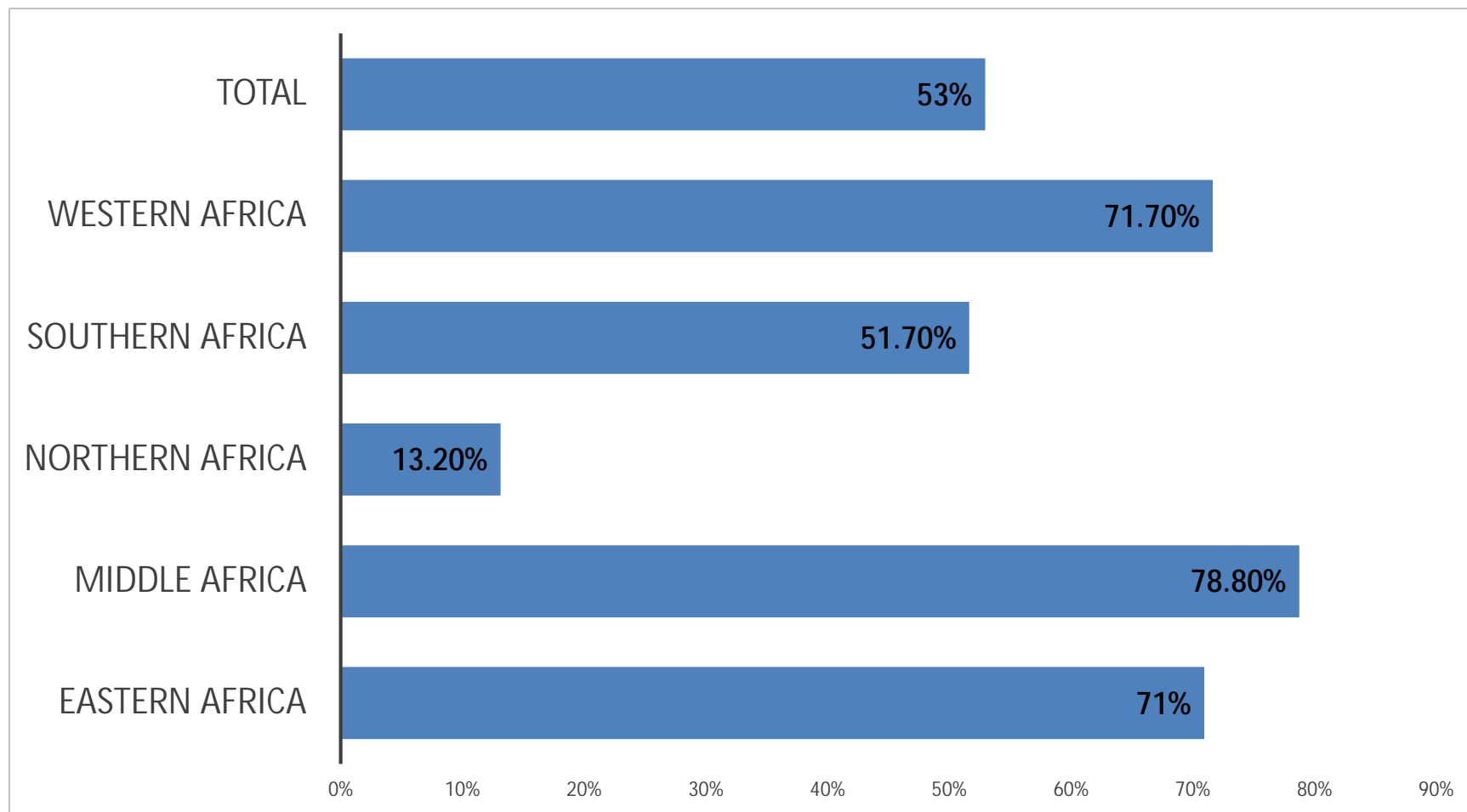# Introduction

- Migration has become a topic of major focus in policy and academic circles.

