

IGAD MIGRATION STATISTICS REPORT

OCTOBER 2021



PEACE, PROSPERITY AND
REGIONAL INTEGRATION



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ACRONYMS

AUC	African Union Commission
AU-HoAI	African Union-Horn of Africa Initiative on Human Trafficking and Smuggling of Migrants
GIZ	Deutsche Gesellschaft für Internationale Zusammenarbeit
IDMC	Internal Displacement Monitoring Center
IGAD	Intergovernmental Authority on Development
ILMQ	International Labour Migration Questionnaire
ILO	International Labour Organization
IOM	International Organization for Migration
JLMP	Joint Labour Migration Program
MPFA	Migration Policy Framework for Africa
MS	Member States
NSOs	National Statistics Offices
RMPF	Regional Migration Policy Framework
SCB	Statistics Sweden
SDGs	Sustainable Development Goals
STATAFRIC	African Union Institute for Statistics
UN DESA	United Nations Department of Economic and Social Affairs
UNODC	United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime

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FOREWORD



The IGAD region is characterized by migratory movements driven by multiple political, economic and environmental factors making it witness one of the highest levels of displacement and migration anywhere on the African Continent. The countries in the region are also simultaneously origin, transit and destination for migrants and refugees, who are increasingly using the same routes. The majority of these migratory movements are within the IGAD region or to neighbouring regions, with the migratory flows driven in part by historical and cultural ties, adaptation to increasingly hostile environmental conditions, asylum from conflict, violence and disasters as well as the search for better livelihood opportunities.

A properly governed migration regime can make a significant contribution to sustainable development for countries of origin, transit and destination as well as provide benefits and opportunities for migrant workers and their families. On the contrary, poorly governed mechanisms exacerbate the risks

and challenges commonly associated with migration for nations and migrants, especially deteriorating the necessary conditions for safe, orderly and regular movement, sustainable development and decent work, particularly for vulnerable groups such as refugees, unaccompanied minors, the physically challenged and low-wage workers.

Therefore, it is vital for the Intergovernmental Authority on Development (IGAD) to put in place a framework that guarantees proper and effective migration governance and ensure its effective implementation. This framework must however be a product based on facts and the migration policies, practices, innovations and interventions that accrue are similarly grounded in a solid body of irrefutable evidence.

In this regard therefore, I am delighted to present the first edition of the Migration Statistics Report, which is released to support the implementation of the IGAD Regional Strategy 2021-2025, The IGAD Regional Migration Policy Framework, the United Nations 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, the Global Compact for Safe, Orderly and Regular Migration and the IGAD Regional Strategy for Development of Statistics 2021- 2025.

This publication demonstrates the unrelenting commitment of IGAD to provide our constituent Member States, the African Continent and our international partners with a strong evidence-base and tailor-made tools that can help them make informed and meaningful decisions on migration governance.

This first edition – “Report on Migration Statistics in the IGAD Region”, principally examines different aspects of labour migration and irregular migration within the greater Horn of Africa. The second edition will be more comprehensive and is slated to cover all facets of the IGAD regional Migration Policy framework and highlight the importance of migration governance in development efforts in the region.

FOREWORD

In June 2021, IGAD adopted and embarked on the implementation of a free movement regime consisting of the Protocols of Free Movement of Persons and the Protocol on Transhumance. These instruments are expected to regularise existing cross-border migration flows of both people and livestock as part of our ongoing efforts to ease access to livelihood and economic opportunities as well as drive IGAD's regional integration agenda.

Therefore, it is of paramount importance that our Member States and IGAD both avail and have unimpeded access to accurate, reliable and timely data on migration in order to inform decision-making processes that stimulate sound governance practices with regard to migration management.

As part of our efforts to realize these outcomes, IGAD with the cooperation of AUC, SCB and other partners such as GIZ, ILO and IOM, has formulated key migration indicators to guide the establishment, growth and expansion of the regional migration database.

The current database contains a significant body of data spanning the last ten years (2010-2019), which is now updated on a regular basis to capture and reflect current statistics and resultant trends in migration. This database will prove to be an essential tool for improving our understanding of migration patterns in the region, allow us to run simulation models on future migration scenarios and as a consequence, facilitate the design of comprehensive policies in various migration-related sectors, including labour, education, employment and development.

I commend the science-driven and consultative approaches that were applied throughout the drafting process. The inclusion and full participation of the IGAD Member States was indispensable for the success of this important initiative. In this regard, I sincerely hope that future editions will sustain this spirit of regional cooperation and further raise the standards that have been set concerning the collection, collation and analysis of high-quality data on the main migration indicators for all IGAD Member States.

Once again, I encourage all Member States to ensure that their national statistical offices and other similar entities for official statistical data continue participate and play a significant role in the preparation of subsequent editions of these reports. I am optimistic that all stakeholders concerned with the different aspects of migration across all levels find this publication beneficial.

Workneh Gebeyehu (PhD)

IGAD Executive Secretary

REMARKS



The migration programme is one of the key components of the Health and Social Development Division at the IGAD Secretariat.

Migration at IGAD is addressed within the framework of the IGAD Regional Migration Policy Framework (RMPF) adopted by the IGAD Council of Ministers in 2012. The framework provides a comprehensive policy approach that addresses the strategic thematic, institutional and other challenges related to migration governance in the IGAD region and has become the lead IGAD policy guideline on migration.

The overall objective of the Regional Migration Policy Framework is to promote the well-being and protection of migrants including IDPs and refugees in all IGAD Member States and the realisation of the developmental potential of migration while addressing irregular migration. Also, IGAD has a mandate to implement global policy processes, to promote knowledge management and dialogue and to support cross-border cooperation

The IGAD (RMPF) gives the mandate to create and harmonise migration data and the need to reinforce collection and analysis of migration data. To coordinate this policy, IGAD creates coordination structures at national and regional levels. It is important to note that migration and displacement policies, at international, regional and national levels, cannot be effectively developed and monitored in the absence of quality, accurate, reliable and timely migration and displacement statistics/data.

Therefore, the development of this first edition of migration statistics report marks a critical milestone in improving the quality of migration statistics for evidence-based decision making, through the consultative process that was followed.

I wish to thank all involved in the process of the development of this important report which will go a long way in informing policy decisions.

Fathia Alwan

Director, Health and Social Development Division

ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

The first edition of the Migration Statistics Report for the IGAD region was developed by a core drafting team led by Charles Ogolla, Statistician, Health and Social Development Division at the IGAD Secretariat. Other members of the core team included; Ketema Kebebew (Statistician), Simon Nderitu (GIS Expert) and Christine Bukania (Knowledge Management Coordinator) from IGAD Secretariat. Technical contributions were provided by the following: Samson Bel-Aube Nougbohohou from STATAFRIC; Brian Okengo from AUC; Julia Von Freeden from GIZ as well as Anna Eriksson from Statistics Sweden. The drafting of the report was carried out under the leadership and guidance of Fathia Alwan, Director of the IGAD Health and Social Development Division.

The process of developing the report was guided by a participatory approach through wide-ranging consultations with stakeholders and IGAD Member States through online validation workshops organized in conjunction with STATAFRIC, as well as contributions made during a workshop of the Regional Technical Working Group on Harmonisation of Migration Data held in Addis Ababa in August 2021.

Special appreciation goes to IGAD Member States, namely Djibouti, Ethiopia, Kenya, Somalia, South Sudan, Sudan and Uganda, for their magnificent contributions to the development of the first IGAD Migration Statistics Report. The representatives of the member states were led by the following Migration Statistics focal points; Omar Moussa (Djibouti), Million Taye (Ethiopia), John Yale Makau (Kenya), Ahmed Hassan (Somalia), Mark Otwari (South Sudan), Amna Mohamed Ali (Sudan) and Johnstone Galande (Uganda).

We also thank our partners, GIZ, UN ILO, IOM, AUC and SCB for their invaluable inputs and contributions towards the harmonization and improving the quality of migration statistics within the region.

Finally, we would like to thank the Swedish International Development Cooperation Agency (SIDA) for the support provided through the AUC/SCB and IGAD Joint Program on strengthening migration statistics, for the production and publication of the report.

