with financial institutions in the long term but has a negative effect on the number of borrowings. These results are robust using a GMM system. Several implications flow from these results. To better benefit from remittances, it would be appropriate for financial institutions to offer ranges of products that are adapted to the recipient households in the use of financial services	41	2		abbayadou@gmail.com	University of Dschang	Empirical	Labour migration and education	Whole of Africa (Africa-wide)		Yes
2021	Attoh, F, Ishola, E.	Migration and regional cooperation for development: ECOWAS in perspective	Africa Review	The phenomenon of migration involves the movement of people from one milieu to another. Different reasons underscore this movement by people such as escape from conflict, quest for greener pasture, search for employment, and coercion from criminal syndicates. This paper focuses on the dynamics of intraregional migration in West Africa. The importance of migration within West Africa is emphasized in the region's development agenda, Vision 2020, which places importance on regional resource development. Ease of migration is central to harnessing the region's human resource potential for development ends. At inception, migration within West Africa was governed by the ECOWAS protocol on free movement of persons, residence, and establishment adopted in 1979. Within this framework, migration is considered as an integral element in the economic integration of the region. Hence, the protocol provides the right of entry for 90 days, residence and establishment for citizens of ECOWAS member countries. The ECOWAS Common Approach on Migration adopted in 2008 currently governs the migration process in the region. In interrogating migration governance in West Africa, this paper identifies challenges, such as, defective state capacities and continued underdevelopment, protectionist policies, language, colonial vestiges, such as, currency, among others, as factors militating against the successful exploitation of the region's productive population for development ends.	13	2	10.1080/09744053.2021.1943146	eishola@unilag.edu.ng	Department of Sociology, University of Lagos, Lagos, Nigeria	Desk-based	Migration governance	Regional		No
2021	Aniche, E.T., Moyo, I., Nshimbi, C.C.	Interrogating the nexus between irregular migration and insecurity along 'ungoverned' border spaces in West Africa	African Security Review	The 'coloniality', porosity, and 'ungovernability' of borders in West Africa, have engendered undocumented migration, in which most people engage to visit their kin and for economic reasons such as herding, farming, fishing, hunting, and trading. This occurs concurrently with human smuggling, human trafficking, gun-running, terrorism, and money laundering. The rise in these cross-border criminal activities and the resultant insecurity have put irregular migration into the mainstream of political and academic conversation, generating national, regional, and global concerns. Against this backdrop, this paper examines the nexus between irregular migration and insecurity along 'ungoverned' borders in West Africa, based on a review of relevant literature on migration, security, and governance in scholarly journals, books as well as relevant reports, newspaper, and media accounts. The overarching question which this raises and is addressed in this paper is: How does the coloniality and porosity of ungoverned borders in West Africa engender and/or entrench cross-border insecurity? Addressing this question suggests the need to provide sufficient governance mechanisms that involve both state and non-state actors in order to reduce the ungoverned spaces in this part of Africa.	30	3	10.1080/10246029.2021.1901753	anicheet@fuotuoke.edu.ng	Department of Political Science, Federal University Otuoke, Otuoke, Nigeria	Desk-based	Irregular migration	Regional		No

Year	Authors	Title	Source title	Abstract	Volume	Issue	DOI	Email address of corresponding author	Affiliation of corresponding author	Research type	Thematic focus	Coverage	Country (if national)	Open Access
2021	Natter, K.	Ad-hocratic immigration governance: how states secure their power over immigration through intentional ambiguity	Territory, Politics, Governance	This article conceptualises the term ad-hocratic immigration governance to capture how states intentionally use policy ambiguity as a tool to secure their power over immigration. It does so by analysing the flexibility, pragmatism and informality with which Moroccan and Tunisian authorities have governed immigration since the turn of the 21st century. Drawing on over 100 interviews and in-depth policy analysis, the article shows that Moroccan and Tunisian authorities have privileged executive politics, exemption regimes and case-by-case arrangements on immigration over parliamentary law-making. It demonstrates how the intentional ambiguity created by such ad-hocratic governance allowed Morocco's monarchy and Tunisia's young democracy to respond to external and bottom-up demands for more immigrant rights while at the same time securing the state's margin of manoeuvre over immigration. Such theorisation of ad-hocracy sheds a novel light on how immigration is governed not only across North Africa and the Middle East but also in their European neighbourhood.			10.1080/21622671.2021.1877189	k.natter@fsw.leidenuniv.nl	Institute of Political Science, University of Leiden, Leiden, the Netherlands.	Empirical	Migration governance	Multi-country		Yes
