ماعت للسلام والتنمية وحقوق الإنسان
Maat For Peace, Development, and Human Rights

African Migrants' Rights
Between the Hell of Routes and Governance Mechanisms

August 2023

Introduction

The variables of the international system expose the phenomenon of migration; both regular and irregular. Approximately 281 million migrants, equivalent to 3.6% of the world's population, are staying outside their home countries for various reasons such as political, economic, social, and security considerations; distributed by about 31%, 30%, 26%, 3%, and 10% in Asia, Europe, the Americas, island countries, and Africa, respectively, which in turn puts additional pressure on host countries, particularly African ones. Statistics reveal that there are currently about 21, 11, 5, and 3 million migrants inside Africa, Europe, the Middle East, and North America, respectively.[1]

In this context, Maat for Peace, Development, and Human Rights has released a study entitled "**African Migrants' Rights: Between the Hell of Routes and Governance Mechanisms**", with the aim to promote the rights of vulnerable and marginalized groups, focusing on African migrants. The Study sheds light on the deadly migration route from North Africa to Europe, particularly Britain and Germany.

The Study provides a definition of the concept of migration governance, lists its legal frameworks: international and African, draws a map of the statistics of migrants from the African continent, monitors the human rights of migrants across the whole journey, and provides a framework and vision for the governance and activation of African migration along with a set of recommendations in this regard.

It is worth noting that this Study is an outcome of the symposium held by Maat on August 15, entitled "Governance of Migrant Issues in Africa: Objectives and Implementation Mechanisms", in the framework of the preparation for the 77th session of the African Commission on Human and Peoples' Rights. The issue of migration inside and outside Africa is one of the topics of interest to the African Commission on Human and Peoples' Rights, represented by the mandate of the Special Rapporteur on Refugees, Asylum Seekers, Migrants and Internally Displaced Persons, which cooperates with Maat continuously.

Axis I: Governance of African Migration...Theoretical Concepts & Legal Frameworks

First: Conceptual Framework on the Concept of Migration Governance

The concept of **Migration Governance** has been widely used in plans, visions, and policies concerned with the phenomenon of migration in practical contexts relatively more than in academic circles. The **phenomenon of Migration** is defined as; a process of movement, transformation, or physiological change of an individual or group from an area in which they

---

[1] Un, On forced displacement we can learn from Africa, access date 5 August 2023, https://www.un.org/africarenewal/news/forced-displacement-we-can-learn-africa

are accustomed to residing to another area within or outside the country's borders, whether by the will of the individual or group or not.

Migrant can also be defined as any person who moves or has moved across an international border or within a State away from his usual place of residence, regardless of the legal status of the person, whether the movement is voluntary or involuntary; what the reasons for his move; or how long the stay is[2].

The dimensions and indicators of **Migration Governance** have been more developed within the framework of the concept of migration government issued by the International Organization for Migration in 2015. It revolved in its simplest definition as "better and integrated management of the migration phenomenon through comprehensive strategies and policies based on human rights and gender-sensitive", or "a coherent set of legal standards, policies and institutions for managing and regulating migration and responding to its developments".

In the context of the above; Maat for Peace, Development and Human Rights defines the **term Migration Governance** as adherence to international standards and fulfillment of migrants' rights, formulating evidence-based policies through a whole-of-government approach, and engagement with partners to address migration and related issues to assist migrants social and economic well-being; effectively address crisis-specific migration aspects; and facilitate safe, orderly and dignified migration.

In this context, Maat refers to the laws, regulations, policies and partnerships adopted by national, subnational and international institutions to manage and shape migration across countries, settlement and return, and interacts with many non-institutional actors, both in countries of destination and origin, and the agency of individuals[3].

Second: Migration-Related International and African legal frameworks

The phenomenon of migration and the continuous movement of migrants necessitate that states and other actor globally and regionally take responsibility for prioritizing human rights commitments, policies and development visions, and support governance of migration across all levels including political, civil, economic, cultural, and social. **Some of them can be presented by focusing on the international and African contexts as follows:**

---

[2] Migrants' Rights Network, "Illegal Immigration", How many "illegal immigrants" are in the UK? access date 5August 6, 2023, https://shorturl.at/afEUX

[3] European Commission Supporting policy with scientific evidence, Access date 6 August 2023, https://shorturl.at/puAHM

A. Governance of the phenomenon of migration in international contexts:

Migration is a key focus within international political and developmental frameworks. The sustainable development plan acknowledges both the benefits and challenges that migration presents, with its "**leave no one behind**" principle encompassing all migrants regardless of their regular and irregular dimensions. SDG 11 acknowledges the importance of policies and objectives concerning migration and its management, while also recognizing the diversity of international institutions, agreements, obligations, and protocols that pertain to migration.

