



EMIGRATION FROM AFRICA TO EUROPE: BETWEEN THE STRONG SOUTHERN MIGRATORY ASPIRATION AND THE PROTECTIONISM OF NORTHERN "EL DORADO"

APA Program: Multi-Country: France, Morocco, Senegal

Language of instruction: French

US semester credits: 4.0

Contact hours: 36 hours (12 hours per host city)

Term: Fall 2019

Instructors: Paris - Dr. Pierre Kamdem, Professor, University of Poitiers

Rabat - Dr. Mehdi Alioua, Associate Professor, International University of Rabat

Dakar - Dr. Papa Demba Fall, Researcher, Head of the Humanities Department of IFAN Cheikh Anta Diop University; Director of the Network of African International Migration Study

Course Description

This three-part course is devoted to examining African international migrations focused on the routes from south to north. It is worth noting that the link between the three countries chosen to illustrate the migration between African countries is based on the diversity of their migratory status: a country of departure (Senegal), a transit country (Morocco) and a major migratory destination (France).

At a time when the international community seems to have become conscious of the multiple challenges of migration with the negotiation of a Global Compact on Migration, it is more important than ever to equip our students with an intellectual background that allows them to properly assess the questions that are posed in the direction of better governance of international migratory traffic.

The semester course aspires to open the doors of the services and institutions in charge of the administrative management of migrant workers, partners, and NGO's development assistance, etc. to our students so that they can better see and understand the issues at hand.

Learning Objective

The principal objective of the course is to provide fundamental knowledge on the elements relevant to assessing the central issue of globalization: the free movement of men. In view of the measures taken at the global level, to facilitate trade in goods and capital, migration is the "poor cousin" of globalization.

A source of tension, and even conflict, emigration is at the center of the social debates in certain host countries. The countries of departure and transit are also tested by the migratory challenges.

Schedule

Paris - France: A Privileged Destination for African Emigrants

Week 1 - French Migration Policy Since World War II

- It is important to remember how colonial relations had led to the call to populations of the former colonies to come and rebuild the Hexagon: automotive, steel, textile, etc.
- The crisis in the 1970s marked an important turning point in the reception of the citizens of the former colonies.
- The feminization of migration following the multiplication of administrative hurdles and harassment gave rise to segregated "cities" where the children of migrants who are French under birth right laws claim equal rights.
- The relations between the second-generation children with their parents' country of origin and the country of adoption pose many problems as they become strained.

Week 2 - African Communities in France

- A sociodemographic presentation of African migrants living in France: statistical dimension, places of origin, residential areas, etc.

Week 3 - Migration, Identity and Citizenship in Greater Paris

- Analysis of the cohabitation of groups that claim a specific identity in a shared communal space. How is otherness lived?
- To what extent can citizenship be the tumult of national construction?

Week 4 - Site Visit: Visit to the housing complex for the "workers' home of Paris-Montreuil" lead by the President of the Association of Senegalese Migrants from Sadel (Matam).

Rabat - Morocco: A TRANSIT country between sub-Saharan Africa and Europe

Week 5 - Sub-Saharan Migrants in Morocco

- Socio-geographical dimension of the sub-Saharan presence in Morocco: statistics, country of provenance, legal status, etc.

Week 6 - Illegal Migration to Europe and Mafia Networks in the Sahel

- How has Morocco become, like the Maghreb countries, a "frontier" for Schengen Europe? What networks are supported by migrants seeking to join Europe? What are the routes of migrants arriving in Morocco?

Week 7 - Migration Cooperation Between the Schengen and the Maghreb

- As migrants increasingly use maritime routes to reach Europe, the Maghreb countries are widely used by the EU to fight illegal migration.
- What is Morocco's role in cooperation with the European Union in the field of free movement and mobility rights of men?
- What is the impact of Moroccan politics on the entry and residence of sub-Saharan migrants in its territory?
- What changes should be expected from the return of the country to the African Union and its recent accession to ECOWAS (CEDEAO)?

Week 8 - Site Visit: Meeting with the National Council for Human Rights. This visit will look at the regularization process of migrants in progress in Morocco.

Dakar - West African EMIGRATION View from SENEGAL

Week 9 - The Foundations of Senegalese Emigration

Beyond the historical reminder of the "Division of Africa" by the European powers following the Berlin Congress of 1884-1885, we will examine the political organization of the former French colonies in Africa.

- What is left of the colony? How are independent countries now facing their future?
- The objective is to examine through the Senegalese lens, an idea of the impact of colonization on society and more broadly on the development of African countries.

