



AFRICAN MIGRATIONS WORKSHOP

UNDERSTANDING MIGRATION DYNAMICS IN THE CONTINENT

Accra, Ghana – 18th -21st September 2007

Report¹

Introduction

From 18 to 21 September 2007, the International Migration Institute (IMI) of the James Martin 21st Century School at the University of Oxford and the Centre for Migration Studies (CMS) at the University of Ghana convened the first African Migrations Workshop as part of IMI's Africa's Migration Programme.

The Centre for Migration Studies (CMS) at the University of Ghana was established in 2006 to provide a focus for migration research in the university. The International Migration Institute has been actively building links with migration researchers and institutions across Africa and it hopes to work in collaboration with these researchers to establish new migration research initiatives.

The workshop, which was held in Accra, Ghana and which was almost entirely funded by the James Martin 21st Century School, brought together migration researchers from North and sub-Saharan Africa with the aim of:

- mapping the current state of international migration research in Africa
- identifying research strengths and gaps and priorities for future research
- generating ideas about joint research projects and other forms of collaboration in research on African migrations

Most papers presented at the workshop were selected on the basis of an open call for papers. It was the explicit aim to stimulate submission from early-career scholars and graduate students based in African universities who are adopting innovative approaches to migration research in Africa.

¹ This report has been compiled by Hein de Haas and Oliver Bakewell at the International Migration Institute. We are indebted to the rapporteurs who took such excellent notes during the workshop: Osman Alhassan and Stephen Kwankye (University of Ghana), Etanislav Ngodi (Marien Ngouabi University, Brazzaville), Yusuf Adamu (Bayero University, Kano) and Anna Lindley (University of Oxford).

The four-day workshop brought together 56 migration researchers from all across sub-Saharan and North Africa, Europe and beyond. This included 38 researchers coming from 17 different African countries² and 16 researchers based outside Africa³, as well as representatives from research units in UNHCR and IOM. (See the Appendix for a full list of participants).

On the first day of the workshop, five senior African scholars presented overview papers on the major migration trends affecting the regions of North, West, Central and Southern Africa as well as the Horn of Africa. An important aim of the papers was to identify major gaps in knowledge and research on African migrations. These papers were followed by an open discussion on differences, similarities and convergences of African migrations.

The second and the third day were dedicated to 17 presentations by mostly early-career Africa-based academics of their papers on new and innovative research. The papers covered a wide range of issues varying from old and new patterns of migration within and from Africa, the reciprocal links between changing African migrations and broader social and economic transformations, African migrant receiving societies, and research methodologies.

While there was an equal split between Anglophone and Francophone papers, simultaneous translation allowed for intensive discussion of the research findings and how they connect to general African migration patterns. At the end of the third day, an expert panel initiated a lively open discussion on key findings and future research priorities.

The fourth and final day of the workshop concentrated on the practical side of conducting research on African migrations. Representatives of governments and international agencies were invited for this day. Presentations on existing research and migration research networks within and outside Africa triggered a debate on how best to organise migration research in circumstances often characterised by a serious lack of resources. Presentations by representatives of organisations involved in migration policy making (e.g., the European Commission (EC), the British Department of International Development (DFID), Ghanaian ministries) highlighted the converging and (often) diverging research agendas of people involved in research and policy.

The workshop closed with an open discussion, designed to bring together the key findings of the workshop and to identify main research gaps and priorities for future

² Botswana (1), Burkina Faso (1), Cameroon (1), Congo (1), Côte d'Ivoire (1), DR Congo (2), Egypt (1), Ethiopia (1), Ghana (10), Morocco (4), Mozambique (1), Nigeria (4), Senegal (3), South Africa (4), Tunisia (1), Uganda (1), Zambia (1).

³ UK (6), France (1), Germany (2), Netherlands (4), Italy (1), Sweden (1), Mexico (1).

programmes. The following sections will summarise the main findings of the workshop.

Trends and patterns of African migrations

A general lack of official data and relevant empirical work as well as a lack of communication between researchers from different linguistic and disciplinary communities are factors explaining why there are so many gaps in our understanding on African migrations. However, by bringing together migration researchers from all across the continent, the workshop was able to identify a number of characteristics and similarities in patterns and trends of African migrations.

- Presentations of empirical research at the workshop illustrated that migrations on the African continent, as elsewhere, are characterised by a tremendous **diversity**.
- **Most African migration is driven by essentially the same social, economic and political forces as in other world regions.** Policy-driven research has often focused on crisis-driven forms of migration or trafficking, whereas they represent only a small fraction of total migration within and from the continent.
- Although the media and research often focus on African migration to Europe, the workshop highlighted that **most migration takes place within the continent and often to neighbouring countries within regions.** Movements out of the continent continue to represent a small fraction of total migration. Many African countries are also immigrant receiving societies, and are confronted with similar issues on integration and diversity very similar to those, which are sometimes perceived as typically “Western” concerns.
- **Colonial and linguistic links** are still very important in explaining migration patterns. Divides between French, English and Portuguese speaking countries still play a major role in determining the destinations of migrants, both within and outside the continent. Through migrant networks, such “colonial” migration patterns are often reproduced over generations.
- However, **since the 1980s there has been a clear diversification of migration patterns** within and from the continent away from migration patterns determined by colonial divisions. For instance, Ghanaians, Nigerians, Moroccans and Senegalese emigration has increasingly focused on countries outside their main language community. Intercontinental migrants have begun to go to countries other than the respective former colonisers.

