



MIGRATION, INFLUX OF REFUGEES AND HIV/AIDS



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GLCb2026 Africas Contemporary Security

Challenges

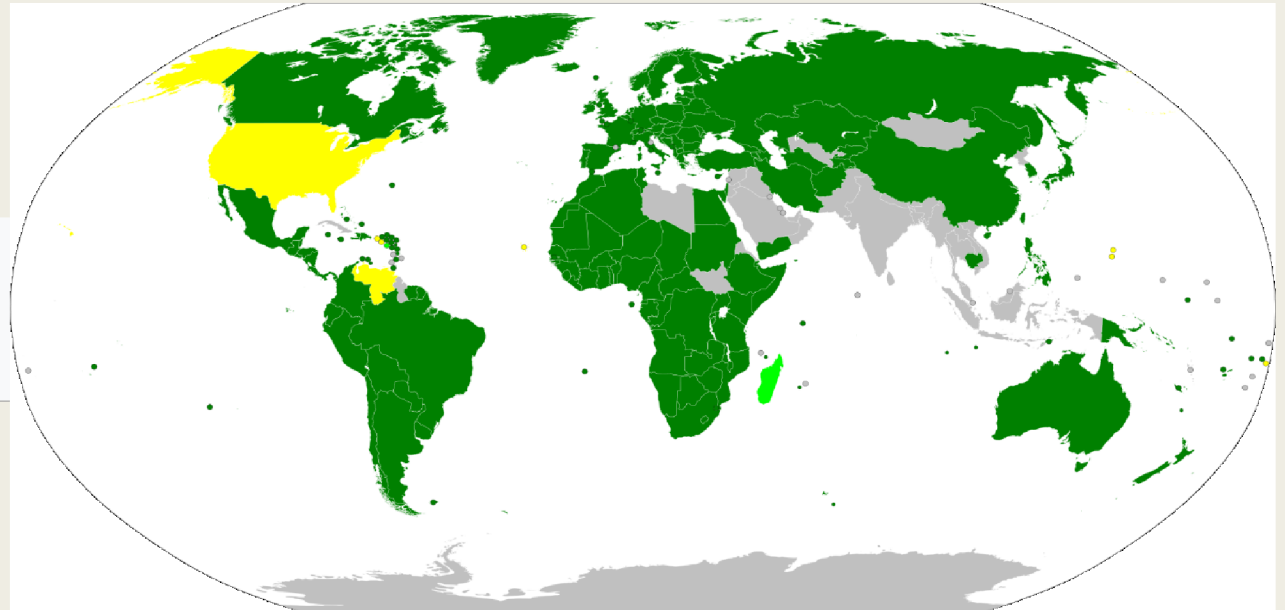
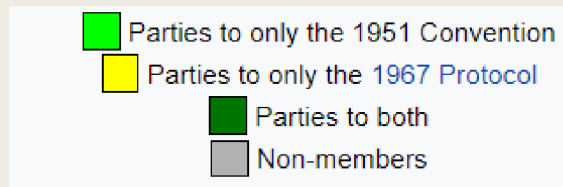
20/3/2024

Migration Terminology

Country of destination	In the migration context, a country that is the destination for a person or a group of persons, irrespective of whether they migrate regularly or irregularly.
Country of origin	In the migration context, a country of nationality or of former habitual residence of a person or group of persons who have migrated abroad, irrespective of whether they migrate regularly or irregularly.
Internal migration	The movement of people within a State involving the establishment of a new temporary or permanent residence.
Internally Displaced Persons (IDPs)	Persons or groups of persons who have been forced or (IDPs) obliged to flee or to leave their homes or places of habitual residence, in particular as a result of or in order to avoid the effects of armed conflict, situations of generalized violence, violations of human rights or natural or human-made disasters, and who have not crossed an internationally recognized State border.
International migration	The movement of persons away from their place of usual residence and across an international border to a country of which they are not nationals.
Migrant	An umbrella term, not defined under international law, reflecting the common lay understanding of a person who moves away from his or her place of usual residence, whether within a country or across an international border, temporarily or permanently, and for a variety of reasons. The term includes a number of well-defined legal categories of people, such as migrant workers; persons whose particular types of movements are legally-defined, such as smuggled migrants; as well as those whose status or means of movement are not specifically defined under international law, such as international students.
Migration	The movement of persons away from their place of usual residence, either across an international border or within a State.
Refugee (1951 Convention)	A person who, owing to a well-founded fear of persecution for reasons of race, religion, nationality, membership of a particular social group or political opinion, is outside the country of his nationality and is unable or, owing to such fear, is unwilling to avail himself of the protection of that country; or who, not having a nationality and being outside the country of his former habitual residence as a result of such events, is unable or, owing to such fear, is unwilling to return to it.

Refugee Conventions

- **1951 Refugee Convention** (Geneva Convention of 28 July 1951)
- Refugee definition: *“As a result of events occurring before 1 January 1951 and owing to well-founded fear of being persecuted for reasons of race, religion, nationality, membership of a particular social group or political opinion, is outside the country of his nationality and is unable or, owing to such fear, is unwilling to avail himself of the protection of that country; or who, not having a nationality and being outside the country of his former habitual residence as a result of such events, is unable or, owing to such fear, is unwilling to return to it.”*
- **1967 Refugee Protocol**



Refugee Conventions

- **1951 Refugee Convention:**
- Refugees shall be treated at least like *nationals* in relation to
 - freedom to practice their religion (Article 4)
 - the respect and protection of artistic rights and industrial property (Article 14)
 - rationing (Article 20)
 - elementary education (Article 22)
 - public relief and assistance (Article 23)
 - labour legislation and social security (Article 24)
- Refugees shall be treated at least like *other non-nationals* in relation to
 - movable and immovable property (Article 13)
 - the right of association in unions or other associations (Article 15)
 - wage-earning employment (Article 17)
 - self-employment (Article 18)
 - practice of the liberal professions (Article 19)
 - housing (Article 21)
 - education higher than elementary (Article 22)
 - the right to free movement and free choice of residence within the country (Article 26)

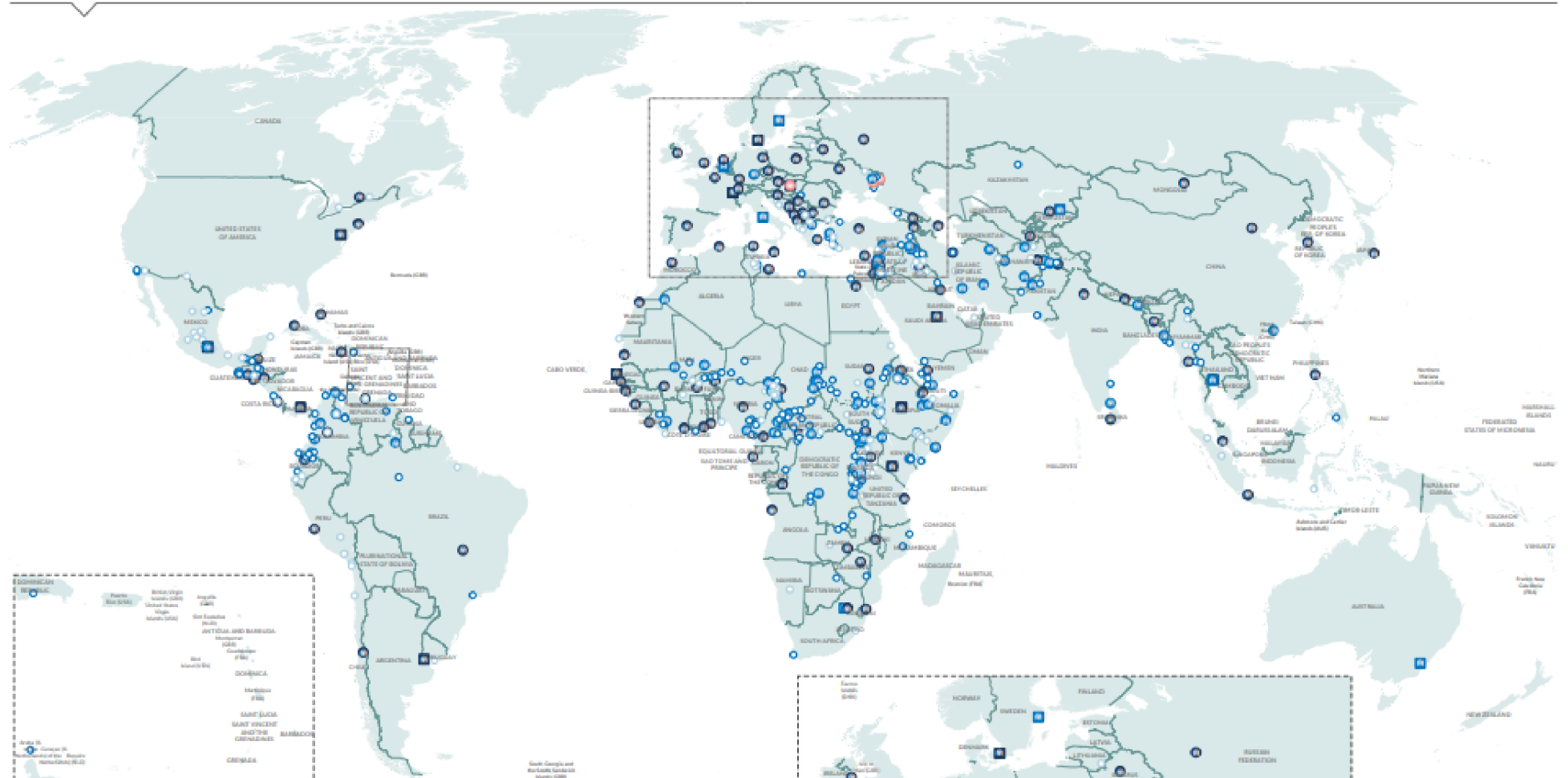
Refugee Conventions

- **1951 Refugee Convention:**
- The contracting states shall not
 - discriminate against refugees (Article 3)
 - take exceptional measures against a refugee solely on account of his or her nationality (Article 8)
 - expect refugees to pay taxes and fiscal charges that are different from those of nationals (Article 29)
 - impose penalties on refugees who entered illegally in search of asylum if they present themselves without delay (Article 31), which is commonly interpreted to mean that their unlawful entry and presence ought not to be prosecuted at all.
 - expel refugees (Article 32)
- forcibly return or "refoul" refugees to the country they have fled from (Article 33).
- **1969 The Organisation of African Unity (OAU) Convention Governing the Specific Aspects of Refugee Problems in Africa**
- **Kampala Convention 2009**

UNHCR - United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees



- UN agency, created in 1950, headquartered in Geneva (Switzerland).
- Mandated to aid and protect refugees, forcibly displaced communities, and stateless people, and to assist in their voluntary repatriation, local integration or resettlement to a third country.
- Over 17,300 staff working in 135 countries.
- High Commissioner is Filippo Grandi.
- Executive and Standing Committee
- Goodwill ambassadors - names?