There are many human rights obligations for migrants under many conventions, including the Global Compact for Safe, Orderly and Regular Migration of 2018; the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights of 1966; the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights of 1966; and the International Convention on the Protection of the Rights of All Migrant Workers and Members of Their Families 1990; International Labor Organization (ILO) Convention No. 97 relating to Migrant Workers of 1949; New York Declaration for Refugees and Migrants in 2016; ILO Convention No. 11 relating to Discrimination in Employment and Occupation of 1985; and ILO Convention No. 118 concerning Equal Treatment of Nationals and non-citizens in Social Security; and ILO Convention No. 143 concerning Migrant Workers 1975[4].

B. Governance of the phenomenon of migration and asylum... Its position from African regional legal frameworks?

African frameworks for migrants are based on a package of legal and legislative frameworks, institutional structures and human rights mechanisms. The African Union Vision 2063 includes a set of goals and objectives related to the free movement of persons within the regional economic communities and member states, a continent-wide visa waiver program for inter-African travel. Including the African Common Position on Migration and Development, the Migration Policy Framework for Africa in the African Union Social Policy Framework (2008); the African Union Humanitarian Policy Framework (2015), which provides a framework for protection and assistance in mixed migration; and the Joint Labor Migration Program (2015).

Institutional and legal structures take care of migrants' issues and conditions, especially the Constitutive Act of the African Union, the African Charter on Human and Peoples' Rights, the African Convention Governing the Specific Aspects of Refugee, and the Rapporteur on Refugees, Migrants, Asylum seekers and Displaced persons in 2004[5].

Comment No. 5 on the African Charter on Human and Peoples' Rights: Right to Freedom of Movement and Residence Article (12), the Abuja Protocol Establishing the Continental Free

---

4 الجمعية العامة للأمم المتحدة، تقرير مجموعة المبادئ والممارسات الجيدة المعنية بالهجرة المنظمة والنظامية، 5 أكتوبر 2017، https://bit.ly/3ASQU0q

5 AFRICAN COMMISSION ON Human and People rights, Special Rapporteur on Refugees, Asylum Seekers, Internally Displaced Persons and Migrant in Africa, Access date 27 November 2022, https://bit.ly/3AR0lNQ

Trade Area, the draft Protocol on the Movement of Persons of the African Union, the Protocol on Free Movement of Persons in Africa adopted in January 2018, and the Ouagadougou Action Plan to combat Trafficking in Human Beings especially Women and Children (2006), and the Convention on Cross Border Cooperation (Niamey Convention) (2014); which calls for strengthening cross-border cooperation at the local, regional and sub-regional levels, and the Agreement Establishing the African Continental Free Trade Area (March 2018).

Third: tatistical map of the phenomenon of migration in Africa.. What does the reality indicate?