- In the same period, intra-African migration has undergone significant change as a consequence of the **rise and fall of African migration poles**. While countries such as Côte d'Ivoire and Nigeria have lost much of their former position of major immigration countries, countries such as Libya, Gabon, South Africa, and Botswana have emerged as major migration destinations, attracting migrants from all over the continent.
- Notwithstanding the preponderance of migration within the continent, since the 1980s there has been **growing regular and irregular migration from Africa to Europe, the Middle East, Asia, North America and beyond**; for example, there is some evidence of new migrations from West Africa to Japan and Korea. Nevertheless, this migration beyond the continent is still modest compared to migration from Latin America and Asia. There has also been growing migration towards Africa, such as the increasing numbers of Chinese settling across the continent and the development of retirement migration from Europe into North Africa.
- There are **growing connections between African migration systems** linking migrants to destinations over increasingly long distances. An increasing number of West and East Africans have migrated to Southern Africa, such as Ethiopian health workers now found in South Africa, and Botswana. Likewise, more and more Central and West Africans have migrated to Libya and Maghreb countries, creating a vital link between sub-Saharan, North African and trans-Mediterranean migration systems.
- In this process, there seems to be an **increasing “multifunctionality” of migratory spaces**, with many regions and countries simultaneously experiencing internal migration, immigration, transit migration and emigration, both within and outside the continent. This makes it difficult to classify countries as either immigration or emigration countries.
- Even these **new developments in migration patterns often have deep historical roots**. Current migration patterns are often less “new” than assumed. For instance, migrants crossing the Sahara often use old caravan trading routes and many smugglers are former nomads who used to be involved in the trans-Saharan trade. Likewise, as political and economic conditions change in countries old migration practices can be reactivated. Hence, as Southern Sudan emerges from conflict, movements from Uganda reflect longstanding patterns of labour migration. More research on and awareness of the history of migration is essential in order to distinguish continuities and discontinuities in migration patterns and, hence, to achieve a deeper understanding of the nature and structural causes of African migration dynamics.

- Like other parts of the world, **migrants in Africa tend to have higher than average level of education and skills**. In general, it is not the poorest of the poor that migrate especially when it comes to international journeys or movement outside the continent. However, it was pointed out that it is dangerous to generalise and suggest that all migrants come from the same class. Early migrants from the highly educated elite may be followed by lower skilled traders and labourers.
- Papers from all regions of Africa showed that women are playing an important and presumably increasing role in international migration. While there was some discussion about the extent to which this **feminization of migration** is a reflection of the growing mobility of women or the increasing interest of researchers in their movement, a number of papers highlighted the way that women are moving independently of men as skilled workers, entrepreneurs and traders. For example, research from southern DR Congo suggested that moving between DR Congo and Zambia provides women with new opportunities to strengthen their livelihoods and gain economic independence. While the migration of women may be challenging gender roles in some cases, in many others women's mobility is largely determined by unequal gender relations that either inhibit their movement or force them to leave their homes.

Factors shaping migration

Discussions at the workshop highlighted the **contested causes of migration**. While the media, policy makers and also researchers often assume that most African migration is driven by (extreme) poverty, warfare and other crises, the research presented at workshop showed a much more complex mix of factors that have helped to shape people's movements across and beyond Africa.

- It is clear that in reality many migrants are not among the poorest and most destitute, and in many cases development seems to coincide with more migration, **casting doubt upon standard push-pull models**. For instance, the interesting question was raised about how we can explain that most emigration of high qualified health workers takes place from *relatively* well-off and stable African countries, such as South Africa and Ghana. The relatively developed countries of the Maghreb as well as Senegal and Ghana experience the highest emigration rates to Europe. Better and comparative empirical research is needed to increase insight into the complex and multi-layered causes of migration.
- The **role of African states** in shaping migration was a subject of some debate. Many African states do not have clear policies on migration and even where

policies are in place, the level of implementation varies enormously. Nevertheless, the role of the state cannot be ignored. Protocols on freedom of movement within regional blocks such as ECOWAS, SADC and the Maghreb Union are likely to encourage inter-regional mobility but their effect on the ground needs to be critically reviewed. Apart from their formal policies, it was suggested that the discourse of states on migration and migrants can have a significant affect on the experience of migration. There is some concern that many African states are responding to higher levels of mobility by the criminalisation of foreigners, and militarization of borders. At the same as worrying about migrants within their borders, few African states are paying much attention to the situation of their nationals living abroad, often working in very poor conditions and denied of their rights.

