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REPUBLIC OF SOUTH AFRICA

UNDERSTANDING GLOBAL TRENDS AND COMPLEX MIGRATION PATTERNS: SOUTH AFRICA AND SADC

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PURPOSE

The purpose of this presentation is

- ☐ to share migratory patterns and trends between South Africa and the SADC countries as part of the South-South Migration phenomenon
- ☐ Highlight social and economic factors behind these migratory patterns and trends
- ☐ Demonstrate how South Africa is responding to these patterns and trends
- ☐ Share policy options being discussed to manage these patterns within the context of regional development

INTRODUCTION – GEOGRAPHIC LOCATION OF SADC COUNTRIES

- ❑ South Africa share borders with 6 SADC countries - Namibia, Botswana, Zimbabwe, Mozambique, Lesotho and Swaziland
- ❑ All the above countries have historically defined, influenced and shaped migration patterns in the SADC region
- ❑ After 1994, new migratory patterns emerged as a result of the democratic dispensation where South Africa opened its borders to the world, particularly African and Asian countries.
- ❑ The geo-political position of South Africa, its economic endowments and opportunities, political stability and unequal socio-economic developments in the region drive migratory patterns into SA at the moment in pursuance of the 'Southern Dream'.



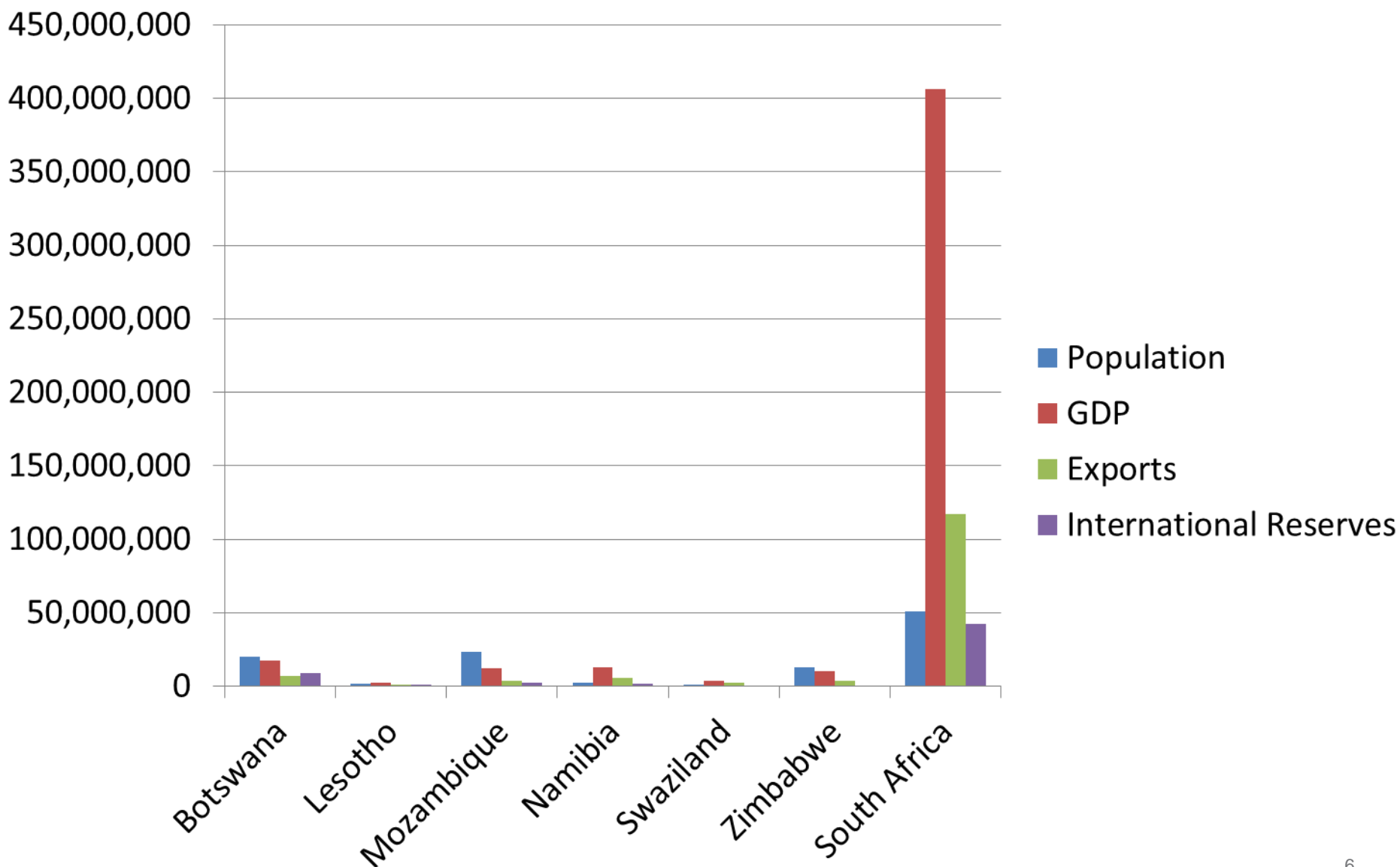
INTRODUCTION – SOCIO-ECONOMIC INDICATORS, SADC 2011 – 2012 ANNUAL REPORT