Africa's facts and demographic map monitor the acceleration of its internal movements and external flows so strongly that it is described as a **dynamic continent**. As the record levels of the migration phenomenon reached more than 40 million African migrants since the beginning of 2023, an unprecedented increase estimated at 30% and 68% compared to estimates for 2010 and 2000, respectively[6].
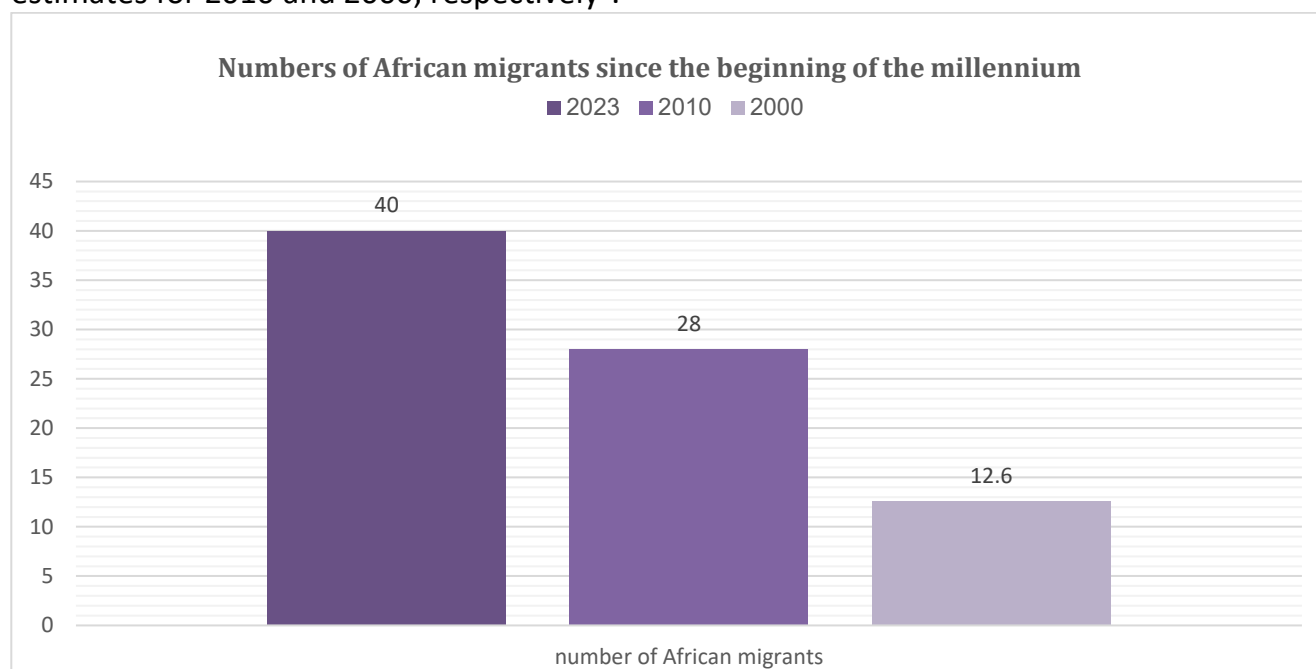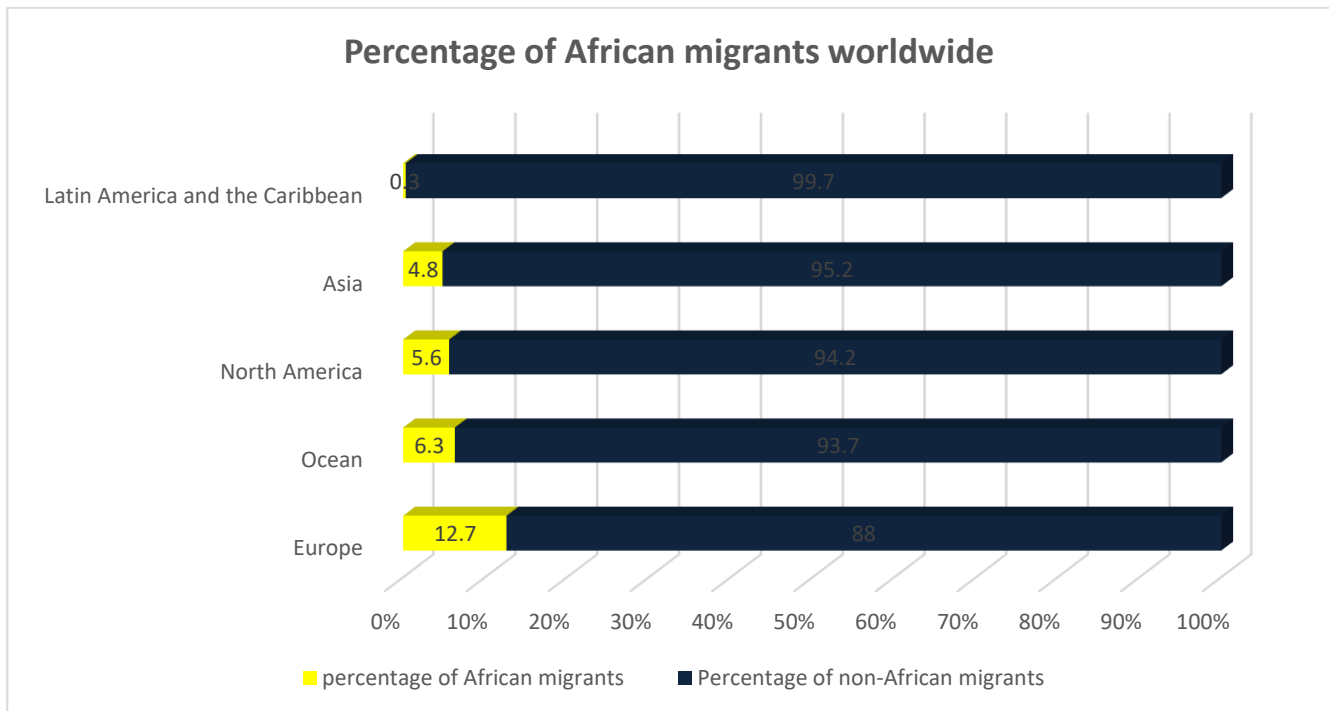

Migration in Africa is affected by many drivers including **conflicts, climate changes, economic factors, and human rights violations are the main causes**. In 9 out of 15 countries where migration originates, conflicts are a major issue. Climate changes affect around 100 million African migrants within their own countries and neighboring ones, causing about 4.2 million people to leave coastal cities[7].

---

[6] UNICEF, 13.5 million children now uprooted in Africa - including those displaced by conflict, poverty and climate change, 9 February 2023, https://shorturl.at/AEJRW

[7] African Center for strategic studies, African Shifts: Addressing Climate-Forced Migration & Displacement, 4 April 2023, https://shorturl.at/guDS3

Researchers studying migration in Africa observe that the migration flows are self-sustaining by 80% within their internal ranges. Approximately 21 million documented Africans live in other African countries, mainly in West, South, and East Africa, away from North Africa and its Arab Maghreb, where more than 5 million migrants go to Europe[8], and is noted that there is an increasing trend of Africans seeking better lives, higher incomes, and comfortable living outside the continent towards Europe, the Middle East, and North America, with numbers exceeding 11 million, 5 million, and 3 million respectively[9].