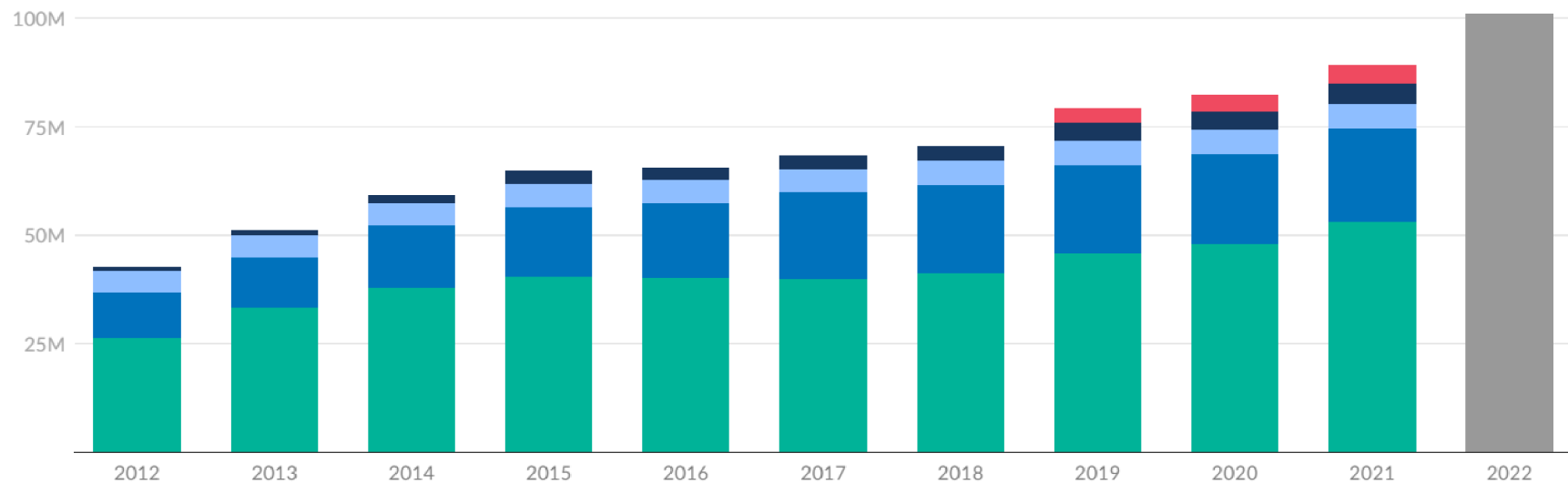
- UNHCR HeadQuarter, Regional Office
- M UNHCR Multi-Country Office
- UNHCR Representation (Liaison, Country office...)
- UNHCR Sub-Office
- F UNHCR Field Office
- UNHCR Field Unit
- Global Hub / Service Center

1,000km

Migration and Refugee Trends

People forced to flee worldwide (2012 - 2022)

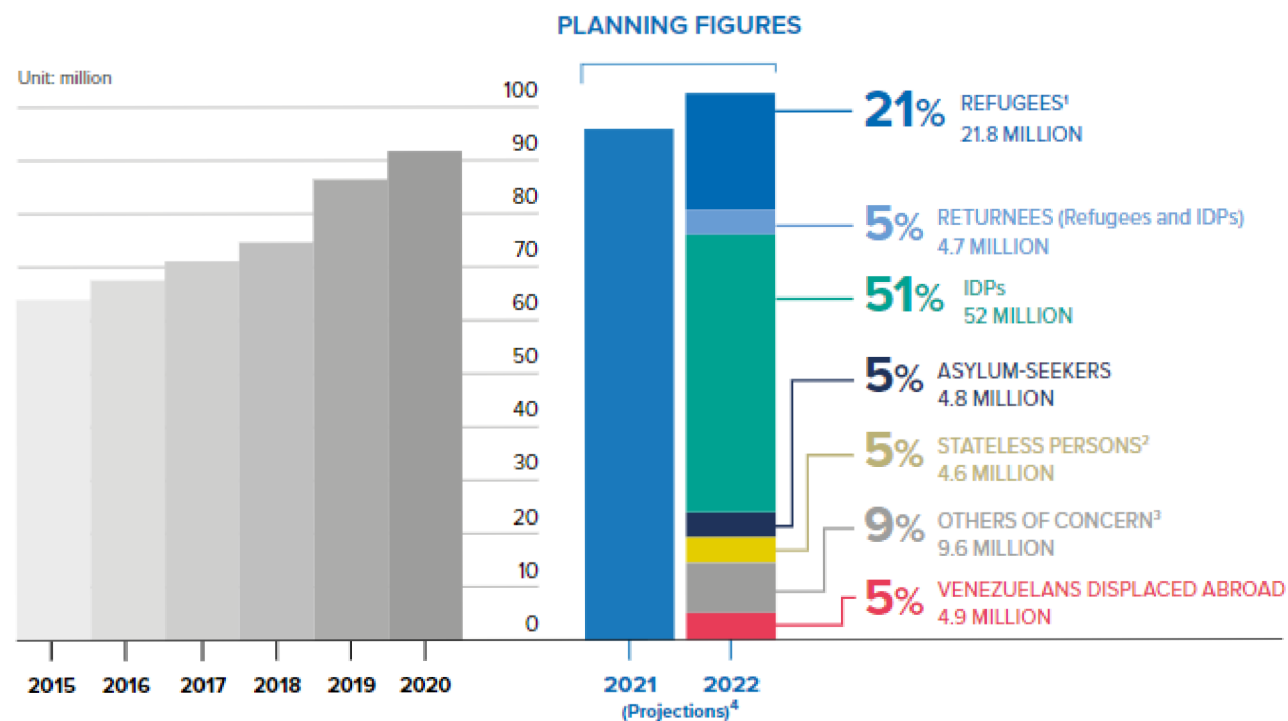
IDPs Refugees under UNHCR's mandate Refugees under UNRWA's mandate Asylum seekers Venezuelans displaced abroad Latest available estimates



Note: 2022 figures are estimated using data available as of 9 June 2022

Migration and Refugee Trends

CHART 1 | **PLANNING FIGURES: 102.6 million** people of concern in 2022



Migration and Refugee Trends

Figure 8 | People displaced across borders by country of origin | end-2020

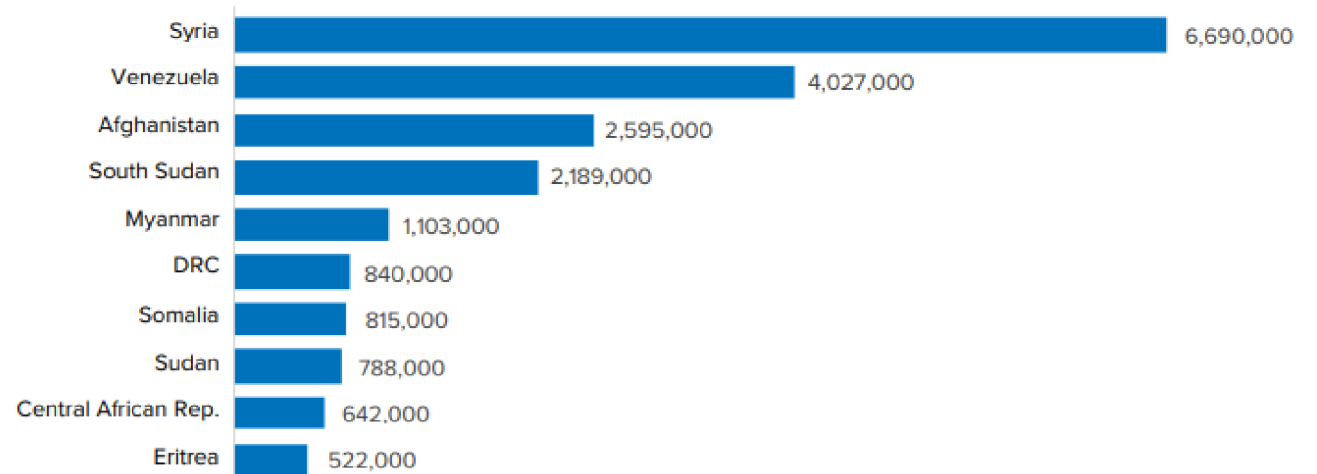
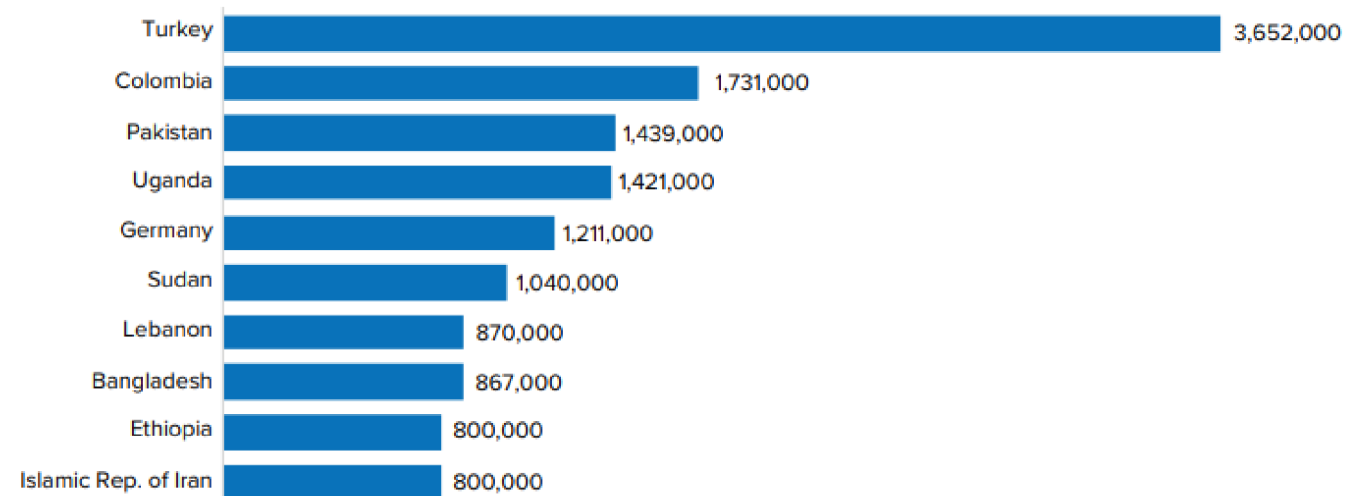
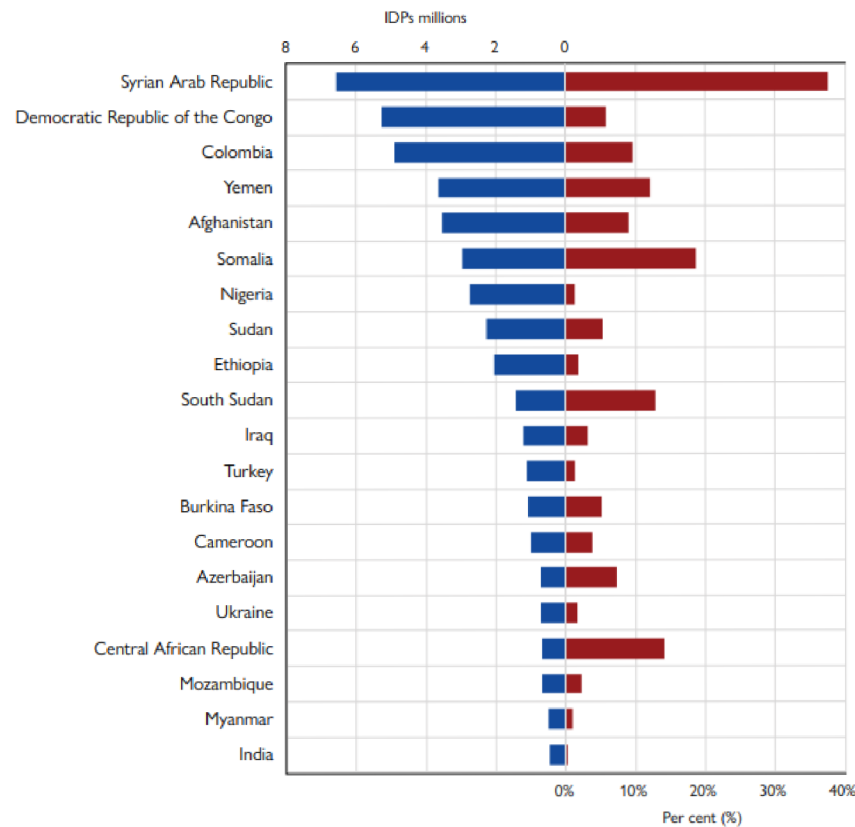


