



International
Labour
Office

**ARLAC Training workshop on Migrant
Workers, 28 September – 1st October 2015,
Harare, Zimbabwe**

Presentation 1. Overview of labour migration in Africa: Data and emerging trends

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Outline

1. How do we know anything about labour migration within / into / from Africa?
2. Statistical data
3. Routes and trends

1. How do we know anything about labour migration within / into / from Africa?

a. Statistical data: **TOO LITTLE**

- i. On migration from census data mostly; administrative vs statistical / demographic
- ii. Uneven sources (LFS) on Labour Migration;
- iii. Broad trends at regional / sub-regional level / limited at national level (just beginning in some countries, non existent in others): for now very limited capacity to monitor LM in broader LMIS indicators
- iv. ILO-AUC: JLMP Report on state of Labour Migration data in Africa (2016)
- v. ILO-OECD research project on economic impact of labour migration on developing economies (4 case studies in Africa: Côte-d'Ivoire, Ghana, Rwanda, South Africa)

1. How do we know anything about labour migration within / into / from Africa?

b. Qualitative research: **ON THE RISE BUT...**

- i. On the increase within Africa and beyond;
- ii. Used to be weak theoretically and mostly polarised between Marxist / structuralist theory of migration (Cohen, Amin) and antiquated push-pull theory (Ravenstein); renewal at work in both mainstream economic theory of migration (New Economics of Labour Migration) and in political economy (Castles), critical theory (van Hear, Bakewell).
- iii. Shows **radical changes in political economy of labour migration from plantation / migrant labour systems to deregulated / precarious flows serving rapid growth of certain sectors** (services, mineral extraction) (MiWORC project, 2014); transit economies in North Africa (de Haas); **'labour export policies'**: pressure on East African countries and Horn for low-skilled labour towards GCC states; mass exodus of skilled professionals continues; **increase in informal cross-border trade**
- iv. **LM**: survivalist strategies; symptom of increased inequalities; but region increasingly locked within itself with **limited progress in terms of stable labour migration regulatory regimes**
- v. Increasingly **negative public opinions within Africa and xenophobic violence** (Fourchard & Segatti, 2015); rhetoric of liberalisation movement / trade presented as panacea but little evidence; some progress in RECs on circulation of business people & professionals (ECOWAS, EAC)
- vi. Need to collate and avail research produced to public / decision-makers more.
- vii. **Disconnection between policy-making and available evidence** and social dialogue / labour migration policy making.

1. How do we know anything about labour migration within / into / from Africa?

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Labour migration is best captured in:

- a. Census data
- b. Labour Force Surveys
- c. Border control

Work permits are:

- a. Statistical data
- b. Administrative data
- c. Raw data

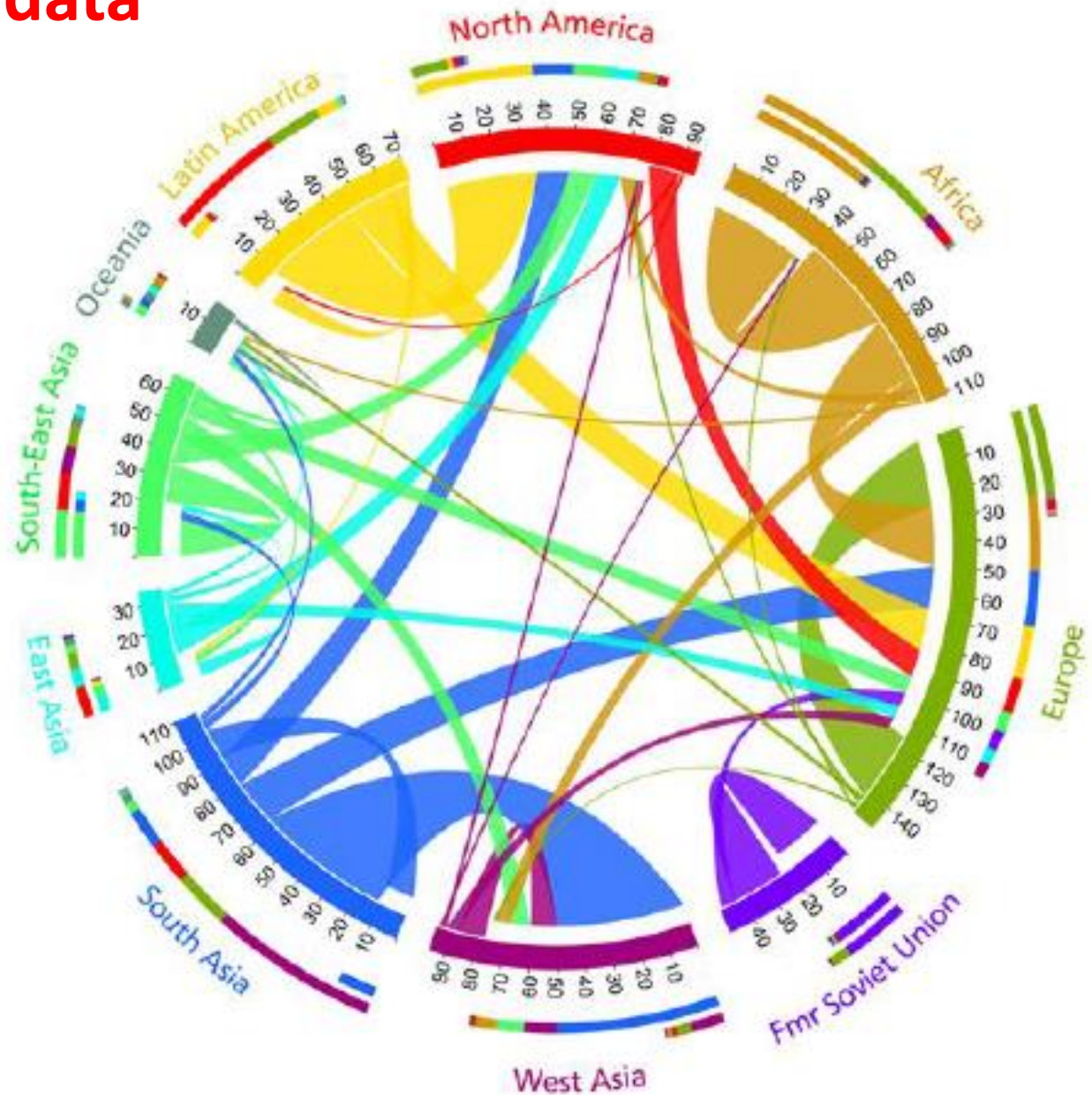
Qualitative data on labour migration will draw on:

- a. Empirical observation
- b. Historical sources (archives)
- c. Both

In South Africa, Labour Force Surveys are conducted:

- a. Every second year
- b. Every five years
- c. Every quarter

2. Statistical data



Graphic by Nikola Sander. Data source: G. J. Abel and N. Sander, "Quantifying Global International Migration Flows", in *Science*, Vol. 343, 28 Mar. 2014.