Modern African migration statistics indicate that the European continent is the first destination for Africans and a safe haven. It contains 11 million Africans, and receives continuous migration flows until today. And since 2023, more than 31,300 migrants have arrived since the beginning of 2023 on Italian shores, which represents a sharp increase from the estimated 7,900 people in 2022[10]. In addition, 14,732 migrants, of which only 3,000 migrants arrived in July 2023, reached British shores across the English Channel[11].

Percentage of African migrants worldwide

Region	percentage of African migrants	Percentage of non-African migrants
Latin America and the Caribbean	0.3	99.7
Asia	4.8	95.2
North America	5.6	94.2
Ocean	6.3	93.7
Europe	12.7	88

Axis II: Conditions of African Migrants ... from Transit Countries to Destinations

First: Human Rights Facts of African Migrants in Transit Destinations

Despite the human rights obligations imposed by international, regional and national frameworks, governance policies and sustainable management of migration and its victims, it

---

[8] African Center for strategic studies, African Migration Trends to Watch in 2022, 17 December 2023

[9] IOM, AFRICA AND THE MIDDLE EAST, Access date 5 August 2023, https://shorturl.at/IUW2

[10] سكاي نيوز عربية، تقرير: مقتل أكثر من 500 مهاجر أفريقي في اليمن منذ بدء الحرب، 26 نوفمبر 2022، https://shorturl.at/inEHQ

[11] الأمم المتحدة، المنظمة الدولية للهجرة: تحطم سفينة قبالة الساحل اليمني يسلط الضوء على الظروف الوحشية التي يواجهها المهاجرون من القرن الأفريقي، 7 نوفمبر 2022، https://shorturl.at/yEQU8

has not received realistic and practical action towards African migrants. More than 15% of African migrants suffer from exploitation, torture, slavery, kidnapping, and sexual and physical violence throughout their way by transit, destination, and forced deportation. **Some of these violations can be presented as follows:**

A- Migrants Subjection to Human Trafficking:

An estimated 32,000 African migrants remain trapped in Yemen and victims of trafficking, torture and enslavement; a secret grave of nearly 10,000 migrants' dead bodies has been discovered in northern Yemen, near the Saudi Arabia border, among 867 deaths recorded at the crossing between the Horn of Africa and Yemen,[12] at least 795 people believed to be mostly Ethiopians lost their lives on the road between Yemen and Saudi Arabia, mostly in the Yemeni governorate Saada on the northern border in 2022.[13]

West Africa, especially Nigeria, Niger, Mali and Senegal, is still witnessing a continuous and intense emergence of human trafficking gangs that are active, especially in the field of smuggling migrants, including women. It is estimated that more than 15,000 Nigerien women and girls are trapped in Mali while trying to migrate to Europe.[14]

B- Violations of Expulsion and Forcible Transfer of Migrants:

The Algerian authorities deported 19,688 migrants to Niger between January 1 and July 16, 2023, in addition to deporting an estimated 21,000 and 20,000 migrants in 2021 and 2022,[15] and aborted 42,071 migration attempts in 2021.

In 2020, the Moroccan authorities arrested more than 9,000 candidates for irregular migration.[16] In Libya, many migrants in Libya are unable to make a truly voluntary decision to return. From 2015 to 2022, more than 60,000 migrants in Libya were deported to their countries of origin across Africa and Asia through "Assisted Return" programmes, including 3,300 Gambians at least who returned from Libya since 2017[17].

In Tunisia, since July 2023, migrants from sub-Saharan Africa have been subjected to campaigns targeting their existence, including accusations of carrying out arrests against migrants, especially in Sfax, and transporting them in buses to the border desert and forcing them to go to Libyan lands, leaving them there without any water or food. Despite the extreme heat waves; it was documented that the authorities expelled no less than 1,200 people and left

---

[12] أخبار الأمم المتحدة، المنظمة الدولية للهجرة: وفاة أكثر من 50 ألف شخص أثناء رحلات الهجرة منذ عام 2014، 33 نوفمبر 2022،
https://news.un.org/ar/story/2022/11/1115912

[13] ISS, Africa-Europe migration deals cost lives and undercut democracy, Access date 2 August 2023, https://shorturl.at/krxD0

[14] مهاجر نيوز، تهديد متزايد لأفريقيا.. عصابات الاتجار بالبشر وتهريب المهاجرين، 4 أغسطس 2023، https://shorturl.at/oDFY2

[15] مهاجر نيوز، ترحيل نحو 20 ألف مهاجر من الجزائر إلى النيجر في سبعة أشهر.. "اضطهاد متزايد"، 26 يوليو 2023 https://shorturl.at/qrCLV

[16] اندبنت عربية، هكذا تستغل شبكات التهريب مآسي المهاجرين الأفارقة في المغرب، 27 يونيو 2022 https://shorturl.at/hnoP6

[17] UNHR, Libya: UN human rights report details violations of migrants' rights amid 'assisted return' programmes, 11 October 2022,
https://urlis.net/8f1xmqnt

them at the borders with Libya to the east and Algeria to the west, so that many dead bodies appearred in the sand in video clips taken by the Libyan authorities through the Border Guard teams of the Ministry of Interior, and members of the "19th Battalion" of the Libyan army. The death toll at the border has reached at least 20 between July 24 and 31.