Figure 10 | People displaced across borders by host country | end-2020



Migration and Refugee Trends

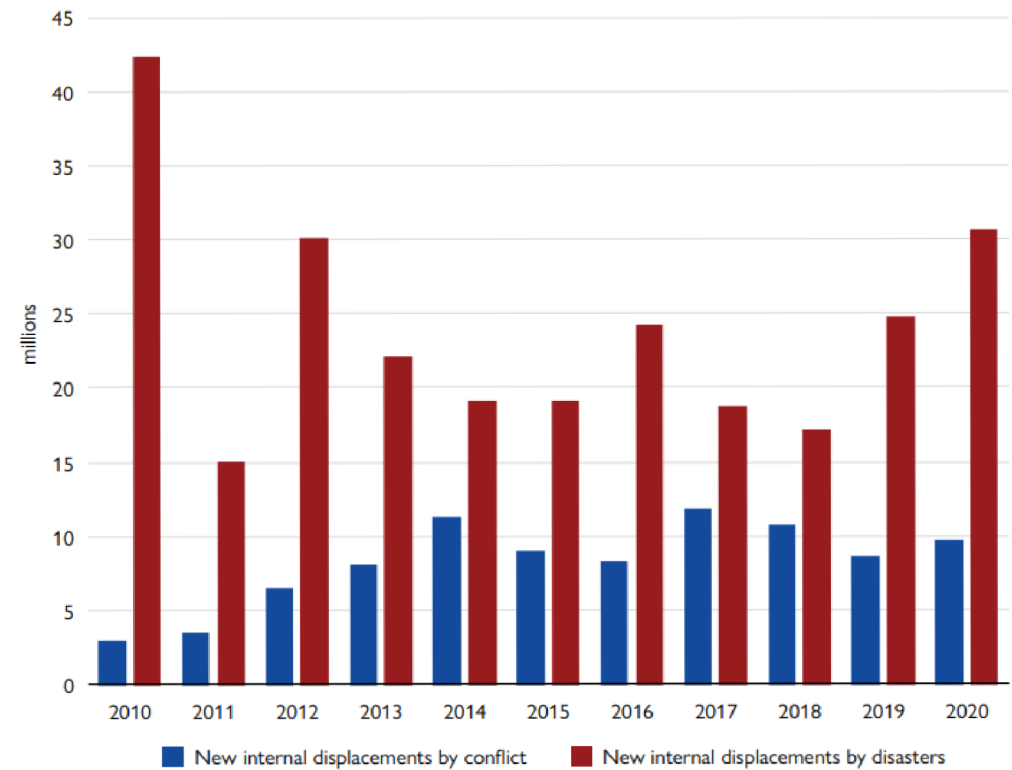
Figure 18. Top 20 countries with the largest populations of internally displaced persons by conflict and violence at the end of 2020 (millions)



Source: IDMC, 2021.

Notes: IDP populations refer to the accumulated number of people displaced over time. The

Figure 20. New internal displacements due to conflict and disasters, 2010–2020 (millions)

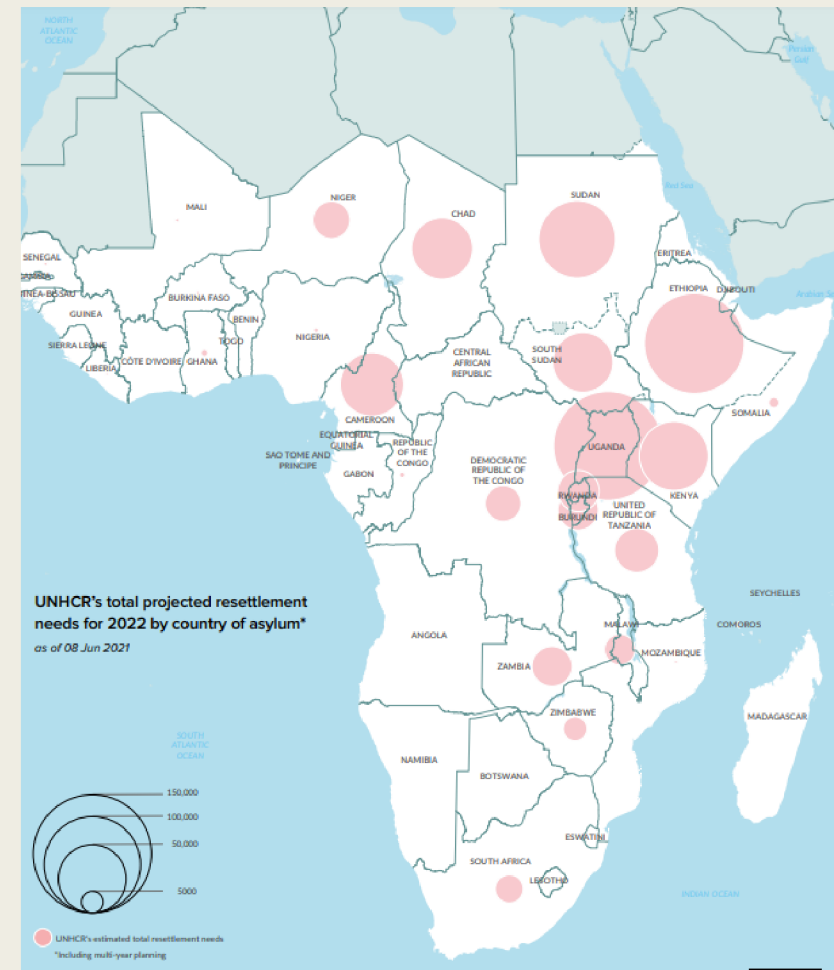
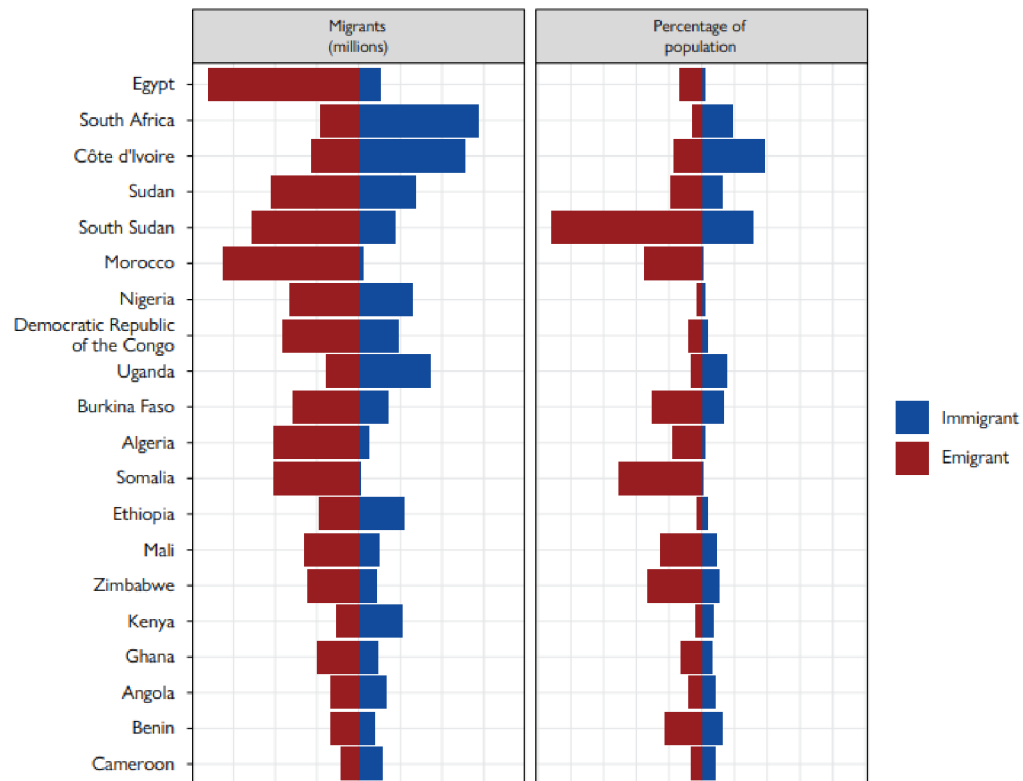


Source: IDMC, n.d. (accessed May 2021).

