

**Regional Hearing for Africa**  
Cape Town – South Africa  
28 February – 1 March 2005  
**Fact Sheet**



**GLOBAL COMMISSION ON INTERNATIONAL MIGRATION (GCIM)**

COMMISSION MONDIALE SUR LES MIGRATIONS INTERNATIONALES (CMMI)  
COMISIÓN MUNDIAL SOBRE LAS MIGRACIONES INTERNACIONALES (CMMI)  
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**Population snap-shot in 2004**

With an estimated population of 875 million in 2004, Africa is more populous than Europe, but still less so than India or China.

Population in millions	2004
China	1,299
India	1,065
<b>Africa</b>	<b>875</b>
Council of Europe's Countries + Belarus	811

Source: World Fact Book - June 2004 estimates

Recent population growth in Africa has been lower than was expected at the turn of the millennium.

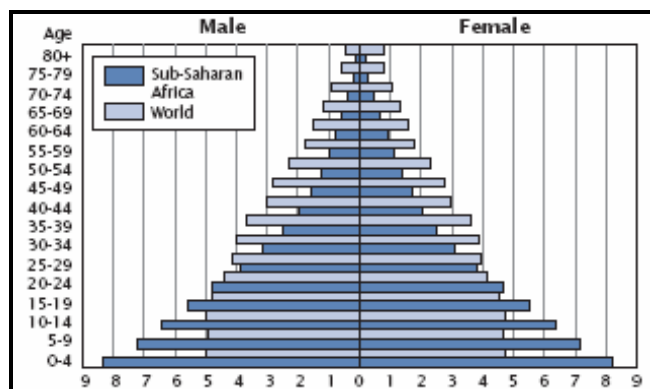
If the World Fact Book estimates are correct, then the UN Population Division slightly overestimates future population growth in Africa. The "Low Variant scenario" will therefore be used as the baseline scenario throughout this document to infer future trends in the continent.

Population (in millions)	Actual	2004 Forecasts Low Variant	
	2004	2005	2025
Angola	10.98	15.94	25.70
Botswana	1.56	1.77	1.53
Burkina Faso	13.57	13.23	22.18
Burundi	6.23	7.55	13.45
Cameroon	16.06	16.32	20.42
Cape Verde	0.42	0.51	0.71
Congo, Dem Rep of	58.32	57.55	98.94
Egypt	76.12	74.03	95.20
Ethiopia	67.85	77.43	112.81
Ghana	20.76	22.11	29.26
Guinea-Conakry	9.25	9.40	14.21
Kenya	32.02	34.26	52.21
Libya	5.63	5.85	7.51
Mali	11.96	13.73	24.32
Mauritania	3.00	3.07	4.72
Morocco (2004*)	29.89	31.48	37.96
Mozambique	18.81	19.79	26.16
Namibia	1.95	2.03	2.36
Nigeria	137.25	131.53	181.13
Rwanda (2002*)	8.16	9.04	12.71
Senegal	10.85	11.66	16.42
South Africa (2004*)	46.60	47.43	45.11
Sudan	39.15	36.23	48.31
Tanzania	36.59	38.06	49.75
Uganda	26.40	28.22	58.13
Zambia	10.46	10.70	15.65
Zimbabwe	12.67	12.60	13.52
<b>Sub total</b>	<b>712.52</b>	<b>731.51</b>	<b>1,030.37</b>
<b>Remaining African countries</b>	<b>162.80</b>	<b>174.43</b>	<b>246.88</b>
<b>Total</b>	<b>875.32</b>	<b>905.94</b>	<b>1,277.25</b>

Source: World Fact Book as of June 2004, National Census (\*) and UN Population Division 2004 Revision (UN Pop Div 2004)



In 2004, Sub-Saharan Africa alone had at least 750 million inhabitants. Given its relatively high fertility level, this region will be the main source of world population growth over the next 20 years.



Source: U.S. Global Population Profile: 2002

**Working age populations highlights**

Assuming the low variant scenario holds, Africa's working age population will have grown by a half in 2025, or 284 million, the biggest increase worldwide, both in real terms and in percentage.