2021	Souza, E.	Labour market incorporation of immigrant women in South Africa: Impacts of human capital and family structure	Population Studies	This paper examines the labour market incorporation of African-born immigrant women in South Africa using data from the 2011 Census. It investigates women's labour force participation, employment prospects, and access to formal employment, assessing how human capital and household factors explain labour market decisions. Results underscore significant challenges to immigrant incorporation in South Africa. Not only are immigrants less likely to participate in the labour force than black South African women, but for those who participate, employment levels are lower. Although immigrants have an employment edge over South Africans once individual and household factors are held constant, immigrants are over-represented in informal jobs. Returns to human capital are also lower among foreign than South-African-born women. Together, these results suggest a segmented pattern of incorporation for immigrant women in South Africa. Results by national origin emphasise the importance of egalitarianism and co-ethnic community characteristics in structuring women's labour force participation.	75	1	10.1080/00324728.2020.1838601	souzaemma@gmail.com	University of Pennsylvania	Empirical	Labour migration and education	National	South Africa	No
2022	Gordon, S.	Mass Preferences for the Free Movement of People in Africa: A Public Opinion Analysis of 36 Countries	International Migration Review	The African Union (AU) has identified opening borders to cross-national mobility as a prime strategic goal, and AU leaders have heralded regional free movement as a vital tool for economic growth and skills development on the continent. Little, however, is known about the level (or determinants) of public support for opening borders in the AU. This article examines public preferences for free movement among 36 African countries. Using data from the sixth round of the Afrobarometer Survey (N = 53,935), the analysis presented here shows a remarkable degree of variation in mobility-related preferences both within and between nations, and explores whether a utilitarian model of attitude formation can explain mass preferences for open borders across African countries. Investigating both macro- and micro-level determinants of public attitudes toward border control, the article shows that the utilitarian model had greater explanatory power at the macro-level than at the micro-level. In addition, some support was found for identity-based predictors (e.g., nationalism versus cosmopolitanism) of support for free movement. These outcomes point toward a new way of understanding public attitudes toward regional integration in Africa. The article concludes by discussing future avenues of public opinion research toward mobility rights on the continent and beyond.	56	1	10.1177/01979183211026243	sgordon@hsrc.ac.za	Human Sciences Research Council (HSRC) University	Empirical	Migration governance	Whole of Africa (Africa-wide)		No

Year	Authors	Title	Source title	Abstract	Volume	Issue	DOI	Email address of corresponding author	Affiliation of corresponding author	Research type	Thematic focus	Coverage	Country (if national)	Open Access
2022	Akanle, O., Kayode, D., Abolade, I.	Sustainable development goals (SDGs) and remittances in Africa	Cogent Social Sciences	Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) are the most ambitious development frameworks to assist in driving inclusive development globally. This is particularly so regarding Africa. Several efforts have been made to achieve development in Africa but more efforts are needed to achieve desired results. Overseas Development Assistance (ODA) and Foreign Direct Investments (FDIs), which used to positively impact development on the continent, have been on the decline even as African governments continue to struggle with development efforts. Current poverty alleviation efforts and development financing strategies have focused on the role of remittances in achieving development on the continent given sustained and appreciable increase in remittances and their abilities to reach/impact households. More studies are, however, needed to sufficiently understand how remittances affect, and will continue to affect, development in Africa, particularly within the framework of SDGs. Remittances are very relevant to SDGs particularly in achieving goals 1–6, 7, 8, 10, 12, 13, and 17 in Africa. It is against this background that this article examines the possibilities and potentials of remittances in driving development and achieving SDGs in Africa.	8	1	10.1080/23311886.2022.2037811	yakanle@yahoo.com	Department of Sociology, Faculty of Humanities, University of Johannesburg, South Africa	Desk-based	Labour migration and education	Whole of Africa (Africa-wide)		Yes
