

**THE NATIONAL POSTGRADUATE SCHOOL OF POLITICAL SCIENCES**  
**DEPARTMENT OF INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS**

**THE ROLE OF THE INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATION FOR MIGRATION  
IN THE GOVERNANCE OF MIGRATION IN NORTH AFRICA:  
THE CASE OF ALGERIA**

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a Partial Fulfilment of the Requirements to obtain the Master Degree  
in International Relations.

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## **DEDICATION**

I dedicate this thesis to:

**My lovely Mother**

**The great support of my father Ali NASRI**

**The support of my dear brother Makhlouf NASRI**

**My dearest brothers and my sisters**

**The guidance of my family (My aunt Hayat)**

**The support of my teachers and professors**

**My mates and my friends**

***ABDELWAHHAB NASRI***

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***ABDELWAHHAB NASRI***

## **Abstract:**

This research aims to study the role of the International Organization for Migration in the governance of migration in North Africa, and studying it practically with mentioning the case of Algeria.

Migration has become in our time a phenomenon that draws the attention of researchers, states, agencies and national and international actors. For this purpose the following general research question is put forward:

How the International Organization for Migration contributes to the diagnosis of migration governance in Algeria?

Threats such as conflicts and climate change, population density and poverty, natural catastrophes and epidemics, and others all everyday force more people to migrate. Some people decide to leave their nation because the political environment is getting worse, while others do so to get ahead financially. In the realm of migration, the International Organization for Migration (IOM) is a preeminent intergovernmental organization that was established in 1951 and closely collaborates with governmental, non-governmental, and international partners. IOM supports governments to meet their obligations to migrants, displaced populations, affected populations, returnees and host communities in accordance with national priorities, and in respect of regional and global commitments and migration processes. Based on the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, the Global Compact for Safe, Orderly and Regular Migration and the Agenda 2063 of the African Union Commission, IOM and Algeria in the region, especially in North Africa, aim to prioritize three main pillars - resilience, mobility and governance - from 2020 to 2024.

## Résumé:

La migration est devenue à notre époque un phénomène qui retient l'attention des chercheurs, des États, des agences et des acteurs nationaux et internationaux.

La question de recherche générale suivante est proposée:

Comment l'Organisation Internationale pour les Migrations contribue au diagnostic de la gouvernance des migrations en Algérie?

Les guerres et le changement climatique, la structure de la population et la pauvreté, les catastrophes naturelles et les épidémies sont autant de menaces qui contribuent chaque jour à forcer davantage de personnes à migrer. Certains choisissent de migrer en raison de la détérioration des conditions politiques dans leur pays, tandis que d'autres pour améliorer leur situation financière.

L'Organisation internationale pour les migrations est une organisation intergouvernementale de premier plan fondée en 1951 dans le domaine de la migration qui travaille en étroite collaboration avec des partenaires gouvernementaux, non gouvernementaux et internationaux. L'OIM aide les gouvernements à remplir leurs obligations envers les migrants, les populations déplacées, les populations affectées, les rapatriés et les communautés d'accueil conformément aux priorités nationales, et dans le respect des engagements régionaux et mondiaux et des processus migratoires. Sur la base de l'Agenda 2030 pour le développement durable, le Pacte mondial pour des migrations sûres, ordonnées et régulières et l'Agenda 2063 de la Commission de l'Union africaine, l'OIM et l'Algérie dans la région, en particulier en Afrique du Nord, visent à prioriser trois piliers principaux - la résilience, mobilité et gouvernance - de 2020 à 2024.

## ملخص:

أصبحت الهجرة في عصرنا ظاهرة تلفت انتباه الباحثين والدول والوكالات والفاعلين الوطنيين والدوليين.

الحروب وتغير المناخ، التركيبة السكانية والفقير، الكوارث الطبيعية والأوبئة، كلها تهديدات تساهم يوميًا في إجبار المزيد من الناس على الهجرة. يختار البعض الهجرة بسبب تدهور الأوضاع السياسية في بلادهم، بينما يختار آخرون الهجرة لتحسين أوضاعهم المالية.

والسؤال المركزي للبحث يتمحور حول:

كيف تساهم المنظمة الدولية للهجرة في تشخيص حوكمة الهجرة في الجزائر؟

المنظمة الدولية للهجرة هي منظمة حكومية دولية رائدة تأسست عام 1951، في مجال الهجرة وتعمل بشكل وثيق مع الشركاء الحكوميين وغير الحكوميين والدوليين. تدعم المنظمة الدولية للهجرة الحكومات للوفاء بالتزاماتها تجاه المهاجرين والسكان النازحين والسكان المتضررين والعائدين والمجتمعات المضيفة وفقًا للأولويات الوطنية وفيما يتعلق بالالتزامات الإقليمية والعالمية وعمليات الهجرة. استنادًا إلى خطة التنمية المستدامة لعام 2030، والاتفاق العالمي من أجل الهجرة الآمنة والمنظمة والنظامية وأجندة 2063 لمفوضية الاتحاد الأفريقي والمنظمة الدولية للهجرة والجزائر في المنطقة، لا سيما في شمال إفريقيا، تهدف إلى إعطاء الأولوية لثلاث ركائز رئيسية - المرونة، التنقل و الحوكمة من 2020 إلى 2024.

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## Acronyms

ARC	Algerian Red Crescent
AU	African Union
BAPRA	Algeria's Office for Refugees and Stateless Persons
CRRF	Comprehensive Refugee Response Framework
DRC	Danish Refugee Council
EU	European Union
ICRI	Indicators of Citizenship Rights for Immigrants
IGO	International Government Organizations
ILO	International Labour Organization
IMPALA	International Migration Policy And Law Analysis
IMPIC	Immigration Policies in Comparison
IOM	International Organization for Migration
LADDH	Algerian League for the Defense of Human Rights
MENA	Middle East and North Africa
MiGOF	Migration Governance Framework
MIPEX	Migrant Integration Policy Index
MPDL	Movement for Peace, Disarmament & Liberty
NGO	Non-governmental organizations
OHCHR	Office of the High Commissioner for Human Rights
PICMD	Policy and Institutional Coherence for Migration and Development

SDG	Sustainable Development Goals
UNECA	United Nations Economic Commission for Africa
UNHCR	United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees
UNICEF	United Nations International Children Emergency Fund

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## INTRODUCTION

Since 2015, migration has risen high on the agendas of governments and the intergovernmental and the non-governmental organizations, following its historic inclusion in the UN 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development and as a response to large flows of migrants that have occurred in different parts of the world, which calls for strengthening international cooperation on migration and forced displacement and supporting the creation of a global agreement in regular, safe, and orderly migration.

Migration is one of the cross-border issues that have taken an upward trend, shaping in its importance with military and strategic issues, where was it classified as a security challenge because it affects the security of individuals and societal security which is related to the well-being of societies and the security of countries and even global security, since the phenomenon of migration has become a global phenomenon that is not specific to a particular region or community only, but its effects extend to neighbouring regions.

The North African region is not immune to the effects of this phenomenon, especially in light of the changes that affected the neighbouring regional environment from the year of 2011 until today, (such as the Arab movement in Tunisia and Libya, and internal conflicts in the African Sahel, such as the international failures in Mali), which had the undoubted effect of exacerbating the migration, especially the African one, towards Europe through this region, which found itself with the importance of its strategic location, is transforming under the changes of the current conflicts from a transit area to a countries of destination and stability for African migrants, which has dangerous political, economic, social and security repercussions for these

countries, especially in light of the organized crime networks and human trafficking.

North Africa is one of the areas of the globe most affected by conflict. It has faced - and continues to face - interrelated challenges stemming from protracted crises, social, economic and political issues, natural resource management, and climate-related issues. Among other things, these variables have increased movement patterns, including displacement.

However, while many countries in the region are still affected by internal conflicts, others are in the process of transitioning to peace and development. The region's states, particularly Algeria, are collaborating with the International Organization for Migration to carry out the obligations outlined in the Global Compact for Safe, Orderly, and Regular Migration and the 2030 Agenda, as well as other important global and regional initiatives.

Mixed migration flows have always been present in Algeria. Due to linguistic and historical linkages, migration to and from France has been a regular occurrence for decades. Asylum seekers, refugees, undocumented workers, unaccompanied migrant children (UMC), survivors of sexual and gender-based violence, and trafficking victims that make up the majority of irregular migrants in mixed migration flows; Algeria was initially used as a transit country but is now increasingly used as a destination country. At various points during the migration process, the majority of migrants are looking for refuge or access to economic prospects in Algeria.

The IOM office in Algeria is currently trying to increase its capacity and to extend activities with the purpose of covering additional sectors within the field of migration management. It also

has relationships with Algerian authorities and other colleagues in the country.

**The main Problematic:**

For this purpose the following main research question is:

- How the International Organization for Migration contributes to the diagnosis of migration governance in Algeria? From this general question the three following secondary research questions are:

**Sub questions:**

1. What is meant by migration governance?
2. What are the policies and programs of the International Organization for Migration in the North African region?
3. What are the repercussions of migration in Algeria and the ways to deal with it?

**The main hypothesis:**

- The current regional conditions and factors contribute to the increase of the phenomenon of migration in the North African region.

**Sub hypotheses:**

- Migration is a contributing factor to the development of various types of crimes.
- Migration trends are crucial to the expansion of the economy.
- The effectiveness of efforts to deal with migration depends on the extent of coordination and cooperation between countries in North Africa and with the International Organization for Migration.

To confirm or reject the previous hypotheses, the case study here is the Algeria's environment.

**The framework of this study:** the methodological side provides the following aspects of the study:

1. Algeria as a geostrategic and a transit area to migration flows.
2. The study begins from 2016 up to 2022 because this duration has known an uptrend of this phenomena especially in North Africa.
3. This topic has an additional value because of the importance of this topic on national and international security.

**The importance of this study:** this study has taken an additional value in the governance of migration:

- Focusing on the inputs of the factors of migration.
- Dealing with the actors that contribute to migration.
- Take the role of IOM in the governance of migration.
- Take the attention of the importance of this international case.

**The goals of this study:**

- The first goal of this study is to create an innovative project in order to make a futuristic governance of migration data in Algeria.
- This study provided to analyze this international phenomena to discover the main causes and its repercussions on countries 'Algeria'.
- This study provides a new vision of various policies and strategies in migration governance.
- This study discovers the weak points of the international strategy against migration.
- This study suggests a main solution in order to develop the strategy to make the migration phenomena more secure and organized.
- Specifying the definitions and the terms:
  - IOM
  - Migration
  - Immigration

Refugee  
Asylum  
Displacement  
Governance  
Migration governance  
Strategy

### **Previous studies:**

#### **1. Books:**

- Inken Bartels, *the International Organization for Migration in North Africa Making International Migration Management* (Routledge, 2022): The determinants of the study here were focused on the institutional approach and the management of migration by the International Organization of Migration in the North African region and the impact of the non-state actor.

#### **2. Thesis:**

- Brittany R. Van Soest, *Migration Governance in Countries of Transit: Assessing Policy Implications in Algeria* (University of Denver: the Faculty of the Josef Korbel School of International Studies, 2019): The approach presented in this thesis was in line with the results of my study in the aspect of migration flows in Algeria as a case study and a transit area, so that through this we will focus on migration flows in terms of transit areas (entry and exit) and the mediation that enables migrants to migrate instead of focusing on the causes and the repercussions.

#### **3. Articles:**

- Mohummed Medjden, *Illegal immigration towards Algeria Its Reality, Consequences, and fighting*, (The Algerian Journal of Political Sciences and International Relations, Seventh Issue – 2016): From this study, we will understand migration in its legal framework, that is, illegal migration, especially in the Sahel and

Mediterranean region, and it will be an important legal approach to focus on the outputs that govern the phenomenon of migration within the framework of Algerian and international law.

### **Study difficulties**

- Difficulty in finding references in the field of regular, orderly, and safe migration in Algeria.
- Difficulties to make interviews with migrants and making questionnaires for collecting the data for the case study.
- Absence of think tanks in the field of migration studies and its governance.
- Studying migration in Algeria in that classical and that traditional vision.
- Lack of references and sources in this field.

### **The approaches**

- **The approach of decision making:** This approach through which we will understand the duality of decision and choice by understanding the rational aspect to specify the determinants and procedures of migration governance by the decision maker, analysing, evaluating and implementing the outputs to manage the phenomenon.
- **The legal approach:** By diagnosing this study and trying to understand whether the legal framework, the international law, the Algerian law, and the laws governing the migration procedures and the IOM policies are in line with the outputs of migration.

### **The method**

- **The case study method:** By transforming those theoretical knowledge and those approaches and theories that analyse the phenomenon of migration based on the practical framework using the case study method in Algeria and understanding the implications of migration in the region.

## Theory

- **The legal institutionalism theory:** The vision of the International Organization for Migration, charters, international laws and local laws.

The present work is divided into three parts, **the first part** which is a review of the development of migration in North Africa. It begins with the difference between the various concepts of the problematic term of migration and its definitions, moving to the causes and the implications of Migration in the North African region, then it ends with the development of migration in Algeria.

**The second part** is more practical and aims to analyze the role of the International Organization for Migration Policies in the Governance of Migration in North Africa dealing with the strategy of the International Organization for Migration in dealing with the phenomenon of migration in North Africa as part of SDGs.

**The last part** aims to offer a method of a case study of the governance of migration in Algeria using a questionnaire and an interview addressed to the migrants and refugees in Algeria and to the public/private sectors which deal with the phenomenon of migration in Algeria.

## **FIRST PART**

### **THE CONCEPTUAL AND HISTORICAL FRAMEWORK OF MIGRATION**

Introduction

#### **I. THE EVOLUTION OF MIGRATION IN NORTH AFRICA**

1. MIGRATION AFTER THE COLD WAR 1989 TO 11TH OF SEPTEMBER 2001
2. MIGRATION IN 11 SEPTEMBER 2001 TO 2015
3. MIGRATION IN THE 2030 AGENDA

#### **II. DEFINING THE PROBLEMATIC CONCEPT OF THE PHENOMENON OF MIGRATION**

1. THE DEFINITION OF MIGRATION
2. MIGRATION IN INTERNATIONAL AGREEMENTS
3. MIGRATION LEGAL DEFINITION

#### **III. ADDRESSING THE CAUSES AND THE IMPLICATIONS OF MIGRATION IN THE NORTH AFRICAN REGION**

1. CAUSES OF MIGRATION IN NORTH AFRICA
2. IMPLICATIONS OF MIGRATION IN THE NORTH AFRICA

Conclusion

# **FIRST PART: THE CONCEPTUAL AND HISTORICAL FRAMEWORK OF MIGRATION**

## **INTRODUCTION**

This part is a review of the development of migration in North Africa. It begins with the difference between the various concepts of the problematic term of migration and its definitions, moving to the causes and the implications of Migration in the North African region, then it ends with the development of migration in Algeria.

And in this part we will deal with the chapters in order to understand the historical side of this phenomenon and the factors that make this phenomenon emerge and try to provide specific terms on this phenomenon.

### **I. THE EVOLUTION OF MIGRATION IN NORTH AFRICA**

Unquestionably, there was a transitory migration from the 20th century to the 21st century in North Africa, particularly in the Maghreb. North Africa was once and continues to be a point of departure for the migrations, but it has also developed into a hub where migrations from the Middle East, Sub-Saharan Africa, and other nearby countries as well as from further away mix.<sup>1</sup>

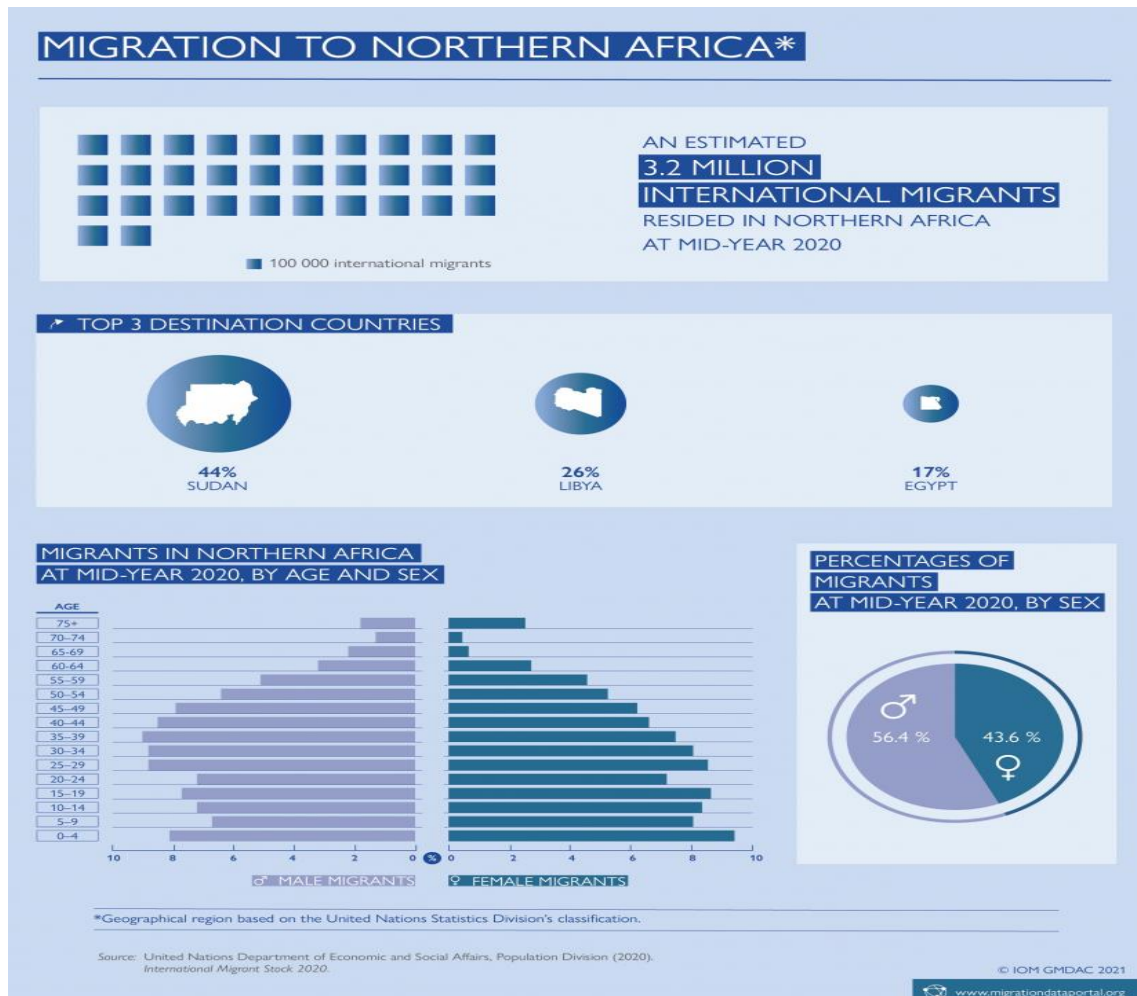
Algeria, Egypt, Libya, Morocco, Sudan, and Tunisia are the six countries in Northern Africa that historically have been and continue to be a key countries of migrant arrival, transit, and departure. The sub-heterogeneous region's migration patterns are a result of economic, environmental, and political instability. Labour migration policies encouraged mobility and contributed to the socioeconomic advancement of numerous Northern African countries as early as the

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<sup>1</sup> Hassen BOUBAKRI, International Migrations in North African, Political and geographical dimensions, (Ghana: African Migrations Workshop, 2007) P. 03.

