

# Toward the 5<sup>th</sup> Africa-EU Summit

## Manage Migration and Mobility

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### Africa's Agenda 2063

Africa aspires to *"be a continent of seamless borders, with free movement of people, that has dynamic and mutually beneficial links with her Diaspora and that has no human trafficking"*.

The objectives of Agenda 2063's *first ten year implementation plan* include:

- Transforming Africa's laws, to bring down borders with the view to promoting the issuance of visas by Member States and enhance free movement of all African citizens in all African countries by 2018;
- Putting in place focal points for managing Diaspora relations in all states;
- Ending child trafficking by 2023;
- Initiating policies that would lead to better and more responsible labour migration flows including adequate protection of the rights of migrant workers and their families.

### Flagships in Support of the EU-Africa Partnership



#### Support African initiatives on regular Intra-African migration and mobility

Most Sub-Saharan African countries face labour and skills shortages in specific sectors, while at the same time seeking to tackle unemployment and respond to the opportunities and challenges of a growing youth population. A number of African regions, as well as the African Union, are developing regulatory frameworks to enhance the mobility of persons. The African Union adopted the 'African Passport' in July 2016, and urges all its Member States to adopt necessary measures to ensure the issuance of visa on arrival for African citizens.

Based on its own experience, the EU will increase its support to regional institutions and governments in adopting and implementing adequate regulatory frameworks to facilitate intra-regional mobility, including by effectively enhancing the rights of migrants. This includes support to the adoption of the African Union protocols on free movement of persons and on the right to nationality; and of mechanisms to extend social protection schemes to migrants, and to ensure the portability and recognition of their skills and qualifications.



#### Increase Africa-EU cooperation in the fight against smuggling and trafficking networks

The fight against trafficking in human beings and smuggling of migrants is a high priority and requires complex responses across different areas: The fight against organised crime, improving border management, assistance to victims, etc. Cooperation between countries in Africa and in the EU is key to addressing all these challenges effectively.

Our support aims to curb trafficking in human beings and smuggling of migrants by supporting the adoption of comprehensive policy and legal frameworks, based on the UN "Convention against Transnational Organised Crime" and its supplementing protocols, and enhancing intergovernmental dialogue and cooperation through the Rabat and Khartoum Processes, and the follow-up to the Valletta Summit.



## EU and Africa: Did you know?

There are about 16 million African migrants living in Africa and 9 million living in the EU (UN Department for Economic and Social Affairs).

Africa is both the origin and the host of roughly one-third of all global refugees; 86% of African refugees find asylum in Africa, which also hosts more than 12 million people internally displaced by conflict and violence.

Trafficking in human beings is a grave violation of human rights and a serious form of organised crime, driven by the demand that fosters all forms of exploitation and by huge financial interests. Children are a particularly vulnerable group to trafficking. Europol estimates the global annual profit of trafficking in human beings to amount to EUR 29.4 billion. Out of this, EUR 23.5 billion are the profits from sexual exploitation in the EU and developed economies. Smuggling of migrants from Africa to the EU is a fast growing, very profitable and sophisticated criminal market, having generated an estimated EUR 4.7 billion to EUR 5.7 billion only in 2015. Migrant smuggling is also an increasingly oppressive form of crime, endangering migrants' lives through perilous journeys by land and sea.

In 2015, the African continent received US\$64 billion in remittances (World Bank). The EU is Africa's first source of remittances (36%). The average cost of sending money within Africa can amount up to 19%, whereas global average is at 7.4% (African Institute for Remittances).

Over 800 African diaspora organisations have been identified in Europe by the EU-funded Africa-Diaspora in Europe Platform.

In order to take action together against trafficking and smuggling networks, to fight root causes of migration and forced displacement and to address instability and crises, overall Africa-EU cooperation on migration has been enhanced and expanded under the Joint Valetta Action Plan (November 2015), launching 16 concrete initiatives in five priority domains.

Under the Emergency Trust Fund for Africa (EUTF Africa), worth over EUR 2.6 billion, 112 programmes have already been approved for the Sahel region and Lake Chad, the Horn of Africa and North of Africa.

Dialogue frameworks among European and African governments have been in place for more than 10 years at both continental and regional levels. These include the Africa-EU Migration and Mobility Dialogue, the Khartoum and Rabat process with key countries and the Partnership Framework with third countries on migration. As part of the Partnership Framework, launched in June 2015, cooperation and dialogue on migration has been stepped up with Ethiopia, Mali, Niger, Nigeria, and Senegal.

Following the Malta Declaration from 3 February, increased EU efforts are also being put in place with countries along the Central Mediterranean migration route to help manage migration flows and save lives, particularly off the Libyan coast.