Djibouti, November 2021



EXECUTIVE SUMMARY |

INTRODUCTION

This report provides summary migration statistics of IGAD Member States from 2010 to 2019. The data used to generate the report was collected from the Member States as part of two initiatives: the Joint Labour Migration Program (JLMP) and the African Union - International Organization for Migration (AU-IOM) Horn of Africa Initiative on Human Trafficking and Migrant Smuggling.

Migration trends

Data from the Migration Database of the African Union Institute for Statistics (STATAFRIC) indicated that the international migrant population in Africa grew from 17.2 million in 2010 to 26.3 million in 2019, representing a 4.8 percent average annual growth rate. Seventy-seven percent of international migration in Africa in 2019 occurred among the working-age population.

According to STATAFRIC, the international migrant population grew from 3.1 million in 2010 to 6.5 million in 2019, representing a 7.4 percent average annual growth rate. Furthermore, at the end of December 2020, there were 8.9 million conflict-related internally displaced persons, 4.6 million refugees and asylum seekers, and nearly 3 million people who were newly displaced by disasters (Global Report on Internal Displacement, 2021).

The IGAD region is prone to mixed migration flows that are mainly destined for: (a) Europe through Sudan, Libya, and Egypt; (b) The Kingdom of Saudi Arabia and other Gulf countries through Djibouti, Northern Somalia, and Yemen; and (c) South Africa through Kenya, Tanzania, Zambia, and Malawi.

Global, continental and regional frameworks

The United Nations Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) comprise 169 targets, of which eight are associated with international migration. In 2018, the Global Compact for Safe, Orderly and Regular Migration and the Global Compact on Refugees were adopted by the United Nations.

At the continental level, the African Union Commission (AUC) adopted two key instruments for better management of migration within the continent. The JLMP was adopted by the Assembly of Heads of State and Government of the African Union in January 2015. The revised Migration Policy Framework for Africa and Plan of Action (MPFA 2018-30) was adopted in 2018 to provide comprehensive guidelines to assist the Member States and regional economic communities with designing and implementing migration policies. In January 2018, the African Union adopted the Protocol on Free Movement of Persons in Africa to foster more significant intra-Africa trade and labour mobility.

Migration and displacement dynamics within the Intergovernmental Authority on Development (IGAD) region are addressed within the Regional Migration Policy Framework (RMPF), which was adopted in 2012 and has become the primary IGAD policy reference on migration. The RMPF acknowledges the importance of migration data as an essential component of policy formulation, with a particular focus on the collection and analysis of migration data (9.1) and strengthened regional migration data exchange (9.2).

METHODOLOGY

The data collection took place from November 2019 to June 2020 as part of two initiatives: the JLMP and the IOM-AU Horn of Africa Initiative on Human Trafficking and Migrant Smuggling. Data on labour migration statistics were gathered using the International Labour Migration Questionnaire, consisting of 17 tables. Data on irregular migration were collected using the African Union Questionnaire on Irregular Migration and Associated Protection Risks, consisting of 20 tables.

During the data collation process, technical meetings were held to address data quality throughout the statistical value chain. Similarly, online data validation workshops were held to incorporate inputs of Member States into the final datasets that were used to generate the report.

FINDING

Profile of the population of the IGAD region

The total population of the IGAD region in 2010 was 207.5 million (M=104 million, F=103.5 million). Over the last decade, there has been a steady increase of 53.7 million (M=26.6 million, F=27.1 million). Consequently, the estimated population by 2019 was 261.2 million (M=130.6 million, F=130.6 million). Although the average annual growth rate between the years 2010-19 for the IGAD region stood at 2.3 percent, there are variations in growth rates between countries.

The working-age population in the IGAD region increased from 119.9 million (M=57.0 million, F= 62.9 million) in 2010 to 155.6 million (M=74.3 million, F=81.3 million) in 2019. There was an increase of 29.8 percent compared to the year 2010, which can impact the labour market and the economy.

The IGAD region recorded 93.3 million (M= 47.6 million, F=45.7 million) people and 118.6 million (M=60.5 million, F=58.1 million) people in the labour force in 2010 and 2019, respectively, representing a 27 percent increase. The number of men in the labour force is higher than the number of women in all the years, although the proportion of women in the working-age population is higher. The labour force participation rate for the IGAD region for the year 2019 was 76.2 percent, with men having a higher proportion (81.3%) than women (71.5%). Therefore, there shall be a need for policies and programmes to address such gender disparity.

INTERNATIONAL MIGRATION IN THE IGAD REGION

Regular migration - labour migration

The number of international migrants in the IGAD region has increased over the years: there were 3.1 million (M=1.6 million, F= 1.5 million) migrants in 2010 and 6.5 million (M=3.5 million, F= 3 million) in 2019. This represents an increase of 110.2 percent, translating to an annual growth rate of 7.4 percent. The trend was similar across the sexes. This trend signifies increased migratory movements within the IGAD region, and necessitates better migration governance for socio-economic development and management of migration issues.

Similarly, the number of working-age migrants in the IGAD region has increased. The region recorded 2.15 million (M=1.07 million, F=1.08 million) and 4.68 million (M=2.35 million, F=2.32 million) working-age migrants in 2010 and 2019, respectively, representing an increase of 117.7 percent.

In terms of gender, a similar trend was shown for both men and women. It is also worth noting that the international migrants of working-age accounted for more than 71 percent of the total international migrant population in 2019.

It can further be noted that migrant workers account for only a small proportion (2.9% in the year 2019) of the total labour force in the IGAD region.

The IGAD region had 1.59 million (M=0.86 million, F=0.73 million) and 3.39 million (M=1.83 million, F=1.56 million) migrant workers in 2010 and 2019, respectively, representing a 113.8 percent increase. According to the time series data collected, the annual growth rate of migrant workers is 7.8 percent. In 2019, the labour force participation rate of migrant workers was 72.5 percent, with men having a higher proportion (78%) than women (67%).

The number of young international migrants in the labour force in the IGAD region increased from 0.57 million in 2010 to 1.21 million in 2019. Young men accounted for around 54 percent of the young migrants in the labour force in any given year.

Between 2010 and 2019, there was a 63 percent increase in the volume of remittances sent by migrant workers within the IGAD region and by those living and working outside of the region, from US\$ 3.29 billion to US\$ 5.36 billion. During this time, a considerable decrease in remittances was observed between 2018 and 2019.

Irregular migration and associated protection risks

In 2019, the irregular migrant stock reported by Djibouti through the AU-HoAI data collection stood at 115,341 persons, constituting 12 percent of the total population. The irregular migrant flow for the same year was 215,710, out of which 71 percent were male.

The offences of trafficking in persons are mainly attributed to or committed by males from the reported cases. The majority are youth aged between 15 and 35 years; the possible reasons could be lack of employment opportunities, at least in the case of Kenya.

In the case of South Sudan, the analysis depicted an increase in the proportion of males engaged in migrant smuggling from 2015 to 2018. The little data provided underscores that smuggling is more pronounced among youth between the ages of 15 and 35.

LIMITATIONS: AVAILABILITY AND QUALITY DATA

The incompleteness of some of the tables in both questionnaires were mainly due to issues with the quality of data, especially those based on household sample surveys, and to some extent, census data and administrative data.

The primary problem is that most household sample surveys did not get a sufficient number of migrants into the sample; under-coverage or nonresponse made estimates of migrant characteristics less accurate. In addition, not all countries include a module on migration in the censuses and household surveys despite population censuses being the main official source of migration data. Likewise, administrative data sources are incomplete or difficult to use for statistical purposes.

KEY RECOMMENDATIONS

Key recommendations include: use of administrative data sources and new data types to produce labour and irregular migration statistics; facilitating the use of harmonised definitions, concepts and indicators and methodologies; strengthening the capacity of national statistical offices (NSO), National Coordination Mechanisms, Ministries of labour, foreign affairs and government agencies responsible for immigration matters; strengthening the coordination among producers of migration data at national level; strengthening the statistical system at IGAD level; and supporting Member States in producing reliable and timely data on labour and irregular migration.



CHAPTER 1 | INTRODUCTION

1.1 OVERALL MIGRATION TRENDS

International migration is a highly dynamic phenomenon that, when supported by appropriate policies, can contribute to inclusive and sustainable development in both origin and destination countries while benefitting migrants and their families. Therefore, it is essential to have reliable data on migrants and migration to assess current and future trends, identify policy priorities, and make informed decisions. Furthermore, reliable data on migration ensures that national, regional and international discussions about migration phenomena are based on evidence.