Member State	Population (Mid-Year, '000)	GDP (at current prices, millions USD)	GDP Per Capita (USD)	Real GDP Growth Rate (%)	Annual Inflation Rate (%)	Average Exchange Rate (Per USD)	Exports of Goods & Services (millions USD)	Imports of Goods & Services (millions USD)	Total External Debt (millions USD)	International Reserves (excl. gold, millions USD)
Angola	17,992	104,044	5,783	3.9	11.4	95.27	67,088	20,228	16,204	27,684
Botswana	2,025	17,727	8,754	5.1	8.5	6.80	6,820	7,725	4,007	8,824
DRC	75,259	23,700	315	6.9	12.6	919.44	10,133	11,501	4,518	1,273
Lesotho	1,879	2,366	1,259	4.3	5.0	7.30	1,157	1,986	786	1,344
Madagascar	20,696	10,025	484	0.5	9.5	2,025.10	2,657	4,110	2,637	1,263
Malawi	14,389	5,811	404	4.3	7.6	156.50	1,421	2,432	1,081	190
Mauritius	1,286	11,251	8,749	4.0	6.5	28.80	6,086	7,463	1,367	2,577
Mozambique	23,049	12,259	532	7.3	6.1	29.06	3,453	5,659	6,337	2,304
Namibia	2,105	12,704	6,035	4.9	5.1	7.15	5,499	6,643	4,385	1,775
Seychelles	87	1,014	11,602	5.0	2.6	12.38	478	876	461	279
South Africa	50,586	406,063	8,027	3.1	5.0	7.30	117,033	119,501	111,462	42,595
Swaziland	1,068	3,860	3,614	1.3	6.1	7.26	2,643	2,965	382	576
Tanzania	44,485	23,850	536	6.4	12.7	1,573.69	7,460	14,004	8,960	3,761
Zambia	13,459	19,207	1,427	6.6	8.7	4,797.00	9,047	7,637	3,648	2,167
Zimbabwe	12,754	10,068	789	9.3	3.5	1.00	3,645	7,047	14,317	n.a
SADC	281,119	663,948	2,362	3.8	7.4		244,620	219,778	180,550	96,611

IMPORTANT NOTES

- ❑ SA – biggest economy within SADC (GDP = 406,063, Exports = 117,033 & International Reserves = 42,595)
- ❑ These vital statistics have wider implications and drive human mobility within the SADC region