1950s. Human mobility trends and migration route decisions have both been impacted by recent migration policies in the sub region.

**Figure 1: Migration in North Africa**



Source: Migration Data Portal, <https://www.migrationdataportal.org/>

By the middle of 2020, the sub-region was home to an estimated 3.2 million foreign migrants, of whom almost 61% were either natives of the sub-region or from other sub-regions of Africa.

Nearly 49% of all foreign migrants in the area were refugees or asylum seekers. 12.3 million foreign migrants, or 4.4 percent of all migrants, lived in northern Africa, according to estimates. These

emigrants were hosted in Western Asia and Europe at rates of 48% and 13%, respectively.<sup>1</sup>

In Africa, particularly North Africa, migration is rapidly increasing in volume and complexity. States in North Africa are now countries of origin, transit, and destination.

The migration flows and mechanisms in Africa in general and North Africa in particular are changing quickly. The number of foreign migrants entering and leaving the continent is increasing, despite widespread underestimation. The diversity and destinations of migrations are other characteristics. Long-time issuers of migrants, states in North Africa are both transit and destination countries for migrants, the majority of whom are from sub-Saharan Africa. There are currently a wide variety of forced and voluntary migration movements forming that are traveling both within and outside of the continent.<sup>2</sup>

It would be impossible to understand the important political, social, and economic developments that North Africa has seen over the past few decades. If we failed to recognize the significance of the massive migration trends within, toward, and especially out of this region. North Africa has become one of the main worldwide "labor frontiers" because of its closeness to the industrialized countries of the European Union (EU) and Gulf Cooperation Council (GCC). The social and economic growth in migrant sending regions has been significantly impacted by large-scale migration. It was not just a response to the need for labor in the EU and GCC countries.<sup>3</sup>

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<sup>1</sup> Migration Data Portal, Migration data in Northern Africa, (2021), Available at: <https://www.migrationdataportal.org/regional-data-overview/northern-africa>, Accessed 30 May 2022

<sup>2</sup> Migration in North African Development Policies and Strategies, (Morocco: the Office for North Africa of the United Nations Economic Commission for Africa, 2014), P. 3.

<sup>3</sup> Hein de Haas, North African migration systems: evolution, transformations and development linkages, (Oxford: International Migration Institute, James Martin 21st Century School, University of Oxford, 2007), P 3.

## **1. MIGRATION AFTER THE COLD WAR 1989 TO 11<sup>TH</sup> OF SEPTEMBER 2001**

Migration has always had a close relationship to economic and social development; it is frequently considered as the result of developmental imbalances but also as having a direct impact on development. Migration has been rated as having a positive or negative impact on development depending on the historical context and conditions. Opinions about migration's impact on development have changed over time. Different ideas have led to different migration and development policies.

In the final quarter of the 20th century, the dominant view in Europe changed from one where immigration pressures were seen as having reached intolerable levels to one where migration was seen as a factor contributing to both economic growth in the sending states and development in the receiving states. The tendency to conflate the status of refugees and illegal immigrants as well as to conflate security concerns with the issue of asylum seekers has been accompanied by more stringent legislation.

Development and the avoidance of conflict are seen as being essential in the migrant-sending countries in order to prevent undesired migration. Although it has been extensively debated, it is thought that improving the economic and security situation in the countries of origin will diminish migration pressures. A trend that has gained traction in the wake of the events of September 11, 2001, however, has focused on policies designed to decrease immigration at the destination end.<sup>1</sup>

The fall of the Berlin Wall in 1989 saw communist regimes in East Germany, Poland, Czechoslovakia, Hungary, Romania, Bulgaria and

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<sup>1</sup> Nicholas Van Hear and Ninna Nyberg Sørensen, *the Migration Development Nexus*, (Switzerland - Geneva: the United Nations and the International Organization for Migration, 2003), P. 06 – 07.

Albania unravel in quick succession. Shortly afterwards in 1991, the USSR dissolved and the Baltic States declared themselves independent. Soon after this, conflicts and displacement followed in the 'successor states', as borders and populations were sorted out—sometimes peaceably, sometimes violently. 'Un-mixing' of formerly ethnically diverse populations in the Caucasus region, central Asia and other parts of the former Soviet Union and in the Balkans was a prominent feature of this period.

Major migration crises featured in other parts of the world during the early and later 1990s. Prominent among these was the Gulf crisis of 1990–1991, involving departures under duress and en masse of Asian migrant workers, Palestinians from Kuwait, and Yemenis from Saudi Arabia, as well as mass refugee movements. From 1994 onwards the complex conflagration that engulfed Rwanda, Burundi, and what is now the Democratic Republic of the Congo led to complex forced movements of people.

Meanwhile, other long running conflicts and displacement continued. In some cases, such as Afghanistan, Somalia and the Horn of Africa, this appeared to be related in some way to the unfolding geopolitical upheavals, while in other cases, such as Sri Lanka and Colombia, there did not appear to be much obvious connection with the global changes under way. Concurrently with these new and ongoing forced migration crises was a series of post-Cold War repatriation movements associated with the resolution of long-running conflicts in southern Africa, Southeast Asia and elsewhere.

The momentous events of September 11, 2001, and the ensuing "War on Terror" have undoubtedly been among the major turning points in globalization and migration as we move from the latter 1990s into the present century. Although the so-called "securitization" of migration may have been well on prior to this, it intensified as a result

of the West's fixation on militant Islamism. One of the main causes of later wars, which in turn led to more forced migration, was the security imperative: The Afghan War, which began in October 2001, and its effects, including the associated refugee flows, return movements, and internal migration; the Iraq War, which began in March 2003, and its effects, including the concomitant huge refugee movements and internal displacement. Other ongoing, sporadic conflicts, including those in Sudan and eastern Congo, have also seen resurgences.<sup>1</sup>

## **2. MIGRATION IN 11 SEPTEMBER 2001 TO 2015:**

The growth of irregular migration is therefore the result of entry restrictions and the closing of channels for legal and orderly migration. The enlargement of the European Union to new Member States in the Mediterranean (Malta, Cyprus) and the strengthening of the adjoining external borders of the Maghreb countries have triggered a new framework for the management of flows and indirect control of the borders of third countries: Outsourcing border control. Indeed, readmission agreements were signed in 1998 between Italy, on the one hand, and, on the other, Tunisia and Morocco. Other agreements will follow between the other countries of origin (Libya, Algeria) and the other countries of destination such as France, Spain, and Germany... Following the attacks of September 11, 2001, the countries of North Africa North have tightened their legislation to fight against terrorism, organized crime or irregular migration. Morocco (in 2003) and Tunisia (in 2004) passed laws toughening sanctions against smuggling networks and also against irregular migrants themselves. The concern of Italy and the EU to involve Libya in the fight against irregular immigration led them to use all their weight to lift the embargo imposed on Libya by the Security Council in 2003. The result

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<sup>1</sup> Nicholas Van Hear, *Shifting powers: two decades of migration and global turbulence*, (Oxford, COMPAS, School of Anthropology, University of Oxford, 2011), Available at: <https://www.compas.ox.ac.uk/2011/shifting-powers-two-decades-of-migration-and-global-turbulence/> (Accessed 31 May 2022 )

was not long in coming. As early as 2004, Libya was considered by the EU as "a strategic ally in the fight against irregular migration" in the Mediterranean. Between 2004 and 2010, Libya fully cooperated in this European policy. Italian ships were used for collective repatriations to Libya, where the returned migrants were placed in detention centers and then deported just as massively to the countries of origin south of the Sahara or to North Africa (Tunisia, Algeria, Morocco).<sup>1</sup>

There were no more than 6,600 unlawful entries discovered through the western Mediterranean in 2009. The number of unauthorized entries on the Italian beaches decreased from 2004 to 2010, falling below 5,000 arrivals in that year. As a result, the European Union and its allies in North Africa gave the appearance that they had control over the crossings of the Mediterranean towards the beaches of Italy and Spain on the eve of the Arab revolutions. Due to the collapse of the Tunisian dictatorship and the civil war in Libya, there were two waves of unauthorized migration from Tunisia to Libya in 2011. This year, 60,000 landings were reported, with Tunisians accounting for half of them. The other half was made up primarily of employees and sub-Saharanians who had escaped the conflict in Libya. Algeria and Morocco were not affected as severely by the Arab uprisings as Tunisia or Libya, and neither country experienced a large-scale exodus. As a result, fewer ships landed in the western Mediterranean (8,448 in 2011 and 6,400 in 2012). 97,127 citizens of the three Maghreb nations were discovered crossing European borders unlawfully over a five-year period (2015–2019). 52,611 people, or 54.1 percent, were Moroccans, followed by 27,639 Algerians and 16,877 Tunisians (i.e. 17.3 percent). The EU and its Member States impacted by these migrant waves reached out to third countries in the area as early as 2011 to review their approaches to

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<sup>1</sup> Hassen Boubakri, *Les migrations en Afrique du Nord*, (Konrad-Adenauer-Stiftung, 2021). P. 07.

managing migration flows and to renew the agreements made in the 1990s and 2010. Since it attempted to offer a "package" to third nations in the southern and eastern regions of the EU, the "Partnerships for Mobility" program attracted the most interest. Mobility, regular migration, integration, preventing irregular migration and human trafficking, re-admission of migrants, identification and travel document security, and border control were the four components of this "package."

Algeria refused to commit to the negotiations, while Morocco (in 2013) and Tunisia (in 2014) signed the political declaration of this partnership but did not sign its application protocols. These last two countries reject the terms of the partnership relating to visa facilitation, which they consider not to be sufficiently inclusive of the categories of their citizens other than the elites. Both countries also reject the readmission of third-country nationals who have emigrated illegally from their respective territories, considering that they are also victims of this irregular migration. Negotiations have been stalled for at least five years.<sup>1</sup>

### **3. MIGRATION IN THE 2030 AGENDA:**

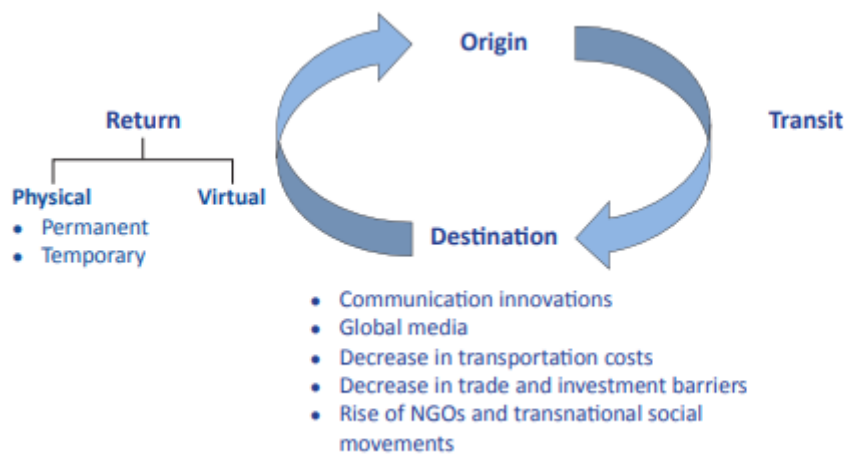
The experience of migration in the twenty-first century is substantially different from that of previous generations: migrants and their descendants have many opportunities to keep or create identity and structural ties to their countries of origin/heritage. The lowering of trade and investment barriers, the development of a global media, the decline in transportation costs, and the progress of communication technologies have all affected and contributed to globalization. As a result, it is much simpler for current migrants and their descendants to go back to their state of origin or heritage, both

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<sup>1</sup> Ibid, P. 07-08.

physically and online. Additionally, it is simpler for them to make purchases, transfer money home as remittances, and send things bought overseas. At the same time, the expansion of nongovernmental organizations (NGOs) and transnational social movements brought about by globalization has given people of similar heritage, or "Diasporas," opportunities to meet, exchange ideas, and coordinate activity within and across boundaries.<sup>1</sup>

**Figure 2: Twenty-first century migration experience**



**Source: International Organization for Migration (IOM), Migration in the 2030 Agenda**

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<sup>1</sup> International Organization for Migration (IOM), Migration in the 2030 Agenda, (Geneva: International Organization for Migration, 2017) P. 01.

## **II. DEFINING THE PROBLEMATIC CONCEPT OF THE PHENOMENON OF MIGRATION**

The prevailing ideas and discourses around these events have a tremendous impact on how migrants experience their situation, especially since the term "migration" can refer to a variety of situations. As a result, migration is both a social construct and a reality (the movement of people), suggesting that both the reality and the story that surrounds it are influenced by it. Indeed, perceptions of migration influence the laws intended to control it and directly affect the lives of migrants and their ability to influence their surroundings.<sup>1</sup>

### **1. THE DEFINITION OF MIGRATION**

Particularly when it comes to internal migration, the concept of migration is a trend debated subject. A person's "usual place of residence" may change, and they may relocate a particular distance, according to one definition of migration (or at least from one "migration-defining area" to another). On the other hand, the definition of migration does away with the requirements that migration must involve a move across some distance and a change in residence. The term "migration" is used to describe when one or more

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<sup>1</sup> International Organization for Migration Coordination Office for the Mediterranean, Migration Integration Development, (Rome – Italy: International Organization for Migration (IOM), 2019), P. 10.

participants in a change of residence leave the confines of a certain geographic area.<sup>1</sup>

In the first place, migration is a typical human behavior. People have always relocated from "one country, area, and place of abode" to establish themselves in another. We frequently move from our parents' or guardians' homes into our own dwellings. We move between geographical areas, cities, and towns. We also relocate within different nations.

While there are many terms for different types of migration, history almost always shows us that people move in the hope that they will be able to better themselves, sometimes with that hope forced by extreme circumstances. It also shows us that new arrivals face and continue to face similar challenges and find similar successes in that quest.<sup>2</sup>

## **2. MIGRATION IN INTERNATIONAL AGREEMENTS**

In accordance with Article 13 of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, "everyone has the freedom to movement within the country, to choose his or her abode there, and to travel to and from any country, including their country of origin."<sup>3</sup>

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<sup>1</sup> PIETER KOK, THE DEFINITION OF MIGRATION AND ITS APPLICATION, Available at: <https://www.jstor.org/stable/20853242>, Accessed 03 June 2022.

<sup>2</sup> What is Migration?, Available at: <https://www.ourmigrationstory.org.uk/about/what-is-migration.html>, Accessed 03 June 2022

<sup>3</sup> Universal Declaration of Human Rights, Available at: <https://www.un.org/sites/un2.un.org/files/2021/03/udhr.pdf>, Accessed 03 June 2022

Migration is according to the Universal Declaration Human rights are considered one of the fundamental rights of all individuals anywhere.

As defined by the United Nations as: "Permanent movement to a place far from the place of origin is a sufficient dimension." The time criterion for migration distinguishes between it and other types of movement.

As for the International Convention on the Protection of the Rights of Migrant Workers and Individuals their families, emanating from the United Nations General Assembly on December 18, 1990, It defined immigrants in general in Article 2, paragraph A, as: "People who have worked, are working, or will be engaged in a remunerated activity in a country other than their state." Article 5, paragraph A, added the following: "Immigrants and individuals their families are in a legal situation, if they are authorized to enter, reside and work in the country in which work is exercised in accordance with the system in force in that country, and in a manner that does not conflict with the international agreements it is bound by."<sup>1</sup>

According to the United Nations, a migrant is "a person who has resided in a foreign nation" for more than a year, regardless of the

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<sup>1</sup> Convention Internationale sur la Protection des Droits tous les Travailleurs Migrants et des Membres de leur Familles du 18 décembre 1990, Résolution de L'assemblée Générale n 45/158, Disponible à: [https://treaties.un.org/doc/source/docs/A\\_RES\\_45\\_158-F.pdf](https://treaties.un.org/doc/source/docs/A_RES_45_158-F.pdf), [Accédé le 03 Juin 2022]

motivations for their departure—whether they were voluntarily or forced—or the mode of travel—whether it was legal or illegal.

And the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development referred to the importance of migration in development sustainable migration, by facilitating the orderly and safe movement of people and by implementing policies.<sup>1</sup>

The term "migrant" is used to describe a broad category of persons who depart from their customary abode for a variety of reasons, whether temporarily or permanently, inside a country or across international borders, according to the International Organization for Migration. International law does not specify what this phrase means. The expression migrant worker is often used to refer to someone who is migrating to work in another country. It is also used more broadly to refer to a group of people who are legally defined as migrant workers. This group includes people who move from one country to another for work, such as migrant farm workers and migrant construction workers. Some people also use the word migrant worker to refer to anyone who lives and works in another country, regardless of whether they have been formally migrant labor.<sup>2</sup>

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<sup>1</sup> Migration, United Nations, Available at: <https://www.un.org/en/global-issues/migration>, Accessed 03 June 2022.

<sup>2</sup> The International Organization for Migration, About Migration, Available at <https://www.iom.int/about-migration>, Accessed 03 June 2022.

Additionally, it defined migration as a person's departure from their regular location, whether that be across a national boundary or within a single state.<sup>1</sup>

### **3. MIGRATION LEGAL DEFINITION**

In order to make the legal framework of migration there is the other part of migration which is Illegal immigration, so that in its general sense is infiltration across land borders and the navy, and residing in another country illegally, and immigration may be in its basis is legal and later turns into illegal, which is known as illegal residence legitimacy, which includes in its content clandestine immigration, which means illegal passage border entry or exit from the national territory of the state, and in general with regard to with illegal immigration there:

- The countries of origin of migration: they are represented in Africa and the third world in general.
- Transit countries: such as Algeria and the countries of the Maghreb.
- European Union nations as well as developed nations often are the final destinations.<sup>2</sup>

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<sup>1</sup> The International organization for Migration, Key Migration Terms, Available at <https://bit.ly/3Q1qvmM>, Accessed 03 June 2022.