Global estimates indicate that the number of international migrants has increased over the past five decades. The number of international migrants in 2019 is estimated to be 272 million globally, with nearly two-thirds being labour migrants (UN DESA, 2019a; ILO, 2018); this is over three times the estimated number in 1970 (84 million). The International Migration 2019 report by UN DESA's Population Division indicates that in the year 2019, international migrants comprised 3.5 percent of the global population, compared to 2.8 percent in the year 2000. Most of these international migrants (about 74%) were of working-age.

Data from the Migration Database of the African Union Institute for Statistics (STATAFRIC)¹ indicate that the international migrant population in Africa grew from 17.2 million in 2010 to 26.3 million in 2019, representing a 4.8 percent average annual growth rate. Furthermore, 77 percent of international migration in Africa in 2019 occurred among the working-age population.

The international migration of people is highly regulated. Each country or group of countries has adopted different approaches to determine how and under what circumstances people from other countries can enter, live, study, or work within their borders. Demand for emigration or immigration does not always comply with the systems that regulate people's transnational movements, and many seek alternative arrangements to move abroad. Some look for ways to overcome migration barriers. Others try to shorten the processing time, lower the costs, or eliminate the need to obtain official documentation associated with regular migration. Accurate numbers on trafficking in persons are either limited or unknown, since many countries do not collect or publish such data. However, estimates indicate that 25,000 - 30,000 people were victims of trafficking in the Horn of Africa region between 2009 and 2013².

1.2 SUMMARY OF MIGRATION TRENDS IN THE IGAD REGION

Migration and forced displacement in the IGAD region are driven by many factors - ranging from conflicts, degradation of the environment, disasters, and poverty - that force people to move away in search of safety and economic opportunities, among others. Most migrants and displaced populations from the IGAD region remain within their countries or within the region. For that reason, countries in the IGAD region are simultaneously places of origin, transit and destination.

Data from the STATAFRIC Migration Database indicate that the international migrant population in the IGAD region grew from 3.1 million in 2010 to 6.5 million in 2019, representing a 7.4 percent average annual growth rate.

Furthermore, the IGAD region has one of the highest concentrations of forcibly displaced populations in the world. At the end of December 2020, there were 8.9 million conflict-related internally displaced persons, 4.6 million refugees and asylum seekers, and nearly 3 million people who were newly displaced by disasters³. Most of the displacement in the region has been protracted, lasting over an average of 10 years. Even relatively stable countries like Kenya and Uganda have experienced internal displacement of their populations. Forced displacement affects the countries of origin and has spillover effects into the entire or most of the IGAD region, as is the case with the presence of Somali and South Sudanese refugees throughout the region.

The IGAD region is also prone to mixed migration flows, whose principal characteristics include the irregular nature and the multiplicity of factors driving such movements and the differentiated needs and profiles of the persons involved (IOM 2008). These mixed migration flows are mainly destined for: a) Europe through Sudan, Libya, and Egypt; b) Kingdom of Saudi Arabia and other Gulf countries through Djibouti, Northern Somalia, and Yemen; and c) South Africa through Kenya, Tanzania, Zambia, and Malawi.

1 Data collected from Member States of the African Union through the International Labour Migration Questionnaire are organized in a relational database referred to in this report as "the STATAFRIC Migration Database".

2 UNODC (2016). Global Report on Trafficking in Persons. UNODC Research.

3 Global Report on Internal Displacement 2021.

1.3 GLOBAL FRAMEWORKS

The Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) comprise 169 targets, of which eight are associated with international migration. These SDG targets can be categorised into three groups.

Firstly, targets 8.8, 10.7 and 17.18 relate to migration governance. Target 10.7 aims to facilitate orderly, safe and responsible migration and mobility of people, including through implementation of planned and well-managed migration policies. Target 8.8 acknowledges the rights and protection of migrant workers. Target 17.18 aims to promote data-driven and well-informed migration governance by calling for greater capacity of developing countries to provide disaggregated data, including migration status.

The second group of SDG targets (10.c and 4.b) are concerned with migration and development. This group recognises the positive contribution of migrants to inclusive growth and sustainable development. Target 10.c explicitly requires the global community to reduce the transaction costs of migrant remittances to less than 3 percent by 2030. Furthermore, the potential of 'brain gain' and human capital accumulation stemming from migrants are recognised in target 4.b, which calls for the substantial expansion of scholarship support for migrants from developing countries to enrol in higher education in developed countries and other developing countries.

The third group, comprising of targets 5.2, 8.7 and 16.2, addresses human trafficking. Target 5.2 calls on Member States to eliminate all forms of violence against women and girls, including trafficking, sexual and other types of exploitation. Target 8.7 calls for immediate and effective measures to eradicate forced labour, end modern-day slavery and human trafficking and secure the prohibition and elimination of child labour. Target 16.2 calls for an end to abuse, exploitation, trafficking and all forms of violence against children.

The 2000 Protocol to Prevent, Suppress and Punish Trafficking in Persons, Especially Women and Children aims to prevent and combat trafficking in persons, to protect and assist victims of such trafficking, in particular women and children, to prosecute perpetrators of such crimes, and to promote cooperation among States Parties. As of October 2019, this Protocol had been ratified by 174 Member States. The 2000 Protocol against the Smuggling of Migrants by Land, Sea and Air, ratified by 148 Member States, seeks to combat and prevent "human cargo" smuggling. In addition, it reaffirms that migration in and of itself is not a crime and that migrants may be victims in need of protection.

Table 1: State of Ratification of Protocols on Migrant Smuggling and Trafficking in Persons among Member Countries of IGAD

Country	Migrant Smuggling ratification year	Trafficking in Persons ratification year
Djibouti	2005	2005
Eritrea	Not yet	2014
Ethiopia	2012	2012
Kenya	2005	2005
Somalia	Not yet	Not yet
South Sudan	Not yet	Not yet
Sudan	2018	2014

Source: <https://www.unodc.org/unodc/en/treaties/CTOC/signatures.html>

In 2018, two global compacts related to international migration - the Global Compact for Safe, Orderly and Regular Migration and the Global Compact on Refugees - were adopted by United Nations Member States. The two global compacts provide the blueprints for governments and all stakeholders to ensure more effective cooperative and collective efforts concerning international migration.

1.3.1 Global Compact for safe, orderly and regular migration

The Global Compact for Safe, Orderly and Regular Migration was endorsed by the United Nations General Assembly on 19 December 2018. It is a non-legally binding, cooperative framework that fosters international cooperation among all relevant actors on migration while acknowledging that no State can address migration alone and upholds the sovereignty of states and their obligations under international law.

The Global Compact for Migration recognises that migration has been a source of prosperity, innovation and sustainable development globally. These positive impacts can be optimised by improving migration governance. It sets out 'common understanding', 'shared responsibilities', and 'unity of purpose' for making migration work for all. It commits to address the special needs of migrants in vulnerable situations.

The Global Compact for Migration establishes 23 objectives, each of which contains a commitment, followed by a range of actions deemed to be relevant policy instruments and best practices. Objective 1 stresses the need to collect and utilise accurate and disaggregated data as a basis for evidence-based policies.

1.3.2 Global Compact on refugees

The Global Compact on Refugees was adopted in 2018. This resolution was set forth as a representation of political will and the ambition to operationalise the principle of burden and responsibility-sharing, mobilise the international community as a whole, and galvanise action on improved response to refugee situations. It recognised that international cooperation is key to achieving sustainable solutions to refugee situations. The Global Compact on Refugees has four key objectives: to ease the pressures on countries hosting refugees, to enhance self-reliance of refugees, to expand access to third-country solutions, and to support conditions in countries of origin for return in safety and dignity.



1.4 AFRICAN CONTINENTAL FRAMEWORKS

There are various policy frameworks and legal instruments geared towards enhancement of international migration at the African continental level. The African Union Commission (AUC) adopted two key instruments: The Joint Labour Migration Program (JLMP) and the revised Migration Policy Framework for Africa and Plan of Action (MPFA 2018-30) for better management of migration within the continent.