INTRODUCTION – SOCIO-ECONOMIC INDICATORS OF NEIGHBOURING STATES

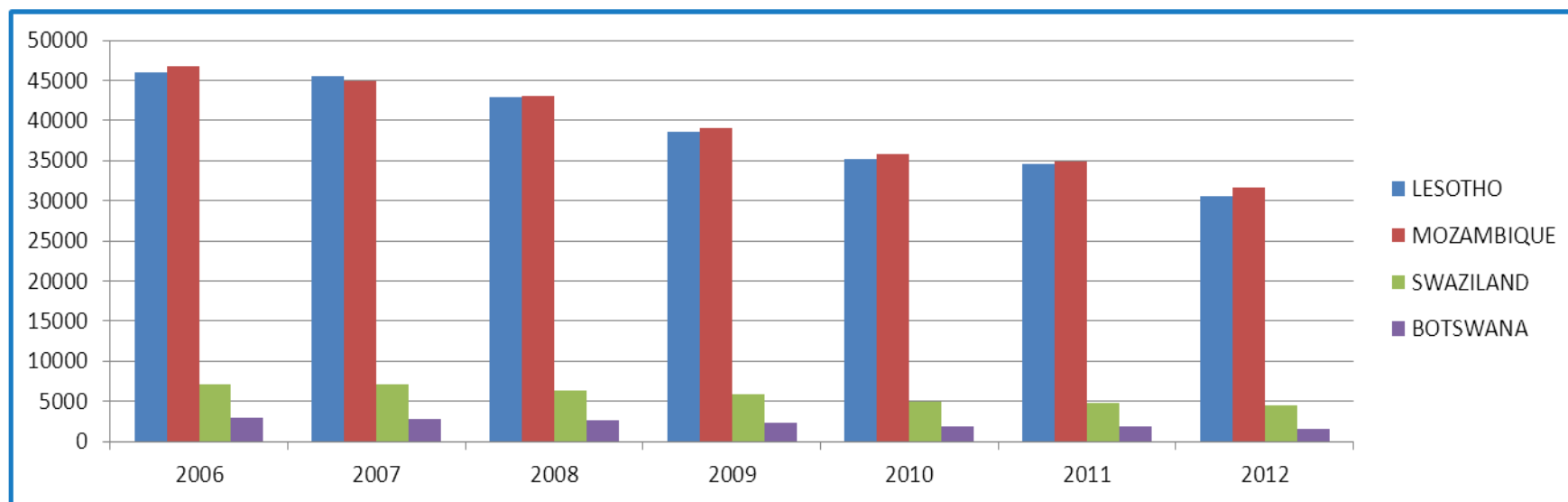


PATTERNS OF HUMAN MOBILITY INTO SOUTH AFRICA

- ❑ There are various factors that define, influence and shape patterns of human mobility between South Africa and its neighbours
- ❑ Such factors define South Africa more as a receiving country and less as a sending country
- ❑ The stature of the country in the international community based on its anti-apartheid history (Nelson Mandela) and its political foundations make South Africa more friendly in the outlook
- ❑ However, South Africa remains an unequal society in the world and this reality sharpens contradictions in 'accepting' foreign migrants and addressing socio-economic needs of its nationals
- ❑ Therefore the following factors influence patterns of migration into South Africa
 - ❖ Economic Endowment and Opportunities
 - ❖ Political Stability
 - ❖ Decline and Uneven Development in the SADC Region
 - ❖ Policy gaps in managing new emerging migratory patterns