- Shifts in **the global political economy** and in Africa's position within it can have a profound effect on migration within the continent. At the most basic level, changes in commodity prices, particularly oil, have contributed to the rise and fall of migration poles in oil producing countries, such as Nigeria and Libya. Agricultural policies in the EU and North America affect the prices for farmers across Africa and also the demand for African labour in Europe. Likewise global trade policies shape opportunity structures across the world. However, the researchers at the workshop cautioned against drawing any simplistic links between such policies and levels of migration. For example, a study from Morocco demonstrated that the movement of goods and services and movement of people are not necessarily substitutes, but can be complements. Teasing out the linkages between the global political economy and migration is extremely difficult and seems unlikely to reveal any easy levers for policy makers. Moreover, there is a need for much more research. For example, many participants suggested that increased levels of both internal and international migration were caused by the crises associated with Structural Adjustment Programmes, but the question was raised to what extent this assertion is backed by empirical studies.
- A common theme which emerged in many papers and the discussions was the **importance of networks in shaping migration decisions and processes**. These may include informal networks of ethnic ties which may disseminate information on potential destinations and facilitate journeys and migrants' initial settlement. Hence, the early settlement of Senegalese students in Italy may have created a strong social and cultural network which has facilitated the later migration of much more poorly educated hawkers. At a much more local level, research from Ghana suggested that women's social networks are rapidly spreading information about informal mining operations which are attracting migrants from across the region. Networks also serve to channel resources from migrants back to their places of origin, including remittances.

The need to revisit migration certainties

Presentations and lively discussions at the workshop revealed that there is an urgent need to revisit several “certainties” about (African) migrations prevalent among researchers and policy makers, because they are often based on assumption rather than empirical evidence.

- It was made very clear in the workshop that **the linkages between migration and development are contested and complex**. Although it is often assumed that migration and remittances can significantly contribute to poverty reduction and development in countries of origin, many participants observed that migration and remittances are no panacea to solve more structural development problems. There was also discussion about the extent to which migration may inhibit development, especially through the departure of highly educated workers, with debate around the actual magnitude of the “brain drain”, whether it is harmful in various cases, and the extent to which this harm is offset by a “brain gain”. If anything, evidence highlights the fundamental heterogeneity and sensitivity of migration-development interactions. More comparative and empirical research is needed to achieve a deeper understanding of the contextual factors explaining this heterogeneity.
- Discussions revealed that the nature of changes in African migration patterns is unclear and contested. For instance, several workshop participants claimed that African migrations have become more **large-scale and complex** over the past decades. Others questioned the idea that past migrations have really been less complex by arguing that studies about past African migrations reveal an enormous complexity and relatively high migration levels. Equally, some workshop participants questioned the extent to which a **feminization** of African migration has really occurred; arguing that also in the past many women migrated, although they may have been omitted from the prevailing picture of (male-biased) migration research. Historical comparative and empirical research is required to understand the nature of continuities and discontinuities in African migration patterns.
- The diversity, complexity and dynamic nature of African migration experiences also highlighted the often **blurred distinctions between migration categories**. Distinctions between categories such as labour migrants, asylum seekers and refugees often poorly reflect the *mixed* and *changing* motivations, perceptions and aspirations of migrants in the process of movement. Similarly, bipolar distinctions between places and countries of origin and destination and temporary or permanent immigrants tend to deny the fundamental fluidity of migration experiences. Equally, the usefulness of

terms such as “transit migration” was questioned, because they do not necessarily reflect the complexity of national and regional experiences adequately.

- Finally, it was argued that the usefulness of the concept of *migration* might be limited, and that there is a **need to come to a broader understanding of human mobility** at large and how changes in African mobilities are part of general social, economic and political transformation processes affecting the continent.

Presentations at the workshop highlighted the often mixed empirical evidence on these and other contested issues, and sparked lively debate. It became clear that more independent and high-quality empirical research is needed to increase insights into the nature of African migrations and how they are reciprocally connected to broader processes of social, economic and political change.

Migration research themes

One of the main aims of the workshop was to identify important themes for research on African migrations. This is particularly important in order to realise a more independent research agenda, which can look beyond the perceived (short-term) needs of (often European) policy makers. It was widely felt that an important starting point should be to **analyse migration as an intrinsic part of broader processes of structural change instead of a problem to be solved**. A number of themes were mentioned as particularly relevant to fill important gaps in our understanding of African migrations.

- Many of the presentations at the workshop demonstrated the importance of situating the current migration patterns and practices within their historical context. In discussion it was made clear that it will only be possible to make sense of future trends in migration and develop appropriate responses, if there is a better understanding of the past. Hence, the enormous need to **map continuities and discontinuities of African mobility** through a combination of micro-empirical and historical research. As one participant put it, there is a need to see “African migration research moving forward into the past.”
- Internal migration, especially rural-urban migration is a particular area where there has been a significant volume of research in the past. While the workshop focused on international migration, there was a strong sense that the reciprocal **linkages between internal and international migration** need to be examined more closely. Internal migration is often a precursor to international migration, and international migration affects internal migration patterns, for example, through its impact on social and economic development in migrant-sending regions.