	Working Age Population (Age group 15-64 years in millions)		Increase & Decrease	
	2005	2025	in mil.	in %
<b>Africa (Low Variant)</b>	489.13	747.59	<b>284.85</b>	<b>57%</b>
India	688.50	892.76	204.26	23%
China	934.06	956.58	22.53	2%
Council of Europe	544.06	519.42	-24.64	-5%

Source: UN Pop Div 2004

During the next 20 years, the five fastest growing African countries will see their working age population nearly double.

Working Age Population Low variant forecasts (Age group 15-64 years in millions)			Increase	
	2005	2025	in mil.	in %
Uganda	13.57	29.48	15.91	117%
Mali	6.63	12.77	6.13	92%
Burkina Faso	6.63	12.54	5.91	89%
Congo, RDC	28.81	52.76	23.95	83%
Burundi	3.95	7.06	3.11	79%

Source: UN Pop Div 2004

In real terms, five countries will account for 45% of the continent's total labour force growth.

Working Age Population Low variant forecasts (Age group 15-64 years in millions)			Increase	
	2005	2025	in mil.	in %
Nigeria	69.32	111.97	42.65	62%
Ethiopia	40.67	68.09	27.42	67%
Congo, RDC	28.81	52.76	23.95	83%
Egypt	45.65	64.87	19.22	42%
Uganda	13.57	29.48	15.91	117%
	<b>198.02</b>	<b>327.17</b>	<b>129.15</b>	<b>65%</b>

Source: UN Pop Div 2004

Within Africa, the Southern Cone is an exception, with negative or stagnant working age population increase if migration flows stay at their current levels.

Working Age Population Low variant forecasts (Age group 15-64 years in millions)			Increase & Decrease	
	2005	2025	in mil.	in %
Botswana	1.04	0.97	-0.07	-7%
Lesotho	1.01	0.96	-0.05	-5%
Swaziland	0.57	0.55	-0.02	-4%
South Africa	29.95	30.21	0.25	1%
	<b>32.58</b>	<b>32.69</b>	<b>0.11</b>	<b>0%</b>

Source: UN Pop Div 2004

The UN Population Division did take into account the fact that 65% of the World's 39 million HIV positive persons live in Sub-Saharan Africa.

2004 - Adults & children living with HIV per region	in millions	World Total	in % of the World Total
Sub-Saharan Africa	25.40	39.33	65%
North Africa & Middle East	0.54	39.33	1%
South and South-East Asia	7.10	39.33	18%
East Asia	1.10	39.33	3%
Latin America	1.70	39.33	4%
Caribbean	0.44	39.33	1%
Eastern Europe & Central Asia	1.40	39.33	4%
Western & Central Europe	0.61	39.33	2%
North America	1.00	39.33	3%
Oceania	0.04	39.33	0%
<b>Total</b>	<b>39.33</b>		<b>100%</b>

Source: UNAIDS- December 2004

Nevertheless, the working age population of Africa is expected to increase by at least 57% over the next 20 years.

Working Age Population Low variant forecasts (Age group 15-64 years in millions)			Increase & Decrease	
	2005	2025	in mil.	in %
Angola	8.14	14.31	6.17	76%
Botswana	1.04	0.97	-0.07	-7%
Burkina Faso	6.63	12.54	5.91	89%
Burundi	3.95	7.06	3.11	79%
Cameroon	8.99	13.37	4.38	49%
Cape Verde	0.29	0.48	0.19	68%
Congo, Dem Rep of	28.81	52.76	23.95	83%
Egypt	45.65	64.87	19.22	42%
Ethiopia	40.67	68.09	27.42	67%
Ghana	12.67	19.45	6.78	53%
Guinea-Conakry	4.96	8.45	3.50	71%
Kenya	18.64	24.30	5.66	30%
Libya	3.86	5.36	1.50	39%
Mali	6.63	12.77	6.13	92%
Mauritania	1.64	2.88	1.24	75%
Morocco	20.18	26.82	6.64	33%
Mozambique	10.43	15.72	5.29	51%
Namibia	1.12	1.52	0.40	36%
Nigeria	69.32	111.97	42.65	62%
Rwanda	4.89	7.88	3.00	61%
Senegal	6.38	10.69	4.31	68%
South Africa	29.95	30.21	0.25	1%
Sudan	20.71	32.04	11.33	55%
Tanzania	20.43	32.08	11.66	57%
Uganda	13.57	29.48	15.91	117%
Zambia	5.97	9.13	3.16	53%
Zimbabwe	7.34	8.62	1.29	18%
<b>Sub total</b>	<b>402.84</b>	<b>623.82</b>	<b>220.98</b>	<b>55%</b>
Remaining African countries	96.75	160.62	63.87	66%
<b>Total</b>	<b>499.59</b>	<b>784.44</b>	<b>284.85</b>	<b>57%</b>