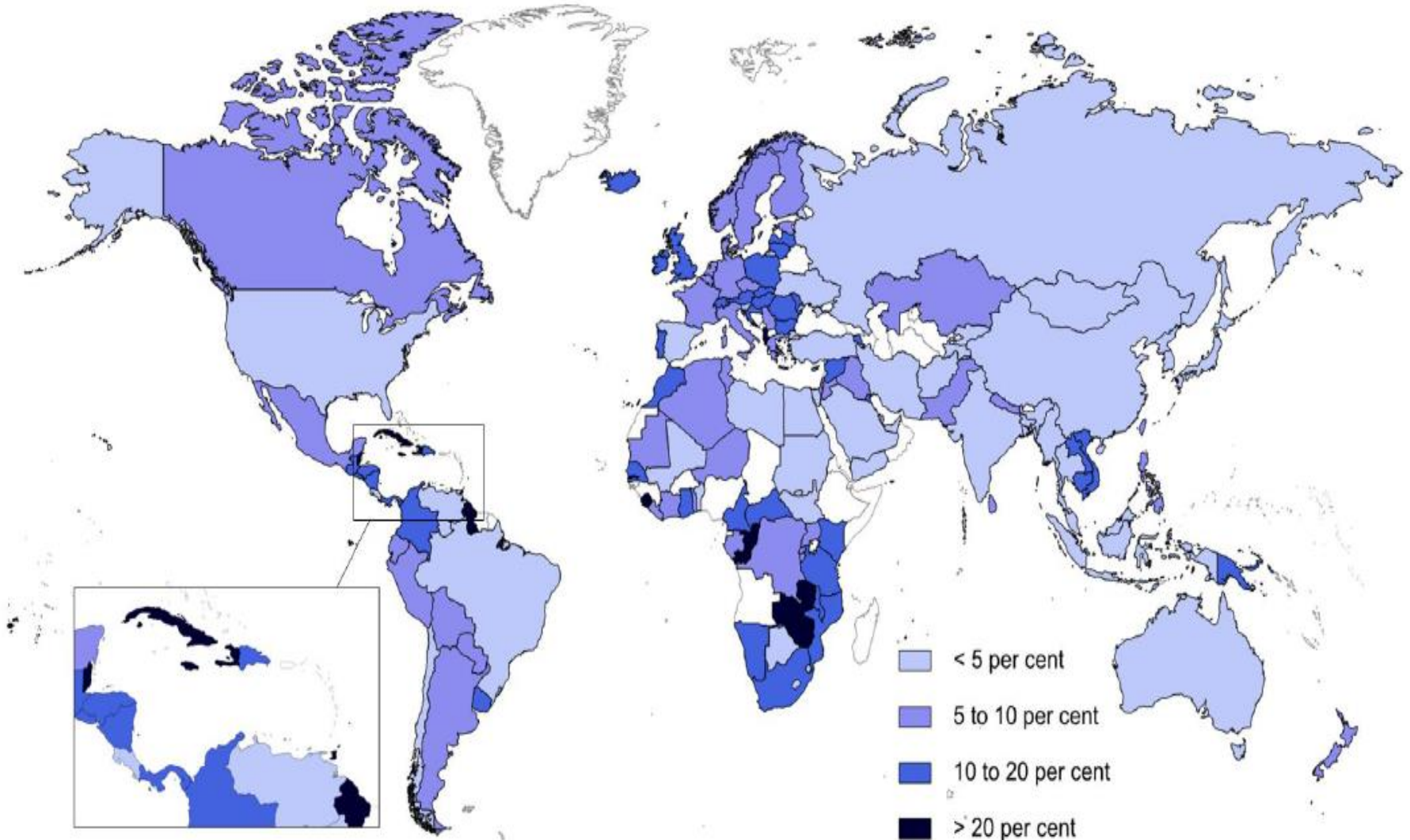
2. Statistical data

UNDESA, 2013
Estimates;
International migrant
stock by country of
destination

Sort order	Major area, region, country or area of destination	Numbers of migrants
1	WORLD	231 522 215
2	More developed regions	135 583 436
3	Less developed regions	95 938 779
4	Least developed countries	10 958 217
5	Less developed regions excluding least developed countries	84 980 562
6	Sub-Saharan Africa	17 228 396
7	AFRICA	18 644 454
8	Eastern Africa	5 217 048
9	Burundi	254 477
13	Ethiopia	718 241
14	Kenya	955 452
16	Malawi	206 578
21	Rwanda	452 406
24	South Sudan	629 577
25	Uganda	531 401
26	United Republic of Tanzania	312 778
28	Zimbabwe	360 992
29	Middle Africa	2 242 414
31	Cameroon	291 792
33	Chad	439 116
34	Congo	431 470
35	Democratic Republic of the Congo	446 924
37	Gabon	394 953
39	Northern Africa	1 862 765
40	Algeria	270 407
41	Egypt	297 448
42	Libya	755 974
44	Sudan	446 707
47	Southern Africa	2 625 761
51	South Africa	2 399 238
53	Western Africa	6 696 466
55	Burkina Faso	696 983
57	Côte d'Ivoire	2 446 171
59	Ghana	358 829
60	Guinea	378 464
66	Nigeria	1 233 592
71	ASIA	70 846 771
127	EUROPE	72 449 908
180	LATIN AMERICA AND THE CARIBBEAN	8 548 070
232	NORTHERN AMERICA	53 094 891
238	OCEANIA	7 938 121