The JLMP was adopted by the Assembly of Heads of State and Government of the African Union in January 2015. It aims to support the effective implementation of human mobility initiatives as a key to the development across regions in Africa. It is built as a strategic regional intervention to leverage migration for development.

The MPFA and its corresponding Plan of Action provide comprehensive guidelines to assist the Member States and regional economic communities with designing and implementing migration policies. Key thematic areas covered by MPFA include migration governance, labour migration and education; diaspora engagement; border governance; irregular migration, forced displacement, internal migration, migration and trade, and other 11 cross-cutting issues, including migration data and research (AUC 2018, p.8–9).⁴ In that sense, the MPFA recognises migration data as key to mainstreaming migration into policy and planning frameworks and development initiatives and essential for developing effective, evidence-based migration policies and programmes (AUC 2018, p. 70).

The AU Agenda 2063 was adopted in 2015. It includes goals and targets related to the free movement of persons within regional economic blocs and a continent-wide visa waiver programme for intra-African travel. It envisages the creation of a Pan-African passport and the free movement of people. The agenda mentions migration issues explicitly in Aspiration 2 (An integrated continent, politically united, based on the ideals of pan-Africanism and the vision of Africa's Renaissance) and Aspiration 7 (Africa as a strong, united and influential global player and partner).

In January 2018, the African Union adopted the Protocol on Free Movement of Persons in Africa to foster more significant intra-Africa trade and labour mobility. It also emphasises on protecting the fundamental human rights of migrant workers and their families. Regarding migration data, the Protocol calls on State Parties to record, document, and upon request, make available all forms of aggregated migration data at the ports or points of entry or exit from their territory (AU, 2018; Art. 25).



4 Migration Policy Framework for Africa and Plan of Action (2018 – 2030)

1.5 REGIONAL FRAMEWORKS IN THE IGAD REGION

Migration and displacement dynamics within the Intergovernmental Authority on Development (IGAD) region are addressed within the Regional Migration Policy Framework (RMPF). The regional framework was adopted in 2012 and has become the primary IGAD policy reference on migration. The fundamental aspirations of the RMPF are to:

- ▶ provide a comprehensive regional approach to migration management;

- ▶ facilitate the harmonisation of policies on migration management at a regional and national level;

- ▶ provide a broad range of recommendations on various migration issues as a guide to governments;

- ▶ support Member States' efforts in formulating national migration policies that address specific migration-related challenges and concerns more comprehensively and holistically.

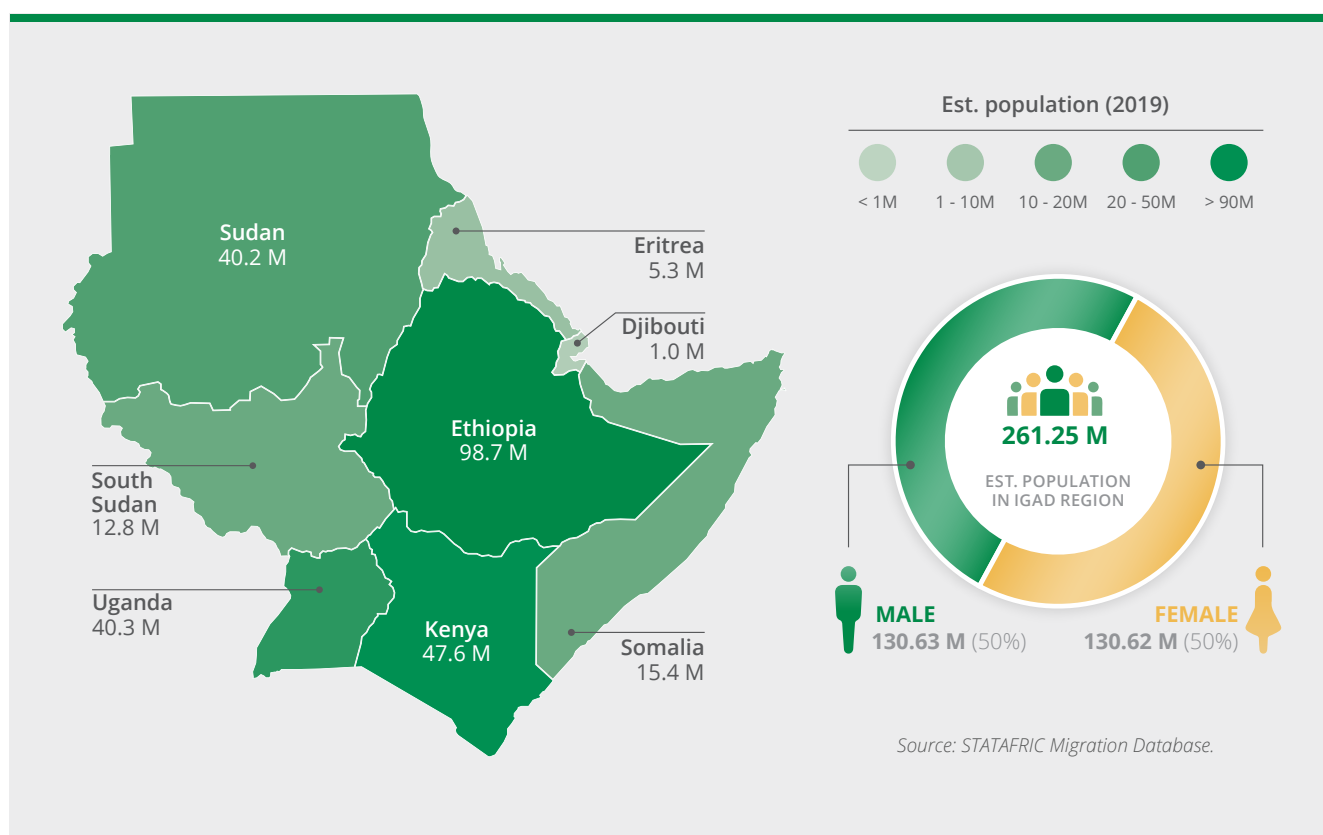
The RMPF acknowledges the importance of migration data as an essential component of policy formulation, with a particular focus on the collection and analysis of migration data (9.1) and strengthened regional migration data exchange (9.2).

In addition to the RMPF, the Djibouti Declaration on Refugee Education was adopted in 2017. Its principal aim is to ensure that every refugee, returnee, and member of host communities has access to quality education in a safe learning environment within the IGAD Member States without discrimination.

1.6 IGAD COVERAGE

IGAD is composed of eight diverse Member States with varied economic structures and agro-ecological zones. These are: Djibouti, Eritrea, Ethiopia, Kenya, Somalia, South Sudan, Sudan and Uganda. The total population for the IGAD region in 2010 was 207.5 million. This has steadily increased over the last decade, to an estimated 261.2 million people in 2019. The populations vary with Ethiopia being the most populous country in the region while Djibouti has the smallest share of the region's population.

Map 1: Distribution of the IGAD population across the Member States, 2019 (millions)



1.7 SUMMARY OF THE METHODOLOGICAL APPROACH

This report is based on data collected from IGAD Member States from November 2019 to June 2020 as part of two initiatives: the JLMP and the AU-IOM Horn of Africa Initiative on Human Trafficking and Migrant Smuggling.

Data on labour migration statistics were gathered using the International Labour Migration Questionnaire, consisting of 17 tables. These tables aimed to collect data on the total population and migration stocks and flows and selected indicators related to labour migration for each Member State. Data on irregular migration was collected using the African Union Questionnaire on Irregular Migration and Associated Protection Risks, consisting of 20 tables. These tables collect data on the associated protection risks, irregular migration stocks and flows for each Member State.

Due to the prevailing COVID-19 pandemic, the Member States were engaged virtually. For the labour migration component, one-on-one virtual meetings were organised jointly by the IGAD and the AUC, with support from Statistics Sweden and other technical partners (namely GIZ, IOM and International Labour Organization (ILO)). The discussions and exchanges with national statistical offices (NSO) focal points on migration statistics focused on a detailed review of data availability and reliable data sources for populating the questionnaire. In addition to the consultation meetings with the NSOs, technical meetings were held to address the quality of data throughout the statistical value chain. Technical experts from Statistics Sweden supported the overall data collation, estimation, and analysis of the submitted data.