- There is considerable scope for research which **compares the processes of migration in different regions of Africa and across the world**. Simply by bringing together researchers across the regional (North and Sub-Saharan Africa) and linguistic (Anglophone and Francophone) divides, the workshop helped to start the process of drawing parallels and contrasts of research activities across the continent. It was also felt that African researchers should look beyond the continent to make links with migration research in Latin America and Asia. New insights about the nature, causes and consequences of migration can be derived by conducting research on similar topics in different African and European countries – for instance, on immigration policies or transnationalism. Similarly, current migration experiences of African countries can be compared with European experiences – for instance, on the issue of migration transitions.
- Although policy makers currently attach a high importance to the issue of **migration and development**, surprisingly little empirical research has been conducted on this issue in African countries. It was felt that such research should include the effects of intra-African migration on development and should look at how migration simultaneously *affects* and *is affected by* broader development processes. In particular, there needs to be more research into the underlying social impacts of migration in Africa for both countries of origin and destination.
- More fundamental empirical research is needed on gendered trends of African migration and how migration affects gender relations. The discussions on the extent to which African migrations have actually become more “feminine” reveal the limited research that has included a **gender dimensions**. This partly explains why perceptions on African migrations have often reverted to stereotypical, sexist views. Hence, women migrating alone are often portrayed as passive victims of smugglers or traffickers, or working under exploitative conditions in the service sector jobs (especially the sex industry), thereby denying the agency which is stereotypically ascribed to men.
- There needs to be more research into **how migrants are received in different African immigrant receiving societies**. Issues such as immigration policies, xenophobia and integration are commonly seen as typical “northern” concerns. Several presentations highlighted that most African societies deal with substantial immigration and settlement, which often raises similar concerns as in the “North”. These issues only receive scant attention by researchers and are poorly understood, and there is a huge potential for empirical research, including comparisons with European and North American receiving societies.

- There is a need for an improved understanding of **transnational identities and transnational practices** of African migrants. It is widely claimed that the lives of migrants are becoming increasingly transnational. This has potentially fundamental implications for migrants' relations with origin and destination societies. Indeed such trends might even challenge the notion of (African) nation states. However, it is poorly understood what this transnationalism actually means, and very limited research has been done on this issue. Research on African transnationalism should go beyond the usual focus on migrants to Europe and North America, as the large majority of Africans migrate within the continent.
- As migration policies of African and European states have become more restrictive, many migrants live in situations of **irregularity**. Presentations at the workshop highlighted that there are many degrees and forms of irregularity, and that the actual implications of technical irregularity for migrants' lives are very different across different national settings. For instance, migrants in West Africa who are irregular in strictly legal terms might have few problems in practice. More research is needed to understand the meaning and implications of irregularity in an African context.
- A particular field of interest is the **governance of migration**. How have African states and regional blocks such as ECOWAS (Economic Community of West African States), SADC (Southern African Development Community) and the Maghreb Union dealt with issues of immigration, refugees, settlement and repatriation, and how effective have these policies been. For instance, how have repeated expulsions of immigrant workers affected migration patterns? How have states dealt with large-scale settlement of refugees? To what extent has regional cooperation succeeded in promoting regional mobility? There is also a need to improve our understanding of displacement and migration in post-conflict settings.

Research methods

- While fully recognising the need for more and better empirical work, it was also argued that we should **ground the analysis of migration in historical perspectives** in order to better understand continuities and discontinuities in migration patterns. Unfortunately, current studies generally ignore valuable studies of past African migrations and mobility. If possible, new empirical studies should also include a **long-term analytical perspective** through the inclusion of historical literature in the analysis, retrospective questioning and longitudinal research designs.

- **Small can be very beautiful.** Large-scale surveys can be extremely valuable, but they require enormous resources and their use is often limited. Presentations at the workshop highlighted the added value of small, targeted surveys or qualitative research based on open interviews, life histories and participant observation.
- There is much more room to **combine different research techniques.** This should be seen in a context of improving communication between the different academic disciplines conducting migration research. Quantitative and qualitative research often serves to answer different analytical questions or looks at similar questions from different angles. Comparing, opposing and, if possible, combining insights can have an important added value.
- It is important to **link micro to macro levels of research.** We need to contextualise micro-empirical research in order to understand how specific migratory phenomena are an intrinsic part of broader transformation processes.
- There is great potential for more comparative research. New insights about the nature, causes and consequences of migration can be derived by conducting research on similar topics in different countries in Africa and beyond and in different historical settings. In order to develop **comparative research** across different countries and regions, it is essential to develop appropriate methodologies and frameworks for analysis that allow sufficient flexibility to cope with different contexts while facilitating comparisons.
- At the workshop, several examples were given of **innovative, often low cost forms of data-collection.**
 - **Multi-sited data collection,** where research is conducted simultaneously in countries of origin and destination. This seems particularly valid to understand the complexity of migration processes and the role of networks.
 - Migration researchers need to **think critically about the need for randomness and representativity.** There was much debate about the extent to which it is necessary to ensure that research is representative and how to achieve this. Not all research questions do require a random sample. In such cases, targeted qualitative research methods can yield a wealth of data at relatively low costs.
 - **Innovative (GIS based) sampling techniques,** which can provide a useful alternative in the absence of suitable sampling frames.