Past this historical approach, we will more precisely analyze the migratory aspirations of youth and the efforts of families to send one of their children abroad to better cope with economic difficulties.

- What are the expected responses to reverse this heavy trend that leads to a high level of vulnerability of the candidates looking to make the international exodus?

Week 10 - The Senegalese International Migratory Space: Between Changes and Permanence

- Demonstrate how migration, once only unaccompanied men mainly from North African Francophone countries and the former colonial metropolis, began to shift.
- Migration gradually feminized at the same time as the Senegalese migratory field widened to new territories: Italy, Spain in Europe; Angola, South Africa, Equatorial Guinea in Africa; Brazil and Argentina in South America, and the United States.
- How to explain this evolution? What is its impact in cooperation with host countries?

Week 11 - Migration and Development in the Sahel: When Diasporas Build their Countries

- From examples borrowed from the Senegal River basin, which straddles Mali, Mauritania, and Senegal, we will show the contribution of migrants to the improvement of the living conditions of the territories of origin: schools, health posts, water, etc.
- In the context of sustainable development, what accompanying measures should be envisaged by the state and local authorities?

Week 12 - Site Visit: Meeting with local elected representatives of the Thiaroye Sur-Mer borough

- Exchange with the mayor and the local elected representatives from a suburban city that was an important port of departure to the Canary Islands on the living conditions of the population.
- How is poverty being supported at the local level to combat illegal migration? What are the results of this?

Assessment

Each host city professor will assign a grade based on the following components of a student's work. The final grade will be an average of the three grades.

1. Preparatory work, text readings: 20%

Prior to each class session, a document reading, or a work analysis will be provided to the students. Each student will present, to the group, on a pre-determined topic encapsulating elements learned at each site, totaling three presentations, one in each of the three cities.

2. An oral presentation: 20%

3. Attendance and participation in courses: 30%
4. A 5-page research paper or 2-3 hour final exam: 30%

Bibliography

Paris

- BEAUCHEMIN, Cris. & LESSAULT, D. (2014) - **African Migration Statistics: No Exodus, No invasion**, *Les statistiques des migrations africaines: ni exode, ni invasion*. OpenEdition, E-Migrinter, 12 (Immigration figures: A critical look at statistics)
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- KUCZYNSKI L & E. RAZY, (2009) "**Anthropology and African Migrations in France: A Genealogy of Research**", *Anthropologie et migrations africaines en France: une généalogie des recherches*. European Journal of International Migration (25)3: 79-100
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- TIMERA, Mahamet. & GARNIER, Julie (2010) - "**Africans in France.**" **Ageing and transformation of a migration,**" Men and migration, *Les Africains en France. Vieillesse et transformation d'une migration (Hommes et Migrations -revue.org)* 1286-1287 (Sub-Saharan migrations)

Rabat

- ALIOUA, Mehdi (2013) - "**Morocco, a migratory crossroads for Euro-African traffic?**", Men and migration. *Le Maroc, un carrefour migratoire pour les circulations euro-africaines? (Hommes et Migrations -revue.org)* 1303: 139-145
- BAVA, Sophie. (Editor.), (2018) - **God, the migrants and Africa**. *Dieu, les migrants et l'Afrique* Paris: L'Harmattan
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- MRABET, El Arbi, (2017). **The EU, Morocco and Irregular African Migrations**. *L'UE, le Maroc et les migrations africaines irrégulières* Paris: Alfabarre
- SCHAPENDONK, Joris. (2013) - **Turbulent Trajectories Sub-Saharan Migrants Heading North: A Mobility Perspective**, Radboud University Nijmegen.

Dakar

BOLZMAN, Claudio; GAKUBA, Théogène-Octave; GUISSÉ, Ibrahima (Eds.) (2013) – **Youth migration from Sub-Saharan Africa. What Challenges for the Future?** *Migrations des jeunes d'Afriques subsaharienne. Quels défis pour l'avenir?* Paris : L' Harmattan.

degli Uberti, Stefano. (2014). **"Victims of their Fantasies or Heroes for a Day? Media Representations, Local History and Daily Narratives on Boat Migrations from Senegal. The myth of invasion: Irregular migration from West Africa to the Maghreb and the European Union"**, Notebooks of studies African, *Cahiers d'études africaines* 54(153): 81–113.

DIOME Fatou. (2003)- **The belly of the Atlantic.** *Le Ventre de l'Atlantique* Paris: Annie. Carrière.

DIOP, Momar-Coumba (Dir), (2008). **Senegal of migration. Mobility, identities and societies.** *Le Sénégal des Migrations Mobilites. Identites et Societes* Paris: Crepos, Karthala & ONU Habitat.

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