The IGAD Secretariat and Member States participated in an online data validation workshop for the Eastern Africa region organised by the AUC, regional economic communities and Statistics Sweden with support from the JLMP partners. Before the workshop, focal points in each Member State received tables summarising the national data collected as well as a proposal on how the collected and estimated data would be published in the report. The reactions from the countries during and after the workshop were taken into account in the final datasets. Thus, the report was prepared based on the data from the Member States.

For the irregular migration component, IGAD and STATAFRIC coordinated with the Member States virtually to ensure that they populated the questionnaire. Two virtual validation meetings were jointly convened by the AUC and IOM, with the participation of the IGAD Secretariat and Member States. The discussions and exchanges with focal points focused on a detailed review of available data on irregular migration and associated protection risks. During these online meetings, the focal points were guided through the questionnaire to ensure that they were well-versed in filling the tables. This step ensured that the data from the Member States were thoroughly reviewed and were accurate.

Details on the methodological approach utilised in the preparation of this report are presented in Chapter 4.





CHAPTER 2

PROFILE OF THE IGAD REGION POPULATION

This chapter provides the population profile of the IGAD region, which includes; population size, working-age population, labour force and labour force participation rate.

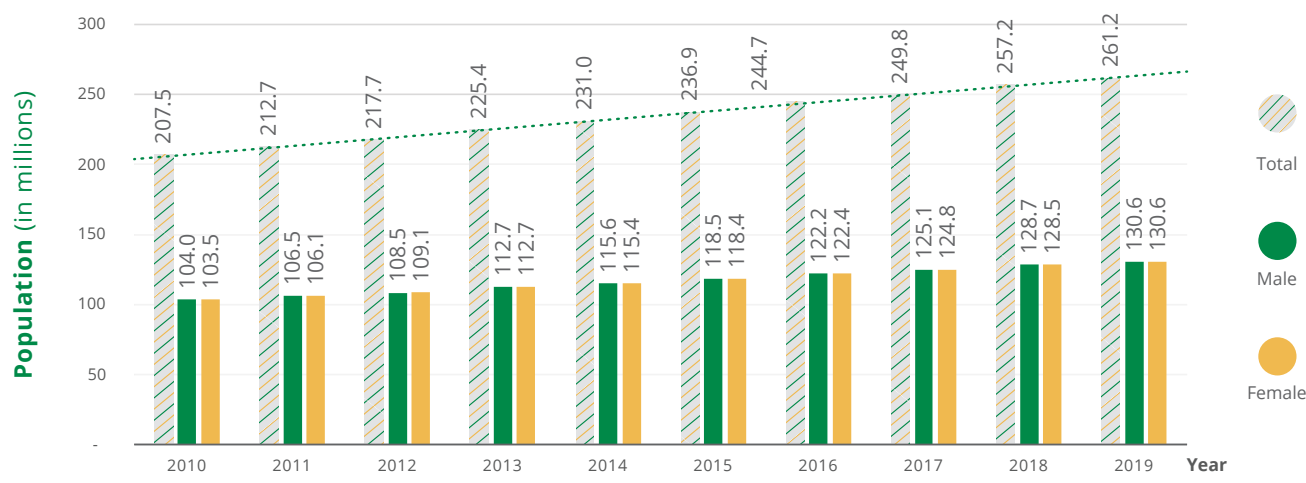
2.1 POPULATION SIZE

The total population of the IGAD region in 2010 was 207.5 million and an estimated 261.2 million people in 2019. This represents a steady increase over the last decade, amounting to 53.7 million people, which is 25.9 percent increase from 2010 and an annual growth rate of 2.3 percent.

The number of women increased from 103.5 million in 2010 to 130.6 million in 2019, an increase of 26.2 percent. The number of men increased from 130.6 million in 2010 to 103.9 million in 2019, representing an increase of 25.6 percent. As of 2019, there was almost a 50/50 share of women and men in the population.

According to the 2019 data, Ethiopia remains the most populous country in the IGAD region, with an estimated population of 98.7 million inhabitants. Ethiopia makes up 37.8 percent of the total population of the IGAD region. Djibouti had the lowest share of the IGAD region population (0.4 per cent) in 2010 and 2019.

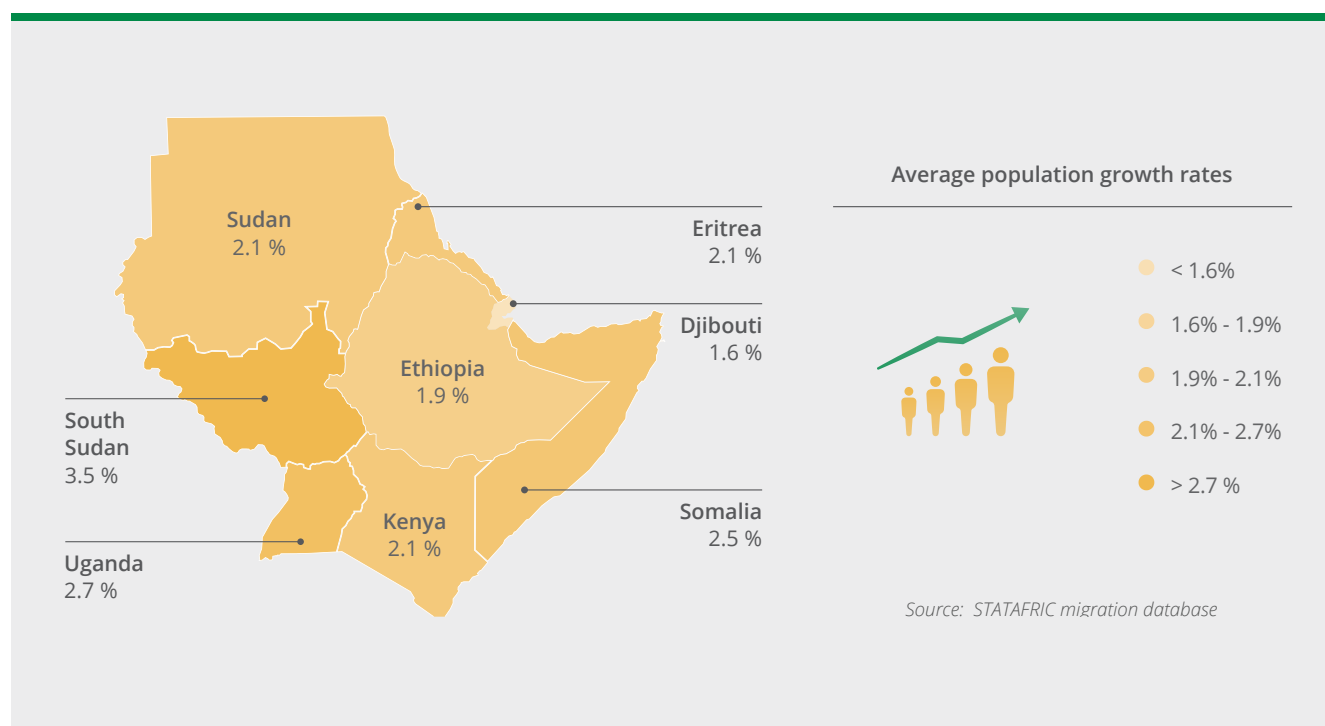
Figure 1: Population of IGAD region by Sex, 2010 - 2019 (millions)



Source: STATAFRIC migration database

Though the average annual growth rate between the years 2010-19 for the IGAD region stood at 2.3%, there are variations in growth rates between countries, as illustrated in Map 2 below:

Map 2: Average annual population growth rates in IGAD Member States, 2010–2019 (percentage)