- Researchers should be aware of **ethical issues**, in particular when they are studying populations living in precarious situations, which can for instance be the case with irregular migrants or refugees. Conducting research can put respondents in danger, and results of studies can be manipulated and abused by politicians.

Practical research dilemmas and networking

The workshop provided ample space for discussions on how researchers should best deal with the practical problems and dilemmas they face.

- It was felt that **policy-driven research agendas often create distorted views and inhibit new perspectives**. Policy-relevance should not result in policy-dependency of research. Researchers have to strike a careful balance between policy relevance and academic independence. In academic contexts characterised by a chronic lack of resources, there is a danger that research focused on a policy agenda is more easily funded and more fundamental research becomes more difficult.
- There is a universal **call for more and better data**. Although better official data (from censuses and official surveys) is certainly desirable, it was widely recognised that the value of data collected by states and international organisations is fundamentally limited, as such data is usually not collected with the aim of answering analytical research questions. Hence, the need for researchers to **generate their own data through innovative, empirical research**.
- Large benefits can be derived from **improving (online) access to existing data and studies** on migration in general and African migration in particular. Africa-based researchers generally face huge difficulties in accessing relevant studies on past and current African migrations, because of the limited capacity of libraries to purchase books and the non-availability of academic journals. Improving online access to published material could help resolve these issues.
- Africa-based researchers also face **difficult access to publication** opportunities for their research findings. Most studies remain unpublished, so that the result of much research remains unknown to the wider public and will be lost to future generations. Improving facilities for online publishing of theses, research reports and other “grey literature” on African migrations, and training researchers to convert their studies into publishable manuscripts for journal articles and books are ways to improve the exposure of African migration research to the wider world.

- **Research networks** can be powerful instruments to improve exchange of existing data and studies, as well as for collaboration in research, training and capacity building across national, linguistic, disciplinary and regional boundaries. At the workshop, several presentations were given about existing research networks in and outside Africa. Networks focusing on collaborative research (where the networks functioned as brokers to connect researchers) seemed to be more successful than networks with a more institutional focus.

Conclusions and the way forward

This first African Migrations Workshop exemplified the **enormous added value of facilitating communication between researchers studying African migrations**. For many of the participants it was the first time they had met each other and was their first opportunity to hear about migration research in other regions of Africa.

Disciplinary boundaries were also continuously crossed during the workshop as participants exchanged views from many different perspectives, generating new questions and answers, more tolerance for the use of different methods.

Simultaneous translation between French and English also made it possible for researchers to speak and listen **across the linguistic divide**. The participants made very full use of these facilities and the quality and energy of the discussions and debates was sustained at a high level throughout the workshop.

The workshop also provided an important **platform to early-career African scholars** to present their empirical work. Many of the more senior scholars at the workshop commented that this emphasis on the work of less established researchers was critical for stimulating the vibrant discussions at the workshop.

The full impact of such a workshop is not seen in the immediate actions determined in the meeting. It will be observed in the sustained research collaboration initiated by connections made, new research initiatives, publications and other such results; these can only be assessed after a longer time. However, to move the workshop objectives forward, the following outputs were agreed during the final sessions of the workshop.

- A forum for the exchange of basic news of migration research across Africa is urgently needed. This might be most simply achieved by an email newsletter initially circulated to workshop participants. IMI would be willing to initiate this.
- A database of African migration researchers should be developed. IMI is in the process of developing such a database, which will be published on its website; and will include all workshop participants in this database.

- A bibliography of migration related research, including journal articles, books and grey literature, is needed. IMI is in the process of building up a bibliography, which it also aims to publish on the web. The CMS has produced an annotated bibliography of migration research in Ghana which is due to be published soon and can also be made available on line.
- To maximize dissemination of the research presented at the workshop and its discussions, all the papers and this report will be put on the IMI website (www.imi.ox.ac.uk). The organisers aim to submit the best papers as a special edition of a journal and/or an edited volume.

IMI will undertake these activities as part of its ongoing African Migration Programme (see Appendix 3).

