International migration and development in Africa: Past, present, future

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Components of population change - Africa and Europe compared

Africa
Migration is reducing population growth (but little impact)

Europe
Migration is slowing population decline (but not halting)

Natural change
Net international migration
Total net population change
The demographic window of opportunity
Total dependency ratio, by region, 1950-2100,
(ratio of population 0-14 and 65+ per 100 population 15-64)

Source: World Population Prospects: The 2017 Revision
2050

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Total fertility rate, Africa, 2015-2020

TFR of 2.1 is replacement-level fertility
Who is an international migrant?
(UNDESA, 1998. Recommendation on statistics of international migration)

• **Anyone who changes her/his country of residence**
  – Part of this definition:
    • A physical move
    • Minimum duration of stay (1 year or more)
  – **Not** part of this definition:
    • Reason (work, family, study, asylum, etc.)
    • Legal status

• **How to measure?**
  – Foreign-born population and foreign citizens in census
International migrants are highly concentrated
### Total number of international migrants
#### 2000 and 2017

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Region</th>
<th>2000</th>
<th>2017</th>
<th>Change</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Africa</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Eastern Africa</td>
<td>4.8</td>
<td>7.6</td>
<td>57%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Middle Africa</td>
<td>1.8</td>
<td>3.5</td>
<td>101%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Northern Africa</td>
<td>1.9</td>
<td>2.4</td>
<td>28%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Southern Africa</strong></td>
<td>1.2</td>
<td>4.3</td>
<td>255%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Western Africa</td>
<td>5.1</td>
<td>6.8</td>
<td>33%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Asia</strong></td>
<td>49.2</td>
<td>79.6</td>
<td>62%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Europe</td>
<td>56.3</td>
<td>77.9</td>
<td>38%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Latin America and the Caribbean</td>
<td>6.6</td>
<td>9.5</td>
<td>45%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Northern America</td>
<td>40.4</td>
<td>57.7</td>
<td>43%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Oceania</td>
<td>5.4</td>
<td>8.4</td>
<td>57%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>World</strong></td>
<td>172.6</td>
<td>257.7</td>
<td>49%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Top-20 countries of destination of international migrants, Africa, 2017 (thousands)

- South Africa: 4,036.7
- Côte d'Ivoire: 2,197.2
- Uganda: 1,692.1
- Nigeria: 1,235.1
- Ethiopia: 1,227.1
- Kenya: 1,078.6
- Democratic Republic of the Congo: 879.2
- South Sudan: 845.2
- Libya: 788.4
- Sudan: 735.8
- Burkina Faso: 708.9
- Angola: 638.5
- Cameroon: 540.3
- United Republic of Tanzania: 492.6
- Chad: 489.7
- Egypt: 478.3
- Rwanda: 443.1
- Ghana: 417.6
- Zimbabwe: 403.9
- Congo: 398.9

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Regional expatriation rates

Percentage of international migrants who reside outside the region in which they were born

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Region</th>
<th>Expatriation Rate</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Latin America and the Caribbean</td>
<td>84%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Northern America</td>
<td>72%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Africa</td>
<td>47%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Oceania</td>
<td>40%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Asia</td>
<td>40%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Europe</td>
<td>33%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Who is a refugee?
(1951 United Nations Convention relating to the Status of Refugees)

• **Refugee definition (art. 1)**
  - well-founded fear of being persecuted
  - for reasons related to race, religion, nationality, membership of a particular social group or political opinion
  - **outside country of nationality** and unable to return

• **How to measure**
  - Administrative records (registers of refugees and asylum-seekers)
  - [Population census (reasons for migration)]
In Africa and Western Asia, refugees constitute an high percentage of all international migrants

Refugees as a percentage of all international migrants
Uneven sharing of responsibilities for refugees

Ratio of refugee population to gross domestic product per capita (PPPs)

- Under 0.1
- Between 0.1 and 1
- Between 1 and 15
- More than 15

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## Migration in the 2030 Agenda
(10 out of 169 targets are “migration-related”)

### Figure 2. Migration in the sustainable development goals and targets

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Number</th>
<th>Goal</th>
<th>Indicator</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Strengthen and retain the health workforce in developing countries</td>
<td>(3.c)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>Increase the number scholarships for study abroad</td>
<td>(4.b)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>Eradicate human trafficking</td>
<td>(5.2, 8.7, 16.2)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8</td>
<td>Protect labour rights of migrant workers</td>
<td>(8.8)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10</td>
<td>Facilitate orderly, safe, regular and responsible migration</td>
<td>(10.7)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Reduce transaction costs of remittances</td>
<td>(10.c)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>16</td>
<td>Establish legal identity, including through birth registration</td>
<td>(16.9)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>17</td>
<td>Disaggregate data by migratory status</td>
<td>(17.18)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Figure 3. Migration in the Addis Ababa Action Agenda

- Combat xenophobia
- Facilitate integration through education and communication strategies
- Lower the cost of recruiting migrant workers
- Increase portability of earned benefits and recognition of qualifications
- Promote faster, cheaper and safer transfer of remittances
- Enhance the productive use of remittances
- Mitigate negative consequences of anti-money laundering and counter-terrorism financing measures

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While remittance flows to Africa vary and are relatively small ...
... they form an important part of the gross domestic product in some countries

Remittance inflows as a percentage of GDP, 2016

- Liberia: 30.6%
- Comoros: 21.4%
- Gambia: 18.8%
- Lesotho: 15.1%
- Cabo Verde: 13.6%
- Senegal: 13.6%
- Morocco: 7.0%
- Togo: 6.5%
- Mali: 5.7%
- Sao Tome and Principe: 5.1%
- Egypt: 4.9%
- Ghana: 4.8%
- Nigeria: 4.7%
- Madagascar: 4.4%
- Tunisia: 4.3%
- Uganda: 4.2%
- Guinea-Bissau: 3.4%
- Burkina Faso: 3.3%
- Kenya: 2.4%
- Mauritius: 2.0%
Ratification of relevant conventions reflects policy priorities of Member States.
The global compact for safe, orderly and regular migration: A comprehensive and ambitious agenda
(Source: New York Declaration for Refugees and Migrants, Annex II)

• 24 elements (indicative, non-exhaustive)

Interrelationships with development, opportunities, drivers, contributions, safe, orderly and regular migration, well-managed migration policies, international cooperation, impacts on human capital, remittances, human rights of migrants, migrants in vulnerable situations, border control, human trafficking and migrant smuggling, irregular migration, migrants in countries in crisis, inclusion and access to basic services, regularization, labour rights and working conditions, migrant responsibilities, return and readmission, diasporas, racism and xenophobia, data disaggregation, portability
Preparing for the global migration compact at the national level: Next steps

1. Develop coherent national position (inter-ministerial taskforce)

2. Mobilize stakeholders (NGOs, private sector, academia, diaspora groups, migrants, etc.)

3. Consider implementation and follow-up
   a) How to integrate migration in national development planning?
   b) How to strengthen national institutions?
   c) How to improve data, research and training?
   d) What role can the international community play?