PATTERNS OF HUMAN MOBILITY - ECONOMIC ENDOWMENT AND OPPORTUNITIES

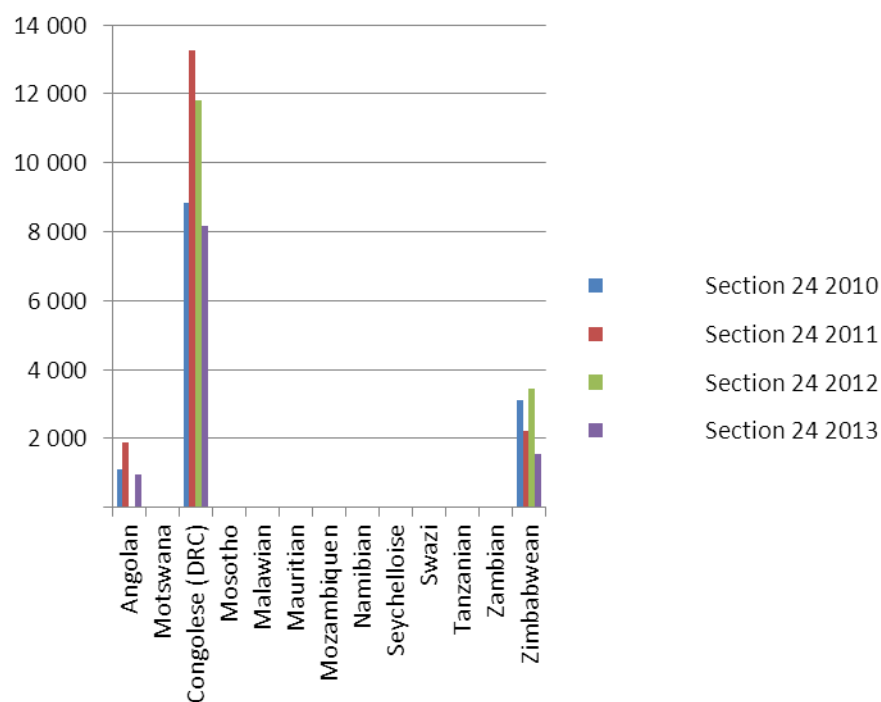
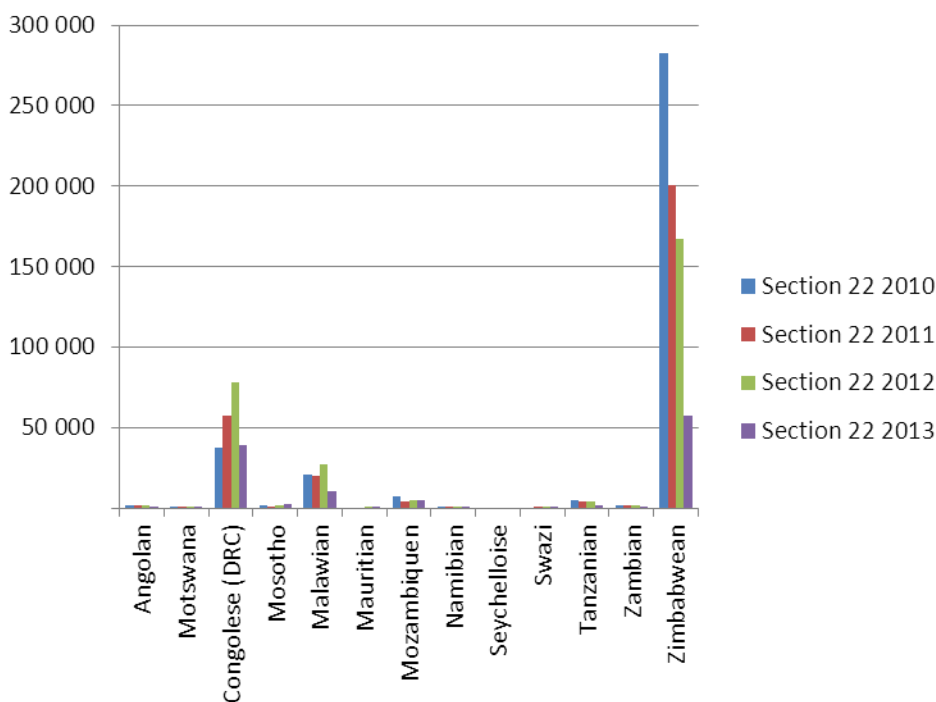
- ❑ Human mobility between South Africa and its neighbours dates back to the 19th century
- ❑ It was characterised by labour shortages in the mining and agricultural sectors
- ❑ Recent statistics from a mining employment agency indicate that South Africa still uses foreign migrant labour:



- ❑ There are no reliable statistics in the agricultural sector because migration in this sector is characterised by both legal and illegal migratory patterns
- ❑ However, both police and immigration law enforcement agencies record illegal migrants working within the commercial agricultural sector, especially in the Western Cape and Limpopo provinces

PATTERNS OF HUMAN MOBILITY – DECLINE AND UNEVEN DEVELOPMENT IN SADC

- ❑ In recent years, South Africa experienced a new phenomenon of economic migration as a result of political, economic and social decline in some countries in the region
- ❑ The Asylum Seeker and Refugee System was negatively affected as indicated below:



- ❑ In 2010 most of the claimants were from Zimbabwe, understandably because of the socio, politico and economic crisis from 2008 and from the DRC because of political instability
- ❑ The push factors are more pronounced in countries where the nationals feel that there are no prospects for a better life and go down to South Africa to re-establish themselves

