

The Dynamics of the Migratory Exchanges between French-speaking Western and Central Africa

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In Africa the migrants go mainly towards other African countries. Western Africa seems more concerned by the diverse mobility's than Central Africa. These mobility's are distributed in an ill-assorted way because of the demographic, economic and even political disparities of each of both regions. Gabon as much as Ivory Coast or Nigeria richer in terms of per capita incomes attract most migrants. According to the UNHCR and the United Nations, it is in Central Africa where we would find the largest number of refugees in the world. Because of it, French-speaking Central Africa does not constitute itself a migratory pole towards the other pole such as South Africa or western Africa in general. There are forms of migrations and the most common remain the forced migration due to causes so varied as the conflicts and the tensions, the disasters etc. We also register workers' or economic migrations in the direction of oil-producing countries. This is why western Africa is more present in Central Africa where the migrations also globalized and became international. They are the result of a combination of factors and forms of very complex mobility's which make that each of both regions are corridors of passage and transit of the migrants for whom the world does not have borders anymore. Problems of the interregional migrations have same signs: victimization of the migrants following a degradation of the economic, social and political situation in host countries, expulsions in their country of origin, exactions etc. We know the lethargy which have States to get on a harmonization of legislations in the law and the right of the migrants, the free circulation of the goods, the capital, the persons, in spite of the use of a common currency. Nevertheless, an integration exceeding the territorial limits and wanted by all would be translated by a rational use of the common resources and an extension of the trades beyond what is made.