C- Violations of the Forced Detention of Migrants:

Migrants are held for indefinite periods without the opportunity to review the legality of their detention, and the only practical means of escape is to pay large amounts of money to guards or engage in forced labor or sexual services inside or outside detention. Money sent by relatives of the captives is usually transferred via Western Union or an informal system of personal accounts to a human trafficker in coordination with guards, which is very frequent in Libya, where tens of thousands of migrants suffer torture, sexual violence and extortion by guards in detention centers in Libya, which is a major center for migrants fleeing poverty and wars in Africa And the Middle East.

In Tunisia, more than 500 migrants are still stuck at the border in two camps near the Ras Jedir crossing and the town of El-Assa.[18] Between January and May 2023, the Tunisian authorities arrested more than 3,500 migrants for "irregular residence" and intercepted more than 23,000 people who tried to leave illegally from Tunisia.[19]

Second: Human Rights Facts of African Migrants after Arriving Europe

Europe realizes that it is the closest and hopeful path for African migrants after crossing the hell of the Mediterranean, as the Europe carries about 11 million African migrants, **but it shows a clear contradiction to its human rights obligations towards migrants**. In this context, the most prominent violations and challenges of African migrants in European contexts can be reviewed as follows:

A- Violations of Racism and Discrimination in Europe

The rights of African migrants, like other rights of migrants in European contexts, are subject to the facts and societal changes prevailing in Europe, from the extreme right, discourses of discrimination and hatred, discourses of populism and discrimination; where they are subjected to human rights violations because of their dark skin, so that more than 11:15 Africans suffer from that.[20] Statistics may indicate that despite the abundance of European Union legislation on equality, promotion of remedies and anti-discrimination, there is no clear policy dedicated to combating discrimination and racism against people of African descent, rather they are described as invisible minorities without recognizing them. Accordingly, they suffer from systematic racial discrimination, especially in the health sectors. The death rate of

[18] مهاجر نيوز، أوضاع متدهورة في الصحراء وتونس "غير مسؤولة عن الأفارقة خارج الحدود"، 1 أغسطس 2023، https://bit.ly/3DLLLIA

[19] Al AL-hram Online, Tunisia escalates crackdown on black migrants,15 July 2023, https://bit.ly/3OKAG0B

[20] African Center for Strategic Studies, African Migration Trends to Watch in 2022, 2022, https://bit.ly/3tX2pQE

black women during childbirth is five times higher than that of white women, and statistics indicate that more than 45% of people of North African descent face discrimination on the basis of their ethnic or migrant background in Europe.[21]

In the United Kingdom, black people are arrested at least 6 times as often as white people, and more than 60% of black people, including African migrants and people of African descent, do not have access to quality health care.[22]

In Poland, racist practices and double standards based on race are widespread, especially towards migrant flows, including those from Africa. Since the outbreak of the Russian-Ukrainian war in February 2022, more than 76,000 African students have been stranded despite allowing 660,000 Ukrainians to cross in the first five days.[23] **In Germany,** where more than 450,000 people live in sub-Saharan Africa, certain stereotypical assumptions about Africans are prevalent, as the highest rates of abuse and racial discrimination against Africans are monitored, especially in getting a job or an apartment for more than 1/3 of Africans since 2018, and also does not recognize the family reunification system, which resulted in the suffer of unrecognized Eritrean asylum seekers from not bringing their partners and children to Germany.[24]

B- Violations of Lack of Protection and Forced Return:

Europe maintains strong repellent and anti-migrant doses, and makes its best to prevent their arrival or enjoyment and stay within it. In this regard, the violations of non-protection and forced return can be focused on as follows:

1. United Kingdom (UK):

Britain's motives stem from the alarming increase in the number of irregular arrivals, which is a sharp political problem, as Britain has received more than 14,000 migrants since the beginning of 2023, by 3,000 migrants in July 2023 only, as well as its desire to regain control of the borders and a broader restructuring of British refugee and asylum law.

Previously, in April 2022, the UK and Rwanda signed the **Asylum Partnership Agreement (APA) on the transfer of asylum-seekers who arrive to the United Kingdom illegally to Rwanda** for a payment of £120 million.[25] In March 2023, a plan was made to transfer up to 5000 asylum-seekers to three former military sites, Wethersfield in Essex, Scampton in

---

[21] European Parliament, MEPs say culture, education, media and sport must combat systemic racism: press releases sect 08-02-2022 - 12:44, https://bit.ly/3XrZQ6m

[22] The EQUATION, Anti-Blackness in Europe Creates Vulnerability During War,6 December 2022, https://bit.ly/3Y869Mk

[23] BBC, What is the UK's plan to send asylum seekers to Rwanda?, January 2022, https://ln.run/FKIAQ

[24] DW, Germany mulls sending refugees to Africa, 2 October 2022, https://bit.ly/3Is7cSd

[25] GS, The UK-Rwanda deal: Risky attempt to curb illegal immigration, 29 June 2022, https://www.gisreportsonline.com/r/uk-rwanda-deal/

Lincolnshire and Bexhill in East Sussex. The plan involved transferring asylum seekers to the Catterick Garrison base in Yorkshire[26].