<sup>2</sup> مرزوق ريمة، الهجرة المغاربية إلى أوروبا: من الهجرة الشرعية المقتننة إلى الهجرة غير الشرعية، (جامعة الجزائر 3، مجلة الدراسات الحقوقية، المجلد 7 العدد 3، 2020) ص44.

The phenomenon is also called by several names, and we find the most commonly used term it is "illegal immigration" and "illegal migration", both of which are called the phenomenon is that it is in violation of the laws set by countries regarding border crossing.

In addition to the term "clandestine immigration" on the grounds that it is hidden from the eyes of guards Borders and Coast Guards, and the immigrant enters the destination country and lives there stealth, and despite the multiplicity of terms, many international organizations, especially Non-governmental organizations such as the "International Labour Office" reject it because it contradicts with the text of Article 13 of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, which reads: "Everyone has the freedom to migrate and select his place of abode within the limits of each state, and has the right to enjoy life, liberty, and security in all its aspects. Everyone has the freedom to travel and the right to return to any country, even their own."<sup>1</sup>

- **European Commission definition of Migration:**

In the global sense, a migrant is a person who has lived outside the territory of the country of which they are a national or citizen for more than a year, regardless of the reasons for their migration—whether they were voluntarily or not—and the methods they used—whether legal or illegal.<sup>2</sup>

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<sup>1</sup> Ibid, p, 45.

<sup>2</sup> European Commission, Migration and Home Affairs, Available at: <https://bit.ly/3xdclYI>, Accessed 03 June 2022

An illegal immigrant is every person who enters, resides, or carries out an activity rented in a territory other than the territory of his country, and he does not have the documents necessary for entry residence in that country nor the documents and conditions necessary to obtain employment.

While the International Bureau for illegal immigrant labour defined it as the immigrant who it violates the conditions set by international agreements and national laws, and can be determined

The most important characteristics that distinguish the illegal immigrant:

- A person who crosses the border surreptitiously, evading the imposed control.
- A person who enters the territory of another country legally and with a residence permit, and then extends his residence for the specified period.<sup>1</sup>

### **III. ADDRESSING THE CAUSES AND THE IMPLICATIONS OF MIGRATION IN THE NORTH AFRICAN REGION**

The socioeconomic problems faced by North Africa are fundamentally a result of migration. The patterns of migrant flows in this region of the world, whether at the departure, arrival, or transit

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<sup>1</sup> BIT, Une Approche équitable pour les Travailleurs Migrants dans une économie Mondialisée, conférence Internationale du BIT, 92<sup>ème</sup> session, rapport n 6, Genève, 2004, p 11.

levels, have seen significant changes since the first decade of the twenty-first century. People from the Maghreb states itself as well as citizens of sub-Saharan African states travel to countries in Europe and North America.

Sub-Saharan migrants who are unable to enter Europe lawfully or who have been prevented from doing so by the security forces and coast guards of the neighboring nations are increasingly choosing to travel to North African countries as their final destination. This is due to the fact that at least 10 million North Africans now reside outside of their country.<sup>1</sup>

## **1. CAUSES OF MIGRATION IN NORTH AFRICA**

A complex array of factors drives migration. Most of analysts state that economic and conflict reasons, along with social networks and social support, are the major factors influencing migration. Economic migrants usually cite several reasons for moving, in the search for a better life, while refugees and asylum-seekers have political reasons, fleeing conflict or violence.

- The key findings are:

- ✓ Irregular migration is not a first choice for anyone.
- Repressive policies on legal migration increase the

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<sup>1</sup> HASSEN BOUBAKRI (Ed), Migration in North Africa, (Konrad-Adenauer-Stiftung: Regional Program Political Dialogue South Mediterranean, 2021) P. 01-02.

likelihood of opting for irregular migration, as migrants are pushed into this choice.

- ✓ Economic reasons are by far the primary motivation for migration, in this region. This is broader than 'poverty' and is better understood as a multi-faceted mix of unemployment, wages, and living conditions at home and abroad.
- ✓ Conflict and outbreaks of violence are important drivers of irregular migration, and can be considered shocks or 'tipping points'. Refugees and asylum seekers are willing to risk lives and use irregular routes in order to escape appalling conditions at home.
- ✓ Network ties are an important determinant of destination choice. Social networks and returnees provide knowledge about migration and often influence the decision to leave.
- ✓ Migrants are subject to difficult conditions in transit, and those fleeing conflict particularly need psychosocial assistance as well as livelihood support. Migrants, refugees and asylum seekers are commonly subjected to xenophobic abuse.
- ✓ Smuggling and trafficking are primarily driven by the economic gains for the providers, and lack of alternatives for migrants. Smuggling and trafficking are facilitated by conflict.

- ✓ Migration gains momentum through networks and self-reinforcing mechanisms which are not necessarily affected by state policies. Responses to irregular migration must be holistic and respond to the economic and conflict drivers.<sup>1</sup>

Additionally, since 2010, the number of recorded migrants to and from the African continent has almost doubled, following a two-decade trend of growth.

- Each country's unique mix of push-pull variables is responsible for driving migration inside Africa. Conflict, oppressive government, and a lack of job prospects are the main push factors.
- North Africa is where most African immigrants to Europe come from. Over 5 million of the 11 million African migrants living in Europe come from the top three countries: Morocco, Algeria, and Tunisia. This demonstrates how crucial proximity, established Diasporas, and economic opportunity are as major "pull" variables impacting migratory choice-making.
- According to surveys of African immigrants in or traveling to Europe, the majority of them were either employed or enrolled in education when they left. Yet they experienced hopelessness about their financial future. For instance, more than a quarter of

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<sup>1</sup> Evie Browne, Drivers of irregular migration in North Africa, (GSDRC Helpdesk Research Report, 2015). P. 02.

the unauthorized migrants caught crossing the Mediterranean to Italy in 2021 were Tunisians fleeing economic difficulties.

- When family members are already abroad, migrants are more likely to have access to resources, such as employment or family networks of support.<sup>1</sup>

## **2. IMPLICATIONS OF MIGRATION IN THE NORTH AFRICA**

Recent global economic crises and/or a response to the hazards posed by armed conflicts have sparked large-scale migrations from poor nations. In the long run, immigration causes social, economic, and political issues in the host countries, such as:

- 1) Population growth that has a negative impact on the social institutions already in place.
- 2) A rise in product and service demand.
- 3) The expulsion of citizens from jobs in the metropolis and the rural areas.
- 4) The scale of the country's informal economy is expanding.
- 5) The informal, rural, and urban segments of the economy's pay structures are all deteriorating.
- 6) Transculturation.

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<sup>1</sup> African Migration Trends to Watch in 2022, (OCHA: reliefweb, 2021) Available at: <https://reliefweb.int/report/world/african-migration-trends-watch-2022>, Accessed 03 June 2022

7) The local population occasionally loses its traditions and customs.

8) The spread of illnesses and societal issues. The influx of skills does help the recipient nations. Additionally, governments shall take all reasonable steps to aid in the assimilation of refugees.

**- The consequences of migration for developing countries include the following aspects:**

1) Adaptation of labour markets to demands of the economy.

2) Degree and type of concentration of migrant populations in the receiving country.

3) Differences that arise between formal and informal and urban and rural sectors of the economy.

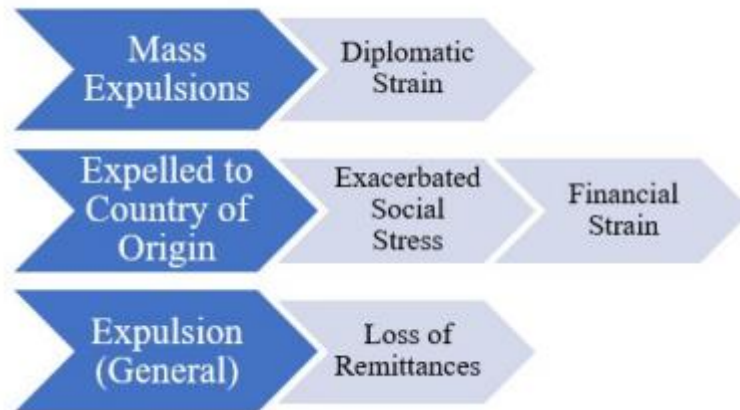
4) Type and degree of concentration and interaction of population groups.

5) Possible moral distortion and abnormal behavior among certain migrants. To sum up, receiving nations must have regulations that appropriately address the presence of economic migrants and refugees on their soil without harming their interests as a whole.<sup>1</sup>

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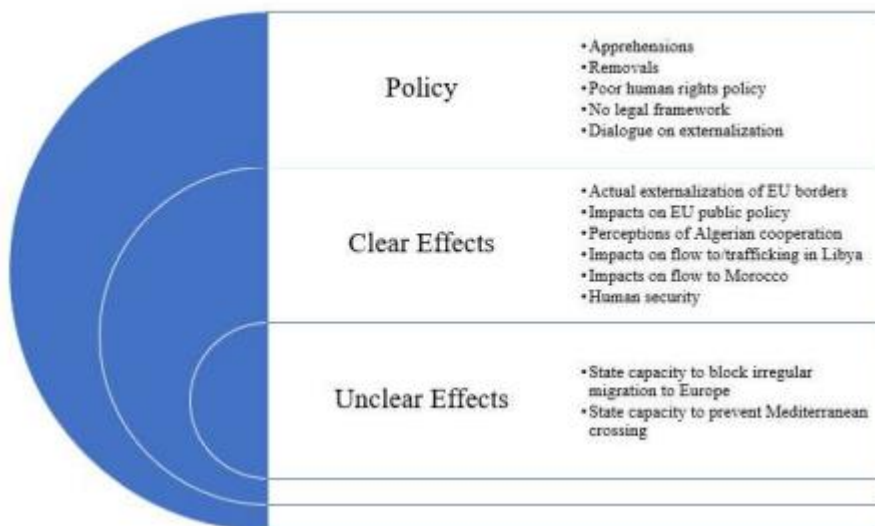
<sup>1</sup> E Bello Isaias, Social effects of group migration between developing countries, Available at: <https://pubmed.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/12315895/>, Accessed 03 June 2022

**Figure 3: Policy Effects on Origin Countries**



Source: Brittany R. Van Soest, *Migration Governance in Countries of Transit: Assessing Policy Implications in Algeria* (University of Denver: the Faculty of the Josef Korbel School of International Studies, 2019)

**Figure 4: Policy Effects on Destination Countries**



Source: Brittany R. Van Soest, *Migration Governance in Countries of Transit: Assessing Policy Implications in Algeria* (University of Denver: the Faculty of the Josef Korbel School of International Studies, 2019)

## **Conclusion**

One of the most important outputs of the first part is defining the historical and the conceptual framework of migration in North Africa, and mentioning the historical context and the nature of the phenomenon.

The conceptual and the historical framework of the phenomenon of migration highlights an understanding of the problem of the phenomenon from multiple contexts, and an understanding of its causes and repercussions on the North African region, so that the outputs of this chapter will help to identify the most important determinants that explain the development of migration in North Africa.

The next part will explain and will highlight the most important strategies of an official actor of the international community, which is the International Organization for Migration, with its strategies in managing migration in North Africa.

## **SECOND PART**

### **INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATION FOR MIGRATION POLICIES IN THE GOVERNANCE OF MIGRATION IN NORTH AFRICA**

Introduction

#### **I. The strategy of the International Organization for Migration in dealing with the phenomenon of migration in North Africa**

1. The role of IOM in ensuring the orderly and humane management of migration

2. The contribution of the IOM in the governance of migration

#### **II. The governance of migration**

1. The definition of governance

2. The term of migration governance

3. Governance Framework

#### **III. The governance of Migration in North Africa**

1. North African Region

2. The factors and the actors of migration in North Africa

3. Overview of North African Migrants

Conclusion

## **SECOND PART: INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATION FOR MIGRATION POLICIES IN THE GOVERNANCE OF MIGRATION IN NORTH AFRICA**

### **INTRODUCTION**

The second part is more practical and aims to analyze the role of the International Organization for Migration Policies in the Governance of Migration in North Africa dealing with the strategy of the International Organization for Migration in dealing with the phenomenon of migration in North Africa as part of SDGs.

And in this part we will deal with the chapters in order to understand the IOM's policies and strategies and dealing with the factors and the actors of migration governance in the North African region.

#### **I. THE STRATEGY OF THE INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATION FOR MIGRATION IN DEALING WITH THE PHENOMENON OF MIGRATION IN NORTH AFRICA**

The three central Maghreb countries of Algeria, Tunisia, and Morocco, are the largest migrant senders in North Africa, and the majority of their emigrants, who make up between 4.5 and 8.6 percent of their populations, are going to Europe. There are few foreign immigrants living on their area, many of whom are long-term settlers from West Africa. Libya exhibits the reverse pattern. Thousands of migrants who are working locally continue to travel there despite the political stalemate and civil violence.

Despite significant internal displacement, its own citizens nevertheless have a low propensity to go overseas. Contrary to popular belief, only a small portion of migrants in each of these states intend to travel to Europe.<sup>1</sup>

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<sup>1</sup> Emma Borgnäs and Irene Schöffberger, *Migration in West and North Africa and across the Mediterranean*, (Switzerland: International Organization for Migration, 2020), P. 03.

Since its founding in 1951, **IOM** has dominated the field of international migration and collaborates extensively with governmental, intergovernmental, and non-governmental partners.

With 174 member states, a further 8 states holding observer status and offices in over 100 countries, IOM is dedicated to promoting humane and orderly migration for the benefit of all. It does so by providing services and advice to governments and migrants.

IOM seeks to promote international cooperation on migration-related issues, to support in the search for practical solutions to migration-related challenges, and to provide humanitarian relief to migrants in need, including refugees and internally displaced persons.

The relationship between migration and the right to freedom of movement, as well as with the advancement of economic, social, and cultural factors, is recognized in the IOM Constitution.

IOM's work in migration management falls into four categories:

- Development and migration.
- Enabling migration.
- Controlling migration.
- Migration under duress.

Among the IOM's cross-cutting initiatives in these fields are the advancement of international migration law, policy guidance and discussion, migrant rights protection, migration health, and the gender aspect of migration.<sup>1</sup>

IOM has developed over the past ten years into a world authority on migration. It has developed into the agency of choice for states

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<sup>1</sup> International Organization for Migration, Who we are, Available at: <https://www.iom.int/who-we-are>, Accessed 04 June 2022.

looking to better address the shifting dynamics of migration and guarantee the wellbeing of an ever-diversifying migrant population. By doing this, the IOM has rapidly grown to include additional competencies, regions, and collaborations.

IOM is a crucial operational player in the field of human mobility, providing support to migrants everywhere and creating effective solutions to shifting migration patterns. It is also a valuable resource for guidance on migration policy and practice. The organization works in disaster situations, increasing the resiliency of those who are mobile, especially those who are vulnerable, and enhancing government capacity to manage all facets and effects of mobility.

IOM's new leadership must take advantage of this ideal opportunity to set the organization up for the next ten years of work due to the rapid changes occurring within the United Nations system and the emergence of new issues in the field of migration.<sup>1</sup>

### **1. The role of IOM in ensuring the orderly and humane management of migration**

The 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, its 17 Sustainable Development Goals, and the ongoing reforms of the United Nations, particularly the strengthened resident coordinator system, have an impact on all international organizations that operate locally. This is now even more important to IOM because of the change in its own status that occurred in 2016 when it became a connected agency of the UN system.

IOM has previously gone through several cycles of strategic planning, starting with the creation of the "four-box chart," which outlines the organization's engagement in four main areas: migration and development, migration facilitation, migration regulation, and

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<sup>1</sup> Strategic Vision Setting a Course from IOM, (Switzerland: International Organization for Migration, 2019), P. 01.

forced migration, in addition to a number of cross-cutting activities. The chart was created using the IOM Constitution's description of the Organization's goals and duties. The Council established the IOM Strategy in 2007 in response to requests for the continued development of a strategic vision.

The core goals of the organization are outlined in this 12-point strategy, which effectively encapsulates the range of the IOM's operations. The Global Compact for Safe, Orderly, and Regular Migration includes many of the goals as components, including improving the humane and orderly administration of migration and ensuring the effective respect for migrants' human rights in line with international law. The 12 points do not, however, outline how to accomplish these objectives or which acts should be given precedence over others.

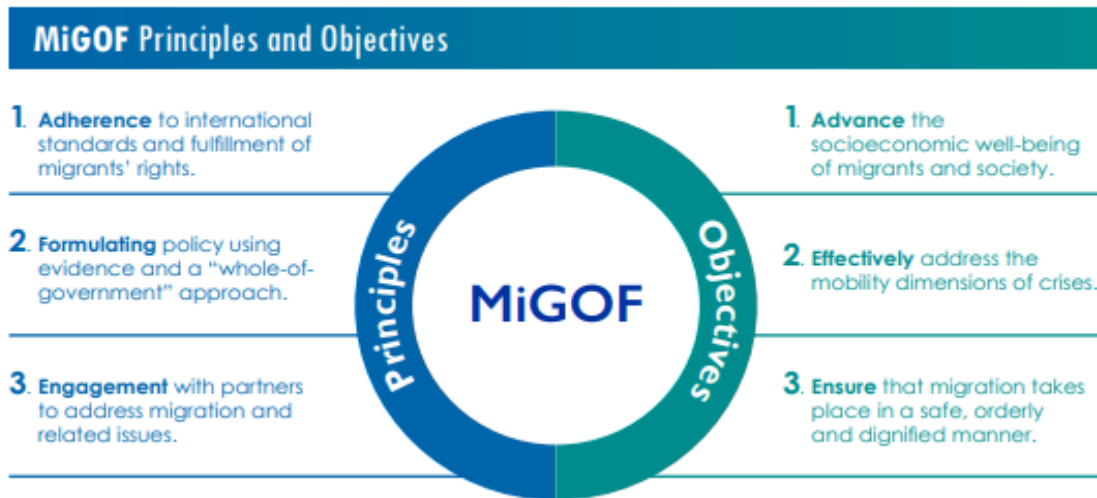
The most recent strategic approach, MiGOF, provides three objectives and three principles that, if met and put into practice, would serve as the cornerstone of the ideal migration governance strategy.

Implicitly replacing the 12-point approach, it now serves as the foundation of IOM's results-based management and serves as a guide for both planning and reporting.<sup>1</sup>

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<sup>1</sup> Ibid, P. 07 -12.