2. Statistical data

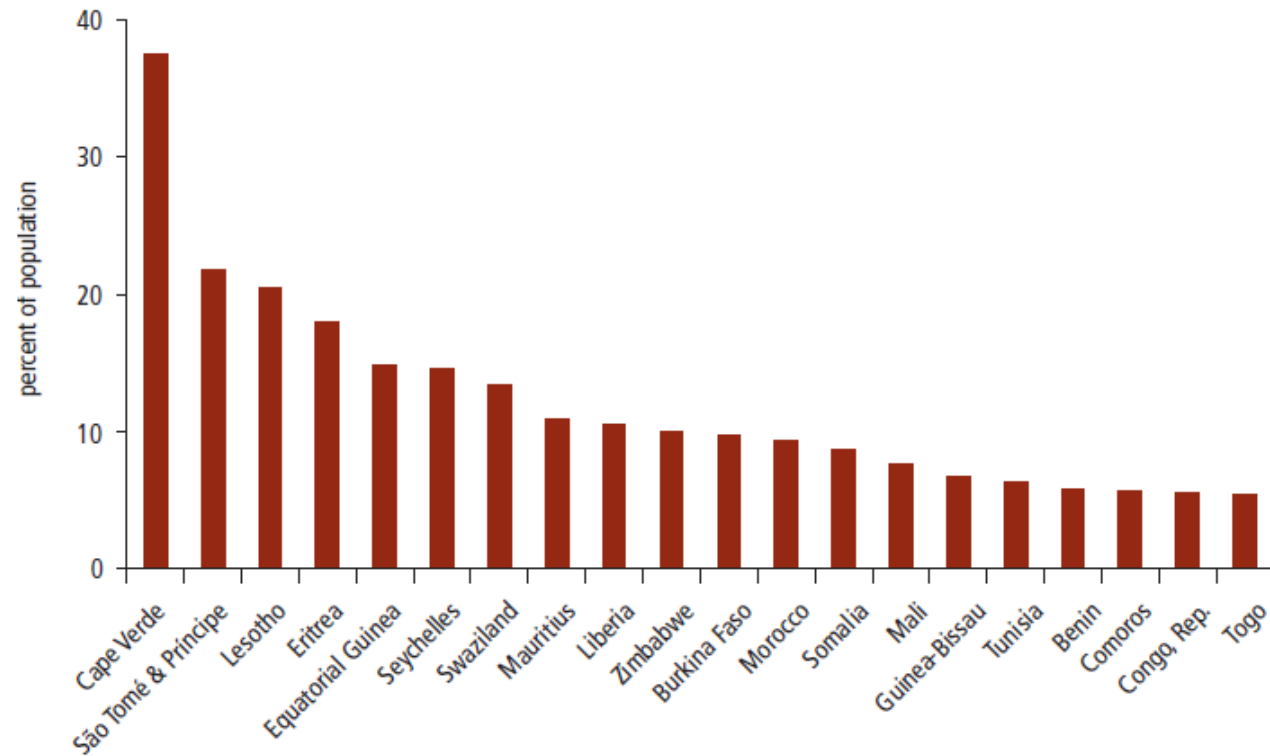
Map 2. Emigration rates of the highly-skilled to the OECD, 2010/11 (percentages)



Source: DIOC 2010/11, www.oecd.org/els/mig/dioc.htm.

2. Statistical data

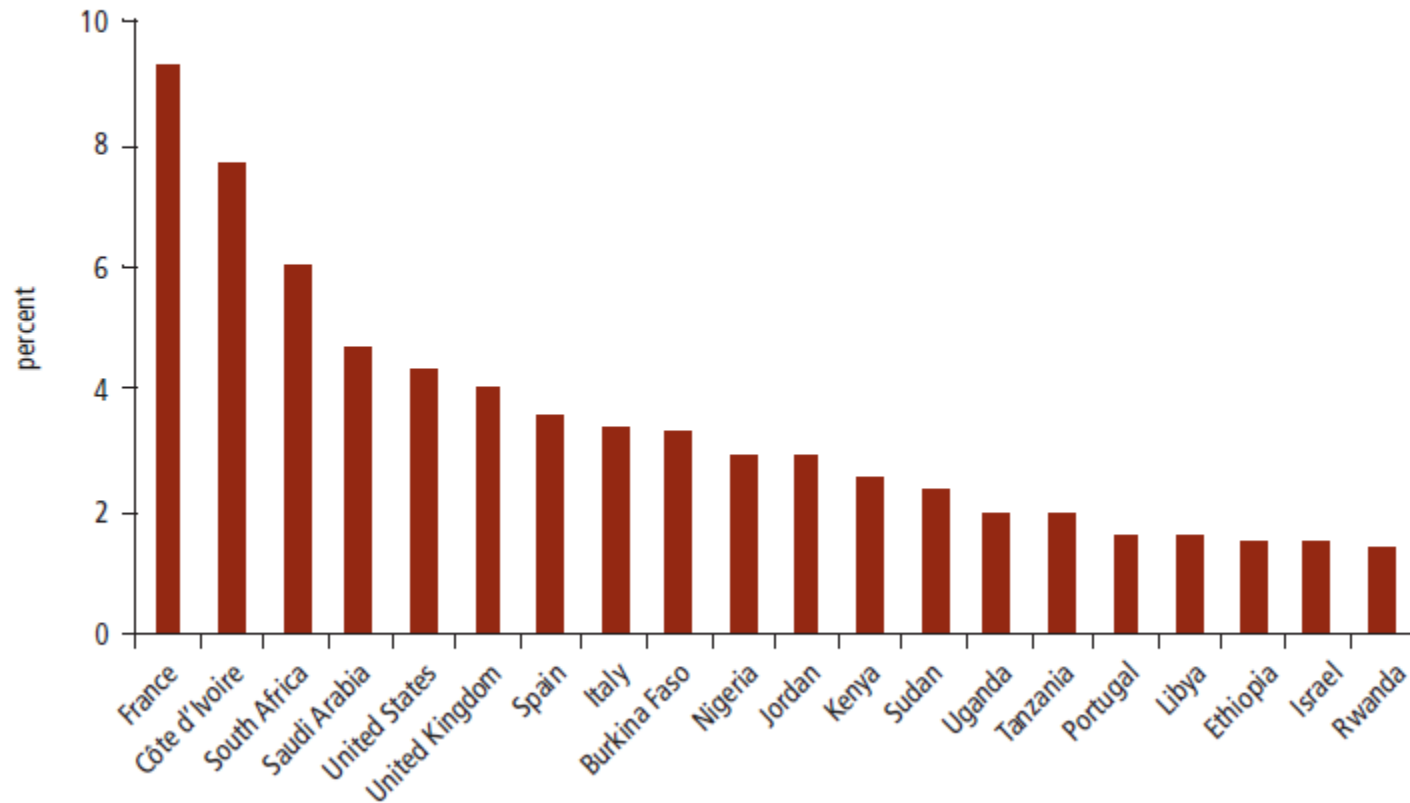
Figure 1 Stock of Emigrants from Africa, 2010 (*percent of population*)



Source: Ratha et al. World Bank 2011

2. Statistical data

Figure 1.1 Major Destination Countries for Emigrants from Africa, 2010
(share of African emigrants)



Source: Ratha et al. World Bank 2011

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2. Statistical data

The share of African migration within Africa is

- a. 70% b. 20% c. 95%

The largest three destinations in Africa (absolute numbers) in 2013 were:

- a. Ethiopia, Nigeria, South Africa
- b. Côte-d'Ivoire, South Africa, Nigeria
- c. Nigeria, Morocco, Libya

The highest emigration rates of the highly skilled are found in:

- a. West Africa b. North Africa c. Central Africa
- d. East Africa e. Southern Africa

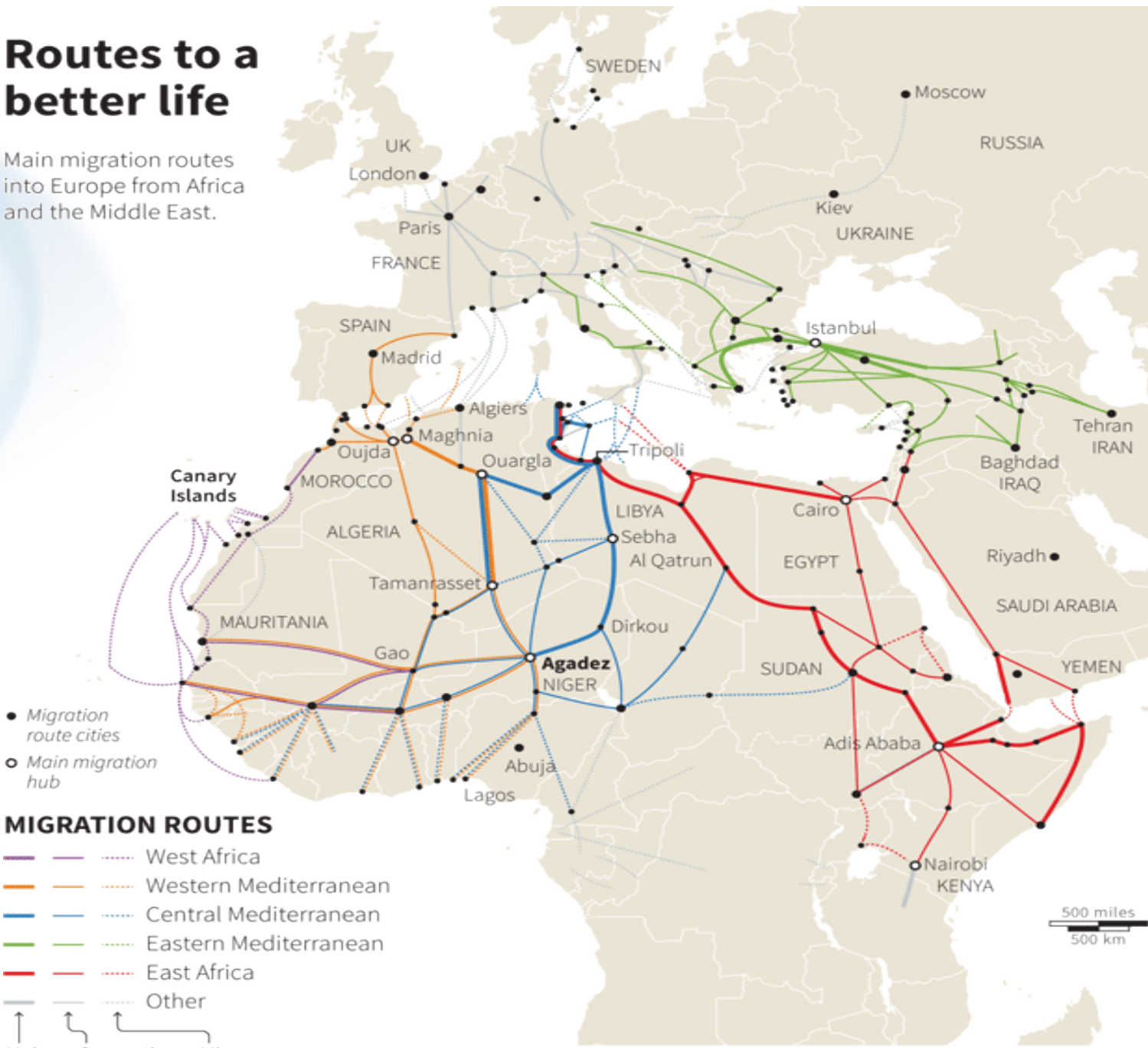
The largest percentage of female international migrants in Africa is found in:

- a. North Africa b. Southern Africa c. Central Africa

3. Routes and trends – To Europe

Routes to a better life

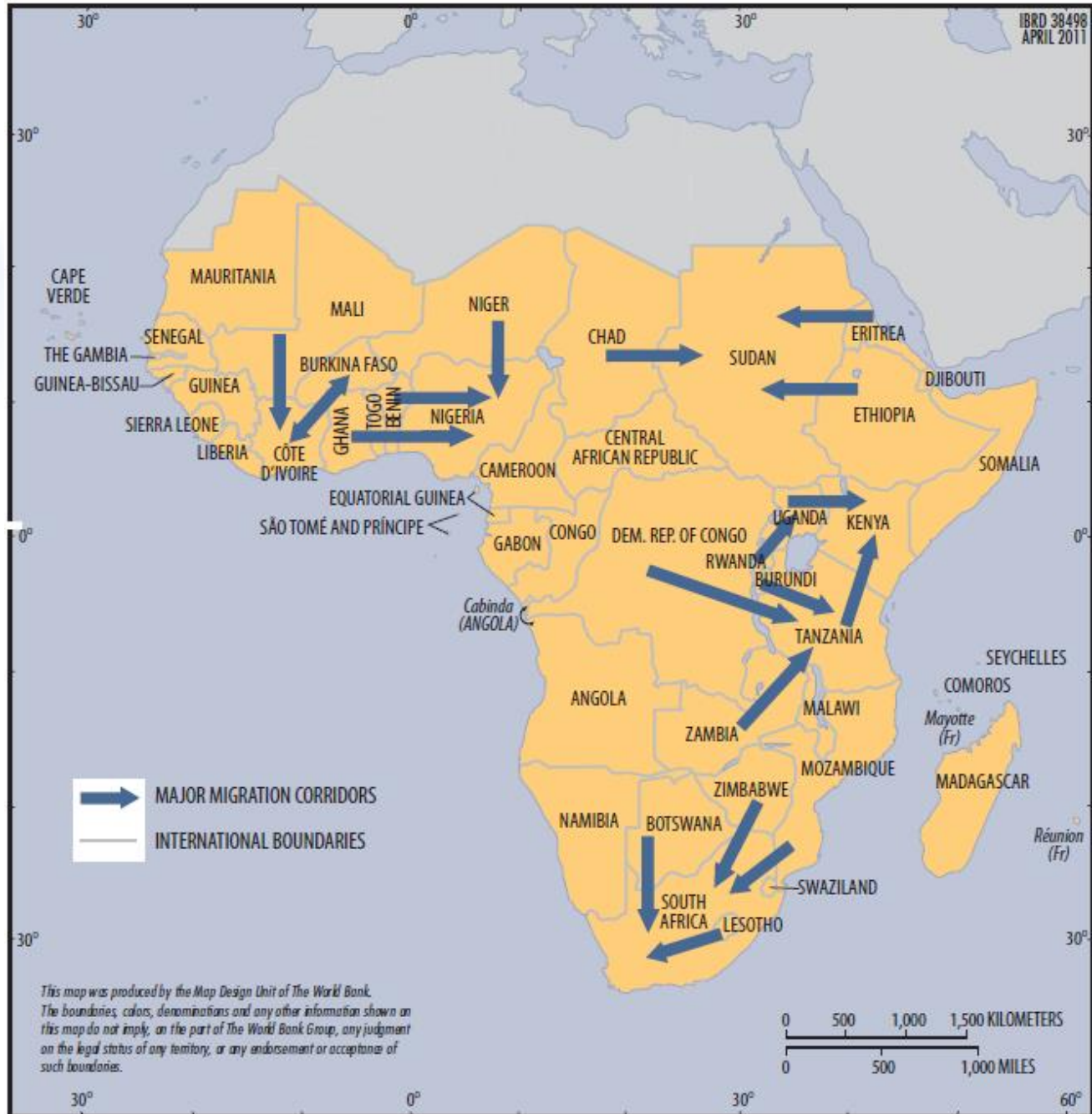
Main migration routes into Europe from Africa and the Middle East.