Notes: The term "new displacements" refers to the number of displacement movements that occurred in a given year, not the total accumulated stock of IDPs resulting from displacement over time. New displacement figures include individuals who have been displaced more than once, and do not correspond to the number of people displaced during a given year.

Migration and Refugee Trends in Africa

Figure 2. Top 20 African migrant countries, 2020

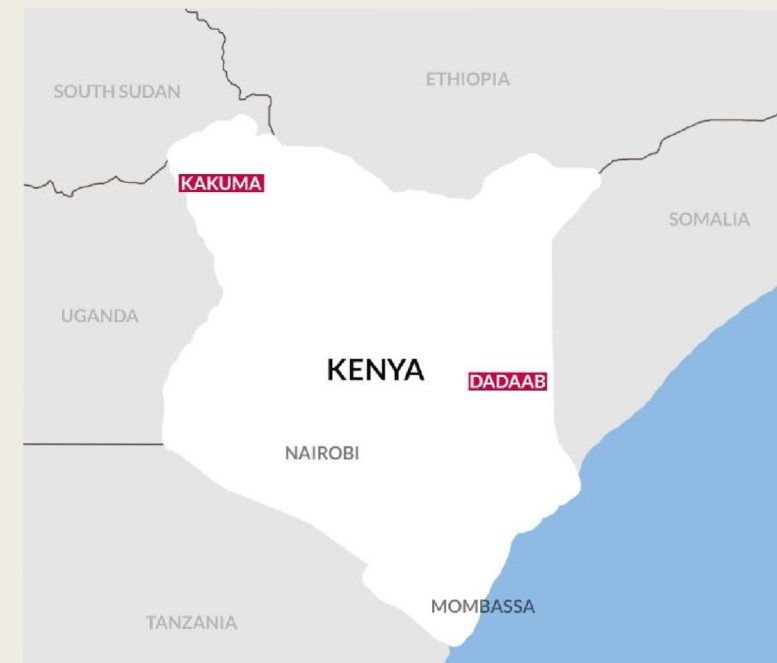
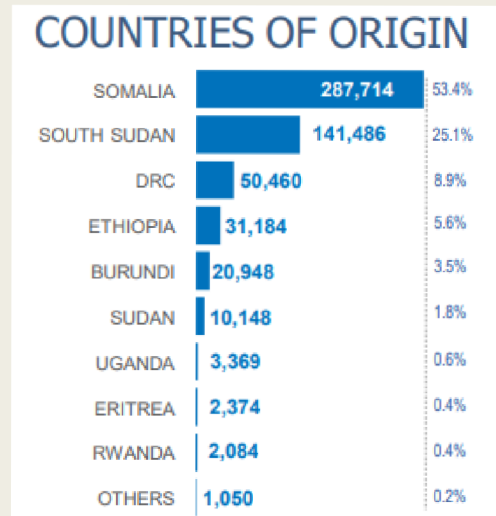


Migration and Refugee Trends in Africa

	East and Horn of Africa and the Great Lakes	Southern Africa	West and Central Africa
Refugees	4,717,470	783,247	1,488,350
People in refugee-like situations ¹	-	-	-
Total refugees and people in refugee-like situations	4,717,470	783,247	1,488,350
Asylum seekers ²	195,753	289,054	57,664
Returned refugees ³	342,198	910	46,775
IDPs of concern to UNHCR ⁴	11,686,769	6,287,219	7,270,520
Returned IDPs ⁵	2,095,357	1,041,368	706,507
Stateless persons ⁶	103,281	-	931,281
Others of concern to UNHCR ⁷	23,839	36,520	158,838
Venezuelans displaced abroad ⁸	-	-	-
TOTAL	19,164,667	8,438,318	10,659,935

Refugees in Kenya

- 2006 Refugees Act
- Several attempts to forcibly relocate refugees
- 2010 - new constitution (registration within 30 days of entry)
- 2012 parliament approved the law on forced relocation
- Tripartite Agreement 2013
- 2014 Operation Usalama (peace) Watch
- Working permit 700USD

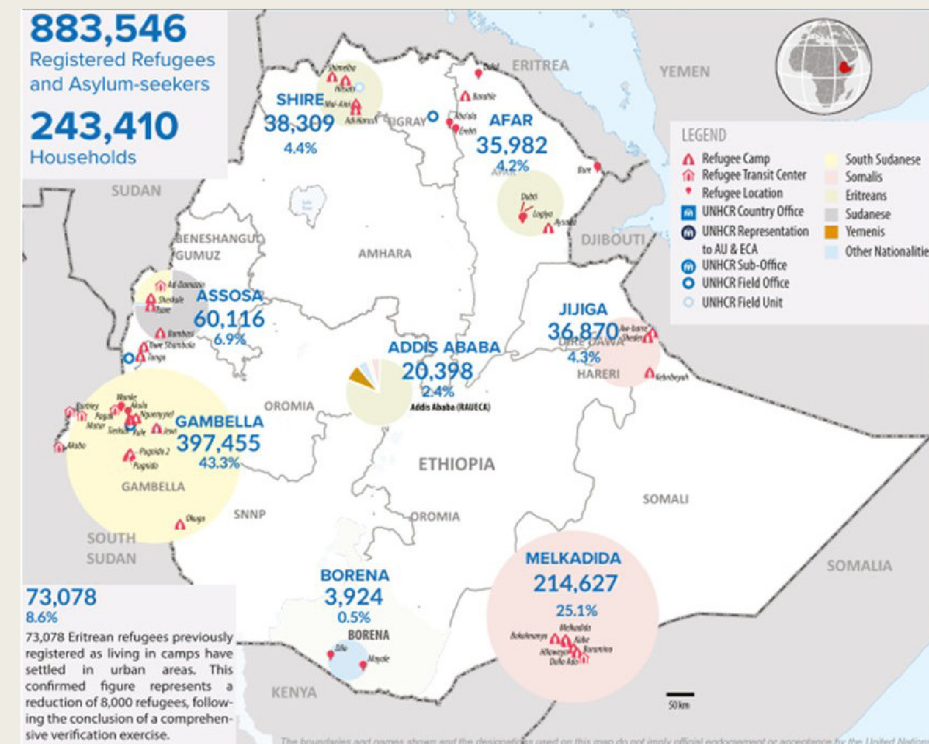


<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=LE6H0GGWrq8&t=304>

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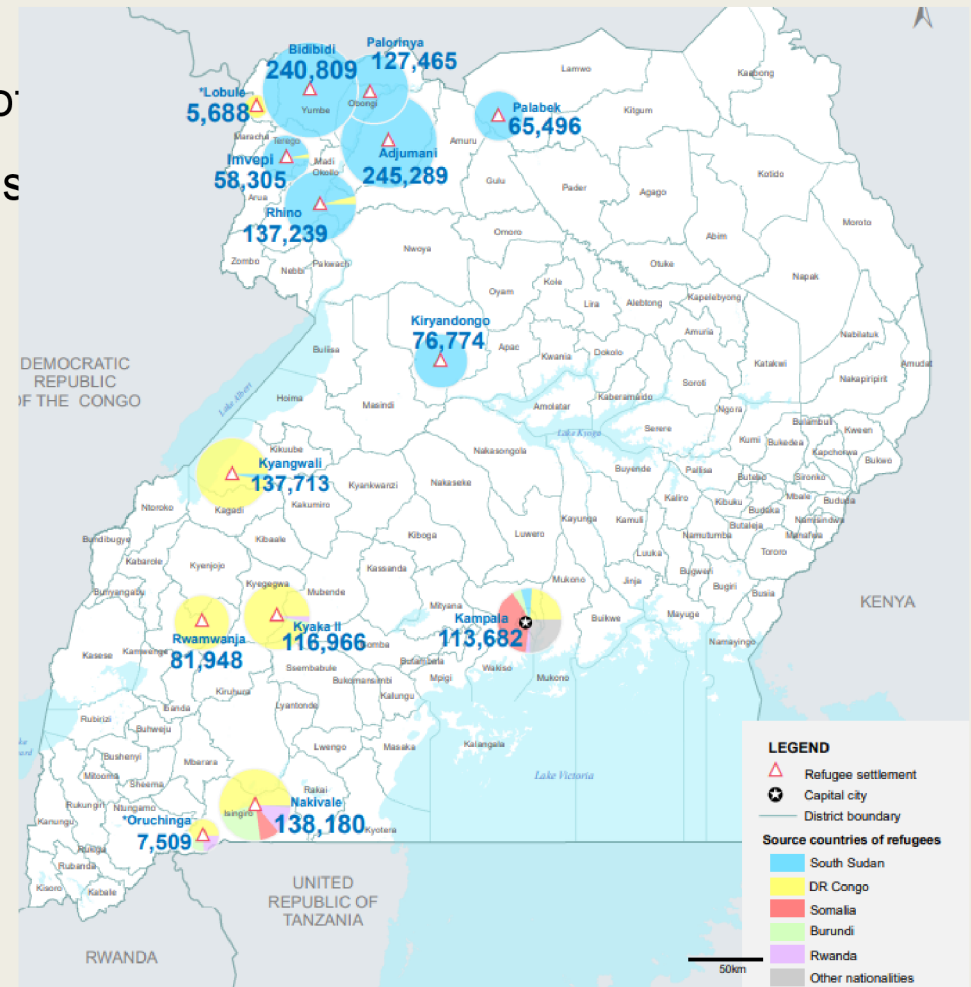
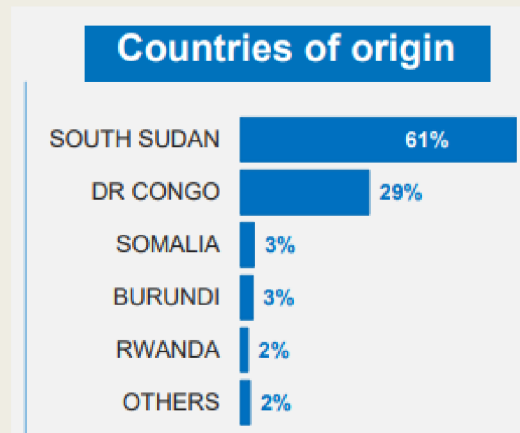
Refugees in Ethiopia

- 2004 Ethiopian Refugee Proclamation (Ethiopian authorities decide on the location)
- 2010 Out of Camp program
- Nearly all of the registered refugees and asylum seekers in Ethiopia originate from neighboring states including **South Sudan (48 percent)**, **Somalia (27 percent)**, **Eritrea (19 percent)**, and **Sudan (6 percent)**.
- Working permit 600USD
- 2016 violence in Gambella
- 2020 Hitsats massacre