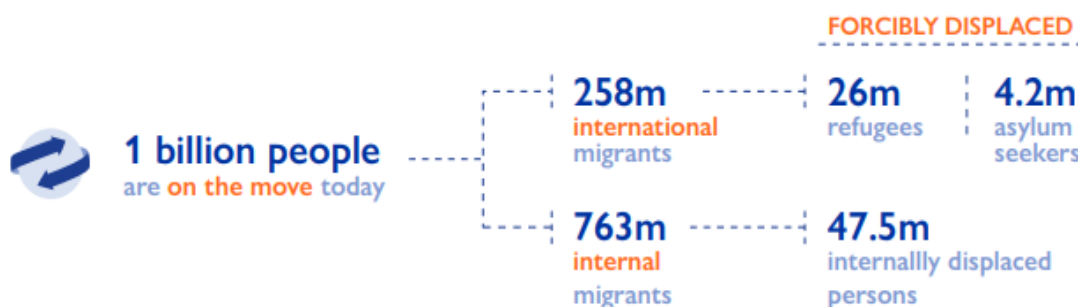
**Figure 5: MiGOF Principles and Objectives**



Source: IOM Movements, (Switzerland: International Organization for Migration, 2021)

Compared to other times in history, there are more people moving about today. The number of migrants worldwide totals one billion, or about one-seventh of the whole human population. Therefore, this is how the IOM is approaching the challenge.

**Figure 6: Humanitarian Movement**



Source: IOM Movements, (Switzerland: International Organization for Migration, 2021)

The IOM is best known for providing assistance to those who have fled their homes and for assisting migrants in need in their new countries. The IOM works in over 120 countries around the world and

is one of the most well-known international organizations. It has two main programs: the Migration Policy Institute (MPI) program and the Humanitarian Program (HPI).<sup>1</sup>

According to Article 1 of IOM's Constitution, the purposes and functions of the Organization are:

- a) To make arrangements for the organized transfer of migrants, for whom existing facilities are inadequate or who would not otherwise be able to move without special assistance, to countries offering opportunities for orderly migration.
- b) To concern itself with the organized transfer of refugees, displaced persons and other individuals in need of international migration services for whom arrangements may be made between the Organization and the States concerned, including those States undertaking to receive them.
- c) To provide, at the request of and in agreement with the States concerned, migration services such as recruitment, selection, processing, language training, orientation activities, medical examination, placement, activities facilitating reception and integration, advisory services on migration questions, and other assistance as is in accord with the aims of the Organization.
- d) To provide similar services as requested by States, or in cooperation with other interested international organizations, for voluntary return migration, including voluntary repatriation.
- e) To give States, international organizations, and other groups a venue for exchanging ideas and experiences, encouraging cooperation, and coordinating efforts on challenges related to international migration, including research on these topics in order to come up with workable solutions.<sup>2</sup>

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<sup>1</sup> IOM Movements, (Switzerland: International Organization for Migration, 2021), P. 04.

<sup>2</sup> Constitution and Basic Texts, (Switzerland: International Organization for Migration, 2021), P. 06-07.

In order to, among other things, make it easier to coordinate global efforts in these areas, the Organization shall work closely with international organizations, both governmental and non-governmental, that are concerned with migration, refugees, and human resources. Such collaboration must be conducted while upholding each organization's respective competencies.

In carrying out its duties, the Organization shall comply with the laws, regulations, and policies of the relevant States, acknowledging that the control of admission standards and the number of immigrants to be admitted are subjects under the domestic jurisdiction of States.<sup>1</sup>

## **2. The contribution of the IOM in the governance of migration**

Government agendas all across the world now prioritize migration more and more. More people are moving than at any other moment in history, which puts enormous pressure on many governments to create domestic and international responses to the quickly shifting reality. Policies and procedures that may have been sufficient in prior years are frequently proving insufficient to address new difficulties.

Many different elements influence migration flows. For instance, rapid changes in the realms of transportation, information and communication technologies (ICTs), income and wealth distribution, and the design of international labor markets have all been facilitated by globalization. As a result, there are now new international migration flows, forms, and characteristics, including higher proportions of women migrating abroad.

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<sup>1</sup> Ibid, P. 07.

**Figure 7: IOM Migration Governance Framework (MiGOF) Principles and Objectives**



**Source: Brittany R. Van Soest, Migration Governance in Countries of Transit: Assessing Policy Implications in Algeria (University of Denver: the Faculty of the Josef Korbel School of International Studies, 2019)**

In addition, other factors that influence migration, including as violence, instability, unstable regimes, and environmental change, have a substantial impact on the quantity of migrants worldwide as well as their motivations.<sup>1</sup>

Any establishment of a revolutionary migration agenda that promotes the realization of the new 2030 Sustainable Development Agenda must first address governance challenges. Migration governance has a wide range of facets that could be discussed.

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<sup>1</sup> Jessie Connell (Ed), Governance of Migration and Development, (Bangladesh: International Organization for Migration, 2016), P. 08.

The issue of migration governance, particularly the governance of migration for development, has grown in recent years in national, regional, and international policy conversations and forums.

Researchers, academics, members of the civil society, politicians, and policymakers all continue to be preoccupied with issues related to how to best promote migration for development, what successful migration governance should involve, and what gaps still exist.

Different conceptualizations of the issues at hand make it difficult to respond to these questions. What, for instance, does the phrase "migration and development" mean? What exactly is "migration governance"? What aspects, characteristics, or migration processes require regulation, and whose interests should regulation serve?

Although challenging, these issues must be addressed because the growth of transnational cooperative approaches to governance depends in large part on some normative agreement regarding the objectives of migrant governance.<sup>1</sup>

There is no clear, universally accepted definition of what is meant by "governance," which is a difficult subject in and of itself. The Institute on Governance, a Canadian organization, claims that governance "determines who has power, who takes choices, how other participants can be heard, and how account is provided."<sup>2</sup>

In order to achieve particular social or organizational goals, decision-making involves both processes and a variety of players. It exists within and between multiple settings, sectors (such as public, commercial, and non-profit), and levels (such as local, national, regional, and international or global), and it encompasses a wide range

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<sup>1</sup> Ibid, P. 14.

<sup>2</sup> Institute on Governance, What is Governance, Available at: <https://iog.ca/what-is-governance/>, Accessed 05 June 2022.

of policies and practices. Importantly, it is frequently distinguished from the idea of "government" by the lack of a single overarching authority and the lack of police capabilities to enforce the proper application of properly formulated regulations.<sup>1</sup>

Algeria, Egypt, Iraq, Jordan, Kuwait, Lebanon, Libya, Morocco, Sudan, the Syrian Arab Republic, Tunisia, and Yemen are the 12 MENA countries where IOM has offices as of 2016. IOM employed close to 1,400 people. The Middle East and North Africa's regional headquarters is in Cairo, and there are other operating facilities in Qatar, Saudi Arabia, and the United Arab Emirates. Algeria, Egypt, Jordan, Libya, Morocco, Sudan, Tunisia, and Yemen all have IOM members. Bahrain, Qatar, and Saudi Arabia are IOM Observer States.

Across the region, IOM has been implementing the Organization's full programmatic spectrum, including the following:

- a) Movement, pre-departure orientation, health assessments and resettlement.
- b) Emergency preparedness and response.
- c) Post-crisis transition and recovery.
- d) Migration health.
- d) Mental health and psychosocial support.
- e) Labour migration and migration and development.
- f) Counter-trafficking, assistance to vulnerable migrants and assisted voluntary return and reintegration.
- g) Immigration and border management.
- h) Migration policy and research.

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<sup>1</sup> J.N. Rosenau and E.O. Czempiel (eds), *Governance without government: order and change in world politics*, Vol.20 (Cambridge: Cambridge University Press, 1992). p.4.

IOM's work spans operations and direct assistance for migrants and communities, technical assistance, capacity-building and policy and legislative support to governments, and research, dialogue and advocacy.

The variety of beneficiary groups IOM works with and for reflects the complexity of migration in the area. These include communities of origin and return, communities hosting migrant and displaced populations, communities affected by crises, as well as international migrants, internally displaced people, refugees, returnees, and diaspora groups. In the MENA region in general and for IOM in particular, youth and children make up an important population. In the populations it works with, IOM is careful to acknowledge the benefits and address any weaknesses connected to gender, age, health, sexual orientation, gender identity, and other diverse factors.<sup>1</sup>

IOM anticipates strengthening its current collaborations as a result of its inclusion in the UN system as a linked institution. IOM has typically been included in UN country teams and humanitarian country teams at the national level and is a signatory to the majority of existing UN Development Assistance Frameworks or comparable national programs. IOM is a member of the UN Regional Coordination Mechanism and the Regional UN Development Group at the regional level.<sup>2</sup>

IOM also participates in the Working Group for the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development. The MENA Emergency Preparedness Group, which includes IOM, is under the supervision of the UN Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs. The IOM manages and

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<sup>1</sup> IOM MIDDLE EAST AND NORTH AFRICA Regional Strategy 2017–2020, (Cairo: International Organization for Migration Regional Office for the Middle East and North Africa, 2017), P. 13.

<sup>2</sup> UN General Assembly, Agreement concerning the Relationship between the United Nations and the International Organization for Migration, A/70/976, signed 19 September 2016, Available at: [https://www.un.org/ga/search/view\\_doc.asp?symbol=A/70/976](https://www.un.org/ga/search/view_doc.asp?symbol=A/70/976), Accessed 05 June 2022.

funds the Mixed Migration Hub, which is a part of the North Africa Mixed Migration Task Force, which is a sub regional organization.<sup>1</sup>

By minimizing possible risks and vulnerabilities related to migration, good migration governance aims to set up policies and mechanisms for well-managed, regular movement. The number of people looking to transfer (or being forced to) differs significantly from the amount of safe and regular migration possibilities available both within and outside the MENA area. Risky travel routes, abuses of human rights, extensive irregular migration, human trafficking, and migrant smuggling are all consequences of the current situation. However, there are indications that future restrictions will become more onerous in some of the main destinations for Arab migrants. Returns, border management, and actions to combat irregular migration must be centered on the rights and needs of migrants as well as the interests of the countries of transit and origin.<sup>2</sup>

**- Sub regional priorities of IOM in North Africa – Algeria, Egypt, Libya, Morocco, Sudan, Tunisia:**

To varied degrees, all of the nations of North Africa serve as countries of origin, transit, and destination for legal and unauthorized migratory movements. Particularly Algeria and Libya have always drawn immigrants looking for employment and a better life. Both Libya and Sudan have sizable populations of internally displaced people, and Sudan is a significant refugee host and origin nation. North Africa serves as the convergence point for migration routes from West Africa, sub-Saharan Africa, the Horn of Africa, and the Middle East. Major

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<sup>1</sup> North American Mixed Migration Hub web page, The North Africa Mixed Migration Task Force consists of IOM, UNHCR, Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights, United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime, UNICEF, Save the Children, Danish Refugee Council and Regional Mixed Migration Secretariat (Nairobi), Available at: <https://www.mixedmigrationhub.org/>, Accessed 05 June 2022.

<sup>2</sup> op.cit, IOM MENA RS, P. 20.

issues include irregular, mixed migration, migrant smuggling and trafficking to, though, and across the Mediterranean, as well as related human rights crimes.<sup>1</sup>

North Africa is particularly concerned about deaths while traveling, incarceration, and the status of unaccompanied and separated migrant children. Migration dynamics and political responses are shaped by relationships with and interests of neighbouring regions, in particular Europe and sub-Saharan African countries. Tenuous political stability, open conflict and structural economic weaknesses compound the sub region's challenges. Particularly young people are faced with high rates of unemployment that require urgent solutions, also to counter the risk of radicalization among youth. At the same time, dynamic, youthful populations offer potential for creative solutions involving student and labour mobility to benefit both North African and European societies and economies. Most countries already have important diaspora populations whose potential can be further explored.

#### **IOM objectives for North Africa:**

- To encourage chances for mobility, education, and employment as well as other alternatives to unauthorized immigration, particularly for young people from North Africa.
- To promote South-South collaboration, particularly with Western African and Sahel nations, through already established programs and forums.
- To assist States in upholding the human rights of migrants and countering related transnational criminal networks associated with

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<sup>1</sup> IOM, IOM Response Plan for the Mediterranean and Beyond: Addressing complex migration flows in the countries of origin, transit and destination (IOM, Geneva, 2015). P. 28.

widespread abuse and an increase in the number of migrant deaths at sea.

- To ensure safety and sustainability of returns and reintegration, using community-based approaches, from Europe to North Africa, and from North Africa to other regions.
- To improve solid data collection, information and analysis about migration dynamics to, through and from North Africa, including through the IOM Displacement Tracking Matrix and the Mixed Migration Hub.
- To encourage the gradual resolution of displacement issues and long-lasting remedies to increase the resiliency of people affected by severe or protracted humanitarian crises.<sup>1</sup>

**Map: IOM offices presence in MENA region**



**Source: The official website of IOM**

<sup>1</sup> op.cit, IOM MENA RS, P. 22.

## The contribution of the IOM in the governance of migration in North Africa:

**Table 1: IOM in North Africa**

Country	Offices	Locations	Staff
Algeria <sup>1</sup>	1	Algiers	1
Egypt	2	Cairo, Aswan	99
Libya	2	Tripoli/Tunis, Benghazi	23
Morocco	3	Rabat, Tangier, Tétouan	50
Tunisia	3	Tunis, Sfax, Zarzis	53

**Source: by the student based on the previous data**

### ➤ **Protecting migrants' rights:**

#### **SHORT TO MEDIUM-TERM**

Migrants need immediate and ongoing direct help and protection due to the region's migration conditions and the abuse, risks, and exploitation they endure. This includes refugees who reside in urban or rural camps, migrants who become stranded at sea and need to be held and saved, refugees who have experienced human trafficking, refugees with major health difficulties, unaccompanied and separated children, and other vulnerable situations. In this regard, IOM collaborates with local partners and governments to provide, if required, direct material assistance (particularly non-food items), as

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<sup>1</sup> The IOM office in Algiers is currently being established and staffed.

well as other forms of humanitarian support and protection and capacity building. This involves expanding access to health and mental assistance for migrants, especially for those who have been rescued at sea or are detained, and efficient systems to refer asylum seekers to the relevant authorities.

By providing training, enhanced referral systems, better infrastructure for healthcare facilities, and medical equipment, IOM will increase the ability of health services in the region to meet the needs of (transit) migrants. IOM will also keep providing transportation, including as from border crossing points to refugee camps, to assist people in getting to safety. Migrants' access to their rights and the services that are available is frequently hampered by their living situations, status as irregular immigrants, or both.

IOM and its partners create and disseminate information on legal migration options, alternatives to irregular migration, health, psychological, legal, shelter, and education services. IOM plans to significantly extend these mechanisms, which it now operates centers and/or online platforms for in a number of the region's nations. IOM helps migrants through emergency evacuation and repatriation in regions where there are crises and armed conflict, working in tandem with nations of origin.

**MEDIUM TO LONG-TERM:**

IOM will make additional investments in coast guards' capacity to carry out maritime search and rescue operations and employ Humanitarian Border Management strategies at land and maritime crossings in relevant nations. Building government capacity through the provision of technical assistance for the development and implementation of human rights-based laws, policies, and regulations

on migration, human trafficking, and migrant smuggling is a high priority throughout the region.

➤ **Addressing drivers of irregular and forced migration**

**SHORT TO MEDIUM-TERM**

As a short-term measure, IOM will continue to develop targeted awareness-raising campaigns on the risks of irregular migration and provide available alternatives in coordination with local and international partners. It is important that such campaigns be accompanied by rigorous analyses of their impact and of the ways in which information circulates among migrants.

**MEDIUM TO LONG-TERM**

Resilience-building measures will be prioritized, in particular in countries and communities hosting large populations of displaced persons, refugees and migrants. IOM will operate on the principle that, for best impact, resilience-building, livelihood activities and community stabilization must balance the needs of host communities and migrants and displaced populations. For example, innovative livelihood interventions, infrastructure development, and socioeconomic integration initiatives will benefit both migrants / displaced populations and host communities.

➤ **Promoting safe, orderly and dignified human mobility**

**SHORT TO MEDIUM-TERM**

IOM proposes to further build government capacity across the region in this area. Labour migration systems would encompass mechanisms to forecast and match labour needs in MENA and European countries. An expansion of labour migration systems should be accompanied by investment in education and training to enhance qualifications and employability, to benefit both domestic and foreign labour markets, and making training on the human rights of migrants,

institution building and developing standard operating procedures for authorities dealing with irregular migration, the promotion of alternatives to detention, and preparedness for migration crises.

#### **MEDIUM TO LONG-TERM**

IOM advocates for and supports the expansion of other legal migration avenues, including resettlement opportunities for those in need of international protection and assisted voluntary return and reintegration (AVRR).

IOM will further support efforts to mainstream migration into relevant sectorial policies and the mobilization of diaspora communities for national development via skills transfer through temporary return, investment and business opportunities and philanthropic engagement.

#### **➤ Strengthening partnerships for inclusive growth and sustainable development**

Through its technical know-how and years of experience enabling inter-State discussion, IOM supports and promotes regional and interregional fora. IOM supports the African Union-Horn of Africa Initiative on Human Trafficking and Smuggling of Migrants, the European Union-Horn of Africa Migration Routes Initiative (Khartoum Process), the Euro-African Dialogue on Migration and Development (Rabat Process), and pertinent regional institutions in this regard through regional and national level interventions. IOM and partners will keep up capacity-building initiatives for regional governments on a variety of pertinent aspects of migration governance.

The Inter-Agency Task Force on North Africa Mixed Migration was founded by IOM, UNHCR, OHCHR, UNODC, Danish Refugee Council, and the Regional Mixed Migration Secretariat (Nairobi) It is

tasked with coordinating and providing knowledge regarding the protection of individuals traveling to the region in diverse and complex flows and is supported by the Mixed Migration Hub<sup>13</sup>. The Working Group on International Migration in the Arab Region, which is co-chaired by the League of Arab States, the UN Economic and Social Commission for Western Asia, and IOM, has produced its first migration situation report for the Arab region.<sup>1</sup>

## **II. THE GOVERNANCE OF MIGRATION**

Today, terms like governance, migration governance, and global governance are frequently employed in the context of international migration.