Appendix 1: Workshop Participants

LAST NAME	FIRST NAME	INSTITUTION	COUNTRY	E-MAIL ADDRESS
Abessolo Nguema	Jean-Roger	Université de Yaoundé II	Cameroun	jeanroger_philo@yahoo.fr
Adamu	Yusuf	Bayero University, Kano	Nigeria	Yusufadamu2000@yahoo.com
Adesina	Oluwakemi Abiodun	University of Ibadan	Nigeria	oluwakemiadesina@yahoo.com
Afolayan	Adejumoke	University of Ibadan	Nigeria	jumafolayan@yahoo.com
Agyei	John	University of Ghana	Ghana	avincgh@yahoo.com
Akokpari	John	University of Cape Town	South Africa	John.Akokpari@uct.ac.za
Al-Sharmani	Mulki	American University in Cairo	Egypt	mulki@aucegypt.edu
Alhassan	Osman	University of Ghana	Ghana	aosman@ug.edu.gh
Anarfi	John	University of Ghana	Ghana	jkanarfi@ug.edu.gh
Asiedu	Alex	University of Ghana	Ghana	abasiedu@yahoo.com
Awumbila	Mariama	University of Ghana	Ghana	mawumbil@eg.edu.gh
Bakewell	Oliver	University of Oxford	UK	oliver.bakewell@qeh.ox.ac.uk
Bensaad	Ali	Université de Provence (Aix-Marseille)	France	bensaadali@hotmail.com ; bensaadali@wanadoo.fr
Berriane	Johara	University of Freiburg	Germany	Johara_Berriane@web.de
Berriane	Mohammed	Université Mohammed V	Morocco	mohamed.berriane@menara.ma
Bochmann	Annett	University of Bielefeld	Germany	annettbochmann@hotmail.com
Boubakri	Hassen	Université de Sousse	Tunisia	hassan.boubakri@laposte.net ; hassan_boubakri@yahoo.fr
Boyer	Florence	Institut de Recherche pour le Développement	Burkina Faso	florence.boyer@ird.bf
Castles	Stephen	University of Oxford	UK	stephen.castles@qeh.ox.ac.uk
Chaabita	Rachid	Université Hassan II	Morocco	chaabita@yahoo.fr
Crisp	Jeff	UNHCR	Switzerland	crisp@unhcr.org
Crush	Jonathan	Southern African Migration Project (SAMP)	Canada	crushj@post.queensu.ca
de Haas	Hein	University of Oxford	UK	hein.dehaas@qeh.ox.ac.uk
De Haan	Leo	African Studies Centre, Leiden	Netherlands	lhaan@ascleiden.nl
Delgado-Wise	Raúl	University of Zacatecas	Mexico	rdwise@estudiosdeldesarrollo.net
Diagne	Alioune	Institut de Recherche pour le Développement	Senegal	diagnea@ird.sn
Fall	Papa Demba	Université Cheikh Anta Diop de Dakar	Senegal	defall20@hotmail.com ; defall@ucad.sn
Fregene	Bernadette Tosan	University of Ibadan	Nigeria	tosanfregene@yahoo.co.uk
Haupt	Iriann	University of the Witwatersrand	South Africa	iriann@migration.wits.ac.za

Haavisto	Richard	Refugee Studies Centre, Oxford University	UK	richard.haaavisto@qeh.ox.ac.uk
Kalyango	Ronald	Makerere University	Uganda	kalyango@ss.mak.ac.ug ; kalyango@infocom.co.ug
Konan	Silvère Yao	University of Cocody-Abidjan	Ivory Coast	konansyl@yahoo.fr
Kubitscheck	Jonas	University of Bielefeld	Germany	jonas_kubitscheck@web.de
Kwankye	Steven	University of Ghana	Ghana	kwankyeso@hotmail.com
Laczko	Frank	IOM	Switzerland	flaczko@iom.int
Lahlou	Mehdi	INSEA	Morocco	melahlou@hotmail.com
Landau	Loren	University of the Witwatersrand	South Africa	landaul@migration.wits.ac.za
Lesetedi	Gwen	University of Botswana	Botswana	lesetedi@mopipi.ub.bw
Lindley	Anna	University of Oxford	UK	anna.lindley@compas.ox.ac.uk
Lututala Mumpasi	Bernard	Université de Kinshasa	DR Congo	blututala@hotmail.com
Manuh	Takiyiwaa	University of Ghana	Ghana	tmanuh@ug.edu.gh
Mazzucato	Valentina	University of Amsterdam	Netherlands	V.Mazzucato@uva.nl
Ndione	Babacar	Consultant indépendant	Senegal	bndione2002@hotmail.com
Ngodi	Etanislav	Université Marien Ngouabi de Brazzaville	Congo	ngodi_etanislav@yahoo.fr
Ngoie Tshibambe	Germain	Université de Lubumbashi	DR Congo	tshibambengoie@yahoo.fr ; gngoie@hotmail.com
Nyame	Frank K.	University of Ghana	Ghana	fnyame@ug.edu.gh
Pastore	Ferruccio	Centro Studi di Politica Internazionale, Rome	Italy	ferruccio.pastore@cespi.it
Quartey	Peter	University of Ghana	Ghana	pquartey@ug.edu.gh
Raimundo	Ines	Eduardo Mondlane University	Mozambique	inesmacamo@gmail.com
Simatele	Danny	University of Sussex/University of Zambia	UK/Zambia	dmulala@hotmail.com
Smith	Lothar	Radboud University,	The Netherlands	l.smith@fm.ru.nl
Tadele	Feleke	Save the Children	UK/ Ethiopia	feleket@scca-et.org
Tanle	Augustine	University of Cape Coast	Ghana	augtanle@yahoo.com
Thanh-Dam	Truong	Institute of Social Studies, The Hague	The Netherlands	truong@iss.nl
Thorsen	Dorte	Nordic Africa Institute	Sweden	dorte.thorsen@nai.uu.se
Vasta	Ellie	University of Oxford	UK	Ellie.vasta@compas.ox.ac.uk
Vigneswaran	Darshan	University of the Witwatersrand	South Africa	Darshan.Vigneswaran@wits.ac.za