Source: UN Pop Div 2004

### Forced Migration within Africa

At the beginning of 2004, Africa registered the second biggest population of "Asylum Seekers, Refugees and Others of Concern to UNHCR". Since then, Darfur and the Great Lakes Region have witnessed further forced migration flows.

### Estimated Number of Asylum Seekers, Refugees and Others of Concern to UNHCR - 1st Jan 2004 - in millions

Asia	6.19
Africa	4.29
Europe	4.24
Latin America & Caribbean	1.32
Northern America	0.98
Oceania	0.07
<b>Total</b>	<b>17.08</b>

Source: UNHCR 2004

Counting only officially registered refugees, African countries were host to 2.2 million refugees in June 2004, or one third of the world total. The main receiving countries are Tanzania, Guinea, Sudan and the Democratic Republic of Congo.

Estimated Number of registered Refugees in Africa June 2004 - in millions	
<b>Africa</b>	<b>2.22</b>
Central Africa and the great lakes	1.00
East and Horn of Africa	0.67
Southern Africa	0.22
West Africa	0.33
<b>Rest of the World</b>	<b>4.00</b>
<b>Total</b>	<b>6.20</b>

Source: UNHCR Standing Committee – 10 June 2004

### Migration into Africa

Since the end of the colonial era, the African continent has been a region of net out-migration.

A few Mediterranean countries still record sizable "Expat" populations in Africa, especially France, Lebanon and Greece.

### Greeks and Diaspora Greeks in Africa - in 2000 (in thousands)

<b>Africa</b>	<b>140</b>
South Africa	120
Congo, Dem Rep of	5
Egypt	5
Zimbabwe	5
Rest of Africa	35
<b>Rest of the World</b>	<b>3,860</b>

Source: General Secretariat for Greeks Abroad

According to "les Français du Monde", 290,000 French expatriates and dual nationals lived in Africa at the end of 2002,

### French and dual nationals in Africa - in 2001 (in thousands)

<b>Africa</b>	<b>239</b>
Northern Africa	97
Francophone Africa	127
Non francophone Africa	15
<b>Rest of the World</b>	<b>1,645</b>

Source: France Ministry of Foreign Affairs

In Southern Africa, populations of extra-African descent represent sizable national minorities.

Population (in millions)	2004	European & Asian & Others in %
Botswana	1.56	7%
Namibia	1.95	12%
South Africa	42.72	25%
Swaziland	1.17	3%
Zimbabwe	12.67	2%

Source: National Censuses

### Migration within Africa

According to estimates by the United Nations, in 2000, the number of international migrants within Africa reached 16 million, of which 46.7% were women.

*"North African and Sub-Saharan African migrant flows differ substantially. As African migration has been heavily defined by former colonial links and by cultural and linguistic affinities, North Africans have tended to move to Europe, the Middle East, and (to a lesser extent) North America. In contrast, Sub-Saharan migrants have tended to stay on the continent, moving within the region or their country. The same patterns hold true for short-term and seasonal migration. Except for North Africans, distance and the cost of migration from the African continent are relatively high. For selected countries, migration can be substantial. For instance, in Nigeria two-thirds of all households are estimated to have had emigrants, and about one-tenth of Nigerians now live outside their country of birth"*

Source: World Bank Africa Region Working Paper Series No. 64, November 2003

South Africa is said to host an estimated 3 to 8 million migrants, many from Zimbabwe, Lesotho and Mozambique, but these numbers are not reflected in official statistics.