Today, while discussing international migration, phrases like governance, migration governance, and global governance are widely used. Globally, migration today has an impact on all nations, large cities, and local communities. According to the most recent UN estimate from 2015, 244 million individuals reside in countries other than their own or the ones in which they were born. Without accounting for mobile commercial labor, there are tens of millions of seasonal, transitory, and short-term migrants worldwide. The main causes of growing migration are the rising global demand for labor and skills, as well as the inadequate employment possibilities and long-term living conditions for many individuals in many countries. The inability of States to address the primary reasons for forced migration, either individually or collectively, also contributes to increased migration. International migration has always been a crucial component of human wellbeing and development. It is much truer today. However, migration results in family disintegration, social disruption, denial of social protection, reduced productivity, and

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<sup>1</sup> op.cit, IOM MENA RS, P. 30-31-32.

missed opportunities for growth and prosperity unless it is governed by appropriate legislation, policy, and practice under the rule of law consistent with international norms. Migration restrictions and the xenophobic rejection of immigrants and refugees jeopardize the social cohesiveness of nations in the North and the South as well as their ability to expand economically sustainably. As a result, managing migration is currently a global concern. This short describes the definition of migration governance, the issues it must solve, and its essential elements.<sup>1</sup>

Migration policy may have an impact on both personal and national security. International organizations that deal with migration governance, like the International Organization for Migration (IOM) and others, support human security as a natural outcome of shared migration governance and think that countries that uphold international standards will be less likely to violate basic human rights. Negative effects of migration governance in destination countries include poor integration, political hostility toward newcomers from local communities, discrimination and violence, employment-related bureaucratic barriers, and ultimately mistrust between immigrant communities and host nation communities. Similar to this, migrants who disobey and reject international rules may suffer consequences that compromise their human security.

Both national citizens and unauthorized immigrants suffer from poorly run border control systems.<sup>2</sup>

## **1. The definition of governance**

According to the definition of governance, it refers to systems and procedures that are intended to provide stability, rule of law,

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<sup>1</sup> Governance of Migration, Available at: <https://bit.ly/3xl0cPX>, Accessed 09 June 2022.

<sup>2</sup> Sabine Dini, "Migration Management, Capacity Building and the Sovereignty of an African State: International Organization for Migration in Djibouti," *Journal of Ethnic and Migration Studies* 44, no. 10 (2018): 1702, <https://doi.org/10.1080/1369183X.2017.1354058>.

accountability, transparency, responsiveness, equity and inclusivity, as well as empowerment and widespread involvement. In addition, governance refers to the standards, principles, and guidelines that guide the management of public affairs in a transparent, participatory, inclusive, and responsive manner. Therefore, governance might be subtle and difficult to notice. The culture and institutional framework in which individuals and stakeholders interact with one another and take part in public affairs are, broadly speaking, what governance is all about. It goes beyond governmental agencies.

Governance is defined as the exercise of power or authority to oversee the affairs of a country's administration, politics, and economy by international organizations like the UNDP, the World Bank, the OECD Development Assistance Committee (DAC), and others. In terms of "power relations," "formal and informal methods of establishing policies and allocating resources," "processes of decision-making," and "mechanisms for holding governments accountable," the 2009 Global Monitoring Report defines governance.

It's common to mistakenly think that management, which generally refers to the planning, implementing, and overseeing activities necessary to achieve predetermined goals, is the same as governance. In order to mobilize and convert the available physical, human, and financial resources to achieve specific results, management involves all of the procedures, arrangements, and structures that are created for that purpose.

Individuals or groups who are given the power to produce the required results are referred to as managers. The rules by which management and administrative systems will function are established by governance systems. Power sharing, setting priorities, formulating policies, and holding stakeholders responsible are all aspects of

governance. The following table compares and contrasts management and governance:<sup>1</sup>

**Table 2: The difference between governance and management**

<b>GOVERNANCE</b>	<b>MANAGEMENT</b>
Set and norms, strategic vision and direction and formulate high-level goals and policies	Run the organization in line with the broad goals and direction set by the governing body
Oversee management and organizational performance to ensure that the organization is working in the best interests of the public, and more specifically the stakeholders who are served by the organization's mission	Implement the decisions within the context of the mission and strategic vision
Direct and oversee the management to ensure that the organization is achieving the desired outcomes and to ensure that the organization is acting prudently, ethically and legally	Make operational decisions and policies, keep the governance bodies informed and educated
	Be responsive to requests for additional information

**Source: UNESCO-International Bureau of Education, Concept of Governance, Available at: <http://www.ibe.unesco.org/en/geqaf/technical-notes/concept-governance>**

The Governance Institute's concept of governance, which is its operational definition, is as follows:

The system of control and operation of an organization as well as the procedures for holding it and its members accountable are all included in governance. Governance includes the following components: administration, compliance, risk management, and ethics.<sup>2</sup>

<sup>1</sup> UNESCO-International Bureau of Education, Concept of Governance, Available at: <http://www.ibe.unesco.org/en/geqaf/technical-notes/concept-governance>, Accessed 10 June 2022.

<sup>2</sup> Governance Institute of Australia, What is governance, Available at: <https://www.governanceinstitute.com.au/resources/what-is-governance/>, Accessed 10 June 2022.

Governance is described by the World Bank as "the rule of the rulers, usually within a given set of regulations." One could come to the conclusion that governance is the process by which rulers are given power, through which they establish rules, and through which those norms are upheld and altered. Determining the rulers and the rules, as well as the many methods by which they are chosen, defined, and connected to one another and to society at large, is therefore necessary for understanding governance.<sup>1</sup>

"Good governance is, among other things, participative, transparent, and accountable," the UNDP states. Additionally, it works well and fairly. It also supports the rule of law. The views of the poorest and most vulnerable people are heard in decisions on the distribution of development resources, which is ensured by good governance. Political, social, and economic agendas are founded on wide societal consensus.<sup>2</sup>

IOM defines governance as the norms and institutions through which a nation's control over migration, mobility, and nationality is exercised, as well as the capacity of the executive branch to successfully develop and carry out solid policies in these areas.<sup>3</sup>

## **2. The term of migration governance**

The premise of the Migration Governance Framework is that a State, as the main actor in matters of migration, mobility, and nationality, retains the sovereign authority to decide who enters and remains in its territory, and under what circumstances, within the bounds of international law. Through their interactions with States and one another, additional actors, including citizens, migrants,

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<sup>1</sup> The World Bank, What is governance, Available at: <https://bit.ly/3zv7KTd>, Accessed 10 June 2022.

<sup>2</sup> Ibid.

<sup>3</sup> MIGRATION GOVERNANCE FRAMEWORK, COUNCIL 106th Session, (International Organization for Migration, 2015) P. 01.

international organizations, the corporate sector, unions, non-governmental organizations, community organizations, religious organizations, and academia, contribute to the governance of migration.<sup>1</sup>

Instead, a variety of distinct official and informal institutions that function at various levels of governance form the foundation of migration governance. The institutions that control how states react to skilled labor migration are different from those that control how states react to people trafficking and smuggling. There are several international, regional, inter-regional, and bilateral agreements pertaining to each category of migration, with some levels of governance being more significant than others in respect to particular migration categories.

For instance, although the protection of refugees is mostly governed by multilateral governance, the movement of highly trained workers is governed primarily by bilateral governance, and the contacts with Diasporas are governed primarily by the extraterritorial reach of particular state policies. Regulation in certain issue areas matters more or less in certain categories of migration.

For instance, the labor rights conventions of the International Labour Organization (ILO) and WTO legislation are important in the case of labor migration. When it comes to protecting refugees and internally displaced people, human rights legislation is crucial (IDPs). Additionally, various actors have varying levels of importance in the various migration-related fields. International organizations, industry participants, and non-governmental organizations that are pertinent change.<sup>2</sup>

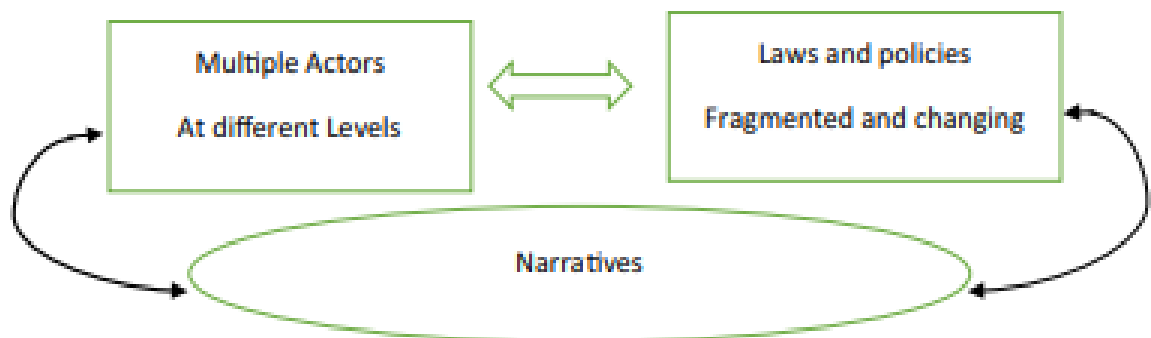
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<sup>1</sup> Ibid.

<sup>2</sup> Alexander Betts, *Global Migration Governance*, (USA: Oxford University Press, 2011). P. 08.

The Comparative Migration Studies investigates how each country attempted to manage the "crisis" based on a meta-analysis of eleven country instances. In the area of migration governance, the Comparative Migration Studies looks at three dimensions: actors, laws and policies, and narratives. It looks into the different players in each nation (public, private, and hybrid organizations) and the various levels (local, federal, national, regional, and international) at which they operated; In order to identify parallels and variations between these regulations, CMS examines how practices on the ground and in writing changed as the population grew over the research period in each country. It also emphasizes how asylum and immigration issues were framed discursively at this time. CMS views the relationship between individuals, laws/policies, and discourses as interactive.<sup>1</sup>

**Figure 8: The 'crisis' mode of governance**



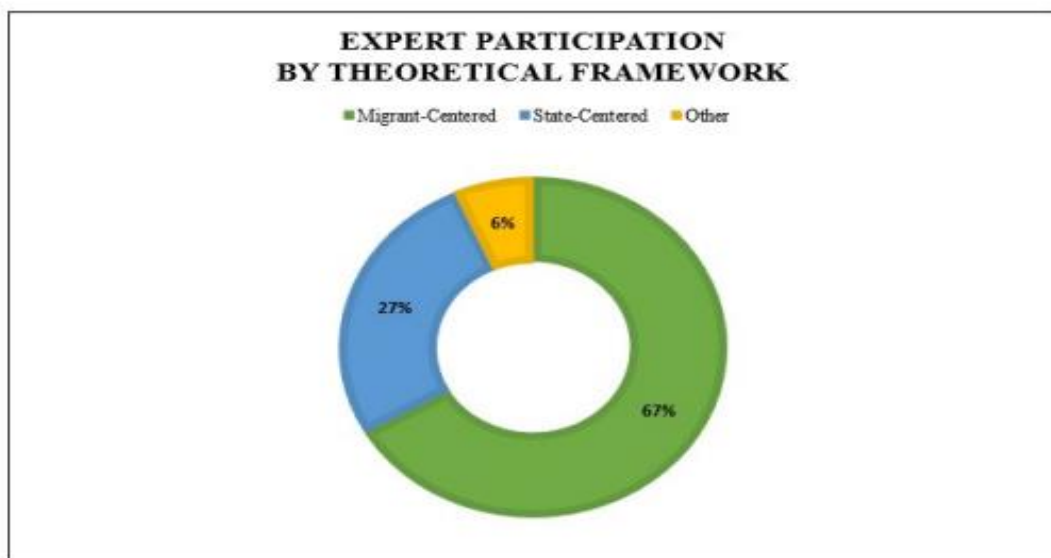
Source: Zeynep Sahin-Mencutek (Ed), A crisis mode in migration governance: comparative and analytical insights, (Canada: Comparative Migration Studies, 2022)

<sup>1</sup> Zeynep Sahin-Mencutek (Ed), A crisis mode in migration governance: comparative and analytical insights, (Canada: Comparative Migration Studies, 2022) P. 04.

### 3. Governance Framework

The governance framework offers a means through which senior management and those operating at the operational level can oversee and have a clear grasp of one another's expectations, goals, performance, risk tolerance, and reporting needs. Additionally, the appropriate individuals in the company are properly informed about these characteristics. It follows that the governance framework is a "guidance system built of conventional management practices inside the governance framework developed to suit the business." The corporate governance framework establishes goals, procedures, norms, cultures, and standards for accountability and performance. Effective corporate governance includes risk management and security risk management as essential elements.<sup>1</sup>

**Figure 9: Expert Participation by Theoretical Framework**

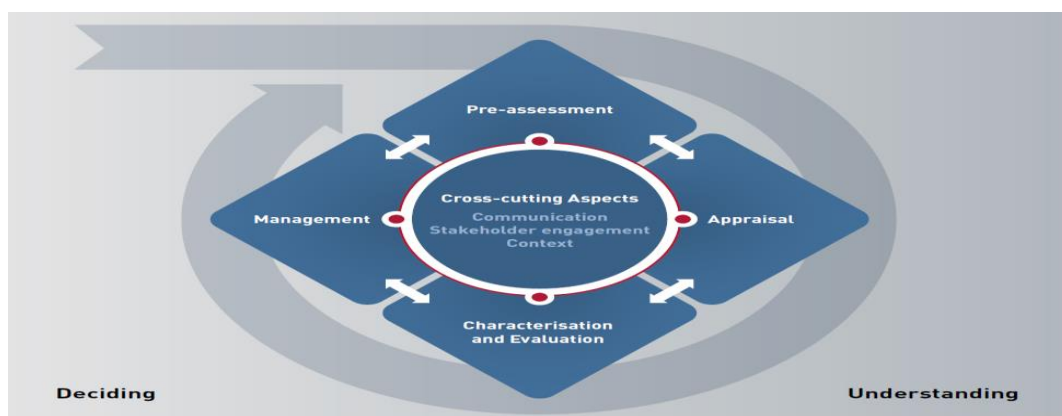


**Source: Brittany R. Van Soest, Migration Governance in Countries of Transit: Assessing Policy Implications in Algeria (University of Denver: the Faculty of the Josef Korbel School of International Studies, 2019)**

<sup>1</sup> Science Direct, Governance Framework, Available at: <https://www.sciencedirect.com/topics/computer-science/governance-framework>, Accessed 10 June 2022.

A comprehensive international framework for governance of migration has been built up over the last century, designed primarily to support national governance of migration. The framework was developed through collaborative international processes to address the challenges listed above, many of which emerged and evolved over decades. The migration governance framework comprises international legal standards, institutional mandates across a range of UN and other international and regional inter-governmental organizations, a sequential set of internationally agreed policy frameworks, and a vast array of measures and practices to facilitate regular migration and the integration of migrants. This framework provides rules and internationally agreed standards for responsibility and accountability of government and other stakeholder actors; it provides policy guidance identifying what should be done by whom and when; it implicates mandates of institutions across the whole of government; and it provides a multiplicity of practical models on how effective migration governance is done in many different contexts.<sup>1</sup>

**Figure 10: a comprehensive framework for risk governance**



Source: The IRGC Framework, Available at: <https://irgc.org/risk-governance/irgc-risk-governance-framework/>

<sup>1</sup> Governance of Migration, Available at: <https://bit.ly/3xDQ3iV>, Accessed 10 June 2022

### **III. THE GOVERNANCE OF MIGRATION IN NORTH AFRICA**

The involvement of North African states in tighter border and migration controls frequently resembles an effort to control internal territorial, sociological, and political issues.<sup>1</sup>

Nationality rules served as the foundation for contemporary migration governance. All states in North and West Africa defined their nationality when they gained independence. The early nationality laws of the Maghreb all accepted the idea of nationality transmission by descent, which states that children of nationals (a national father under those laws) are also nationals. However, as time went on, the number of immigrants and emigrants increased, and states were forced to change the law to address the issues brought about by global movement.<sup>2</sup>

#### **1. North African Region**

The states of North Africa may serve as migration movements' points of origin, transit, and final destination. Particularly in the past, migrants looking for employment have been drawn to Algeria and Libya. Numerous migrant pathways from the Sahel, Lake Chad, and Horn of Africa regions intersect in North African states. Migration flows between North African states are also important. Migrant trafficking and smuggling to, though, and out of the region as well as across the Mediterranean are the main issues for migrant protection. In North Africa, especially in Libya, there are serious concerns about migrant kid imprisonment, abuse, and death while in transit.<sup>3</sup>

Migration and displacement patterns are particularly complex in the North African region. Morocco, Egypt, Tunisia, and Algeria have

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<sup>1</sup> Jean-Pierre Cassarino and Raffaella A. Del Sarto, the governance of migration and border controls in the european–north african context, (MENARA Working Papers, 2018) P. 06.

<sup>2</sup> Ibid, Migration in West and North Africa and across the Mediterranean, P. 372-373.

<sup>3</sup> North Africa, Available at: <https://www.migrationjointinitiative.org/countries/north-africa>, Accessed 10 June 2022

traditionally been major countries of origin for immigrants traveling to Europe, although their immigration and emigration patterns have changed through time. They are currently states of origin, transit, and destination for a variety of migrants from SSA countries. The process of traveling through North African states to reach Europe has become increasingly challenging due to a variety of border controls, including border fences, investments in surveillance technology, and legislation making immigration and emigration illegal. This has also contributed to these countries' growing migrant populations. It depends on the migrants' reasons for coming, as well as their needs for protection and rights under international law. This "mixed migration" scenario has put pressure on the country's reception and protection services for immigrants and refugees due to the lack of norms, legislative processes, and rules.<sup>1</sup>

Morocco, Algeria, Tunisia, and Egypt all experience mixed migration flows, yet migration patterns in North Africa vary quite a little from country to country. The bulk of immigrants to the Maghreb region are from West Africa and the Sahel, yet there are differences in the ethnicities that are represented across the three countries. Syria and other Arab states have also sent refugees and asylum seekers to Morocco, Algeria, and Tunisia. Due to the ongoing crisis in Libya, Tunisia also has a sizable Libyan community. On the other side, migrant and refugee populations from Palestine, Syria, Yemen, Iraq, the Horn of Africa, Sudan, and others fleeing those countries are mainly settled in Egypt.<sup>2</sup>

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<sup>1</sup> Anna Knoll and Chloe Teevan, Protecting migrants and refugees in North Africa: challenges and opportunities for reform, (ecdpm, 2020), P. 01.

<sup>2</sup> Op.cit , P. 02.

## **2. The factors and the actors of migration in North Africa**

It would be impossible to comprehend the major political, social, and economic changes that North Africa has seen over the past few decades without taking into account the influence of the large-scale migrant patterns within, towards, and especially from this region. North Africa has developed into one of the most important global "labor frontiers" since it borders the rich European Union (EU) and Gulf Cooperation Council (GCC) nations. Large-scale migration had a profound impact on the region's social and economic growth because it influenced both the supply and demand of labor in the EU and GCC countries.