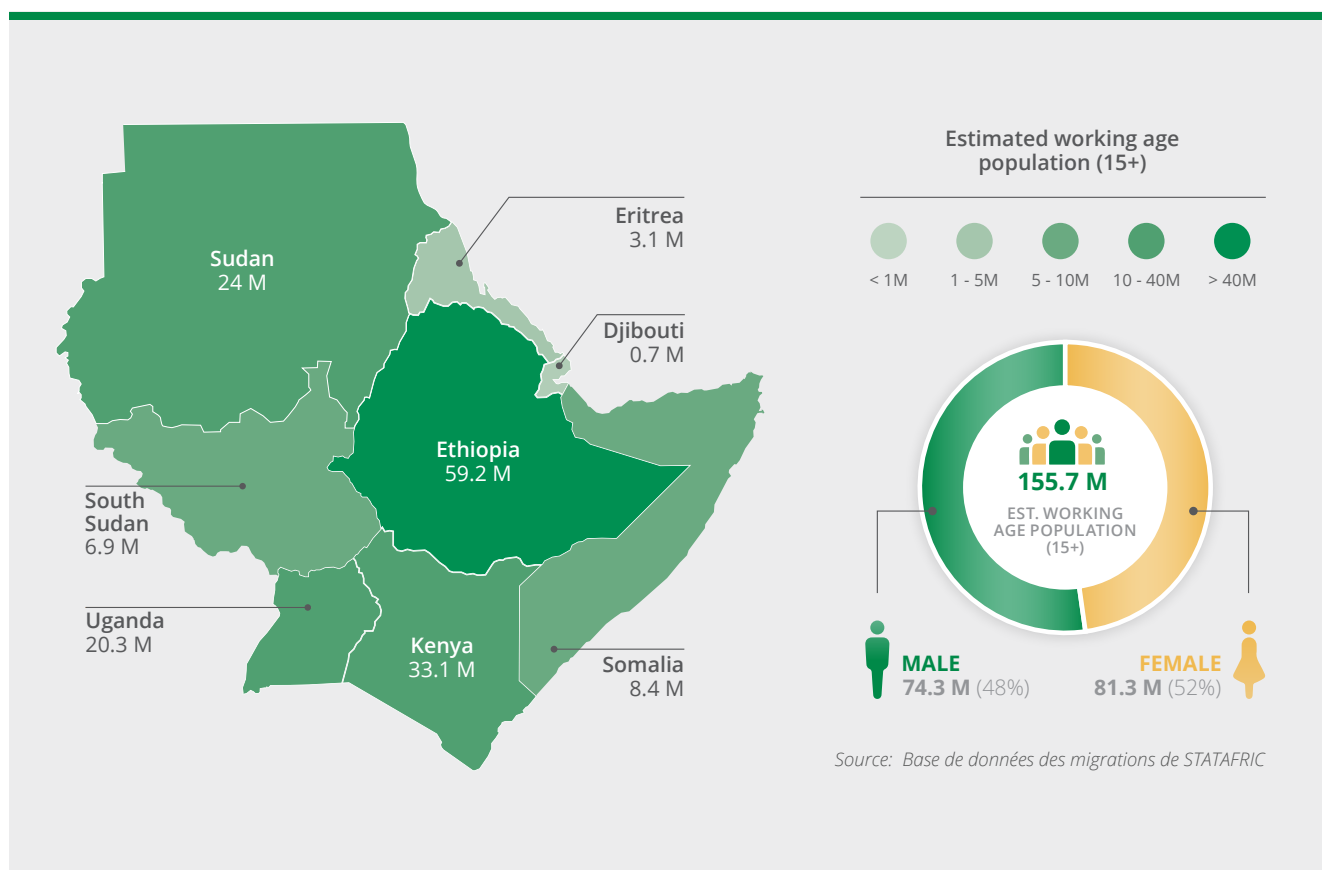
Source: STATAFRIC migration database

2.2 WORKING AGE POPULATION

The working-age population consists of the number of potential workers in a country's economy. As per the international statistical standards, the working-age population comprises people aged 15 years and older.

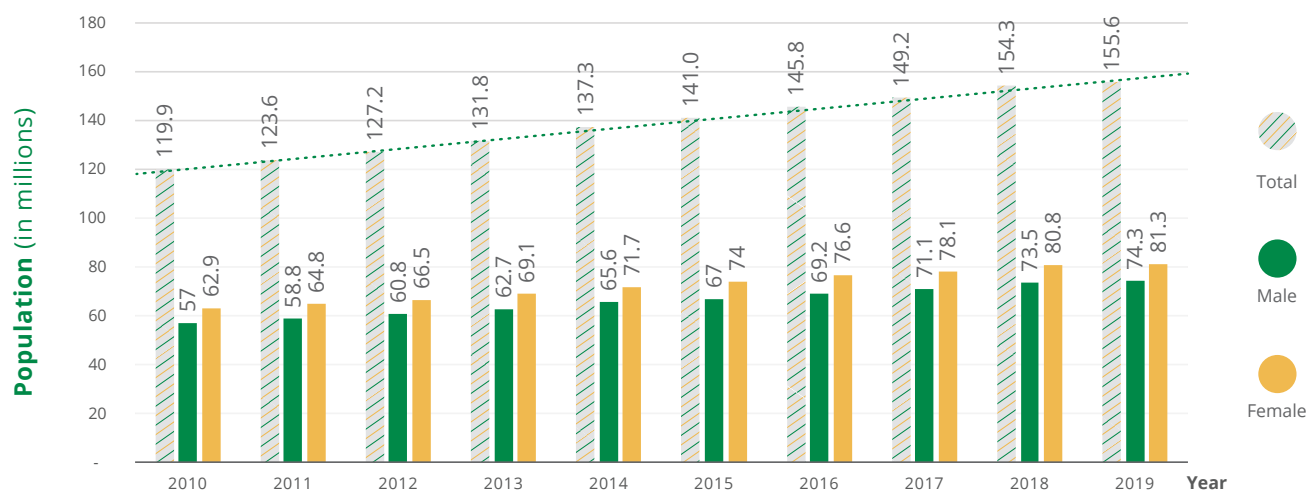
According to the estimates, the working-age population in the IGAD region was 155.6 million in 2019. This represents 59.6 percent of the total population. There was an increase of 29.8 percent as compared to the year 2010. The number of men in the working-age population for the region increased from 57.0 million in 2010 to 74.3 million in 2019 (an increase of 30.3 percent), while that of women in the working-age population increased from 62.9 million in 2010 to 81.3 million in 2019 (an increase of 29.3 percent).

Map 3: Working Age population across the IGAD Member States, 2019 (millions)



The proportion of working-age population in the total population has increased from 57.8 percent in 2010 to 59.6 percent in 2019. This increase can impact significantly on the labour market and the economy, by providing opportunities for economic growth while at the same time creating challenges for job creation and integration of new labour market entrants. Thus, policies under development should consider this group as a labour market potential.

Figure 2: Working-age population in IGAD region, by sex, 2010-2019 (millions)



Source: STATAFRIC migration database

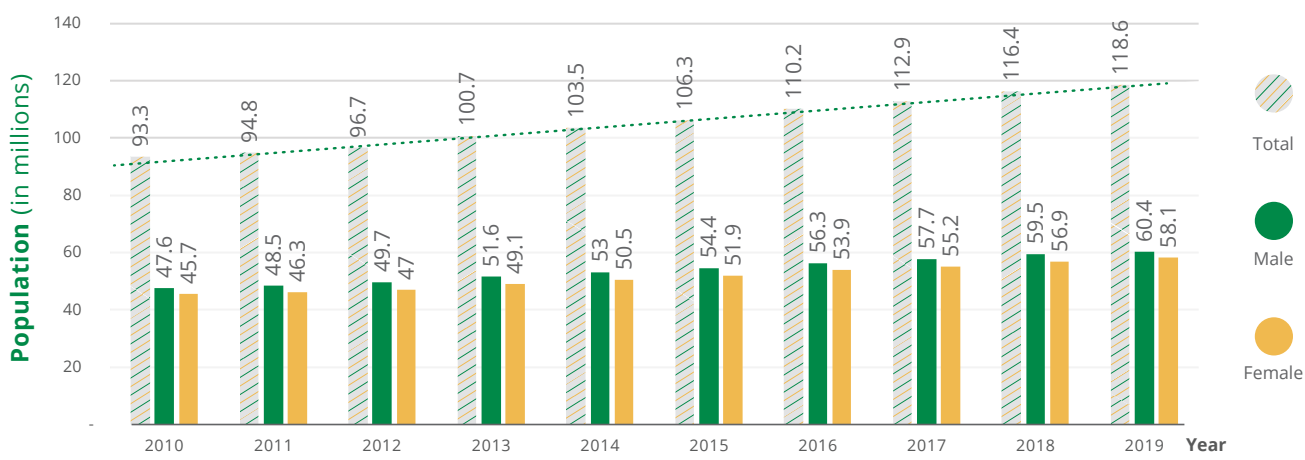
2.3 LABOUR FORCE AND LABOUR FORCE PARTICIPATION RATE

As defined by the ILO, "The labour force comprises all persons of working-age who furnish the supply of labour for the production of goods and services during a specified time-reference period. It refers to the sum of all persons of working-age who are employed and those who are unemployed." (ILO, n.d.).