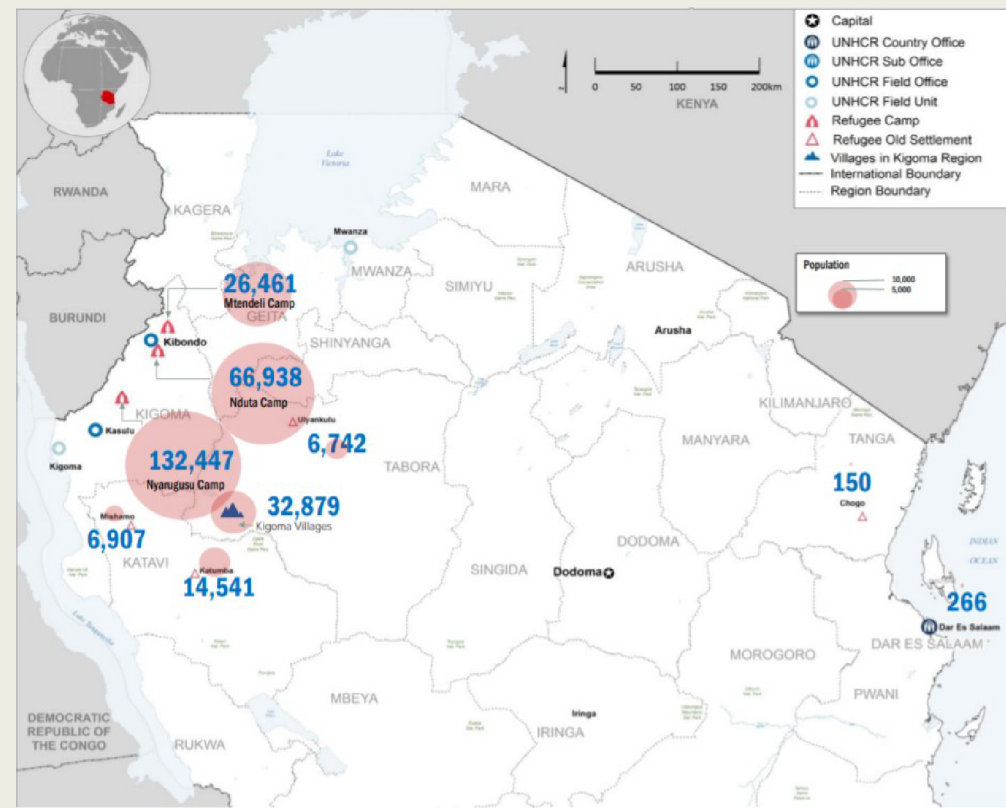
Refugees in Uganda

- 2006 Refugees Act (freedom to work, freedom of movement and provides land for building houses and farming)
- Working permit 200USD
- Violence in Rhino Camp 2020



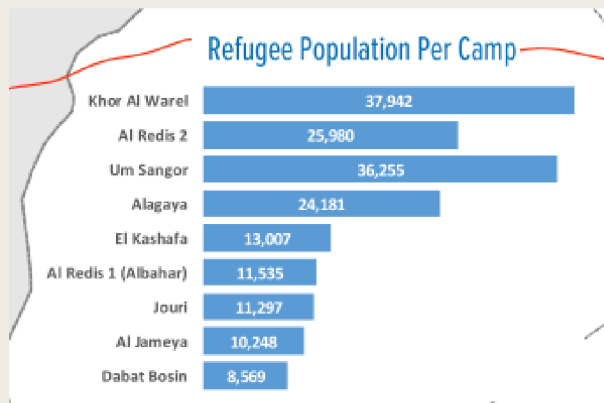
Refugees in Tanzania

- Refugee Act 1998 (authorities decide on the location)
- Tanzania's 2003 National Refugee Policy (refugees are not allowed to leave the camps to work, trade or go to school), permit - may not travel more than 4 km from the camp
- Working permit \$2,000 USD
- Benaco Camp riots 1994
- Burundi accused of hunting refugees in Tanzanian camps



Population Groups

	POPULATION AS END OF DECEMBER 2020	PLANNED POPULATION AS OF END OF 2021
ASSISTED REFUGEE POPULATION		
South Sudanese ¹	736,685	757,312
Eritrean	122,465	128,804
Syrian	93,498 ²	93,498
Central African Rep. (CAR)	26,930	32,057
Ethiopian	69,849	115,348
Chadian	3,507	4,612
Yemini	1,938	1,983
Other	1,454	1,454
TOTAL	1,056,326	1,135,068



Refugees in Sudan

Negative Impacts of Refugeeism

Economic impacts – influence on food prices, influence on the reduction of wages of local residents, Influence on the rise in housing and rental prices and direct state expenditure on refugees.

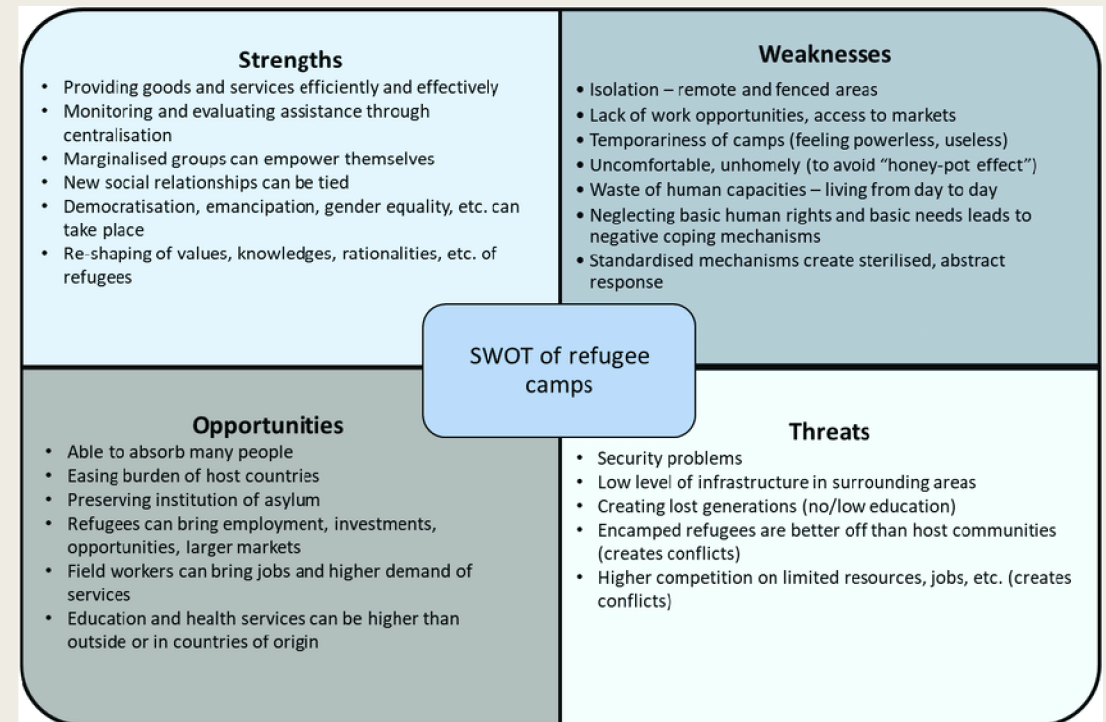
Social impacts – internal displacement of persons, social inequalities between refugees and local people, ethnic tension.

Environmental impacts – increase in the slums, pollution or depletion of water, deforestation, soil degradation.

Political-security impacts - increase in terrorism, increase in trafficking and crime, bilateral tensions between neighboring countries.

Negative Impacts of Refugeeism

- According to Salehyan and Gleditsch (2006), the influx of refugees from a neighboring country can destabilize neighboring countries in the following ways:
 - a) Expansion of rebel social networks and diffusion of violence
 - b) Facilitation of transnational spreading of arms, combatants, and ideologies conducive to conflict
 - c) Creation of bilateral tensions



Refugee- Related Political Violence

a) **Attacks between sending state and refugees** (The violence occurs between refugees and government of sending state)

b) **Attacks between receiving state and refugees** (The violence occurs between refugees and government of receiving state)