Currently, it is estimated that over 8 million migrants from North African states reside abroad, with 4.7 million of them in Europe and 2.4 million in the oil-producing Arab countries. At the same time, Libya, which produces oil, saw a huge influx of labor within the region of North Africa. North Africa appears to have undergone a migration change, especially over the past ten years. The most notable aspects of this, in addition to continuing out-migration, have been rising immigration from sub-Saharan countries and North Africa's new position as a transit region for sub-Saharan and even Asian migrants headed for Europe.<sup>1</sup>

The migration transition is the theory that cultures and nations frequently go through a cycle of initially growing emigration, concurrently large but reducing emigration, and increasing immigration to ultimately become net immigration countries. This

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<sup>1</sup> Hein De Haas, NORTH AFRICAN MIGRATION SYSTEMS: EVOLUTION, TRANSFORMATIONS AND DEVELOPMENT LINKAGES, (México: Migración y Desarrollo, 2006). P. 01.

process happens simultaneously with population changes, concurrent social transformation, and economic restructuring.

People's abilities and aspirations to migrate—first primarily within their own country, then increasingly internationally—tend to increase as incomes rise, transportation and communication infrastructure develops, access to education and information improves, and social and cultural change occurs concurrently.<sup>1</sup>

### **The actors that affected on North African migration**

- The countries must adopt a regional strategy. This calls for greater coordination, increased communication, and power-balanced relationships.

1) Among the states of the Maghreb, (e.g., reviving the Arab Maghreb Union, Arab Regional Consultative Process on Migration).

2) With Sub-Saharan states (e.g., bolstering consular services).

3) With European Union members (e.g. EU Mobility Partnerships, EU-Horn of Africa Migration Routes Initiative and the Euro-African Dialogue on Migration and Development).

- Dialogue procedures can benefit greatly from the participation of international agencies like the UNHCR and IOM. For instance, the North Africa Mixed Migration Task Force, sponsored by the Mixed Migration Hub, was established by the IOM, the UNHCR, the Danish Refugee Council, and the Regional Mixed Migration Secretariat with the goal of coordinating and producing knowledge about migration in the region.<sup>2</sup>

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<sup>1</sup> Ibid.

<sup>2</sup> Özge Bilgili and Katrin Marchand, Migration, development and climate change in North Africa, (Agadir: the Swiss Agency for Development and Cooperation on 'Climate Change, Disaster Risks, Migration and Economic Development', 2016). P. 07.

## **The factors that affected on evolution of North African migration systems**

- Colonial and post-colonial migration: The pre-colonial population history of North Africa was marked by constantly shifting patterns of human settlement, frequent conflicts between tribal groups over natural resources, and control over trade routes, which were linked to the regular uprooting, movement, and resettlement of people.<sup>1</sup>
- Diaspora engagement: Maintaining connections with citizens' overseas and preventing emigration are important economic and political concerns. In order to maintain connections with their residents living abroad, especially to promote economic growth through remittances and (temporary) repatriation, Algeria, Egypt, Morocco, and Tunisia all established government departments and organizations. The Diaspora, various stakeholders, and improved coordination across all concerned institutions are necessary for these steps to be successful.
- One of the main issues is to regularize the position of the "stranded" irregular migrants and identify long-term, sustainable methods to promote their settlement in the relevant Northern African country. Another major challenge is to protect migrant rights and support integration. A mental shift is required to handle these issues; in addition to emphasizing urgent emergency aid for pressing needs, the protracted nature of the present migratory scenario must be addressed.

Long-term migrants' capacity to contribute to economic development will be increased if they are given a legal status (regularization) and access to services. Additionally, in addition to the legal foundation for

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<sup>1</sup> Op.cit

the detention and deportation of irregular migrants, a stronger focus on the protection of vulnerable populations, such as victims of trafficking and women, children, and youth, is required.

- Development, coherence, and implementation of migration policies: By signing a number of international conventions pertaining to migrant rights, all three countries have taken some strategic and positive steps. They are also in the process of creating a comprehensive approach to migration management. It is critical that real activities adhere to the law and that a humane approach be taken at the constitutional level. Additionally, a regionally coordinated strategy to migration management can enhance the economic development benefit of migration.<sup>1</sup>

### 3. Overview of North African Migrants

Beginning in the early 2000s, smugglers began offering their services to Algerians eager to cross the sea in the country of Algeria. In this scenario, the "customers" come from various social classes, but they all have a desire for a Western-style lifestyle and a lack of employment chances.

Figure 11: Human Security Challenges



Source: Brittany R. Van Soest, *Migration Governance in Countries of Transit: Assessing Policy Implications in Algeria* (University of Denver: the Faculty of the Josef Korbel School of International Studies, 2019)

<sup>1</sup> Op.cit

In conclusion, research on migrants from North Africa shows that poverty is not the main factor affecting migrants' traits. But since they cannot afford better transportation, the bulk of migrants subject themselves to treatment that is frequently severe and poses a significant risk to their physical safety. This is true despite the fact that moving is often a family-wide investment that is undertaken in quest of better prospects.

The sociological nature of migratory movements into North African countries from Asia or the Middle East, frequently by air, has not been specifically examined. According to various accounts by international organizations, there are groups of smuggled migrants coming from Asia's Sahel region, mainly Bangladesh, India, and Sri-Lanka. But the research-based literature on North African countries largely overlooks them, demonstrating a lack of interest in the subject. It has been noted that citizens of Bangladesh and Pakistan enter Libyan Arab Jamahiriya through land borders in order to travel by boat to Europe. Egypt and the Suez Canal are also important transit destinations for Sri Lankan citizens traveling to Cyprus and Italy.<sup>1</sup>

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<sup>1</sup> Smuggling of migrants into, through and from North Africa, (Vienna: UNITED NATIONS OFFICE ON DRUGS AND CRIME, 2010). P. 17-18.

## **Conclusion**

The Global Compact for Safe, Orderly, and Regular Migration, the African Union Commission's Agenda for the year 2030, and the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development all serve as guiding principles for the 2020–2024 Strategy, which was launched by the IOM Regional Office in the Middle East and North Africa. The 2020–2024 Strategy seeks to give priority to three main pillars: flexibility, mobility, and governance, during the period from 2020 to 2024, in order to achieve the Sustainable Development Goals.

This strategy shows how the organization will shape the next five-year period to effectively address the complex and growing challenges and ambiguities in the areas of migration, mobility and humanitarian aid, especially in North Africa in general and Algeria in particular, which is a transit area.

So that the case of Algeria in the third part will be more interesting, especially the challenges of the International Organization for Migration in Algeria in the governance of migration in Algeria.

## **THIRD PART**

### **CASE STUDY OF ALGERIA**

Introduction

#### **I. Algeria's migration governance**

1. The legal framework in Algeria's migration policies
2. Migration policies in Algeria

#### **II. The repercussions of migration on Algeria**

1. The economic and development level
2. The social and cultural level
3. The political and security level

#### **III. The collaboration between Algerian local authorities, IOM and different Partners**

1. IOM Office in Algeria
2. The Main Actors

Conclusion

## **THIRD PART: CASE STUDY OF ALGERIA**

### **Introduction**

The last part aims to offer a method of a case study of the governance of migration in Algeria using a questionnaire and an interview addressed to the migrants and refugees in Algeria and to the public/private sectors which deal with the phenomenon of migration in Algeria.

In this part, we will deal with the chapters, by presenting the context of migration governance in Algeria, and the legal framework for migration policies in Algeria and the repercussions, also highlighting the cooperation between the official authorities of the state with the international official actors (UN, IOM, UNHCR, ILO and other IGOs).

#### **I. Algeria's migration governance**

Unlike other Maghreb countries, Algeria has been reluctant to cooperate with the EU on migration governance. Rather, the Algerian administration perceives migration governance as a matter of sovereignty, rejecting EU interference in its internal security affairs. Despite recent EU efforts to subsidise and invest in migration governance support in the region, Algeria has not yet shown interest in cooperating.

While, for some years now, the EU has been trying to outsource its border functions to North African partners, Algeria's migration governance has been less influenced by the EU than in other countries in the region.<sup>1</sup>

Even though Algeria's crackdown on irregular migration is in line with European interests, it is more a response to perceived domestic

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<sup>1</sup> Vicente Alves, Understanding (non)cooperation in EU-Algeria migration governance, Available at: <https://esthinktank.com/2022/03/24/in-context-eu-algeria-bilateral-relations-an-overview-part-iii-migration/>, Accessed 11 June 2022

insecurity than a concession to the EU. Internal security efforts dominate migration approaches of the Algerian administration, which is primarily concerned with sealing off sub-Saharan migration, a security risk often linked with crime and drug smuggling in public actors' populist discourses.

Furthermore, Algeria sees the EU's outsourcing of irregular migration management as an interference in its own affairs and a responsabilization on the consequences of instability generated by foreign interventions in the Sahel. On the other hand, the EU's focus on cooperating and overseeing border management practices challenges Algerian authorities' interest in oversight over economic flows and cross-border trade on border regions, as well as the use of more securitized approaches to migration governance.

Nonetheless, Algeria takes a different approach when it comes to its emigrants, through its efforts in increasing the number of short-term visas issued to Algerian migrants and the reluctance in cooperating on readmission of its citizens. Indeed, remittances are the main source of income for many families in impoverished regions, with les émigrés being also an important source of direct investment in the country.<sup>1</sup>

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<sup>1</sup> Ibid, Vicente Alves.

**Figure 12: Algeria's Regional Relations**



Source: Brittany R. Van Soest, *Migration Governance in Countries of Transit: Assessing Policy Implications in Algeria* (University of Denver: the Faculty of the Josef Korbel School of International Studies, 2019)

While Algeria's sovereignties approach to migration governance does not clash with European interests of containment per se, it nonetheless raises doubts over the country's treatment of migrants. Algeria's handling of sub-Saharan migration is heavily securitised and often entails human rights abuses and mistreatment of sub-Saharan Africans.<sup>1</sup>

In 2019, Algeria was the 7th country which received most Schengen visas, with many regular migrants heading towards France. Nonetheless, irregular migration has increased steadily, with a parallel decrease in return rates, which are considerably below the

<sup>1</sup> Ibid, Vicente Alves.

international average (for example, at 19,5% in 2019 against the global average of 32%). While some Member-States have signed bilateral readmissions agreements with Algeria, the country is still reluctant in taking a proactive approach to this subject and hasn't been open toward developing an agreement with the bloc.

In 2019, Algeria hosted around 400,000 illegal migrants in its territory, with an average of 500 illegal border crossings a day. Nonetheless, 90% of migrants who have crossed the Mediterranean from Algeria are country nationals, with most sub-Saharan migrants crossing the territory to reach the Moroccan route towards Spain (in 2019, 50% of migrants who arrived in Spain through Morocco had previously crossed Algeria).

The recent New Agenda for the Mediterranean reinforces the EU's desire to deepen international partnerships on irregular migration through the New Pact on Migration and Asylum, as well as the goal of supporting legal mobility with the Southern partners through a new Voluntary Return and Reintegration Strategy.

Cooperation remains dependent on Algerian authorities' strategic interests, as the country hasn't yet signalled its intention to participate in these frameworks. Nevertheless, if open to it, Algeria can expect more flexible sources of funding from the EU for migration governance through the recently created Economic and Investment Plan for the Southern Neighbours, through which it can receive financial and technical support to strengthen asylum systems, border management capacities, as well as legal pathways for migration to Member-States. In the end, the value of this carrot will always be dependent on the sovereignty and fragility concerns of Algerian authorities.<sup>1</sup>

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<sup>1</sup> Ibid, Vicente Alves.

## **1. The legal framework in Algeria's migration policies**

The OAU Convention Governing the Specific Aspects of Refugee Problems in Africa (UNTC, 1969), the 1994 Arab Convention on Regulating Status of Refugees in the Arab Countries, and the 1951 Geneva Convention, which was ratified in 1963, are among the treaties governing refugees and asylum that Algeria has ratified.

The national constitution of 2016 and the reformed one of 2020 also state “The treaties ratified by the President of the Republic under the conditions foreseen by the constitution shall prevail over the law”. Yet, despite taking part in all these conventions, Algeria still has not established an asylum system to meet its international commitments. A reform initiative aimed at creating an asylum system was introduced in 2012. However, the latter has not seen the light.<sup>1</sup>

Understanding the strategy used by the Algerian government to control these activities is necessary to comprehend the growth of irregular migration and people smuggling in southern Algeria. The state lacks a transparent plan for handling unauthorized immigrants. In an unofficial effort to reduce migrant arrivals over the past six years, the state has tried to blend aggressive anti-migrant themes. The goal of political agreements with Algeria's neighbors, particularly Niger, is to send back illegal immigrants who have settled there. But based on the ongoing flood of unauthorized immigrants and the ongoing human smuggling operations mentioned in the previous sections, it appears that this tactic was mostly ineffectual.

In relation to the refugee and migrant issue, Algeria has ratified a number of international treaties and agreements. The 1951 Refugee Convention, the 1967 Convention Governing the Particular Aspects of Refugee Problems in Africa, and the International Convention on the

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<sup>1</sup> Kheira Arrouche, Migration Governance in Algeria: Challenges, Interests and Future Prospects, Available at: <https://bit.ly/3HaMIAu>, Accessed 10 June 2022.

Protection of the Rights of All Migrant Workers and Members of their Families are a few of them (OAU Convention). Algeria formally joined the Global Compact for Migrants and Refugees recently.

Even though they are not legally binding, several of these agreements obviously contradict Algeria's current local laws and regulations. This is not meant to imply that immigration legislation in Algeria has remained constant; in fact, some legal papers have recently undergone adjustments. For instance, Algeria passed Laws 08-1 and 09-01 in 2008 and 2009 to govern the conditions of foreign nationals' entry, stay, and circulation.

According to these laws, irregular immigration constitutes a crime punishable by up to five years in jail and deportation. Many immigrants are forced to leave Algeria or work covertly at the risk of being detained or expelled because the law is harsh and makes it very difficult for them to normalize their position. Algerian national law does not address the plight of refugees and asylum seekers.

However, despite these international agreements and published migration laws, Algerian authorities have not been publically transparent on the migration question. Even for experienced observers in Algerian civil society, it is unclear which government actors control migration governance.<sup>1</sup>

And according to the Law No. 08-11 of 21 Jumada Ethania 1429 corresponding to June 25, 2008 relating to conditions of entry, stay and movement foreigners in Algeria which includes all the legal procedures of the status of migrants and mentioning the subject to the

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<sup>1</sup> Raouf Farrah, ALGERIA'S MIGRATION DILEMMA Migration and human smuggling in southern Algeria, (Switzerland: Global Initiative Against Transnational Organized Crime, 2020). P. 30.

principle of reciprocity, the foreigner wishing to stay temporarily in the Algerian territory, and defining the legal process of travel.<sup>1</sup>

## **2. Migration policies in Algeria**

Thousands of undocumented migrants from Côte d'Ivoire, Cameroon, Senegal, Mali, and Guinea have been returned to their home countries – or forcibly deported – from Algeria to Niger and Mali since the end of 2017. More than 6500 people have reportedly been deported since 2017 and at least 3000 people, including asylum seekers, have been ejected from Algeria since the year's commencement.

Algeria contends that the 2014 Algerian-Nigerian accord allowing illegal Nigeriens to return to their place of origin is a voluntary arrangement. 28 000 Nigeriens have already returned home. Prime Minister Mohamed Bazoum of Niger, however, informed the media that this agreement only pertained to Nigeriens and he encouraged Algeria to stop driving other sub-Saharan Africans from their homes and into Niger.

Diplomatic problems have developed with the countries of origin of the migrants as a result of Algeria's intention to send sub-Saharan Africans to Niger and Mali. The role of ambassador to Algiers for Guinea had been empty since January of this year until President Alpha Condé decided to recall him. According to reports, Mali has also called back its ambassador and consul.

Controlling immigration to Europe requires Algeria. Between 25,000 and 100,000 undocumented immigrants reside in Algeria, the

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<sup>1</sup> Loi n° 08-11 du 21 Joumada Ethania 1429 correspondant au 25 juin 2008 relative aux conditions d'entrée, de séjour et de circulation des étrangers en Algérie, JOURNAL OFFICIEL DE LA REPUBLIQUE ALGERIENNE N° 36, 2008, P. 05.

most of them are from Mali, Niger, and Burkina Faso. The majority of people work in the labor-intensive farming and construction industries.

However, locals in Algeria, a country with a 30% unemployment rate, perceived the regularization of migrant labor as a danger when it was proposed by the Prime Minister in July 2017. Shortly after, Ahmed Ouyahia, the chief of staff for the president, discredited Prime Minister by claiming that immigrants brought "violence, drugs, and various other maladies," and he rejected any possibility of regularization.

Algerian law makes it a crime to enter, remain in, and leave the country illegally, but it also gives people who may be subject to a court's decision to expulse them the right to appeal. We support this procedure. Foreigners who might "break the security of the State, public order, morality, and organized criminal legislation," however, might also be expelled at the interior ministry's discretion. Lack of political vision on the subject is seen in the absence of an asylum statute.

Even though Algeria ratified the International Convention on the Protection of the Rights of All Migrant Workers and Members of their Families in 2004, there are still areas where domestic law needs to be strengthened.

In spite of Algeria's 2004 ratification of the International Convention on the Protection of the Rights of All Migrant Workers and Members of their Families, there are still some areas where domestic law has to be enhanced. In accordance with Algerian law, illegal immigration is treated as a security concern that develops during repatriation operations.<sup>1</sup>

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<sup>1</sup> Jihane Ben Yahia, Algeria's migration policy conundrum, Available at: [https://issafrica.org/iss-today/algerias-migration-policy-conundrum?utm\\_source=BenchmarkEmail&utm\\_campaign=ISS\\_Today&utm\\_medium=email](https://issafrica.org/iss-today/algerias-migration-policy-conundrum?utm_source=BenchmarkEmail&utm_campaign=ISS_Today&utm_medium=email), Accessed 11 June 2022.

Amnesty International discovered that after migrants were arrested in northern cities, they were transported by bus to retention centers (the existence of which Algeria denied) and to Tamanrasset, the southern Algerian hotspot, before being sent to In Guezzam or In Khalil. This decision by Algeria to repatriate migrants to Niger and Mali has caused diplomatic tensions. They then traveled through the desert to Mali or Niger.

With the exception of the Algeria Red Crescent, no humanitarian organization participated in these actions (which did not react to allegations of mistreatment). Such organizations' participation might have contributed to ensuring that the needs of migrants were properly met.

Algeria's neighbours also need sustainable and rights-based migrant policies. Tunisia for example lacks an adequate legal framework on migration and asylum. Confronted with instability in Libya, Tunisian authorities have long tolerated the presence of undocumented sub-Saharan African migrants in the country. But recent reports of vessels carrying undocumented Tunisian and sub-Saharan migrants sinking after leaving the Tunisian coast have raised new concerns.