The labour force in the IGAD region increased by 27 percent between 2010 and 2019, from 93.3 million to 118.6 million people. The population of women in the labour force rose from 45.7 million in 2010 to 58.1 million in 2019, representing a 27.2 percent increase. During the same period, the population of men in the labour force increased from 47.6 million to 60.4 million, representing a 26.8 percent increase. The number of men in the labour force is higher than the number of women in all the years, even though there are more women in the working-age population in the region. Therefore, there is need to create policies and programmes to increase the number of women in the labour force.



Figure 3: Labour force in IGAD region, by sex, 2010–2019 (millions)

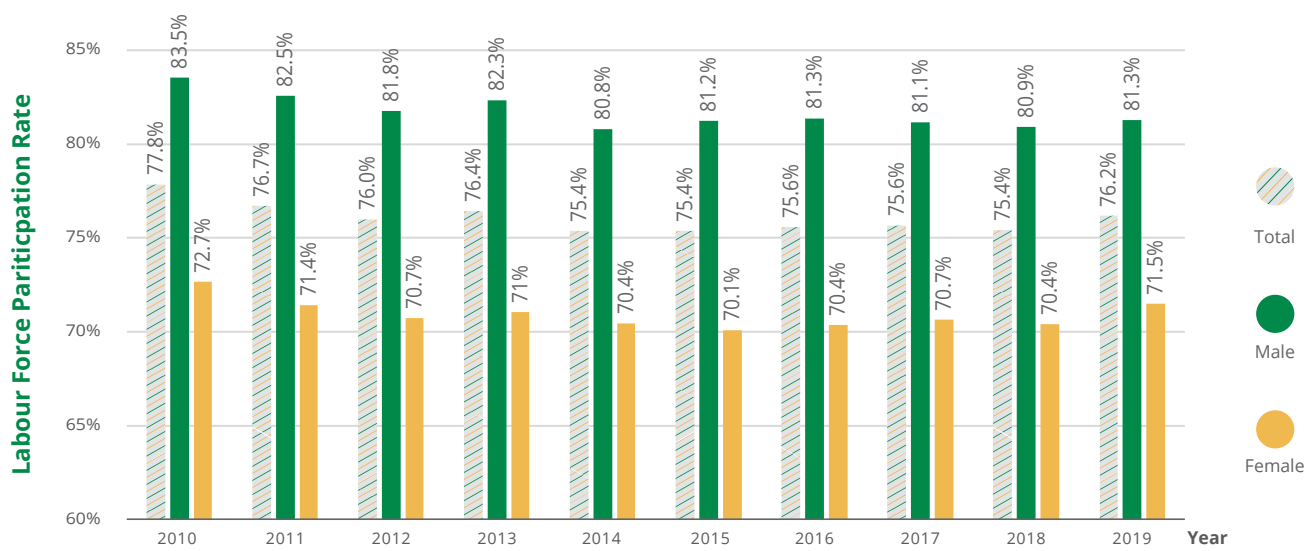


Source: STATAFRIC migration database

The labour force participation rate expresses the labour force as a percentage of the working-age population (ILO, n.d.). It indicates the size of the supply of labour available to engage in producing goods and services relative to the working-age population.

The labour force participation rate for the IGAD region for the year 2019 was 76.2 percent, with a higher proportion of men (81.3 percent) as compared to women (71.5 percent). This trend is consistent over the years evaluated in this report, with 2019 recording a difference of 9.8 percent between men and women. This gender disparity necessitates modalities of ensuring more women join the labour force by understanding and addressing factors that could hindering gender equity. Efforts should be put in developing policies that increase inclusion and participation of women in the region's labour force.

Figure 4: Labour force participation rate in IGAD region by sex, 2010-2019 (percentage)



Source: STATAFRIC migration database



CHAPTER 3

INTERNATIONAL MIGRATION IN THE IGAD REGION

This chapter firstly provides an overview of stocks of international migrants in the IGAD Member States. Thereafter, an analysis of the international labour migration, remittances and irregular migration in the IGAD region is presented.

As per the trend analysis, men account for over half of the international migrants in the IGAD region, mainly oscillating around 54 percent.

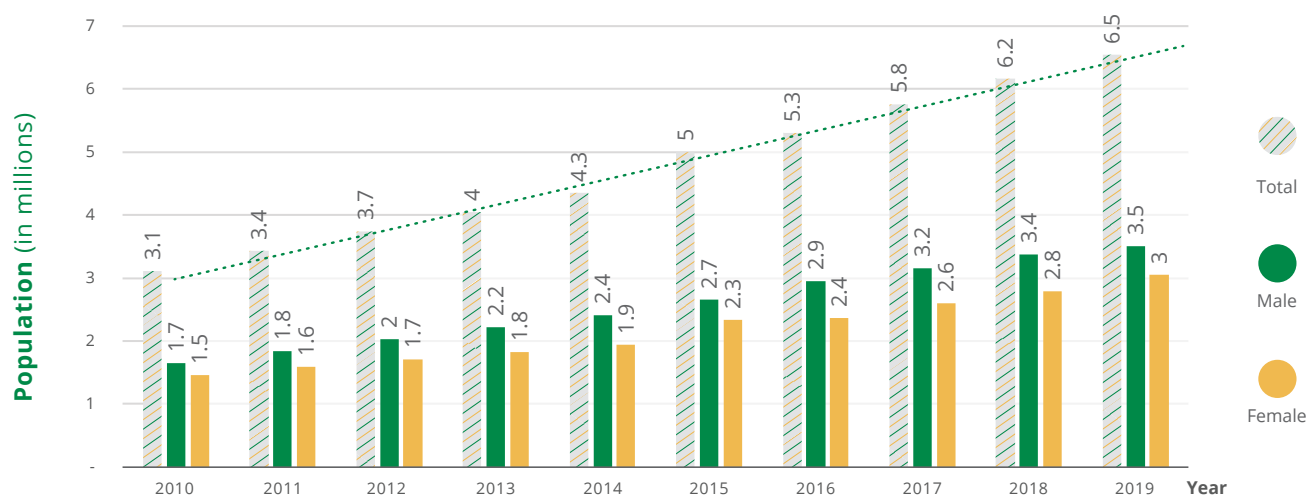
An international migrant may be defined as "any person who changes his or her country of usual residence" (UNDESA 1998, para. 32). Similarly, the stock of international migrants in a country may be defined as "the set of persons who have ever changed their country of usual residence, that is to say, persons who have spent at least a year of their lives in a country other than the one in which they live at the time the data are gathered" (UNDESA 1998, para. 185).

3.1 REGULAR MIGRATION - LABOUR MIGRATION

3.1.1 Migration stock

The number of international migrants in the IGAD region has been increasing over the year, from 3.1 million migrants recorded in 2010 to 6.5 million in 2019. This represents an increase of 110.2 percent, translating to an annual growth rate of 7.4 percent. The trend was similar across the sexes. The number of male migrants recorded in 2010 was 1.7 million, while in 2019, the number was 3.5 million, which translates to an increase of 111.9% percent. Similarly, the number of female migrants in 2010 was 1.5 million, while in 2019, the region recorded 3 million female migrants, representing an increase of 108.3 percent. These developments correspond to annual growth rates of 7.5 percent and 7.3 percent for male and female migrants, respectively. These trends signify increased migratory movements within the IGAD region, thus necessitating better migration governance for socio-economic development and management of migration issues.