Sources: International Centre for Migration Policy (ICMPD); Reuters

3. Regional trends – Routes towards South

Figure 1.3 Major Migration Corridors in Sub-Saharan Africa, 2010

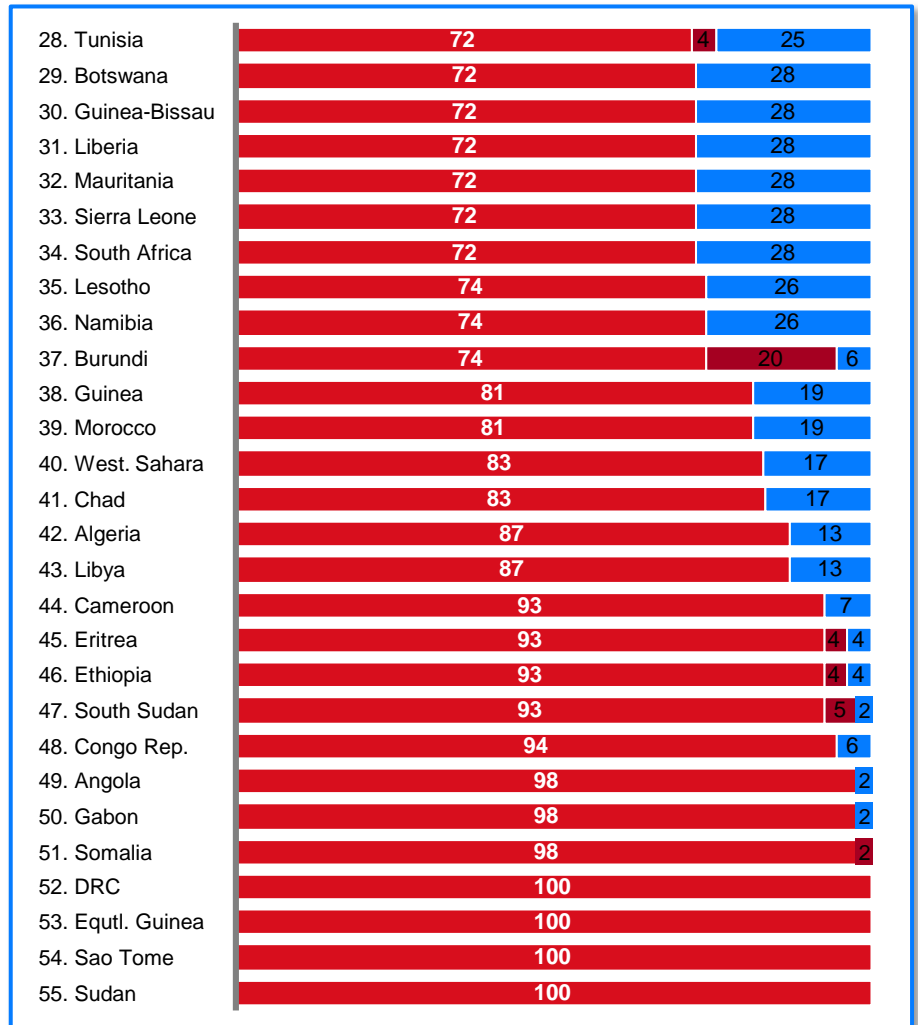
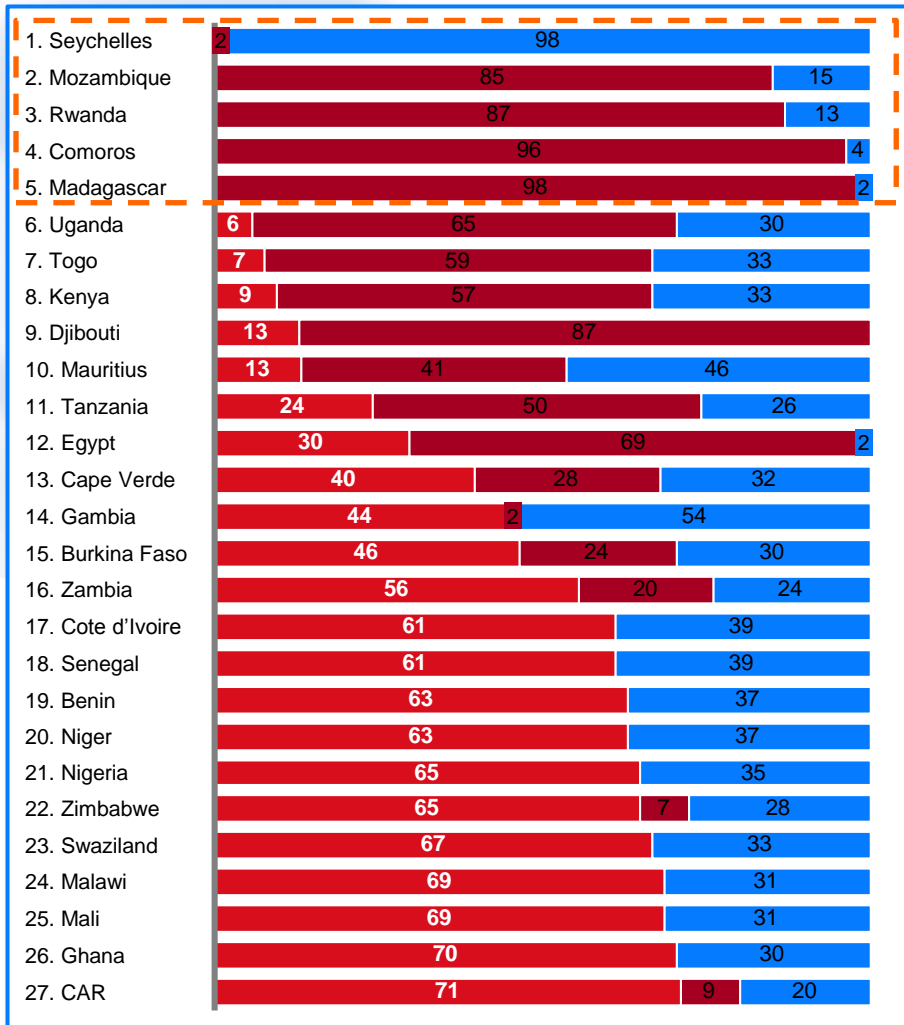