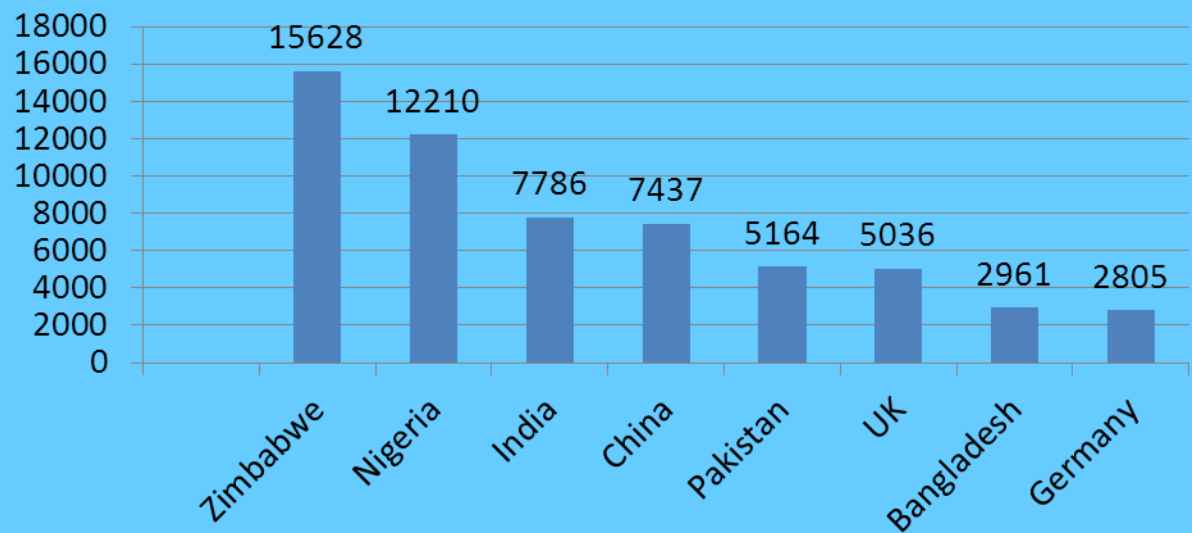
PATTERNS OF HUMAN MOBILITY - ECONOMIC MIGRATION

Nationality	Section 22				Total	Section 24				Total
	2010	2011	2012	2013	4 Years	2010	2011	2012	2013	4 Years
Angolan	1 649	1 553	1 652	687	5 541	1 089	1 873	3	948	3 913
Motswana	8	7	19	9	43					
Congolese (DRC)	37 629	57 756	77 987	38 763	212 135	8 837	13 249	11 795	8 176	42 057
Mosotho	1 874	1 161	1 360	2 831	7 226	3				3
Malawian	21 027	20 157	26 938	10 738	78 860	5	13	8	5	31
Mauritian			4	2	6					
Mozambiquen	7 031	4 135	4 972	4 621	20 759	1	2			3
Namibian	23	9	5	3	40			3		3
Seychelloise										
Swazi		219	93	52	364	3	3	4	5	15
Tanzanian	4 820	4 282	3 977	1 628	14 707	29	13	22	5	69
Zambian	1 674	1 602	1 901	774	5 951	36	38	29	22	125
Zimbabwean	282 832	201 016	167 266	57 643	708 757	3 107	2 220	3 432	1 547	10 306
SADC_Total	358 567	291 897	286 174	117 751	1 054 389	13 110	17 411	15 296	10 708	56 525

- ☐ Zimbabwe represent the phenomenon of economic migrants who abuse the asylum regime
- ☐ The same observation can be made on Malawians who come to South Africa for seeking jobs
- ☐ The DRC is mixed migration, which is very complex and unpredictable
- ☐ Other countries, except Angola also represent economic migration