(in millions)	Population	Migrant stocks	In % of the pop.
	2000	2000	2000
Gabon	1.23	0.25	20.33%
Ivory Coast	16.01	2.34	14.59%
Gambia	1.30	0.19	14.20%
Burkina Faso	11.54	1.12	9.74%
Guinea-Conakry	8.15	0.74	9.09%
Namibia	1.76	0.14	8.14%
Congo, Rep of	3.02	0.20	6.53%
South Africa	43.31	1.30	3.01%
Tanzania	35.12	0.89	2.54%
Sudan	31.10	0.78	2.51%
Congo, Dem Rep of	50.95	0.74	1.45%
Ethiopia	62.91	0.66	1.05%

Source: World Bank Africa Region Working Paper Series No. 64, November 2003

Large shares of the African working age population are still employed in rural or informal activities. The participation rate in formal employment is low. Africa therefore has a huge pool of "reserve" labour waiting to enter the formal economy, either at home or abroad.

*"Internal migrants of rural origin move to towns to occupy positions vacated by nationals who emigrate abroad, as seems to be occurring in Mali, Burkina Faso, Cote d'Ivoire, and Gabon. This also seems to hold true for Senegal (where urban workers go to France) and Egypt (whose migrants move to the Persian Gulf). In some instances, immigrants from neighbouring countries occupy positions vacated by nationals who have emigrated, yielding a step-by-step migration pattern, first from rural areas to cities, and then from cities to foreign destinations."*

Source: MPI 2004

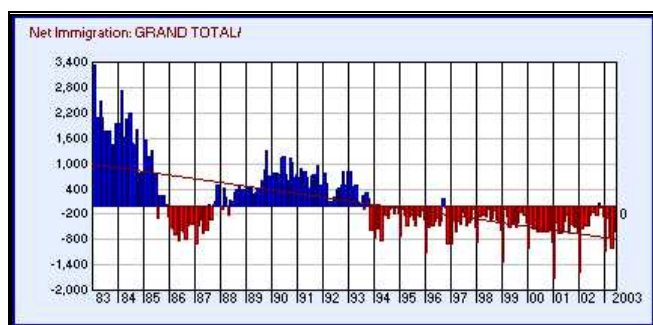
In addition to this low participation rate, quite a few countries are facing what is perceived as a haemorrhage of specialized workers, especially health care workers.

Many professional nurses leave Africa for higher salaries abroad, and countries such as South Africa are concerned that they provide a brain gain to industrial countries that exceeds the aid they receive. The African Union estimates that poor countries subsidize rich ones with \$500 million a year through the migration of health workers.

*“In December 2004, the UK pledged \$100 million to increase the salaries of nurses and other health workers in Malawi, and to increase the number of medical staff being trained in the country.”*

Source: Celia Dugger, "Africa Needs a Million More Health Care Workers, Report Says," New York Times, November 26, 2004

South Africa has faced negative net (official) migration over the last 10 years.



Source: South Africa- Department of Trade and Industry - 2004

### Migration out of Africa

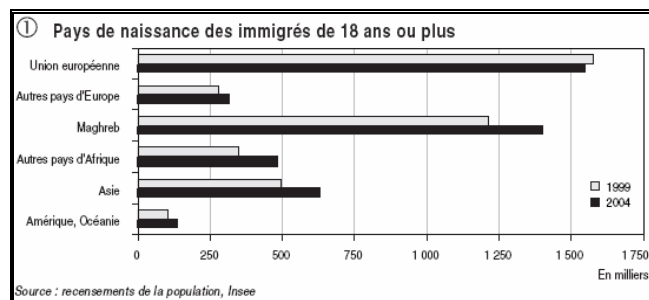
There is no centralized database of African citizens living abroad, and statistics must be extracted from the censuses of receiving countries. In 2004, France appeared to be the (western) country with the biggest absolute number of African foreign-born residents.