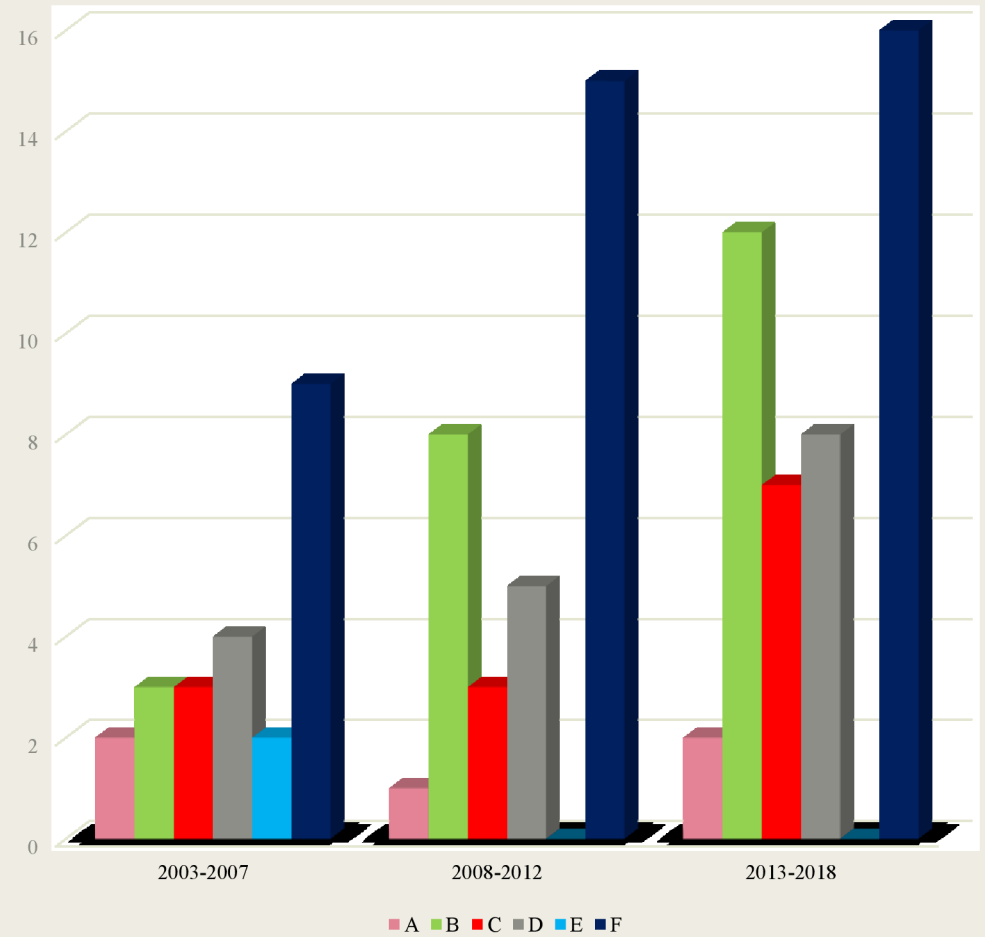
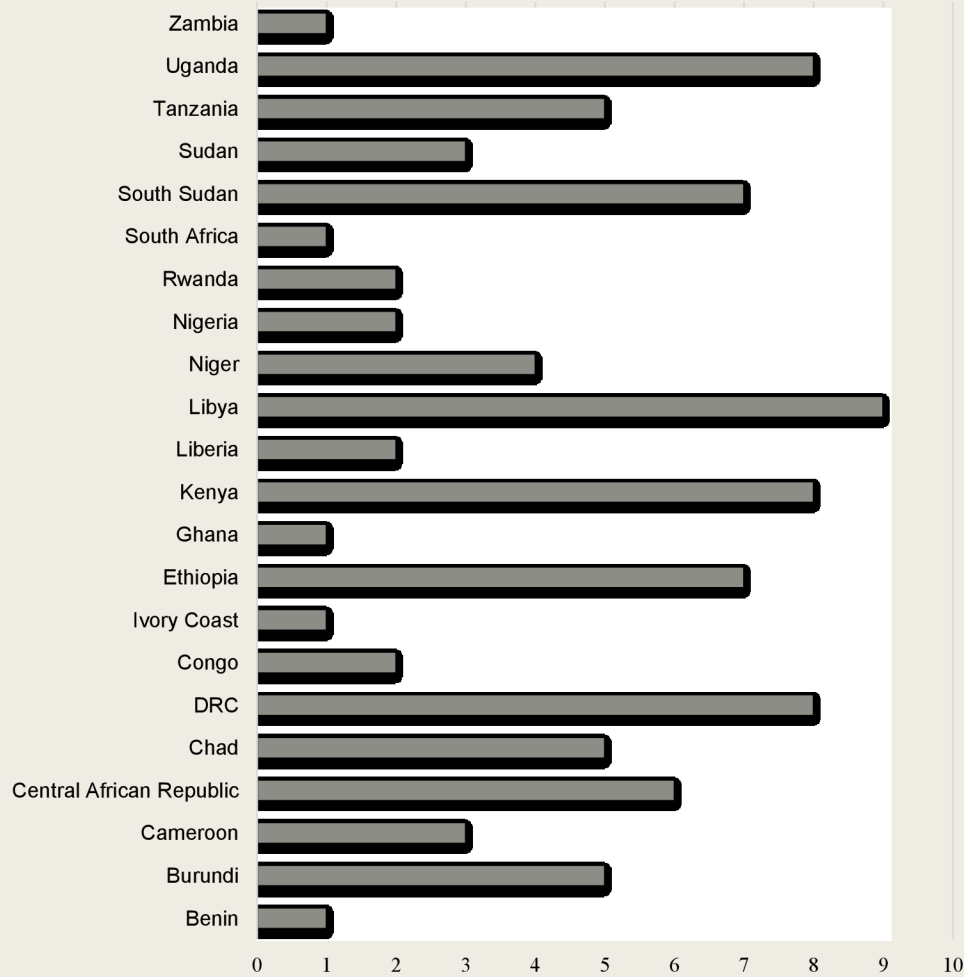
c) **Ethnic or factual violence among refugees** (The violence occurs between groups of refugees)

d) **Internal violence within receiving state** (The violence occurs between refugees and local population of receiving state)

e) **Interstate war or unilateral intervention** (Refugees and the government of more than one state are involved in violence)

f) **Attacks between refugees and transnational VNSA** (The violence occurs between refugees and transnational VNSA ((non-state armed groups operating across several countries))

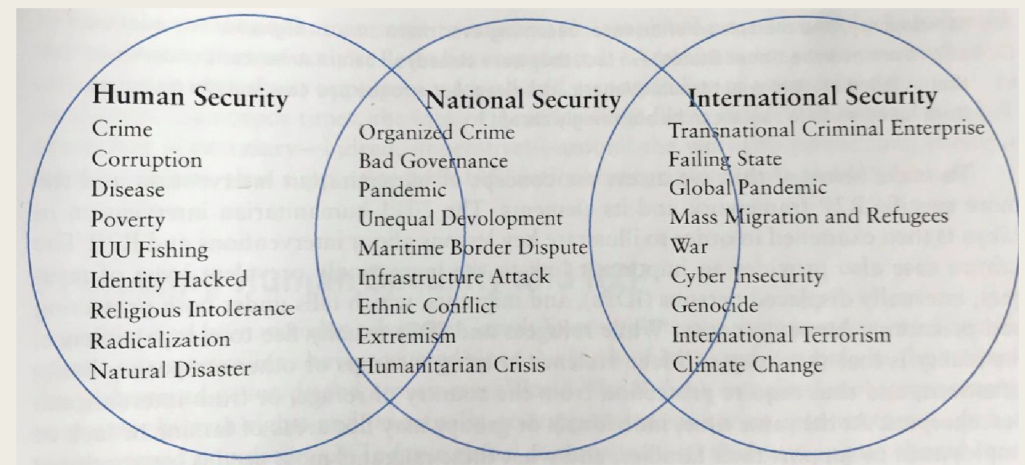
Refugee-Related Political Violence



HIV/AIDS

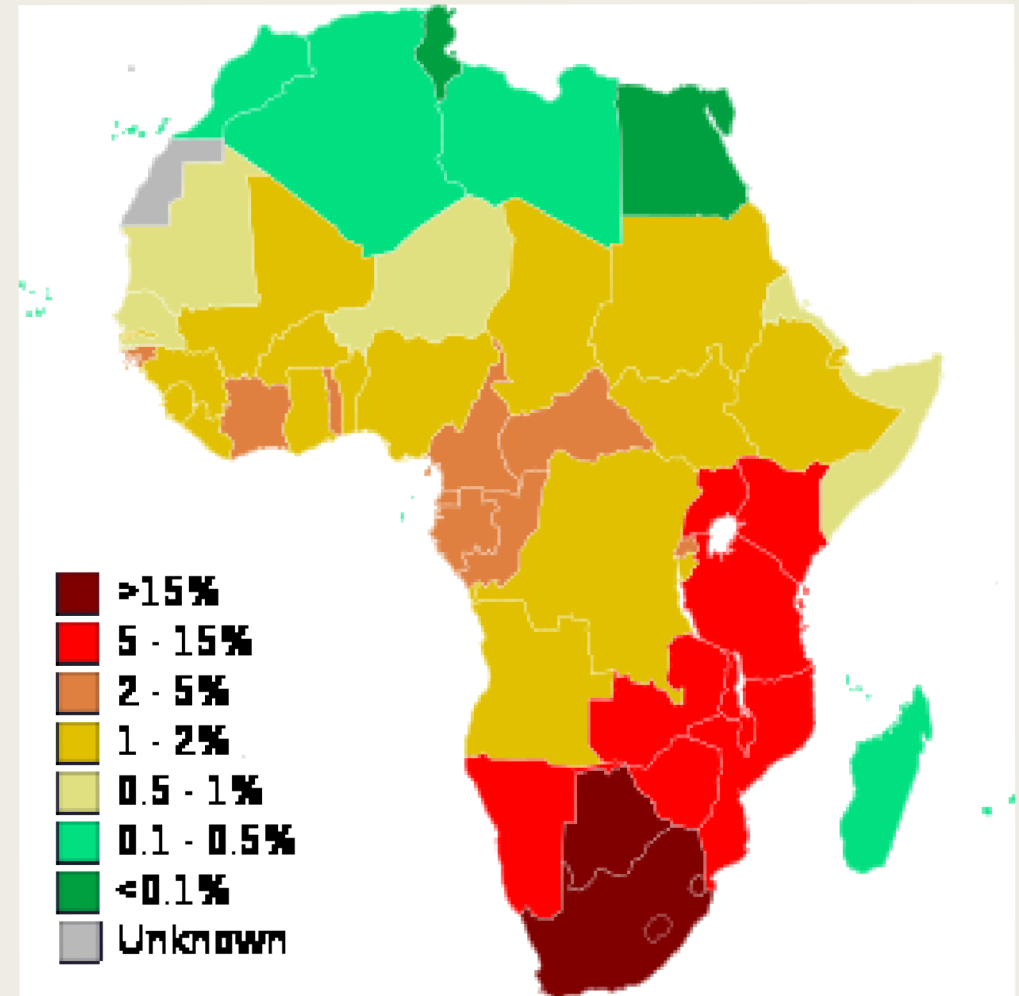
- Progress has been faltering, resources have been shrinking and inequalities have been widening - 1.3 million new HIV infections in 2022 – **more than the global goals**.
- Globally, 38.4 million [33.9–43.8 million] people were living with HIV at the end of 2022.
- Mortality - 650 000 people died of HIV-related illnesses worldwide in 2021.
- Two main institutions - WHO (World Health Organization) and UNDAIDS (Joint United Nations Program on HIV/AIDS).
- HIV – Human, National and International Security.
- Armed conflict can increase the likelihood of exposure to HIV infection in several of the following ways:

- A) Population displacement
- B) Breakdown of traditional sexual norms
- C) Vulnerability of women and girls
- D) Rape as a weapon of war
- E) Collapse of health systems
- F) Increased substance use



HIV in Africa

State	% in the population
Eswatini	26%
Botswana	23,4%
Lesotho	23,3%
South Africa	17%
Zimbabwe	15%
Namibia	13,5%
Kenya	6,2%
Tanzania	5%
Rwanda	3%
Burundi	3%
Uganda	7%