Libya's situation, despite a decrease in the flow of migrants trying to reach Europe, is still critical. International pressure that saw controversial assistance to Libyan law enforcement agencies has translated into stricter border control measures to contain the migration flow. This means that alternative routes are likely to become busier. This in turn could increase pressure on Libya's neighbours.<sup>1</sup>

Since January 2018, at least 3000 individuals, including those seeking asylum, have been ejected from Algeria. Morocco unveiled a

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<sup>1</sup> Ibid, Jihane Ben Yahia.

new immigration policy in 2013 that the government described as "more inclusive, humane, and responsible." A one-year residence permit, which was extended to three years in 2017, allowed almost 50000 migrants to legalize their presence in the state in 2014 and 2016. This was a big breakthrough that might be strengthened even further with the passing of a legislation on asylum and migration because Moroccan authorities are tough when giving residence permits.

The international community should make an effort to foresee changes in migratory flows in the area and offer technical assistance so that states can enact appropriate laws. A training program on worldwide best practices for protecting undocumented migrants is also necessary for relevant government authorities, including law enforcement, customs officers, judges, and social workers.

Algeria controls a significant portion of the migration between sub-Saharan Africa and Europe, but it is having to deal with an increase in undocumented immigrants. This warrants serious concern for the state.

The chance exists for Algeria to take the lead in African efforts to promote security and peace. It must achieve this by embracing a rights-based strategy for immigration in order to address its policy conundrum. This should include enforcing the non-refoulement clause of the African Refugee Problems Specific Aspects Convention, which Algeria has signed and ratified.<sup>1</sup>

And there are determinants and factors that determine the migration policies in Algeria which are:

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<sup>1</sup> Ibid, Jihane Ben Yahia.

## The European model

However, immigration also occurs in Algeria. A law governing immigration was passed on June 25, 2008. (Law on the conditions for entry, residence and movement of foreigners).

Immigrant numbers are not very high. Around 114,500 foreigners who had been granted official residency status in 2011 were counted. On average, 41% of them were Chinese workers, 11% were Egyptian immigrants, and 7% were Turkish nationals. There were also less Moroccans, Italians, French, and UK citizens (each at approximately 3% or 5% for Italians), along with residents of the neighboring Mali nation and, at the time, about 3% of Syrians.

For its part, the United Nations Department of Economic and Social Affairs (UNDESA) reported that 242,000 immigrants called Algeria home in 2010. The UN authorities took into account not only foreign nationals authorized to work in the nation but also refugees and asylum seekers who were in the care of UNHCR, the UN agency for refugee assistance. In Algeria, there is no formally recognized refugee status or protection.

The vast majority of refugees saw Algeria more as a country of transit than as a place to settle down. The coasts of Algeria typically try to travel deeper to Moroccan state territory because they are relatively far from the continent of Europe. But many migrants are still stranded in Algeria. About 100,000 of them were residing in Algeria at the time, according to a picture essay on Algeria's "invisible" people published on January 13 in the Paris evening newspaper *Le Monde*.<sup>1</sup>

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<sup>1</sup> Bernard Schmid, Migration policy in Algeria Penalties for everything, Available at: <https://bit.ly/3zwJ9xi>, Accessed 11 June 2022.

## **Problems with the local population**

Even though Algeria is more frequently used as a transit country, the Algerian government views migration as an issue that must be found solutions for it. This is also connected to the fact that Moroccan officials frequently send refugees apprehended on their side of the border back to Algeria. As a result, migrants have begun to play a game of Ping-Pong. In one incident from October 2013, a group of sub-Saharan African migrants were stranded for a considerable amount of time at the Moroccan-Algerian border close to Maghnia and were compelled to camp on the borderland.

The first official governmental camp for refugees was established outside of Oran on August 7 of that same year as a "Center for New Accommodation" for citizens of Niger. However, the refugees did not remain in the camp, which was situated a long way from Oran, and instead, they eventually made their way back to Yaghmoracen. The local populace reportedly feared epidemic outbreaks and accidents as a result of Nigerians begging in the streets, according to a 17 December 2012 article in the local daily newspaper Le Quotidien d'Oran.

## **Impact of the terrors of Boko Haram**

219 sub-Saharan African refugees have been transported from Oran to Algeria's southern border, which is located 2,000 kilometers away, or to a detention facility close to the town of Adrar in the desert, since October 2012. On April 8, 2013, some of the migrants went back to Oran. However, only a short while after, 200 refugees were brought to Adrar.

The general state of affairs in Niger, one of the ten poorest nations in the world, is intimately related to the status of refugees in Algeria. The formerly open borders with neighboring Nigeria and Chad,

however, have recently become impossible due to the terrors of the Boko Haram cult, especially for the population's nomadic clans.<sup>1</sup>

The Algerian government conducted a significant expulsion operation of Nigerian refugees at the end of 2014, ostensibly in response to requests from the Nigerian administration.

### **Repeated mass deportations**

The local coalition for human rights LADDH protested on December 24, 2014, stating that the repatriation of migrants from Niger was quickly approaching the status of a collective expulsion. Through this operation, roughly 3,000 individuals were returned back to Niger.

Numerous migrants from sub-Saharan Africa who were residing in coastal towns in Algeria, especially in the state's capital of Algiers, were detained in the beginning of December 2016. According to the Algerian League for the Defense of Human Rights (LADDH), 1,400 people were detained and transported to Tamanrasset in southern Algeria, where their deportations started on December 7th. Citizens of Mali and Cameroon were the main victims.

Faruk Ksentini, an attorney and the head of the government-affiliated Commission for the Protection and Advancement of Human Rights, made some particularly significant remarks during these events. He portrayed sub-Saharan Africans as disease carriers, notably in relation to AIDS, in an interview with the weekly *Es-Sawt El-Akher* "The Other Voice" on December 5, 2016, and urged Algerian authorities to deport them in order to relieve Algerians of these "issues." These statements sparked some criticism on social media.<sup>2</sup>

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<sup>1</sup> Ibid, Bernard Schmid.

<sup>2</sup> Ibid.

## II. The repercussions of migration in Algeria

The Algerian State has gradually created new legal instruments and ratified UN treaties on the protection of immigrant rights and the eradication of human trafficking. In addition, Algeria has improved relations with the EU and its members, especially after the Algeria-EU Association Agreement came into effect on September 1st, 2005. In order to improve border controls, combat migrant smuggling and other crimes, the Algerian government has simultaneously increased cooperation with its neighbors, with the exception of Morocco.

The security- and selective-immigration-focused migration policies of Europe are criticized by Algerian leaders. They claim that in order to design a worldwide and just migration strategy that enables the movement of people in the Mediterranean and that supports the economic growth of migrant origin regions, consultation and collaboration between sending and receiving nations are essential. The Algerian government has been involved in border controls as well as dealing with humanitarian crises, such as the migration of people from Libya and Tunisia following the Arab Spring and the Malian refugee crisis that began in 2012. In such situations, the Algerian government has among other services provided humanitarian aid. Additionally, it collaborates with the UNHCR to handle the issue of refugees inside Algerian borders.<sup>1</sup>

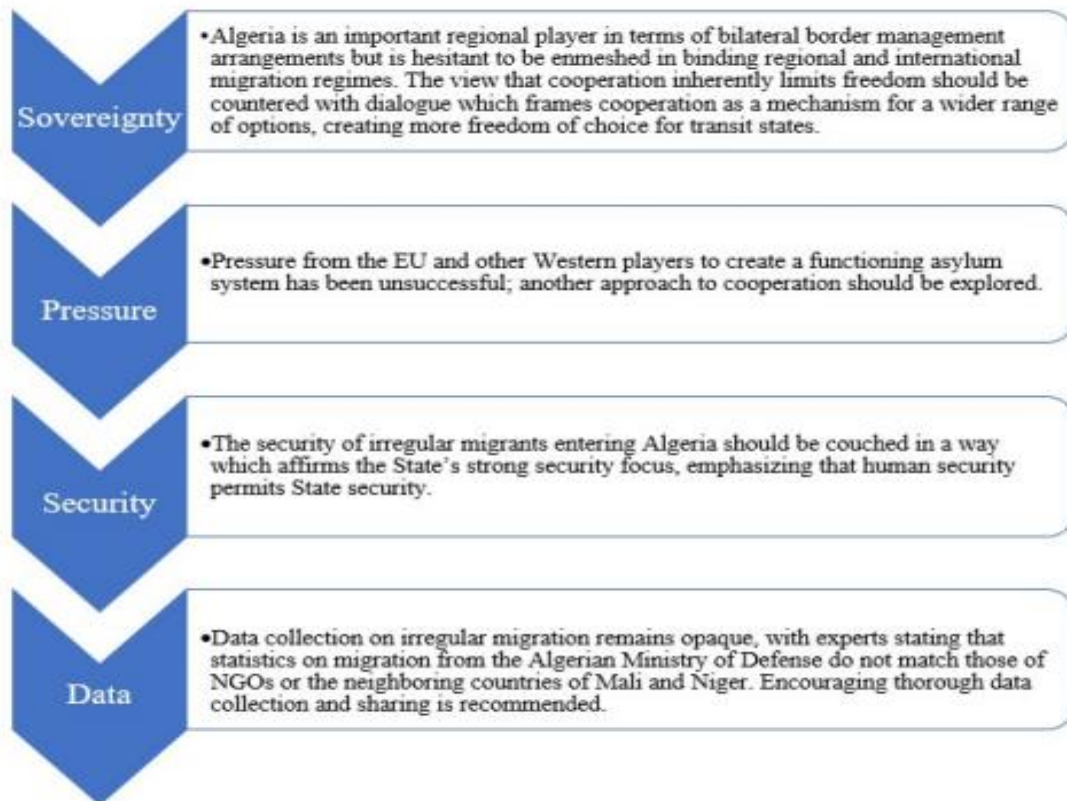
The Algerian government is still interested in strengthening ties with the Diaspora, hence a number of government organizations have been established, including the Consultative Council for the National Community Abroad and the Delegate Ministry in Charge of the National Community Established Abroad. The National Advisory Board of the National Community Abroad, a new organization that will build

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<sup>1</sup> MPC Team, Algeria The Demographic-Economic Framework of Migration The Legal Framework of Migration The Socio-Political Framework of Migration, (MPC – MIGRATION POLICY CENTRE, 2013). P. 10

bridges between Algerians and forge a lasting partnership between Algerian competences inside and outside the country, was announced by the Secretary of State for the National Community Abroad in February 2013.<sup>1</sup>

**Figure 13: Implications for Algeria**



Source: Brittany R. Van Soest, *Migration Governance in Countries of Transit: Assessing Policy Implications in Algeria* (University of Denver: the Faculty of the Josef Korbel School of International Studies, 2019)

The phenomenon of migration in Algeria poses a number of adverse effects and hazards that affect all facets of life, including the economic, social, political, security, moral, and physical and mental well-being.

It also has an impact on how society functions because it poses a threat to the safety and stability of this society, to the state, and to

<sup>1</sup> Ibid, P 10.

individuals. This is especially true given its connections to other threats and dangers that have a similar negative impact, such as organized crime and its various manifestations, including the smuggling of weapons, people, and drugs, laundering of money, terrorism, and immoral behavior.

### **1. On the economic and development level**

The economic output and development efforts in Algeria are damaged and harmed by any illegal migration-related activities. They also cause financial waste and the rise of crimes including corruption, and money laundering that are tied to obtaining illicit funds.

The establishment of a low-cost labor market at the expense of the domestic one as a result of illegal immigration also threatens to exacerbate unemployment among Algerian residents. A black market, particularly in finance, is also made more prevalent by migration.

All of these illicit actions carried out by unauthorized immigrants undoubtedly have detrimental effects and repercussions on the national economy, on its growth, and on the process of managing the economy through impacting the administrative, economic, and financial systems.<sup>1</sup>

### **2. On the social and cultural level**

The illicit acts of migrants have a significant impact on Algerian society's ideals. The smuggling and dealing of narcotics, which spreads them among young people in society and has a variety of negative societal repercussions, are only two examples of the immoral behaviors and acts that these migrants are spreading in a significant and hazardous way. Additionally, illegal immigrants engage in and commit adultery and prostitution, which have negative social, moral,

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<sup>1</sup> Mohummed Medjden, *Illegal immigration towards Algeria Its Reality, Consequences, and fighting*, (The Algerian Journal of Political Sciences and International Relations, Seventh Issue – 2016). P. 31-32.

educational, and health effects and contribute to the development of several epidemic diseases like AIDS and IBOLA, among others. One of the other negative effects of illegal immigration to Algeria is that those individuals flee from control by using various curved means, especially corruption, by giving money to some Algerian officials, administrators, and individuals. If they are unsuccessful, they use any other aggressive means such as threats, violence, and crimes. This is done to avoid being observed and arrested due to their illegal situation, behavior, and activities. Naturally, this leads to a situation of insecurity, instability, and a feeling of dread and anxiety inside Algerian society.<sup>1</sup>

### **3. On the political and security level**

The influx of illegal immigrants, which is occurring in large numbers, adds to the issues we have already discussed in terms of politics and security. Since their arrival has always been connected to criminal organizations, Algerian society is undoubtedly insecure and unstable as a result.

Additionally, the presence of illegal immigrants fuels racial and religious tensions as well as other disputes between them and the native population.

However, because Algeria's borders are so large and difficult to regulate, illegal immigrants can deal with and work with these organizations and groups more easily, especially terrorist organizations that may have unmonitored camps and installations inside the borders.

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<sup>1</sup> Ibid , P. 32.

Illegal immigrants may work with other criminal organizations as well as gun, drug, and people smugglers. Of course, all of these actions pose major security risks to the nation.<sup>1</sup>

Also worth mentioning is the global scale, where this phenomenon has grown and spread in a dreadful way across the globe. Thus, according to global figures from 2008, there are approximately 214 million illegal immigrants worldwide.<sup>2</sup>

Algeria is also seen to be a large, hospitable habitat for the expansion of this phenomena and its unfavorable effects. According to a 2009 United Nations Human Development report, the dangers that many people face make immigration a topic that needs to be addressed with greater urgency by governments, international organizations, and civil society. This is true despite the fact that immigration has the potential to bring about significant benefits for the entire world by fostering development. By implementing stronger policies, these risks can be mitigated to some extent.<sup>3</sup>

### **III. The collaboration between Algerian local authorities, IOM and different Partners**

Algeria, the largest nation in Africa and the location of the continent's fourth-longest land border, serves as a crucial link between sub-Saharan Africa and Europe. The country is at a crossroads in a region whose migration dynamics are continually changing due to its central location and enormous surface area. For millennia, its vast, arid interior has acted as a crossroads for people and things traveling from the West to the East and from the South to the Mediterranean. Recent

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<sup>1</sup> Ibid, P. 33.

<sup>2</sup> ) United Nations, Department of Economic & Social Affairs, Population vision. (United Nations Data Base, Pop /D B /Mig / Stoc Rev 2008). Available at : [http:// www.esa.un.org/p2kodata.asp](http://www.esa.un.org/p2kodata.asp), Accessed 11 June 2022

<sup>3</sup> Mohummed Medjden, Ibid, P. 35.

developments in the security concerns of nearby nations, particularly in Libya and the Sahel, have once again brought to light the critical role Algeria plays in maintaining regional stability.

Algeria has become a popular migration destination or transit country for many sub-Saharan migrants in recent years. Numerous immigrants of various nationalities enter Algeria every week, mostly from West Africa. The majority cross the midst of the Sahara Desert's 1500 km border with Mali and Niger to enter Algerian territory.

As a result, there is increasing attention being paid to the opportunities and problems posed by national and regional migrant flows in Algeria.

### **1. IOM Office in Algeria**

A Cooperation Agreement signed in 2002 serves as the foundation for IOM work in Algeria, a member state of the organization. IOM established a presence in Algiers in 2016 and has since worked with the Algerian government to support sustainable migration management through a variety of projects and programs.<sup>1</sup>

This office since its creation in 2016, it consists of:

- **Department of Migration Management which includes:**

#### **Migrant Protection and Assistance**

For migrants who need it, such as trafficking victims, smugglers in need of protection, unaccompanied and separated migrant children, survivors of gender-based violence, and others, the Division of Migrant Protection and Aid offers technical help, protection, and assistance.

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<sup>1</sup> Algeria, the International Organization for Migration in Algeria, Available at: <https://www.iom.int/countries/algeria>, Accessed 11 June 2022.

## **Assisted Voluntary Return and Reintegration**

For migrants who are unable or unwilling to stay in host or transit countries and who prefer to return voluntarily to their countries of origin, assisted voluntary return and reintegration (AVRR) is a crucial component of a complete approach to migration management.

The AVRR program makes sure that migrants who want to return home but lack the resources to do so are helped to do so freely, in safety and with dignity, and that they are given support to reintegrate sustainably into their communities.

To ensure assistance and referrals of migrants for AVRR, IOM works closely with governmental and non-governmental partners.

### **Countering trafficking in persons (CT)**

IOM works with the Algerian government to strengthen a network that can address the issue holistically and comprehensively in order to prevent, combat, and protect survivors of human trafficking. IOM adopts a victim-centered strategy and bases its reaction on the 4Ps: partnership, protection, prosecution, and prevention. The IOM's operations are focused on three aspects in particular:

- Enhancing the effectiveness of the current referral systems through institutional capacity building and collaboration to ensure the prompt, appropriate, and high-quality delivery of specialist help to potential victims and survivors.<sup>1</sup>
- Giving survivors direct services for safety and aid while working with the appropriate service providers (shelter, legal assistance, psychological assistance, medical care, AVRR, food and non-food items). IOM Algeria, in cooperation with IOM in the country of origin, carries out family tracing and assessment, risk assessment, and evaluation of the socioeconomic and psychosocial conditions of the family or community of return, with the goal of ensuring safe and

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<sup>1</sup> Ibid, the International Organization for Migration in Algeria.

dignified return. These activities are done to identify potential risks upon return, put litigation measures in place, and identify potential risks upon return.

- Increasing the ability of frontline participants and pertinent authorities to find, recognize, help, refer, and protect victims of trafficking and prosecute allegations.
- The implementation of information and awareness-raising initiatives, such as outreach to educate the public about human trafficking and provide potential victims the knowledge they need to protect themselves, get help when they need it, and move around frequently.