On July 28, 2023, the British Home Office purchased **tents to house 2,000 migrants** in tents that will be erected on former military sites by the end of August 2023[27]. This happened after the British Parliament passed on July 18, 2023 the illegal migration bill to the House of Lords for a vote, despite its contradiction with its obligations under international human rights and asylum law as it revokes access to asylum in the UK for anyone who arrives in the country "irregularly", and prohibits the submission of refugee protection or other human rights claims, no matter how difficult their circumstances and requires relocation to another country without guaranteeing that they would necessarily be able to seek protection there. The law denies access to protection in the UK to anyone who falls within the scope of that protection - including unaccompanied and separated children. The bill gives new and broad powers of detention, with limited judicial oversight.[28]

2. Germany:

The German government follows a close and similar approach towards migrants to the policy of the European Union in general. Similar to the approach of the UK, on October 2, 2022, the German government appointed a special representative to conclude deals with African countries and other countries to assist in asylum procedures and reduce irregular migration by establishing an establishment to process asylum applications, so that rejected asylum seekers are deported in return for allowing those countries a certain quota of legal migrants.

On August 4th, 2023, the German Minister of Interior proposed to tighten deportation rules for foreigners who are obliged to leave the country, most of whom have their asylum applications rejected, and to extend detention in deportation prison to 28 days and expand the powers granted to the police. The number of those obligated to leave Germany had reached 304,000 people by the end of 2022, and this includes, in addition to refugees whose asylum applications were rejected, tourists, workers and foreign students also whose visas or residencies in Germany have expired and have to leave the country.[29]

A. Violations of the right to life of African migrants:

Africa has documented more than 9,000 migration-related deaths since 2014. More than 25,000 also disappeared while crossing waters between Africa and Europe[30]. The Middle East and North Africa region recorded more than 3,788 deaths out of 6,877 irregular migrant deaths between January and December 2022, up 11% from its 2021 estimate. At least 1,166 deaths or

---

[26] مهاجر نيوز، المملكة المتحدة: وصول حوالي 3,300 مهاجر عبر المانش في شهر واحد، 2 أغسطس 2023، https://shorturl.at/ouzSY

[27] مهاجر نيوز، الحكومة البريطانية تنوي إيواء ألفي مهاجر في خيم، 28 يوليو 2023، https://shorturl.at/bgwT8

[28] الأمم المتحدة، تحذير أممي من "عواقب وخيمة" لمشروع قانون بريطاني بشأن الهجرة غير الشرعية، 18 يوليو 2023، **https://shorturl.at/KMPV6**

[29] مهاجر نيوز، جدل حول تشديد قواعد الترحيل من ألمانيا وتوسيع صلاحيات الشرطة، 4 أغسطس 2023، https://shorturl.at/eoHZ8

[30] the Africa Center for Strategic Studies, African Migration Trends to Watch in 2023, 9 January 2023, https://urlis.net/xw2ne3rt

disappearances were recorded in the first half of 2023[31] due to car accidents, environmental conditions, water shortages, shelter, and war, estimated at 41% and 31%. The Mediterranean is the most difficult route for migrants; More than 26 thousand people have been killed or lost while crossing the Mediterranean since 2014. More than 2,406 migrants died or disappeared in the Mediterranean in 2022, the deadliest year[32].

Axis II: Governance of the phenomenon of African migrants: Vision and Recommendations

Through this study, Maat presents its vision and sets mechanisms for the governance of migration phenomenon within the African continent and its pathways. In this context, this study of migration governance vision within the African continent through 10 key themes that contribute to enhancing migrants' rights realities and contribute to promoting the application of the concept of the governance of migrants' issues; After extrapolating, monitoring, and analyzing the facts of African migrants and tracking their trajectories in transit and destination, guided by the governance framework of the International Organization for Migration (IOM) in 2015 and its dimensions, the human rights dimension of migrants, the institutional dimension of the State, the well-being of migrants, the post-crisis mobility, and the aftermath of safe, orderly, and dignified migration.

First: Operationalization of migrants' rights

Based on the concept of governance on the need to operationalize migrants' rights and comply with international, regional and national obligations, host States need to :

A. Strengthen national policies and legal frameworks to ensure the protection of migrants' rights by incorporating legal instruments on migrants' rights and human rights, including the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, the 1990 International Convention on the Protection of the Rights of All Migrant Workers and Members of Their Families and relevant regional conventions, including the African Charter on Human and Peoples' Rights.

B. Ensure that migrants detained by public authorities are treated humanely and impartially, regardless of their migration status, nationality, sex, ethnic origin, race, or otherwise, and are afforded all applicable legal protection.