HIV/AIDS

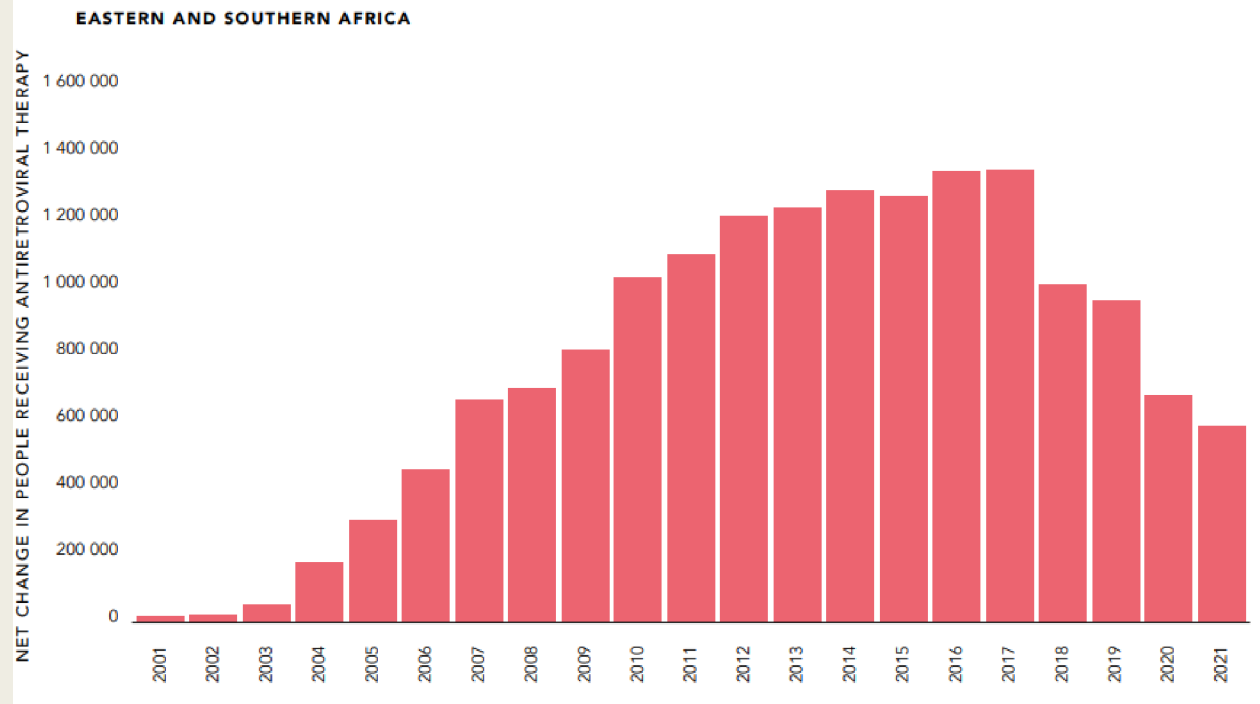
4000

PEOPLE BECOME INFECTED
WITH HIV EVERY DAY

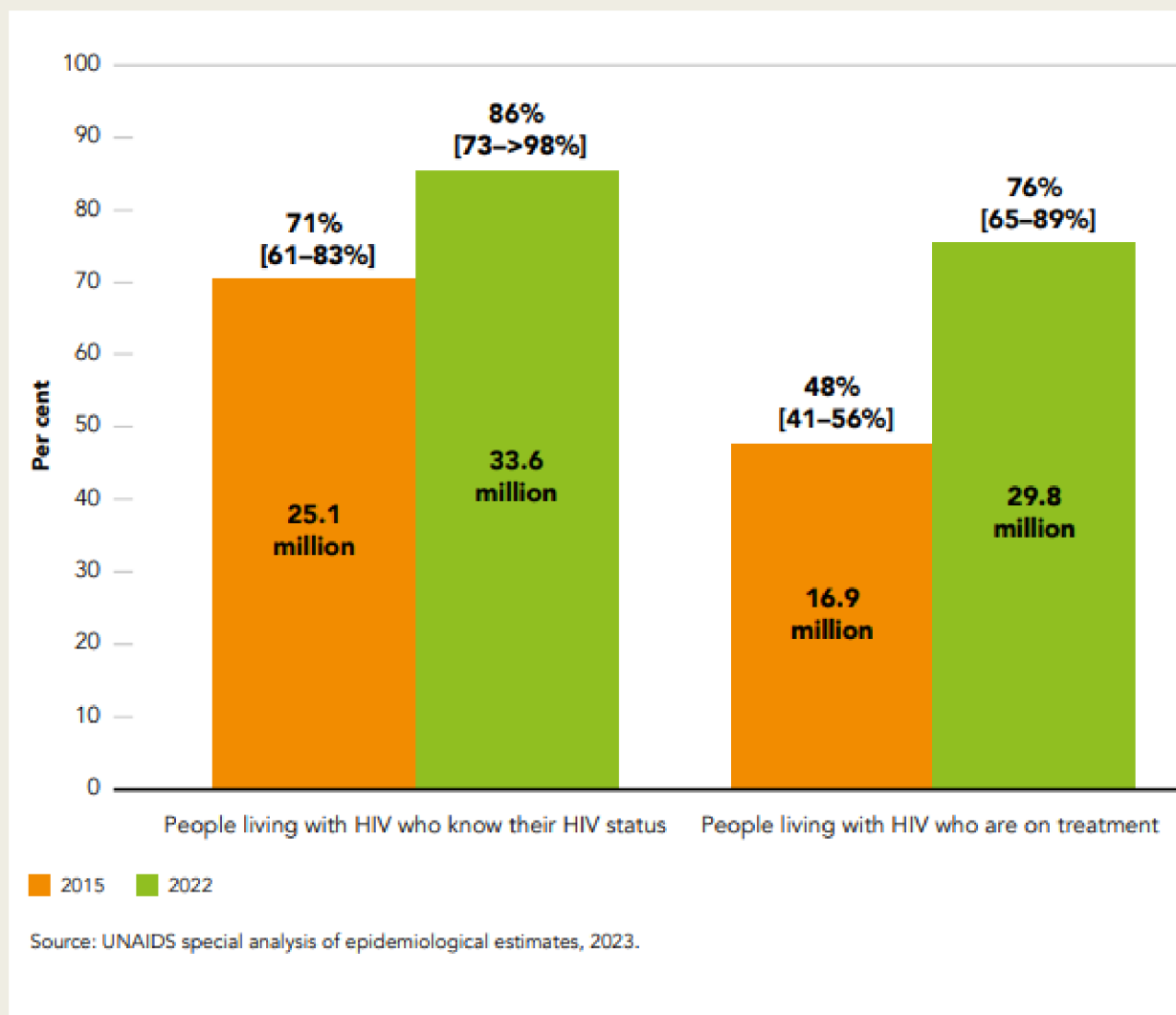
650 000

PEOPLE DIED OF AIDS-
RELATED CAUSES IN 2021

FIGURE 0.3 change in the number of people receiving antiretroviral therapy by region, sub-Saharan Africa, 2001–2021

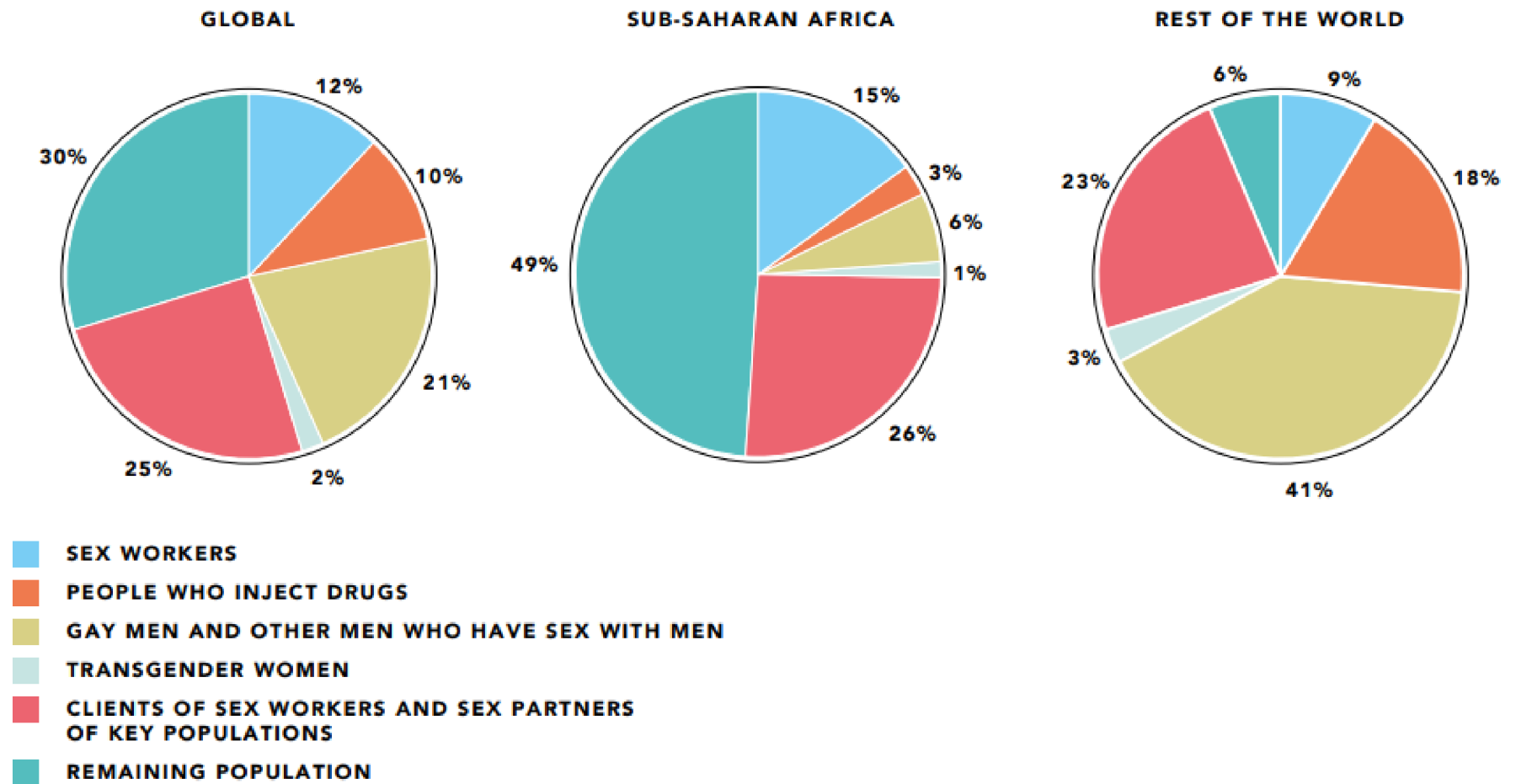


HIV in Africa



HIV/AIDS

FIGURE 0.8 Distribution of acquisition of new HIV infections by population, global, sub-Saharan Africa and rest of the world, 2021



HIV/AIDS - Targets

■ Global AIDS Strategy 2021-2026 and Ending Inequalities and Getting on Track to End AIDS by 2030