AFRICAN MIGRATION PATTERNS
Intra-regional migration is dominant
AFRICAN EMIGRANTS LIVING WITHIN AFRICA AS PERCENTAGE OF TOTAL STOCK OF EMIGRANTS

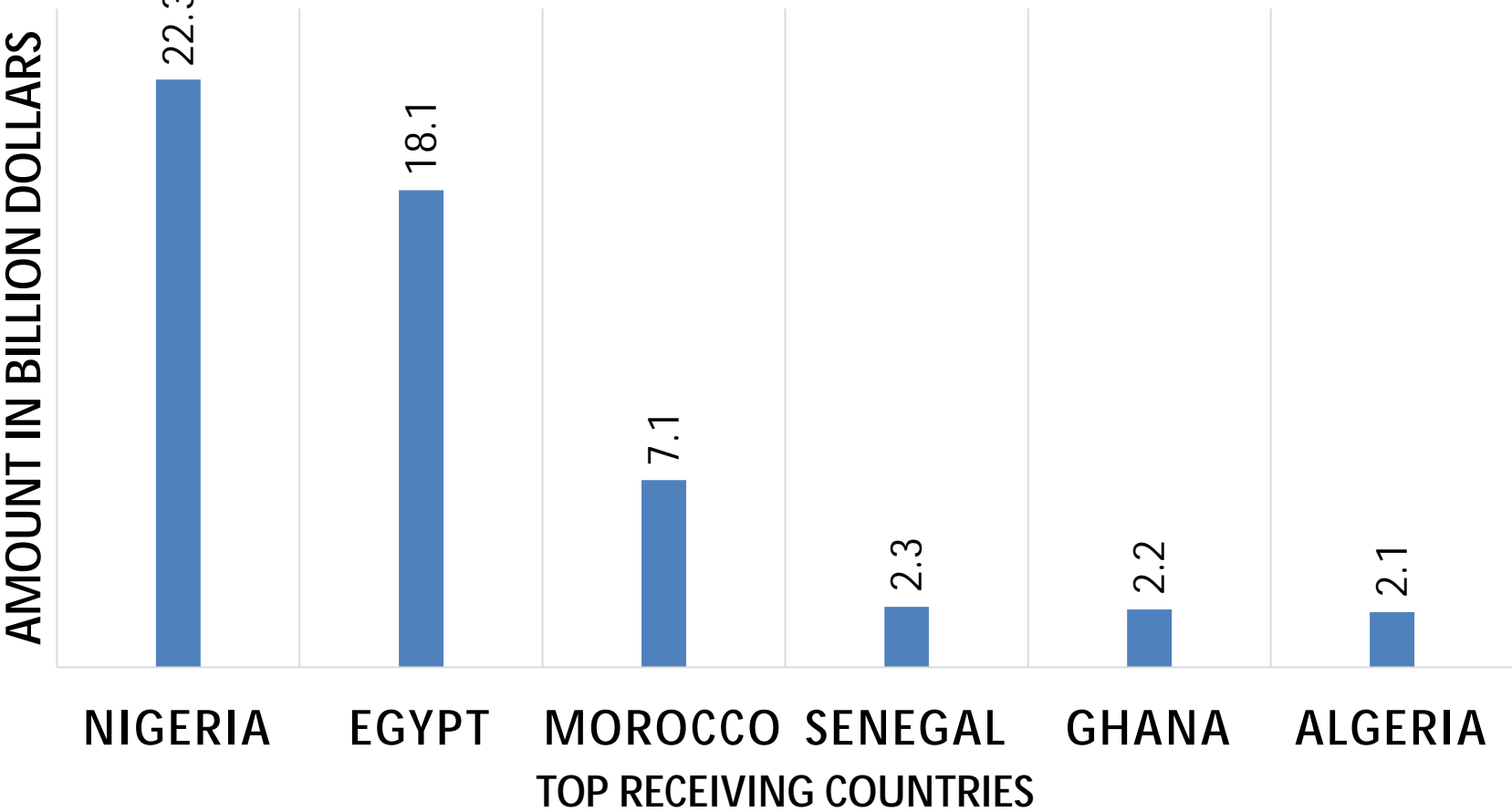| Region	Percentage
TOTAL	53%
WESTERN AFRICA	71.70%
SOUTHERN AFRICA	51.70%
NORTHERN AFRICA	13.20%
MIDDLE AFRICA	78.80%
EASTERN AFRICA	71%

African Migration Patterns Cont.

- In 2017, the main destination countries of intra-African international migrants were South Africa (2.2 million), Côte d'Ivoire (2.1 million), Uganda, Ethiopia, Nigeria and Kenya (UN-DESA, 2017).

- Outside Africa, Europe is still the most popular destination of African migrants. However, many Africans are also moving to other regions, especially the Gulf States.

- Restrictive migration policies in Europe (strict border control and securitization of migration) and conflicts have resulted in increased irregular migration.