C. Ensure that all migrants have access to courts, lawyers, the judicial system, and relevant government bodies, including the opportunity to challenge repatriation and expulsion proceedings in a manner consistent with international law, standards, and norms.

D. Create an enabling environment to fulfill migrants' rights and open up civil space for migrants, including allowing migrants to defend their rights through migrant association formation.

---

[31] RFI, Tunisia and EU sign pact to fight illegal immigration, 17 July 2023, https://ln.run/Huluu

[32] المصري اليوم، 2 «الأسوأ».. 3800 حالة وفاة من شمال إفريقيا والشرق الأوسط، تاريخ الوصول 6 أغسطس 2023،

E. Provide migrants with adequate and free administrative support government services and national laws.

Second: Governance of borders and crossings

Border governance is one of the political pillars of the African continent's migration governance to prevent violations of migrants and their vulnerability to trafficking, smuggling, death, and torture that can be achieved through:

A. Strengthen African States' commitments to human rights frameworks and conventions by acceding to, ratifying, and implementing the Niamey Convention on Cross-Border Cooperation and the general principles and guidelines of African and international human rights mechanisms.
B. Intensify cross-border cooperation between national border management authorities to facilitate migration, trade, and integration and effectively address security threats.
C. Standardization of standards for integrated border management systems at the regional level to ensure that the same information is collected, analyzed, stored, and shared across States and linked to each other's databases, as well as international databases, to build a regional and continental migration image and transboundary crime and effectively address them.
D. Improve the capacity of border management mechanisms and their personnel by use of new border management technologies that improve the security of travel documents, computing, upgrading inspection, data collection, and communications systems.
E. Ensure adequate early warning and disaster preparedness mechanisms at border posts. Provide gender-sensitive information on diverse needs, gender challenges, and migration opportunities.

Third: Resettlement of migrants' information infrastructure

The migration data and information environment contributes to improving migration governance and governance frameworks; Data and information are an element in mainstreaming migration in policy frameworks, planning and development initiatives, and developing effective evidence-based migration policies and programs.

A. Arrangements and capacities must be established and strengthened by migration research, data collection and analysis, and gender-sensitive research undertaken to achieve this.
B. Strengthen measures for the collection, acquisition, analysis, and accountability of data at all stages of migration, including at borders and upon return, in order to highlight women's contributions to migration, the motives of gender migration, and the situation and reality of migrant women at every stage of the migration process, including violations of the rights, exploitation, and trafficking of migrant women.

Fourth: Building and settling peace and eradicating conflicts and wars

Wars and conflicts are one of the first causes and drivers of migratory flows, as reflected in the migration movements of 9 of the 15 countries that originate in migration. Peace on the African continent can be achieved and settled through:

A. Strengthen diplomatic initiatives aimed at defusing volatile situations before they lead to conflicts, and strengthen interregional and international cooperation to strengthen African States' capacity to respond in a timely and more efficient manner to large-scale migration, spontaneous migration, and refugee flows.
B. Implement early warning mechanisms to prevent conflict, displacement, health, environmental, and other disasters, enhance migration flow management, and safeguard national and regional stability.
C. Promote the demobilization, rehabilitation and reintegration of veterans through a gender-sensitive information and counselling and referral system.

Fifth: Activating the legal protection of migrants

Governance of the migration phenomenon requires a primary focus on providing and guaranteeing legal protection for migrants, which can be accomplished through:

A. Enhance the professional skills of law enforcement and criminal justice actors to detect, investigate, prosecute, and adjudicate cases of migrant smuggling.
B. Take appropriate measures, including legislation, to protect migrants against violence, discrimination, torture, other cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment or punishment, and abuses of their rights.
C. Take appropriate measures to provide migrants with protection and assistance to ensure their safety and well-being, including through physical security, access to food, shelter, medical care, consular services, and legal advice.
D. Involve civil society in the fight against smuggling of migrants, in particular by allowing them to contribute to protection and assistance measures and by helping illegal migrants.
E. Expand legal entry routes for migrants fleeing crises and those seeking to work abroad, and ensure that potential migrants have adequate, understandable, and gender-sensitive information on their opportunities and regulations governing regular migration.

Sixth: Combating the smuggling of migrants:

Migrant smuggling is a factor in the violation of migrants' rights and the lack of migration governance, and governance requires:

A. Public information campaigns, including schools, the media, and social networks, to raise awareness of the effects of migrant smuggling and to warn people who are vulnerable to smuggling, in particular young people and their families, about the risks involved.

B. Strengthening knowledge bases through enhanced research and data collection aimed at improving analysis of the nature and extent of migrants' smuggling along different routes, the structure and assets of criminal networks, and linkages with other forms of organized crime, corruption and terrorism.

Seventh: Combating human trafficking

Migrant trafficking violations are a challenge for migrants and one of the factors hindering their governance, which can be prosecuted through:

A. Establish national referral mechanisms and establish national networks of specialized centers to identify, refer, and provide appropriate services to trafficked persons, which can include stakeholders from the Government, civil society, and international organizations.