2025 targets

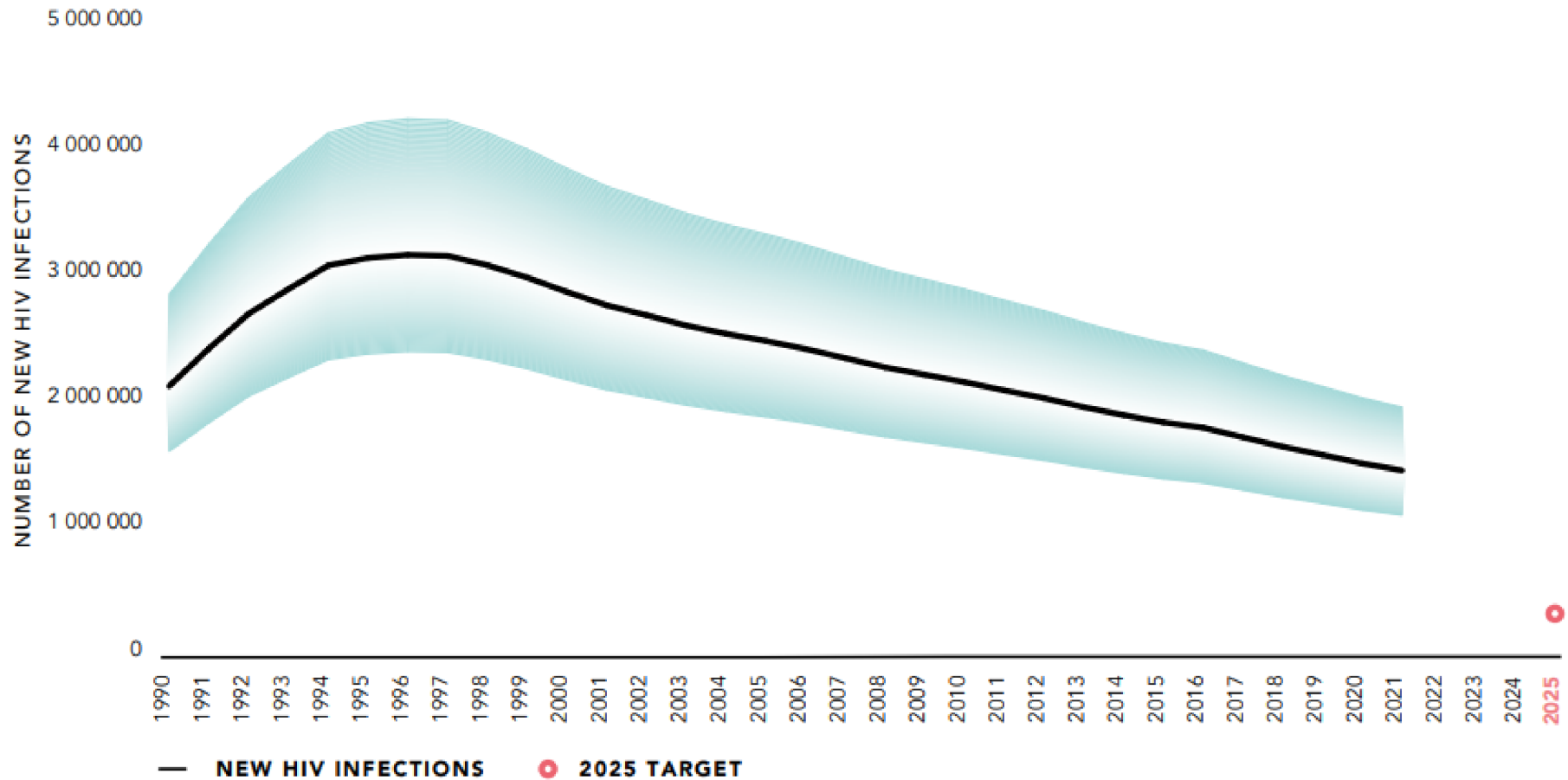
- ➔ Reduce annual AIDS-related deaths to under 250 000 by 2025.
- ➔ Ensure that 34 million people are on HIV treatment by 2025.
- ➔ Achieve the 95–95–95 testing, treatment and viral suppression targets within all demographics and groups and geographic settings, including children and adolescents living with HIV.
 - ▶ 95% of people living with HIV know their HIV status.
 - ▶ 95% of people who know their HIV-positive status are accessing treatment.
 - ▶ 95% of people on treatment have suppressed viral loads.
- ➔ Ensure that 90% of people living with HIV receive preventive treatment for tuberculosis by 2025.
- ➔ Reduce tuberculosis-related deaths among people living with HIV by 80% by 2025 (compared to a 2010 baseline).

2025 targets

- ➔ Reduce new HIV infections to under 370 000 by 2025.
- ➔ Ensure that 95% of people at risk of HIV infection, within all epidemiologically relevant groups, age groups and geographic settings, have access to and use appropriate, prioritized, person-centred and effective combination prevention options.
- ➔ Reduce the number of new HIV infections among adolescent girls and young women to below 50 000 by 2025.
- ➔ Ensure availability of PrEP for (10 million) people at substantial risk of HIV and PEP for people recently exposed to HIV by 2025.
- ➔ 95% of people within humanitarian settings at risk of HIV use appropriate, prioritized, people-centred and effective combination prevention options.

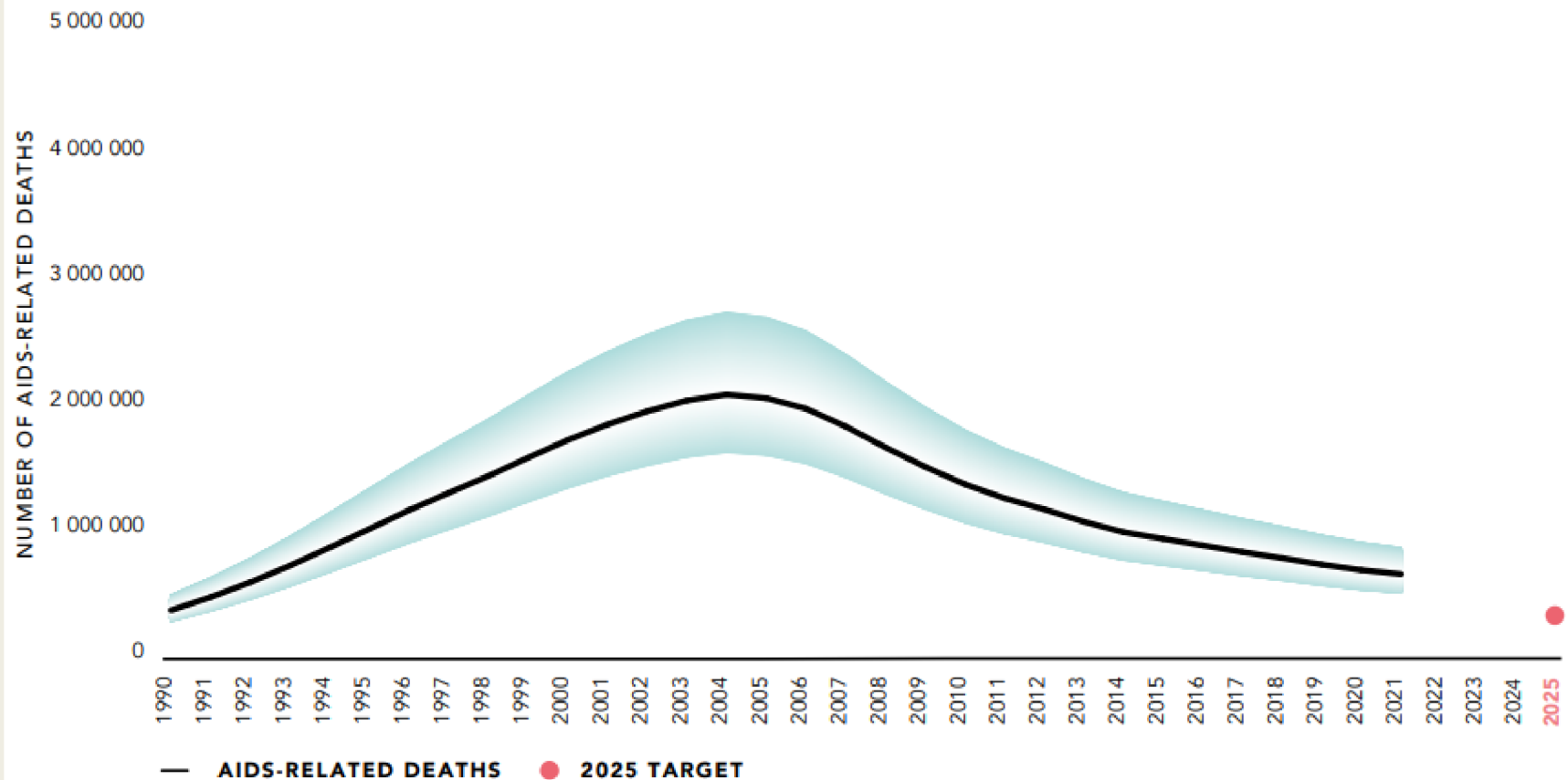
HIV/AIDS - Targets

FIGURE 1.3 Number of new HIV infections, global, 1990–2021, and 2025 target



HIV/AIDS - Targets

FIGURE 1.10 Number of AIDS-related deaths, global, 1990–2021, and 2025 target



Source: UNAIDS epidemiological estimates, 2022 (<https://aidsinfo.unaids.org/>).

HIV in Africa

- Bushmeat theory – Cameroon.
- 71% of the total HIV population lives in Sub-Africa.
- Desmond Tutu HIV Foundation .
- UNAIDS - Joint United Nations Programme on HIV/AIDS.
- Causes of expansion in Africa: behavioral factors, lack of money, natural disasters and conflicts, health industry, medical suspicion, circumcision?, religious factors, educational level, poverty



Uganda – ABC campaign



HIV in Africa

- Justus Amuche Nweze - *HIV/AIDS in sub-Saharan Africa: Current status, challenges and prospects.*

Reasons for the high prevalence of HIV/AIDS in sub-Saharan Africa:

- a) The initial responses to HIV in Africa and the West
- b) Cultural behaviors and beliefs (*Widow inheritance/Sexual cleansing, Postpartum sexual abstinence, Virgin cleansing fable, Ritualised non-marital sexual intercourse*)
- c) Multiple sexual partners
- d) Poverty, conflict/war, migration, and HIV/AIDS
- e) Blood transfusion and HIV
- f) HIV/AIDS-associated stigma and discrimination

Thank you for your
attention