- Africa has recently attracted increasing number of migrants, especially from Asia.

- Although international migration has received more attention in recent debates on migration, internal migration is far more significant in terms of number of migrants and remittances (Awumbila et al, 2014).

- In Ghana, over 60% of households had at least one migrant member in urban areas. Most of these rural-urban migrants regularly send remittances to their family members in the rural areas (Teye et al, 2018).

Migration and Development in Africa

- Both underdevelopment (poverty) and development have contributed to migration within and out of the region.

- Many governments now recognise the potential for migration to contribute to socio-economic development.

- Efforts to leverage international migrant remittances, which is mainly for consumption.

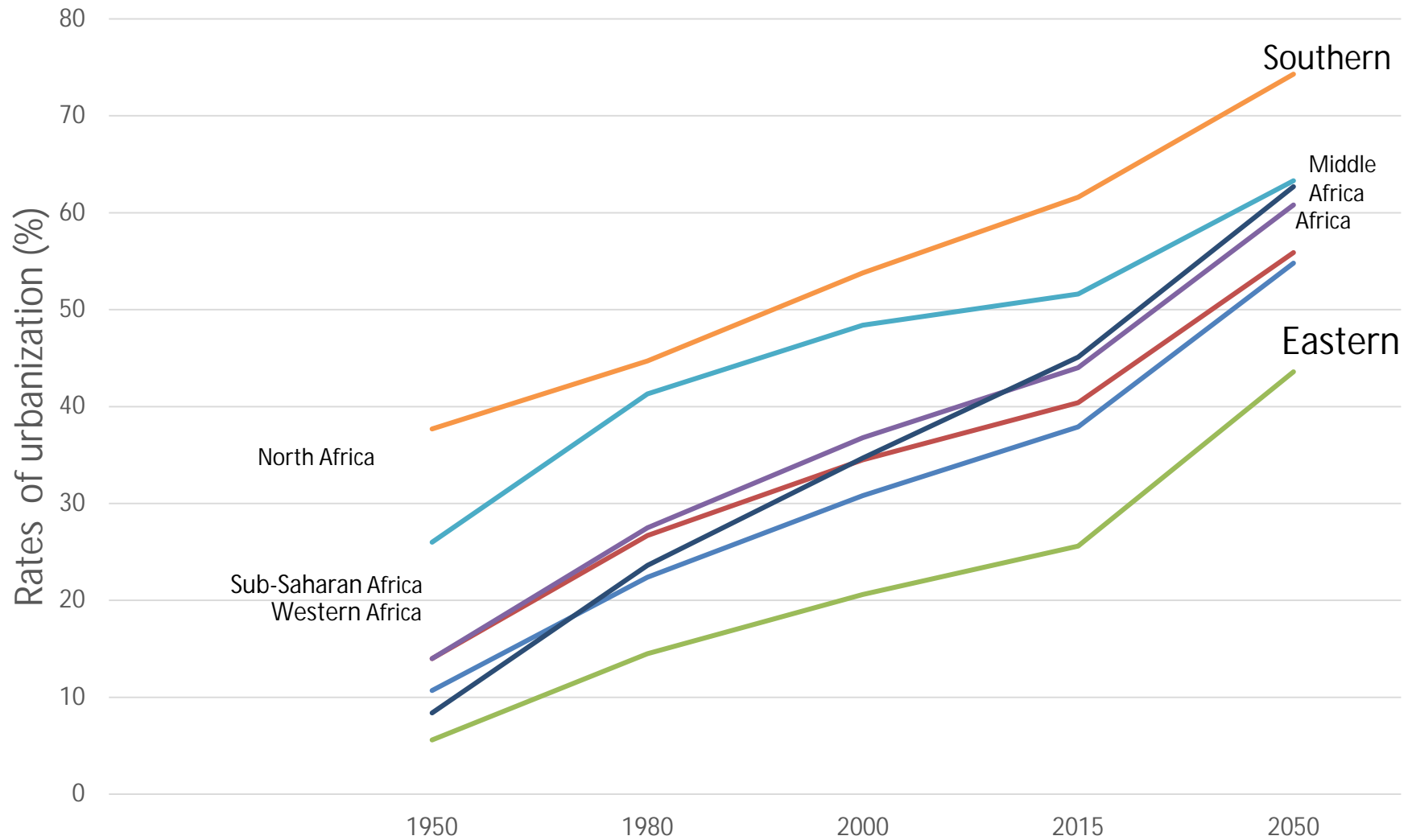# Receipt of Remittance (in billion dollars)