### Africans abroad

France (1999)	2,119,980
USA (2002)	1,013,980
United Kingdom (2001)	847,368
Spain (2003)	471,285
Italy (2001)	386,494
Germany (2002)	308,238
Canada (2001)	282,600
Switzerland (2002)	61,564
Sweden (2003)	24,624
Greece (2001)	15,682

Source: National Censuses

In France, Africans represent 42% of the total immigrant population over 18 years of age. Among them, 80% originate from Maghreb countries and 20% from Sub-Saharan Africa.



Source: Insee National Census 2004

British statistics report that UK residents born in Africa are the most varied in terms of their ethnic backgrounds: in 2001, less than two-fifths (38%) of all African-born UK residents were registered as Black, while 31% were White and 20% were Indian. There is no specific category for "White Africans" in the table below.

United Kingdom			
	Total population		Non-white population
	(Numbers)	(Percentages)	(Percentages)
<b>White</b>	<b>54,153,898</b>	<b>92.1</b>	-
<b>Mixed</b>	<b>677,117</b>	<b>1.2</b>	<b>14.6</b>
Indian	1,053,411	1.8	22.7
Pakistani	747,285	1.3	16.1
Bangladeshi	283,063	0.5	6.1
Other Asian	247,664	0.4	5.3
<b>All Asian or Asian British</b>	<b>2,331,423</b>	<b>4.0</b>	<b>50.3</b>
Black Caribbean	565,876	1.0	12.2
Black African	485,277	0.8	10.5
Black Other	97,585	0.2	2.1
<b>All Black or Black British</b>	<b>1,148,738</b>	<b>2.0</b>	<b>24.8</b>
<b>Chinese</b>	<b>247,403</b>	<b>0.4</b>	<b>5.3</b>
<b>Other ethnic groups</b>	<b>230,615</b>	<b>0.4</b>	<b>5.0</b>
<b>All minority ethnic population</b>	<b>4,635,296</b>	<b>7.9</b>	<b>100.0</b>
<b>All population</b>	<b>58,789,194</b>	<b>100</b>	

Source: UK National Statistics, April 2001

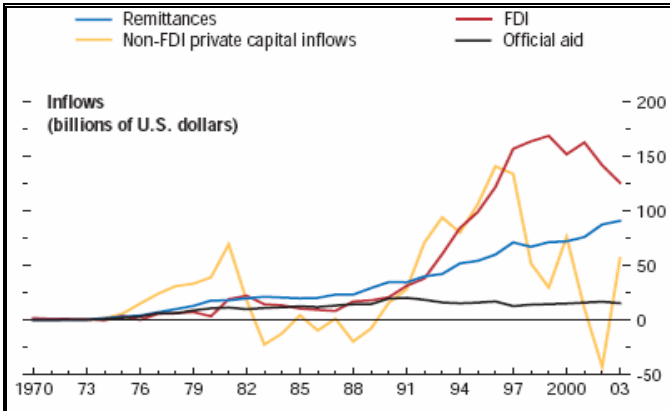
In Spain, most (83%) registered African immigrants come from Maghreb countries.

Officially registered Africans in Spain			Increase	
	31/12/2002	30-09-2003	Change	In %
Morocco	333,770	365,846	32,076	10%
Algeria	23,785	26,316	2,531	11%
Senegal	16,889	18,035	1,146	7%
Gambia	11,329	12,251	922	8%
Nigeria	9,721	10,872	1,151	12%
Equatorial Guinea	6,032	6,270	238	4%
Mauritania	5,354	5,328	-26	0%
Ghana	4,312	4,224	-88	-2%
Mali	3,896	4,099	203	5%
Guinea	2,734	2,925	191	7%
Guinea Bissau	2,452	2,236	-216	-9%
Cape Verde	2,037	2,063	26	1%
Egypt	1,567	1,624	57	4%
Cameroon	1,288	1,409	121	9%
<b>Other Africans</b>	<b>7,496</b>	<b>7,787</b>	<b>291</b>	<b>4%</b>
<b>Total</b>	<b>432,662</b>	<b>471,285</b>	<b>38,623</b>	<b>9%</b>

Source: Spain National Census

## Migration, economic growth and development

Besides making a huge contribution to their host countries' economy, migrants often transfer "back home" part of their income, either as remittances, portfolio investments or foreign direct investment. They establish new trade networks, reinforce the export and tourism industries of their country of origin, and can be a conduit for technological transfer.