Source: Ratha et al. World Bank 2011

In 2013 only 5 countries offered liberal access to all African citizens . .

Inward travel, visa requirements for other African citizens to visit, %, 2013

 Visa free or visa on arrival
 ■ Visa Required
 ■ Visa on Arrival¹
 ■ No Visa



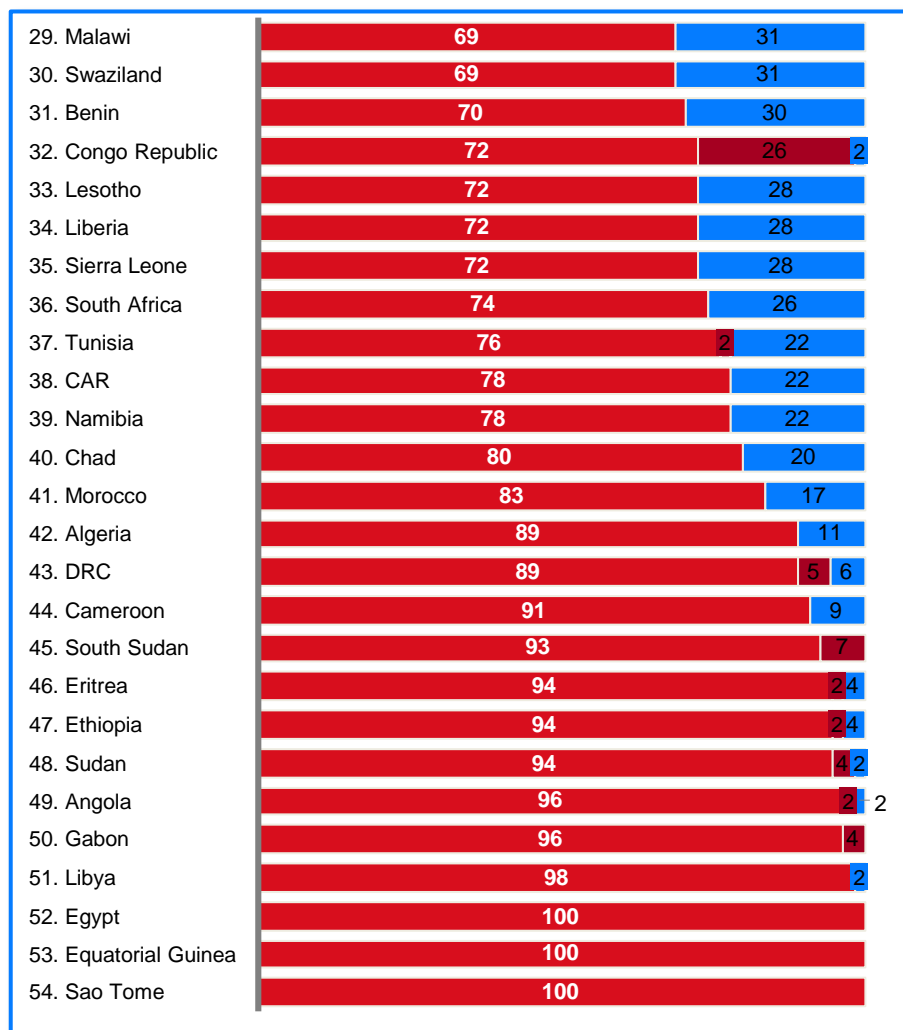
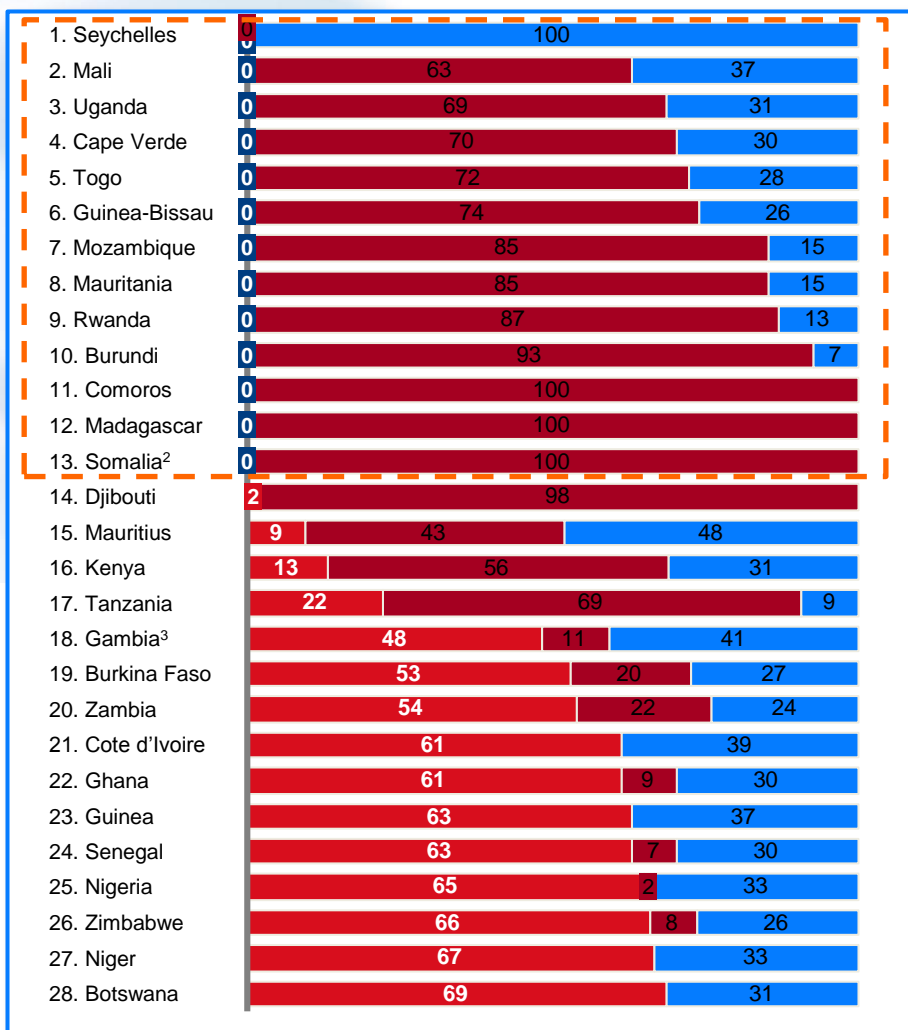
¹ In some instances visa available on arrival with certain conditions e.g., if emergency travel, for tourism groups, depending on country of departure etc.