B. Provide assistance and protection to trafficked persons, including medical care, psychological assistance, a period of reflection and recovery, employment, education, reintegration, and resettlement programs, payment for travel, legal assistance, and access to compensation, remedies, and accommodation.

Eighth: Enhancing migrants' access to appropriate health care

The facts of African migrants indicate their increased vulnerability to the pandemics and deadly diseases and the likelihood that their health reality will decrease, particularly in inadequate areas of transit and destination; Access to health services is complied with, so migrants' governance must give priority to the health dimension, which can be achieved through:

A. Carry out situation analyses and assessments of migrants' health needs for planning purposes, with the involvement and participation of the most vulnerable groups, including women and girls, to ensure that migrants have adequate access to healthcare services through access to national healthcare systems and programs.

B. Ensure the minimum package of health care services for refugees and displaced populations, including prevention, treatment, and health education, with attention to the needs of vulnerable groups, mobilize the necessary resources, and ensure that such access is not restricted based on migration status.

C. Integrate health concerns of migration and mobile populations into national and regional health programs and strategies.

D. Support the establishment of health and social affairs offices at the level of the regional economic communities to harmonize migration and health policies and address transboundary health-related issues among the Member States concerned.

Ninth: Setting up and providing a suitable and decent environment for migrants:

The migration of 100 million African migrants by 2050 is threatened by adverse environmental implications and climate changes that affect the increase in migration flows. They affect migrants in the destinations of access and crossing points to increase their suffering and living conditions. Governance policies must therefore be based on the environmental dimension, which can be achieved through:

A. Integrate environmental considerations in national and regional migration management policies formulation to better address the environmental causes associated with migratory movements and the impact of migratory movements on the environment. Enhance collaboration with relevant international agencies and enhance research and data collection and exchange on the connection between migration and the environment.
B. Combating environmental degradation by implementing relevant and targeted environmental protection programs and identifying priority areas for resettlement based on the degree of potential environmental degradation and the need to protect ecosystems in a given area.

Tenth: Entrance considering social and gender dimension of migrants:

Migration governance as one of the aspirations and goals of sustainable development and human rights obligations requires achieving and taking into account the social and gender dimension and leaving no one behind, to achieve this the following must be done:

a- **Conducting research to reach a deeper understanding of the gender dynamics of migration**, which enable policy makers and practitioners to address the special needs of both male and female migrants, integrate gender perspectives into all migration management policies, strategies, and programs at the national and regional levels, as well as acknowledge the active role that women play in the field of migration.
b- Guide and **build initiatives and programs related to migration management** and address the root causes of irregular migration in Africa according to gender and be implemented in a gender-sensitive manner.
C- **Enhancing the roles of civil society, migrant women's associations and networks that focus on gender in shaping policies at national, regional and continental levels.**

After monitoring, analyzing and extrapolating the realities of African migrants and drawing maps and methods of its governance, Maat for Peace, Development and Human Rights presents a set of recommendations as follows:

A- Maat highlights the importance for African governments to establish **regional research and training centers in the migration field, along with mechanisms for monitoring and early warning of migration trends**, risks, and drivers, emergency situations, and post-emergency recovery support. These efforts are crucial for collecting, analyzing, and evaluating migration data within Africa and developing best practices that can benefit migrants. The goal is to address economic, social, and political challenges faced by migrants in their countries of origin, transit, and destination.

B- Maat calls on both countries of transit and destination to activate humanitarian and human rights considerations for migrants for forced considerations by **preparing national and regional practices for entry and residence for an appropriate period**, providing humanitarian visas, children's access to education and temporary work permits, realizing the right to family life, and paying attention to migrant children accompanied and separated from them.

C- Maat appeals to African governments, development partners and stakeholders **to accelerate efforts and intensify cooperation in order to provide humanitarian aid**, **meet the needs of migrants stranded in the Mediterranean**, rescue them and protect them from the danger of death and detention, identify missing migrants, recover their remains and return them to their countries of origin.

D- Maat draws the attention of African governments to the importance of establishing **regional and continental mechanisms for exchanging information related to preventing, smuggling and trafficking of migrants to dismantle smuggling networks** and gangs and human trafficking, put an end to their impunity, avoid criminalizing migrants who are victims of human trafficking and ensure their access to protection and assistance.

E- Maat recommends that the Libyan and Tunisian governments, as one of the most prominent transit authorities, **review, revise and define legislation, policies and practices related to the detention of migrants**, establish and develop monitoring mechanisms directly concerned with the detention of migrants; and encourage governments to expand and implement alternatives to detention and other measures of deprivation of liberty and personal security.

F- Maat recommends that each of the European governments reconsider their migration programs in the Mediterranean and their partnerships with the governments of the southern Mediterranean, especially Libya and Tunisia, and assess their effects on migrants and their consistency with human rights obligations.

G- Maat calls on the governments of countries of transit and destination to launch programs to **combat hatred and racism towards migrants** and to control and prevent cultural, partisan and media institutions from promoting forms of racism, discrimination and racial profiling towards Africans and urges them to correct the image of the African migrant.