AMOUNT IN BILLION DOLLARS

- NIGERIA: 22.3
- EGYPT: 18.1
- MOROCCO: 7.1
- SENEGAL: 2.3
- GHANA: 2.2
- ALGERIA: 2.1

TOP RECEIVING COUNTRIES

Migration and Development

-

Rate of Urbanisation in Regions of Africa (Regional Variations)

REGIONS		1950	1980	2000	2015	2050
Sub-Saharan Africa		10.7	22.4	30.8	37.9	54.8
Africa		14.0	26.7	34.5	40.4	55.9
Eastern Africa		5.6	14.5	20.6	25.6	43.6
Middle Africa		14.0	27.5	36.8	44	60.8
Northern Africa		26.0	41.3	48.4	51.6	63.3
Southern Africa		37.7	44.7	53.8	61.6	74.3
Western Africa		8.4	23.6	34.7	45.1	62.7

Urbanisation Trends in Regions of Africa

Linkages between Migration and Urbanisation in Africa

- Although a the rapid increase in urban population is also caused by the high rate of natural increase in towns and re-classification of settlements into urban areas, migration accounts for a significant proportion urbanisation in Africa.

- Some of the very large African cities are: Lagos in Nigeria (21 million people), Cairo in Egypt (20.4 million), Kinshasha in D.R. Congo (13.3 million), Luanda in Angola (6.5 million), and Nairobi in Kenya (6.5 Million), Abidjan in Côte d'Ivoire (4.8 million), Alexandria in Egypt (4.7 million), Johanesburg in South Africa (4.4 million), Dar es Salaam in Tanzania (4.4 million), Casablanca in Morocco (4.3 million) and Accra in Ghana (4.1 million).

- African urban population will continue to grow, with rural-urban migration continuing to drive the urbanisation process.

- Most of the urban growth is projected to take place in small and intermediate cities and not in the megacities. This implies that the need for urban management is greatest in smaller cities (UN-Habitat, 2014).

Negative Effects

Slum in Accra

Private Bathhouses

Development Challenges of Urbanisation

- **Lack of adequate resources** to enhance the quality of urban infrastructure and promote urban dwellers' access to affordable housing, water, electricity, health facilities and other social amenities (Owusu, 2018)

- **Inadequate investments** to generate employment opportunities (UN-Habitat, 2018)

- **Lack of effective** policy framework for incorporating migration into sustainable urban development programmes

- **Weak policy coherence**

- **Land tenure systems affect planning (land is controlled by chiefs in some countries)**

- **Weak capacity of municipal authorities** to effectively design and implement sustainable urban development policies.

Positive effects of rural-urban migration and urbanisation in Africa

- Urban living has, in a few cases, contributed to access to education, health services, lower fertility, improved access to social services.

- Informal settlements tend to boom with various forms of entrepreneurial businesses and activities mostly in the informal sector.

- Recent studies in Ghana shows that incomes of the migrants were irregular, but **higher than at places of origin**.

Positive Effects of Rural-Urban migration and Urbanisation

- Over 76% of rural-urban migrants in the slums in Accra save whereas 78% sent remittances within last 12 months prior to the study.

- About 88% of the rural-urban migrants assessed their overall household life as 'improved a lot/somewhat improved' after moving to Accra.

- *"Migration has been helpful to me based on the things that I told you I have gotten. And even though migration has not improved my education, through migration I have been able to continuously support the education of my brothers and sisters, nieces and nephews at home""*

- While development policies continue to regard rural-urban migration as negative and largely leading to an increase in urban poverty, urban slums are

Demographic Impact of Migration and Urbanisation

- Migrants from developing countries including Africa may be helping to control rapid decline in Total Fertility Rates in 3 BDC q(ng)0.5 (( )C0 BDC pg)0.(d)6.4 cntr

Recent Policy Responses to Urbanisation in Africa

- Policy prescriptions focused on discouraging people from moving to urban areas.

- Rampant evictions of poor migrants to make way for infrastructure projects and private development.

- Very few programmes of urban renewal and slum upgrading in decaying urban centres.

- Affordable housing schemes are still not affordable to the urban poor.

- Some African countries have formulated urban development policies.

- Implementation of programmes directed at bridging the rural-urban divide

- Poverty reduction programmes

- Most

THANK YOU