Appendix 2: Workshop Programme

Tuesday 18th September	
8.30-9.00 am	Registration
9 – 10.30	Opening session - Chair: Prof. Takyiwaa Manuh, Institute of African Studies, University of Ghana
9.00-9.05	Introduction of Chair - Peter Quartey, Centre for Migration Studies, University of Ghana
9.05-9.10	Chairpersons remarks
9.10-9.15	Welcome Address – Mariama Awumbila, Centre for Migration Studies, University of Ghana
9.15 -9.25	Brief statement by IMI- Stephen Castles, International Migration Institute, University of Oxford
9.25-9.45	Opening Address- Prof. C.N. B. Tagoe, Vice-Chancellor, University of Ghana
9.45 -10.15	Key Note Address- Honourable Kwamena Bartels, Minister for Interior
10.15-10.25	Closing Remarks – Prof Takyiwaa Manuh
10.30 – 11.00	Break
11.00 – 12.30	Chair: Mariama Awumbila, CMS, University of Ghana
	West Africa
11.00 – 11.20	Papa Demba Fall, University Cheikh Anta Diop, Senegal
11.20 – 11.45	Discussion
	Central Africa
11.45 – 12.05	B. Mumpasi Lututala, University of Kinshasa. DR Congo
12.05 – 12.30	Discussion
12.30 – 13.30	Lunch
13.30 – 15.00	Chair: Mulki Al-Sharmani, American University Cairo
	Southern Africa
13.30 – 13.50	Ines Raimundo, Eduardo Mondlane University, Mozambique
13.50 – 14.15	Discussion
	North Africa
14.15 – 14.35	Dr Hassen Boubakri, Université de Sousse (Tunisie), Tunisia
14.35 – 15.00	Discussion
15.00 – 15.30	Break
15.30 – 16.15	Chair: Hein de Haas, IMI, Oxford University
	Horn of Africa
15.30 – 15.50	Feleke Tadele, University of Bath, UK
15.50 – 16.15	Discussion
16.15 – 17.30	Chair: Hein de Haas, IMI, Oxford University
	Open discussion on differences, similarities and convergences of African migrations

	Wednesday 19th September
9 – 10.30	Chair: Oliver Bakewell, IMI, University of Oxford Patterns of migration 1 <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Germain Ngoie Tshibambe, University of Lubumbashi, DR Congo <i>Women on the move: Morphology of an emerging category of African mobility. The case of the Democratic Republic of Congo</i> • Danny Simatele, University of Zambia and University of Sussex, UK <i>Kwacha ngwee: a snapshot on Zambia's contemporary migration patterns</i> • Ronald Kalyango, Makerere University, Uganda <i>Evolving patterns of Migration to Southern Sudan</i>
10.30 – 11.00	Break
11.00 – 12.30	Chair: Valentina Mazzucato, University of Amsterdam Patterns of migration 2 <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Frank K Nyame, University of Ghana, Ghana <i>Implications of migration patterns associated with the mining and minerals industry in Ghana</i> • (Tosan) Bernadette Fregene, University of Ibadan, Nigeria <i>Challenges of Fishermen Migration in Nigeria and Implications for a Sustainable Livelihood</i>
12.30 – 13.30	Lunch
13.30 – 15.00	Chair: Alex Asiedu, University of Ghana Contexts of migration <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Oluwakemi Adesina, University of Ibadan, Nigeria. <i>"Checking Out": Migration, popular culture and the articulation and formation of class identity</i> • Rachid Chaabita, Hassan II University, Morocco <i>International Exchange and International migration. Theoretical basis and lessons from descriptive analysis and econometric applications (the case of Morocco with Europe)</i> • Babacar Ndione, Independent consultant, Senegal <i>Urban territories and social networks: migration dynamics in neighbourhoods of the Senegalese town of Kaolack</i>
15.00 – 15.30	Break
15.30 – 17.30	Chair: Mohamed Berriane, Université Mohammed V, Morocco Methodology <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Darshan Vigneswaran, University of Witwatersrand, South Africa <i>Lost in Space: Residential Sampling and Johannesburg's Forced Migrants</i> • Alioune Diagne, IPDSR, Dakar, Senegal <i>International circulation and urban development in Dakar: Methodological foundations and expected results.</i> • Florence Boyer, Research Institute for Development, Burkina Faso <i>Tackling the continuum of spatial mobility: Proposal on migration measurement in the Sahel.</i>