2022	Nwozor, A., Oshewolo, S., Olanrewaju, J.S., Bosede Ake, M., Okidu, O.	Return migration and the challenges of diasporic reintegration in Nigeria	Third World Quarterly	Nigeria is among the countries in Africa with the largest emigrant population as well as an impressive pool of annual remittances. Despite the importance of remittances in the matrix of national development, they are no substitute for the expertise and skills needed to drive the various sectors of the economy. Thus, since 1999, successive Nigerian governments have emphasised return migration as an important strategy to mainstream its diaspora into national development. In this vein, diverse policy efforts have been initiated to ensure its actualisation. The paper interrogates the continued currency and feasibility of return migration in the face of transnationalism and diasporic integration dilemmas. The paper uses qualitative data generated from primary and secondary sources to critically examine Nigeria's migration architecture. It finds that return migration is fraught with several integration dilemmas for returnees as they are confronted with adjustment crises on return. The paper contends that the transnational character of the Nigerian diaspora necessitates the adoption of policy options that recognise the universality of their contributions and thus do not require their relocation to the country.			10.1080/01436597.2022.2026216	agaptus.nwozor@bowen.edu.ng	Department of Political Science and international relations, Bowen university, Iwo, Osun State, Nigeria	Empirical	Diaspora engagement	National	Nigeria	No
2022	Aniche, E.T.	Borders, migration and xenophobic policies in West Africa	Africa Review	The 1979 Economic Community of West African States (ECOWAS) Protocol, or Article 59 of the 1993 ECOWAS Revised Treaty, encapsulates the terms and conditions for a visa-free and borderless economic community. It is geared towards decolonising the colonial borders and encouraging economic activity. But despite the ratification of the Protocol, documented and undocumented migrants continue to be expelled, blocked at borders and prevented from doing business, and suffer other xenophobic mistreatment, within the sub-region. The member states of ECOWAS have implemented anti-immigrant policies, from which Community citizens are rarely exempted. The article argues that the political class in the various states in the sub-region has nurtured and exploited a xenophobic consciousness, which has prevented the growth of class consciousness and protects their power base. The xenophobic policies of West African states have also created the necessary conditions to impede the implementation of the ECOWAS Protocol.			10.1163/09744061-20220121	anicheet@fuotuoke.edu.ng	Department of Political Science, Federal University Otuoke, Otuoke, Nigeria	Desk-based	Migration governance	Regional		No

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2022	Boersma, M., Koch, D.-J., Kroon, L., McDougal, D., Verhoeff, G., Wang, Y.	Learning in migration management? Persistent side effects of the EUTF	International Migration	This study contributes to the existing literature on the unintended effects of migration management programmes beyond migration. By combining a structured literature review with fifteen in-depth interviews with diplomats, consultants, and researchers—all involved with the European Union Emergency Trust Fund for Africa (EUTF), the largest migration management programme since 2015—this study examines why policymakers do not always learn from unintended effects. The paper identifies four unintended effects: increased border guard violence; increased organised crime of smugglers and undermined livelihoods; exacerbation of poor governance in recipient countries; and legitimisation of governments with limited legitimacy. While officials involved in the EUTF recognise the occurrence of these unintended effects, the EUTF insufficiently addresses these effects. This study analyses the technical, institutional, and ideological limits to learning that prevent migration management instruments such as the EUTF from effectively mitigating unintended effects.	0		10.1111/imig.12965	louisekroon99@gmail.com	Independent Researcher, Viersloot 47, 1261 LK, Blaricum, the Netherlands	Empirical	Migration governance	Multi-country		No
2022	Olakpe, O.	Views on migration partnerships from the ground: Lessons from Nigeria	International Migration	What is the current situation of migration partnerships and governance and how has it evolved? The perceived rise in migratory movement of African migrants towards Europe created legal and policy chain reactions in Europe focused on stemming irregular migration. These changes include the establishment and externalisation of an EU-led migration governance in Africa and increased EU–African political engagement through migration dialogue and partnerships. This study investigates the state of play of EU–Africa migration partnerships to unpack lessons learned on transnational migration governance, using Nigeria as an example (The data that support the findings of this study are available on request from the corresponding author. The data are not publicly available due to privacy or ethical restrictions.)			10.1111/imig.12974	oreva.olakpe@gmail.com	Ryerson University, Toronto, Ontario, Canada	Empirical	Migration governance	National	Nigeria	No