### **Immigration and border management**

IOM is dedicated to collaborating with the Algerian government to develop policies, operational systems, human resources, and technical structures for border management in light of Algeria's extensive borders and significant role in the management of migratory flows in the area. IOM's primary pursuits in Algeria consist of:

- Make it easier for Algerian government representatives to take part in capacity-building exercises, international conferences, and the sharing of best practices with colleagues from other nations on a range of subjects, including migrant smuggling, search and rescue, and human trafficking.<sup>1</sup>
- Encourage neighboring nations to engage in communication and information sharing on migrant flows and the dismantling of criminal networks through actions that build capability. To aid in the creation of evidence-based policies and programs, research is needed on important topic areas including human trafficking and smuggling of migrants.

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<sup>1</sup> Ibid, the International Organization for Migration in Algeria.

- The creation of resources and regulations to assist cross-border travel, notably during serious sanitary emergencies, in collaboration with the pertinent ministries and wilayas.

## **Migration Health**

### **Travel Health Assistance**

Prior to their departure from Algeria, IOM conducts health evaluations and fit-for-travel examinations for a variety of migrant populations, including returns, refugees seeking new homes, and labor migrants. When necessary, a medical escort can be used to provide help during travel as well as to coordinate with receiving nations to ensure the continuity of care for migrants. Additionally, partners and public health services are recommended to help stranded migrants.

### **Health Promotion:**

IOM's health promotion programmes in Algeria aim to:

- Support policies that ensure immigrants have effective access to healthcare by removing linguistic and cultural obstacles and pointing immigrants in the direction of necessary medical services. Building community health workers' abilities to remove linguistic and cultural barriers to healthcare access is one of the initiatives.
- Assist policymakers and healthcare workers with technical assistance to improve their ability to provide migrant-sensitive treatment.
- Encourage community engagement, risk communication, and disease prevention and control among immigrant populations.<sup>1</sup>
- Improve mobile populations' access to healthcare by equipping public healthcare facilities with lab equipment and mobile clinics.<sup>2</sup>

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<sup>1</sup> Ibid, the International Organization for Migration in Algeria.

<sup>2</sup> Ibid, the International Organization for Migration in Algeria.

- Provide technical assistance, capacity building, and equipment for improved COVID-19 detection and response at Points of Entry to support the national response to the disease.

## **Migration and Sustainable Development**

IOM promotes the connection between migration and sustainable development and supports the function of migrants as development agents. The following are specifically the IOM's primary areas of work in Algeria:

- By assisting local networks and possibilities, you may strengthen community, encourage idea sharing, and create development in the areas of individual initiative and entrepreneurship.
- Assist the Algerian government in facilitating the integration of migrant workers and students into Algerian society.
- Encourage the Algerian government and other nations to share top social inclusion practices.
- Encourage research projects related to migration and sustainable development.
- Encourage public awareness-building initiatives to highlight the dangers of unauthorized migration.

## **Department of Operations and Emergencies which includes:**

### **Resettlements and Movements Management**

Until their eventual return or location of resettlement, the Movements and Operations Department of the IOM guarantees that migrants and refugees are conveyed with dignity. Under the direction of IOM, services pertaining to migrant and refugee movement include:

- Assistance with boarding and transportation to the airport.

- Funding for airline tickets (domestic and international lines).
- Creation of medical and operational escorts.
- Assistance in getting to and from the airport of destination.
- Management of the Transit Center for Voluntary Return, to ensure that a rising number of returnees have access to suitable housing and services both before and after their trip.<sup>1</sup>

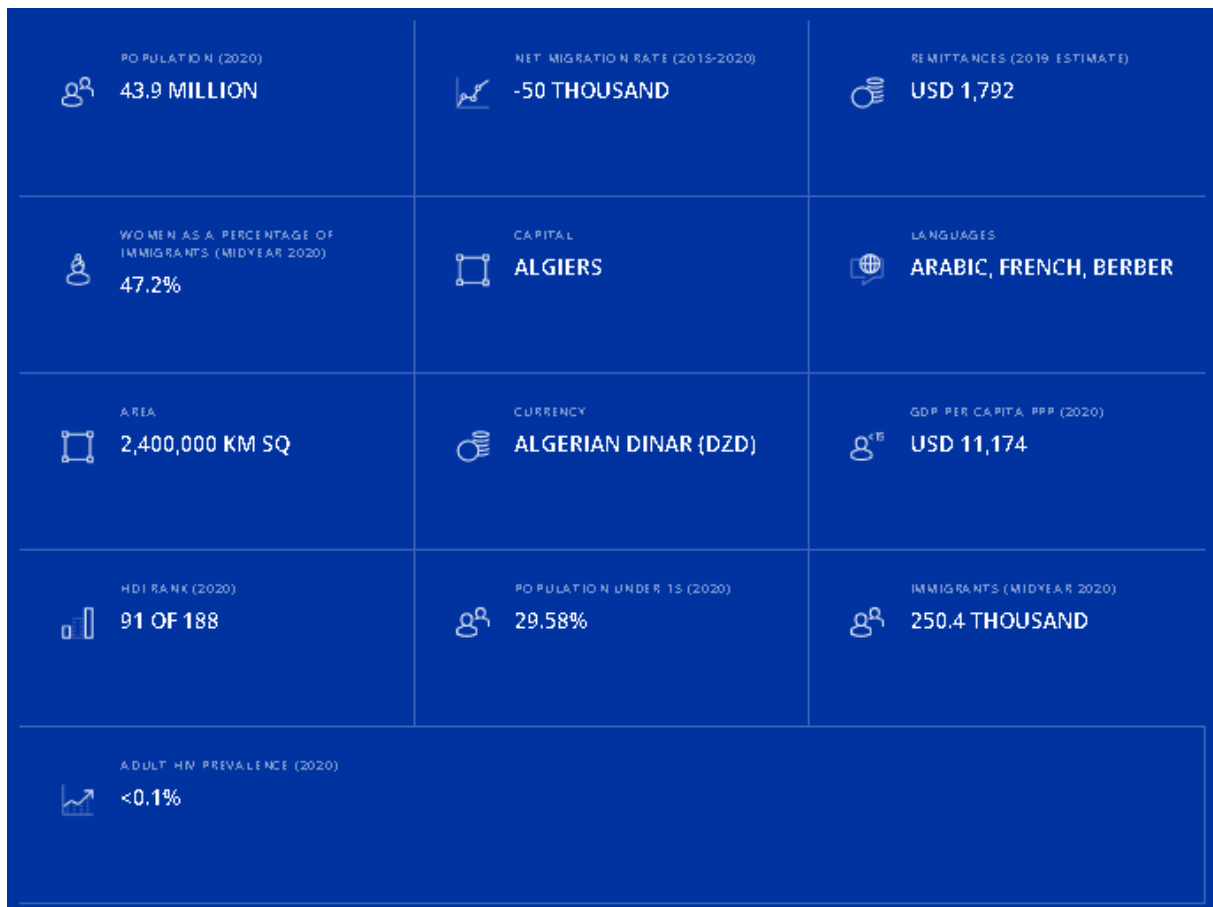
Since the establishment of the International Organization for Migration Office in Algiers, Algeria and its effective relations with the Algerian authorities (Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Ministry of Interior, Local Collectivities). Algeria and IOM have main objective with orderly, regular, and safe migration under the voluntary return of migrants in Algeria by protecting them by Algeria and IOM, furthermore with the collaboration and partnership with the UNHCR office in Algiers and in Tindouf in order to take the refugees under the migration voluntary process, as well as the coordination with the International Labour Organization in Algiers in order to protect the migrants workers.

Furthermore IOM with its partners and Algeria has a clear futuristic vision in order to make effective integration programs in collaboration with World Learning Algeria, UNICEF, Arab League and other Civil Society Organizations.

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<sup>1</sup> Ibid.

**Figure 14: Algeria FACTS AND FIGURES<sup>1</sup>**



**Source: The International Organization for Migration, Available at: <https://www.iom.int/node/30129/facts-and-figures>.**

## 2. Main Actors

### - The State

The Ministry of the Interior, Local Authorities and Regional Planning, which houses the Directorate of Territorial Security Coordination, is the top federal agency dealing with migrants. Several branches of the

<sup>1</sup> Algeria Facts and Figures, International Organization for Migration in Algeria, Available at: <https://www.iom.int/node/30129/facts-and-figures>, Accessed 11 June 2022.

Joint Staff, including the army, the National Gendarmerie (GN), the Border Guards, the Ministry of National Defence, the Department of Intelligence and Security, and the General Directorate of National Security, the national police of the Ministry of Interior, are among the organizations fighting human trafficking in Algeria.

Since Algeria's independence, the Algerian National Popular Army (ANP) has played a key political role in securing the nation's borders and combating terrorism. Similar to the ANP, the Ministry of the Interior, the main ministry in charge of migrants, is centered on security and responding to rising migrant flows in a securitized manner. Although the Bureau Algérien pour les Réfugiés et les Apatrides (BAPRA) of the Foreign Ministry is responsible for dealing with refugees, in reality, UNHCR manages both. When gathering up persons for mass expulsions, the security personnel frequently fail to distinguish between different kinds of migrants.

#### **- International Organizations**

By actively taking part in discussion initiatives in both African and Mediterranean nations, Algeria promotes a common regional strategy on the management of migratory issues and collaborates internationally on migration and development. The African Union (AU), United Nations Development Program, International Organization for Migration (IOM), UNHCR, International Labor Organization (ILO), and Medicines du Monde are among the principal organizations engaged in projects pertaining to migrants in Algeria.<sup>1</sup>

Through technical collaboration, migration, and development initiatives, IOM seeks to assist the government. The Country Office in Algiers and the Sub Office in Tindouf are the two UNHCR offices in Algeria that work to protect the rights of refugees and asylum seekers. The UNHCR offers safety, humanitarian aid tailored to individual

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<sup>1</sup> Country Profile – Algeria, Migrants & Refugees Section, Integral Human Development, Available at: <https://migrants-refugees.va/it/wp-content/uploads/sites/3/2021/10/2021-CP-Algeria.pdf>, Accessed 11 June 2022.

needs, legal and psychosocial counseling, as well as job training. In addition to supporting voluntary repatriation and resettlement for refugees and asylum seekers in urban areas as well as for Sahrawi refugees in five camps in Tindouf in the southwest of the state, it also assures access to government-funded healthcare and education.

The Convention is also a signatory to the CMW, or Convention on the Protection of the Rights of All Migrant Workers and Members of their Families, and to the Office of the High Commissioner for Human Rights (OHCHR). Monitoring how each state party is carrying out the Convention is done by the CMW, a group of objective experts.

Since joining the ILO in 1962, Algeria has placed a high value on social protection as a tool for promoting economic redistribution and battling poverty.

Medicines du Monde supports local partners in regaining access to healthcare by building sustainable projects, particularly those related to sexual and reproductive health and risk reduction. The Algerian Red Crescent (ARC), Association of Algerian Women for Development (AFAD), Association of Workers and Technicians without Borders (ATTSF), Danish Refugee Council (DRC), Humanité et Inclusion (HI), Enfants Réfugiés du Monde (ERM), Green Tea Association, and Movement for Peace, Disarmament & Liberty (MPDL) collaborate with UNHCR in Algeria (UAM).

Additionally, UNHCR coordinates closely with WFP (concerning food aid and resilience) and UNICEF in Tindouf to lead interagency efforts to support the Sahrawi refugee programme (health, education and child protection).<sup>1</sup>

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<sup>1</sup> Ibid, Algeria, Migrants & Refugees Section, Integral Human Development.

## - **The Catholic Church**

Algiers, Constantine, Oran, and Laghouat are the four dioceses in Algeria, together with one archdiocese.

Its bishops are a part of the North African Regional Bishops' Conference (Conférence Episcopale Régionale du Nord de l'Afrique, CERNA), which also comprises the bishops of Morocco, Algeria, Tunisia, Libya, and Western Sahara. The Catholic Church in Algeria does not have its own bishops' conference. The Symposium of Episcopal Conferences of Africa and Madagascar includes the North African Regional Bishops' Conference as a member (SECAM).

Caritas Algérie and Rencontre et Développement are two of the principal Catholic organizations assisting migrants in Algeria. An executive arm of the Diocesan Association of Algeria's Humanitarian Service is called Caritas Algérie (CA) (ADA). It helps anyone who asks for help, regardless of where they are from, who they are, or what religion they practice. CA has put in place assistance initiatives for those impacted by natural catastrophes in coordination with the Caritas Confederation and other international organizations. It works with migrants entering the nation from sub-Saharan Africa, offering them medical assistance, literacy programs, and tutoring sessions for younger children in partnership with UNHCR and other organizations.

The Missionary Sisters of Our Lady of Africa (MSOLA) and the Soeurs Missionnaires de Notre-Dame d'Afrique (SMNDA) work together to promote justice, peace, the integrity of creation, encounter and dialogue with various cultures and religions, and CA also operates a shelter for migrants in Algiers (JPIC-RD).<sup>1</sup>

In December 2012, Jesuit Refugee Services (JRS) organized a mission to conduct research on the experiences of migrants living in Morocco and Algeria. They collaborated with Caritas Algérie, Rencontre et Développement (CCSA: Comité Chrétien des Services en

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<sup>1</sup> Ibid, Algeria, Migrants & Refugees Section, Integral Human Development.

Algérie), the Jesuit Community in Algiers, and other organizations on this mission. An effort of the Algerian Catholic Church led to the formation of the Algerian organisation Rencontre et Développement. This organization, which has long been viewed as a "service station" at the side of the migration route, welcomes, assists, and educates migrants and asylum seekers. In cooperation with local and regional partners, the group offers aid to migrants who need help with repatriation and a safe and secure return.

#### - **Other Organizations**

An NGO that supports the defense of migrant and refugee rights is called LADDH (Ligue Algérienne pour la Défense des Droits de l'Homme). Mr. Wadie Meraghni, a lawyer and participant in the Association of Algiers, works with the UNHCR to represent refugees and applicants for asylum.<sup>1</sup>

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<sup>1</sup> Ibid.

## **Conclusion**

The case study of Algeria in this last part was very important, and it highlighted many approaches because it was a transit area for migrants in the first place.

Taking under the consideration of the decision making approach with making a migration public policies and an effective and a rational migration governance for Algeria and focus on setting agreements and partnership with various actors in the field of migration. And also mentioning the importance of the legal approach, especially the institutional one, in order to frame the phenomenon of migration in Algeria and to highlight the role of institutions in the governance of migration in Algeria. And the importance of multilateral cooperation between sectors in managing effective and safe migration.

## CONCLUSION

*"Much will depend on how migration is managed by the more powerful liberal states, because they will set the trend for the rest of the globe. To avoid a domestic political backlash against immigration, the rights of migrants must be respected and states must cooperate in building an international migration regime." - James Hollifield<sup>1</sup>*

*"The drivers displacing refugees and migrants — war, poverty, environmental factors, poor governance, human rights violations, and diverse fears of violence and persecution — continue to push millions to flee their homes across Asia and Africa." – William Lawrence<sup>2</sup>*

The purpose of this study is the contemporary understanding of migration studies in shape with the current actors and factors and modern trends of the 21st century, especially in keeping pace with the United Nations agenda in the Sustainable Development Goals, and highlighting the factor of Intergovernmental Organizations as an official and an important actor in the international community, and moving away from that classic and traditional studies of migration.

Highlighting the issue of migration governance was under the need to develop and to implement an effective programs in the field of modern migration studies, due to the complexity of this

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<sup>1</sup> Kavita R Khory (Eds), Global Migration: Challenges in the Twenty-First Century, (Palgrave Macmillan, 2012). P. 202.

<sup>2</sup> William Lawrence, The EU-Arab League Summit and the African migration crisis, Available at: <https://www.mei.edu/publications/eu-arab-league-summit-and-african-migration-crisis>, Accessed 11 June 2022.

phenomenon, especially since it has spread widely in the years of the 21st century, in order to diagnose, evaluate and implement migration governance programs in shape with the fourth industrial revolution, in order to maintain the security of International societies and future generations.

The result of this study showed the process of governance of migration which is divided into three aspects:

- Helping to identify the most important determinants that explain the development of migration in North Africa.
- Showing how the International Organization for Migration will shape the next five-year period of its strategy 2020-2024 to effectively address the complex and growing challenges and ambiguities in the areas of migration, mobility and humanitarian aid, especially in North Africa in general and Algeria in particular, which is a transit area.
- Providing the importance of multilateral cooperation between Algerian authorities and the international sectors (IGOs and NGOs) in managing effective and safe migration.

Migration has a negative side within the illegal contexts, but it also has a positive side in achieving development, progress, productivity in countries and creating competencies and elites (Diaspora).

The current regional factors (social, economic, political and security) contribute with the actors of social community (IOM, and other International Organizations) to manage the phenomenon of migration in the North African region. And on other hand the lack of governance will increase the migration flows.

## SUGGESTIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

The aim of this study is to transforming the theoretical approaches of migration governance into the practical ground of the case of Algeria, so that the context of the phenomenon of the international migration and its nature in Algeria must be clearly understood, well evaluated, and diagnosed and governed, by enhancing an understanding between migrants and host communities in Algeria, and creating a public policies for migration with its effectiveness through an integration programmes, and studying the phenomenon of migration in a contemporary dimension through the international and the regional aspects in shaping the contexts of the 21<sup>st</sup> century, the United Nations agenda and the Fourth Industrial Revolution.

- Enhancing the coordination between Algeria and the IOM, and other IGOs and NGOs throughout an effective process of collaboration.
- Making a research team of researchers, activists, specialists, to carry out scientific and practical programs to analyze the migration flows and provide practical and sustainable solutions in the field.
- Specializing and identifying the migration issues through the following topics which we have clearly to identify them:
  - Migration (Temporary Migration)
  - Immigration (Permanent Immigration)
  - Refugee.
  - Displacement.
- - Establishing a long-term initiative on the economic and social integration of migrant populations in Algeria with the goal of promoting effective migrant population integration by involving host and migrant communities in social and economic activities. These initiatives will be strategically focused on increasing local communities' capacity to offer guidance and training on the two primary axes of social integration and professional growth.

- Launching Civil Society Organizations and Start-ups in the field of Migration in Algeria.
- Developing digital platforms and think tanks in the field of migration in Algeria that analyze all the big data related to migration by collecting, evaluating, creating and outputting.

The futuristic framework of this study is to take under consideration the case of Algeria, and make that futuristic approach of migration studies in order to transform the vision of the local authorities in Algeria and all the sectors through a contemporary migration management.

Creating and launching new innovative, and creative sustainable projects and the new technologies in Algeria in the field of migration governance, and making the strong push to evaluate the migration phenomenon in Algeria.

Creating a completing and an effective migration system in Algeria in order to make an orderly, regular and a safe productive Migration.

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