SOURCE: Web search; Interviews; McKinsey analysis

Now that number has gone up to 13 countries

Inward travel - visa requirements for other African citizens to visit, 2014, %

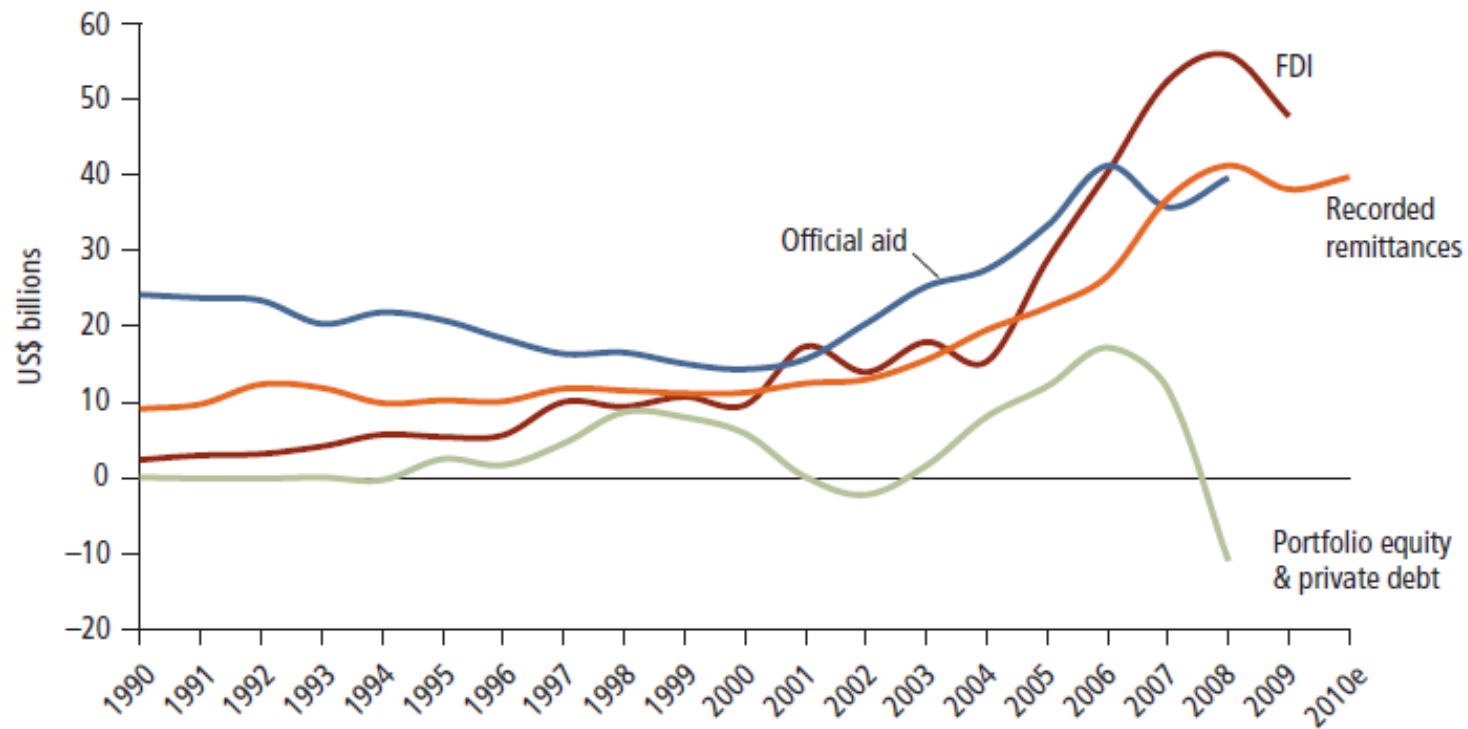
 Visa free or visa on arrival
 ■ Visa required
 ■ Visa on arrival¹
 ■ No visa



1 In some instances visas are available on arrival under certain conditions ,e.g., emergency travel, tourism groups, depending on country of departure
 2 Visas available on arrival for all countries contingent on Somali sponsor sending invitation letter to airport immigration at least two days prior to visitor's arrival
 3 For visas on arrival, citizens of Namibia, Mauritius, Seychelles, Tanzania, Uganda, Zimbabwe must obtain entrance clearance from Gambian immigration prior to arrival

3. Routes and trends -Remittances - Major remittance flows in Africa

Figure 2 Remittances and Other Resource Flows to Africa, 1990–2010



Source: Authors, based on data from the World Bank Global Development Finance 2010 database.

e = estimated.