Source: IMF World Economic Outlook 2005

Remittances, though only a small fraction of migrants' output and savings, are a growing source of foreign income for home countries. A typical migrant will spend as much on home country goods' import and on yearly holidays as on remittances.

Net remittances in billions of \$ US	2001	2002	2003	Percentage increase 2001-2003
Latin America and Caribbean	22.9	26.8	29.6	29%
South Asia	13.1	16.9	18.2	39%
East Asia and Pacific	13.7	17.0	17.6	28%
Middle East and North Africa	13.2	13.0	13.0	-2%
Europe and Central Asia	10.2	10.3	10.4	2%
Sub-Saharan Africa	3.9	4.1	4.1	5%
<b>Total</b>	<b>77.0</b>	<b>88.1</b>	<b>92.9</b>	<b>21%</b>

Source: IMF Balance of Payments Yearbook and World Bank estimates

"Africa received some \$12 billion in officially recorded workers' remittances in 2002, about 15 percent of global remittance flows to developing countries in 2002. Split regionally, Sub-Saharan Africa received \$4 billion, or 5 percent of the global total, whereas the Middle East and North Africa together received \$14 billion (18 percent). North Africa alone accounted for about \$8 billion (10 percent) (figure 2).

Whereas remittances to developing countries have more than doubled over the last decade, remittances to Africa have grown little and, as a result, have declined in relative share.

Total remittance receipts to Africa over the past decade peaked in 1992 (at \$10.7 billion) and were at their lowest in 2000 (\$7.8 billion). (.....)

Actual remittance flows for Africa are much higher than the statistics suggest, as they are heavily underreported.

Fewer than two-thirds of African countries (one-third of Sub-Saharan countries) report remittance data. Flows through informal channels are not captured at all.(...) Until 2001, Egypt was the largest receiver on the continent for a decade (in annualized nominal terms). In 2001, Morocco's remittance receipts overtook those of Egypt. In Sub-Saharan Africa the single largest receiver was Nigeria, which receives between 30 and 60 percent of remittances to the Sub-Saharan region"

Source: World Bank Africa Region Working Paper Series No. 64, November 2003

## Irregular migration

Figures for the stocks of irregular migrants in Africa as elsewhere are highly unreliable.

Africa's border countries face increasing transit flows of irregular migrants waiting for the opportunity to cross the Mediterranean. The Canary Islands, Lampedusa, the straits of Gibraltar and Sicily have become the favourite maritime routes for dangerous makeshift crafts' or smooth speed-boats' crossings.

Libya, a country of 5.8 million, puts the number of foreigners at anywhere between 700,000 and 1.5 million, while the Moroccan 2004 census reports 50,000 foreigners among its 30 million residents.

## Migration and regional initiatives

The establishment of "free labour movement areas" is a noticeable global phenomenon. Africa is no exception.

"The free movement of persons has already been institutionalized by the Common Market for Eastern and Southern Africa, and most notably by the Economic Community of West African States. In 1993, the Abuja treaty for the establishment of the African Economic Community came into force, and with it the promise of helping to facilitate inter-regional mobility. NEPAD (the New Partnership for African Development) also includes programs to foster labour mobility within Africa and the sustained development of the region.

This type of integration is likely to accelerate, paving the way for closer economic cooperation and labour migration in the region."

Source: MPI 2004

Agreements are plentiful, but few seem to have been effectively implemented:

Economic Community of West African States (ECOWAS) - 1979: Protocol on the Free Movement of Persons & Right of Residence and Establishment