	Thursday 20th September –
9 – 10.30	Chair: Loren Landau, University of Witwatersrand, South Africa Challenging migration categories <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Jean Roger Abessolo Nguema, Yaoundé University, Cameroon <i>The asylum system in Cameroon: A Political technology of the life of Rwandan migrants' in Cameroon</i> • John Agyei, University of Ghana <i>Operationalizing the ECOWAS Protocol on Free Movement of People among the Member States: Issues of Convergence, Divergence and Prospects for Sub-Regional Integration</i>
10.30 – 11.00	Break
11.00 – 12.30	Chair: Ali Bensaad, Université de Provence (Aix-Marseille), France Receiving societies 1 <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Gwen Lesetedi, University of Botswana <i>Reverse Xenophobia: Immigrants attitudes towards citizens in Botswana</i> • Johara Berriane, University of Freiburg, Germany <i>Sub-Saharan Student migration to Morocco.</i>
12.30 – 13.30	Lunch
13.30 – 15.00	Chair: Adejumo Afolayan, University of Ibadan, Nigeria Receiving societies 1 <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Iriann Haupt, University of Witwatersrand, South Africa <i>Exploring Migrant Cosmopolitanisms: Migrants, Belonging and Cultural Difference in Johannesburg</i> • Sylvere Y. Konan, University of Cocody-Abidjan, Côte D'Ivoire <i>Socio-economic determinants of the refugee integration in Côte d'Ivoire: A Modelling effort based on a sample of Liberian refugees in the Abidjan district (with Nama M. Eliel Kadio et Kouakou Auguste Konan)</i>
15.00 – 15.30	Break
15.30 – 17.30	Chair: Mariama Awumbila, CMS, University of Ghana Panel of experts – summarising discussions from workshop <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ali Bensaad, Université de Provence (Aix-Marseille), France • Takyiwaa Manuh, University of Ghana • Jeff Crisp, UNHCR, Geneva <i>Open discussion on key findings and future research priorities</i>
Evening	Workshop dinner

Friday 21st September – OPEN DAY WITH INVITED POLICY MAKERS	
9 – 10.30	Chair: Peter Quartey, CMS, University of Ghana Introduction of participants Experience from migration research networks and programmes – lessons for workshop participants (max 15 minutes each) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • CODESRIA – Jean-Emanuel Pondi • Southern African Migration Project (SAMP) – Jonathan Crush • University of Zacatecas, Red Internacional de Migración y Desarrollo, Mexico – Raúl Delgado-Wise • Asia-Pacific Migration Research Network – Stephen Castles • Réseau Migration et Développement en Afrique Centrale (REMIDAC) – Etanislav Ngodi
10.30 – 11.00	Break
11.00 – 12.30	Chair: Ms Elizabeth Adjei, Director of Ghana Immigration Service Experience from migration research networks and programmes – lessons for workshop participants (continued) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • IOM (International Organisation for Migration) research initiatives in Africa– Frank Laczko • Forced Migration Research Centre, American University, Cairo – Mulki Al-Sharmani • Forced Migration Studies Programme, University of Witwatersrand, South Africa – Loren Landau • Ghana TransNet – Valentina Mazzucato, University of Amsterdam • Development Research Centre, University of Sussex – Dorte Thorsen • International Migration Programme, CeSPI, Italy – Ferruccio Pastore
12.30 – 13.30	Lunch
13.30 – 15.00	Chair: Hein de Haas, IMI, University of Oxford <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Response from practitioners and policy makers on policy priorities for research - Open discussion.
15.30 – 16.00	Break
15.30-17.00	Chair: Stephen Castles, IMI, University of Oxford Open discussion <i>Research gaps</i> <i>Priorities for future programmes</i> <i>Funding opportunities</i>
17.00	Close of workshop

Appendix 3: Future activities for the African Migrations Programme at the International Migration Institute, Oxford

The International Migration Institute (IMI) will continue its core activities of its African Migration Programme (AMP) funded by the James Martin 21st Century School of the University of Oxford throughout 2008 and beyond (funding permitting). The AMP aims to

- 1) establish an African Migrations Network, an online directory of researchers and institutes studying African migration;
- 2) build a Virtual Library on African Migrations to improve access of African researchers, policy makers and practitioners to migration literature and data;
- 3) organise a second African Migrations Workshop.

These activities aim to contribute to the cross-fertilisation of research in the continent and to reinforce connections among African migration researchers. This is in addition to IMI's regular research activities, including its working papers series.

IMI aims to continue these activities within its broader goal of **developing a long-term and comprehensive perspective on global migration**. This implies a particular focus on improving our understanding of migration *processes* and how they are an intrinsic part of broader transformations in Africa and the rest of the world.

IMI has also taken concrete steps towards building a network based on collaborative research. This has been enabled by a grant from the **MacArthur Foundation** for its **African Perspectives on Human Mobility Programme**.

This three-year research programme, which will start in January 2008, aims to **improve understanding of migration processes in Africa and beyond**, based on empirical research conducted with partners in Ghana, Morocco, Nigeria and DR Congo. In the coming months, IMI will work out concrete research plans in close collaboration with institutional partners in these countries.

By stepping beyond the borders of the mainstream (wealthy-country) discourses, and facilitating the development and dissemination of alternative perspectives from poorer regions of the world, the African Perspectives on Human Mobility Programme will help to introduce **different ways of thinking about human mobility across the globe**.

As the programme develops, and in addition to funding provided by the James Martin 21st School and the MacArthur Foundation, IMI is seeking additional funding in order to expand empirical research to other countries located on the African continent.