Source: Ratha et al. World Bank 2011

Table 1: Outlook for remittance flows to developing countries, 2012-14

	2008	2009	2010	2011e	2012f	2013f	2014f
<i>\$ billions</i>							
All developing countries	324	307	325	351	377	406	441
East Asia and Pacific	85	85	94	101	109	117	127
Europe and Central Asia	45	36	36	40	44	48	53
Latin America and Caribbean	64	57	57	61	66	71	77
Middle-East and North Africa	36	34	35	36	37	39	42
South Asia	72	75	82	90	97	105	114
Sub-Saharan Africa	22	20	21	23	24	26	28
LDCs (UN-classification)	23	24	25	27	29	32	35
Low-income countries	22	23	25	28	30	33	37
Middle income	302	284	301	324	347	373	404
High income	43	45	49	55	60	66	74
<i>World</i>	367	352	374	406	437	473	515
<i>Growth rate (%)</i>							
All developing countries	16.4%	-5.2%	6.0%	8.0%	7.3%	7.9%	8.4%
East Asia and Pacific	18.8%	0.4%	10.2%	7.6%	7.3%	8.0%	8.7%
Europe and Central Asia	16.3%	-19.8%	-0.1%	11.0%	8.8%	10.1%	11.4%
Latin America and Caribbean	2.2%	-12.2%	1.2%	7.0%	7.6%	7.9%	8.1%
Middle-East and North Africa	12.0%	-6.7%	3.3%	2.6%	5.0%	5.3%	5.5%
South Asia	32.6%	4.8%	9.5%	10.1%	7.4%	7.9%	8.4%
Sub-Saharan Africa	15.8%	-7.0%	4.5%	7.4%	6.3%	6.8%	7.3%
LDCs (UN-classification)	32.5%	2.0%	4.9%	8.5%	8.5%	9.1%	9.6%
Low-income countries	32.8%	3.7%	8.9%	12.0%	9.4%	10.4%	11.5%
Middle income	15.4%	-5.9%	5.8%	7.6%	7.1%	7.6%	8.2%
High income	32.8%	3.7%	8.9%	12.0%	9.4%	10.4%	11.5%
<i>World</i>	18.1%	-4.2%	6.4%	8.5%	7.6%	8.2%	8.9%

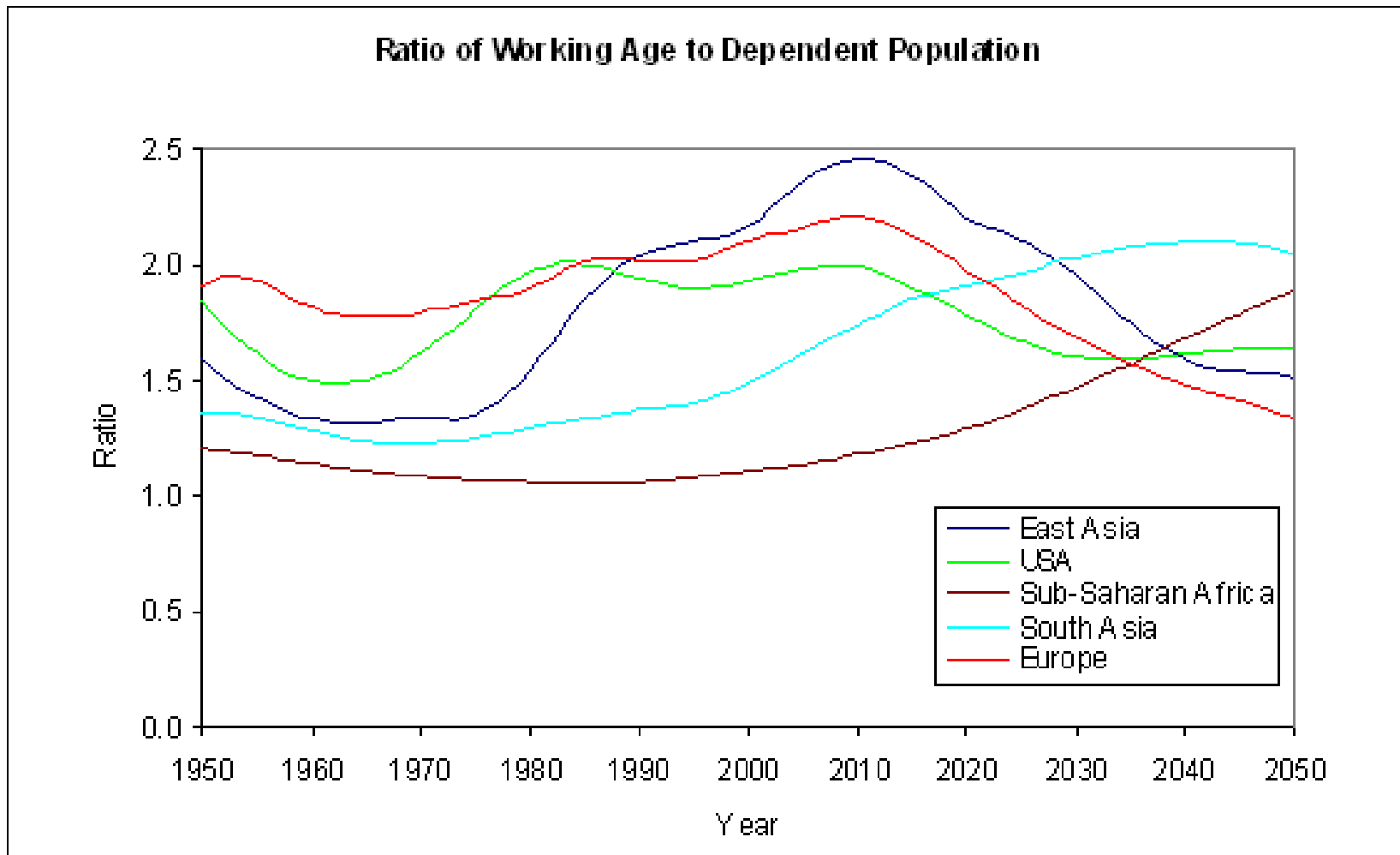
e = estimate; f = forecast

3. Routes and trends - Remittances -

a. Sub-Saharan Africa receives smallest amount of remittance flows

b. Africa as a whole has a remittance growth rate below average for developing countries

3. Routes and trends - Demographic trends -



a. Asia and Africa continue to have fast growing populations

b. By 2050, Africa will be the last region with a growing ratio of working age population to dependent population: the so-called 'demographic bonus' ¹⁹

3. Routes and trends

- Demographic trends -

- Demographic bonus **poorly harnessed** in terms of remittances, skills transfer, linkage to national development plans
- Developmental effects of migration remain limited because **poor policies in place**
- **Specific weak points:** negotiation of labour agreements, capacity of public administrations in sending countries, monitoring & evaluation, reintegration of workers upon return
- Yet, at global, regional, and sub-regional level, several **instruments and frameworks are available**
- And **lessons** can be drawn from the experience of others

3. Routes and trends

QUIZZ

The visa regimes are an indication of:

- a. Labour market integration
- b. Short term mobility
- c. Border efficiency

In 2014, the fastest growing recipient region for remittances was:

- a. Sub-Saharan Africa
- b. East Asia and Pacific
- c. Europe and Central Asia

By 2050, the ratio of working populations to dependents will be declining in all regions of the world:

- a. True
- b. False



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