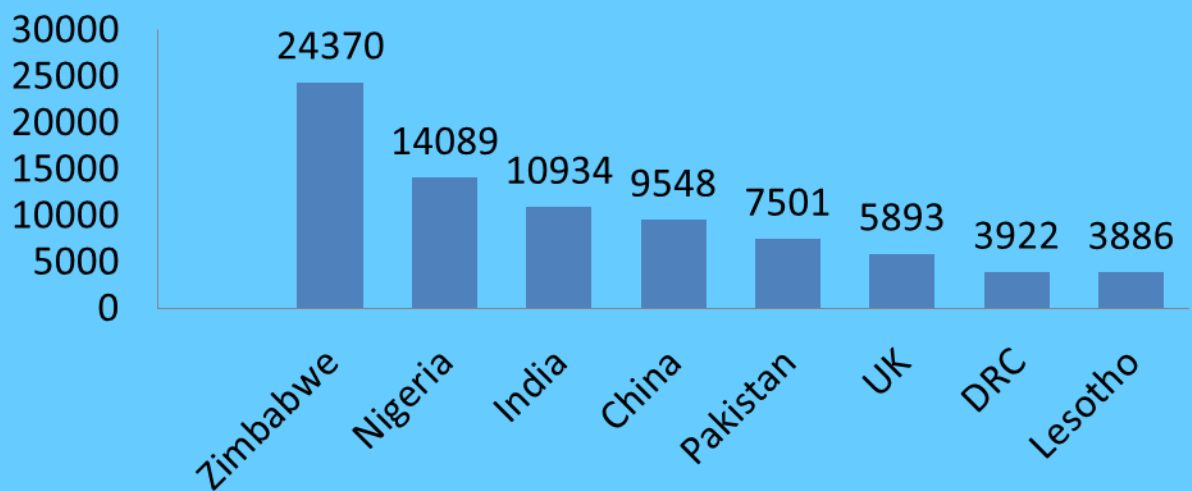
PATTERNS OF HUMAN MOBILITY – DOCUMENTED MIGRATION – 2011

Type of Visa	Numbers
Relatives	36 135
Visitors	28 468
Work	20 673
Study	16 928
Medical	1 399
Business	1 346
Retired persons	732
Treaty	212
Corporate	180
Exchange	100
Total	106 173



PATTERNS OF HUMAN MOBILITY – DOCUMENTED MIGRATION – 2012

Types of Visa	Numbers
Visitors'	44 828
Relatives'	37 612
Work	33 253
Study	20 087
Medical	1 870
Business	1 585
Retired persons'	980
Exchange	61
Treaty	206
Total	140 482



PATTERNS OF HUMAN MOBILITY – POLICY GAPS IN THE IMMIGRATION POLICY

- ❑ The present immigration policy only caters for highly skilled migrants
- ❑ The asylum and refugee policy attracts non-asylum claimants
- ❑ South Africa lacks a policy instrument to manage new migratory trends – economic migrants
- ❑ Present immigration policy lacks adequate funding from the national fiscus
- ❑ This leads to operational inadequacies in issuing enabling documents and law enforcement

MANAGING MIGRATION PATTERNS FROM SADC

- ☐ Implementation of a free visa regime in SADC in line with the regional protocol
- ☐ Introduction of regularization programmes (Zimbabwe) and inevitably others will follow
- ☐ Bilateral agreements with SADC countries as an instrument for managing new patterns

POLICY OPTIONS LINKING MIGRATION WITH DEVELOPMENT

- ☐ Introduction of SADC work seeker visa
- ☐ New regime for managing migrants with critical skills
- ☐ Reviewing and tightening asylum and refugee policy
- ☐ Strengthening the immigration law enforcement regime
- ☐ Incorporating the New Development Plan (NDP) into migration policy

CONCLUSION

- ❑ Within the context of South-South migration, South Africa is a beneficiary of inflows of highly skilled migrants within the SADC region
- ❑ South Africa also receives economic migrants who remain undocumented resulting in irregular migration that compromises national security
- ❑ Mutual partnerships are being institutionalised with neighbouring countries
- ❑ South Africa cannot prosper/develop at the exclusion of SADC countries
- ❑ South Africa proactively participate in regional efforts to foster link migration with development (MIDSA and SADC structures)
- ❑ South Africa welcomes the proposed SADC Labour Migration Policy Framework
- ❑ Lastly, various partnerships with SADC countries across variety of areas are being implemented which will eventually foster greater cooperation in regional migration management
- ❑ StatsSA estimates:
 - 864 000 African migrants entered South Africa between 2001 & 2005
 - 974 000 entered South Africa between 2006 & 2010
 - 998 000 African migrants expected to enter between 2011& 2015
 - 23 300 Asian migrants entered South Africa between 2001 & 2005
 - 34 700 entered South Africa between 2006 & 2010
 - 40 900 Asians are expected to enter South Africa between 2011 & 2015.

THANK YOU