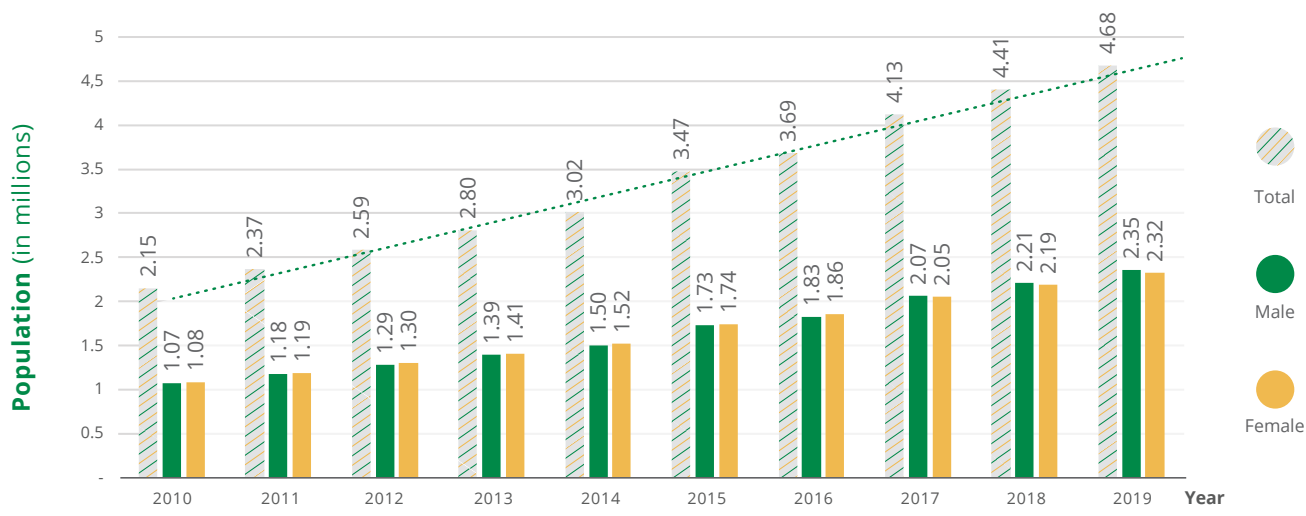
Figure 5: International migrant population in IGAD region by sex, 2010-2019 (millions)



3.1.2 Working-age international migrants

The IGAD region has recorded a significant increase in the number of working-age migrants over the last decade – from 2.2 million in 2010 to 4.7 million in 2019. This represents an increase of 117.7 percent. The trend was similar for men and women. The number of working-age female migrants grew from 1.08 million in 2010 to 2.32 million in 2019; while the number of working-age male migrants increased from 1.07 million in 2010 to 2.4 million in 2019. It is also worth noting that international migrants of working-age accounted for more than 71 percent of the total international migrant population in 2019.

Figure 6: Working-age international migrants in IGAD region, by sex, 2010-2019 (millions)



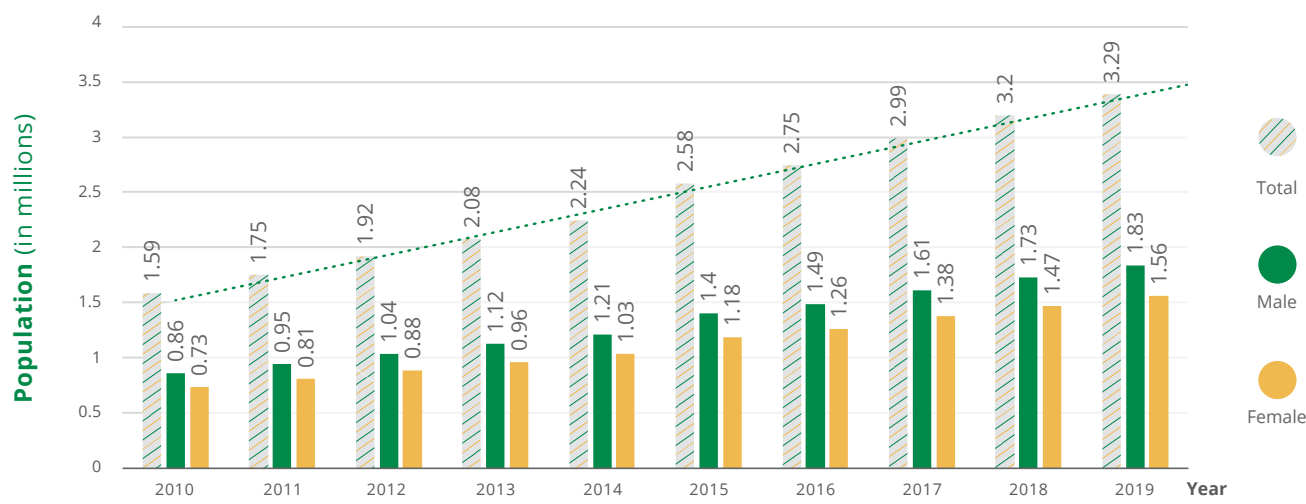
Source: STATAFRIC migration database

3.1.3 Migrants labour force and labour force participation rate

IGAD Member States are simultaneously origin, transit and destination countries for migrants and refugees, who are increasingly using the same routes. While data on labour migration is scarce, most migratory movements are within the IGAD region or to neighbouring regions. These flows are based partly on historical and cultural ties and current global dynamics of supply and demand for workers. Within the IGAD region, migrants account for only a small proportion (2.9% in the year 2019) of the total labour force.

The IGAD region had 1.59 million international migrants in the labour force, i.e. migrant workers, in 2010. In 2019, the number was 3.39 million, representing a 113.8 percent increase in migrant workers in the region. The number of female migrant workers in 2010 was 0.73 million, while in 2019, it was 1.56 million, thus representing a 113.2 percent increase. During the same period, the number of male migrant workers increased from 0.86 million to 1.83 million, representing a 114.3 percent increase. The number of male migrant workers is higher than that of females in all the years studied. According to the time series data collected, the annual growth rate of migrant workers is 7.8 percent.

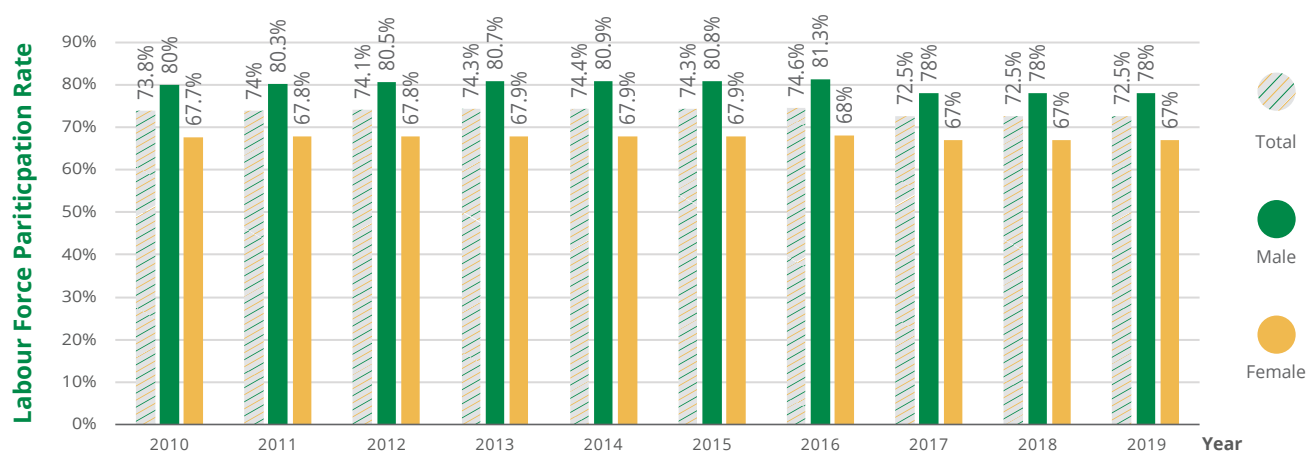
Figure 7: Migrant labour force in IGAD region, by sex, 2010–2019 (millions)



Source: STATAFRIC migration database

The labour force participation rate expresses the migrant labour force (migrant workers) as a percentage of the migrant working-age population. The labour force participation rate of migrant workers for the IGAD region for the year 2019 was 72.5 percent, with men having a higher proportion of 78.0 percent while the women recorded a significantly lower proportion of 67.0 percent. This trend is consistent over the years evaluated in this report, with 2019 recording a difference of 11 percent between men and women.

Figure 8: Labour force participation rate of migrant workers in the IGAD region, by sex, 2010–2019 (percentages)

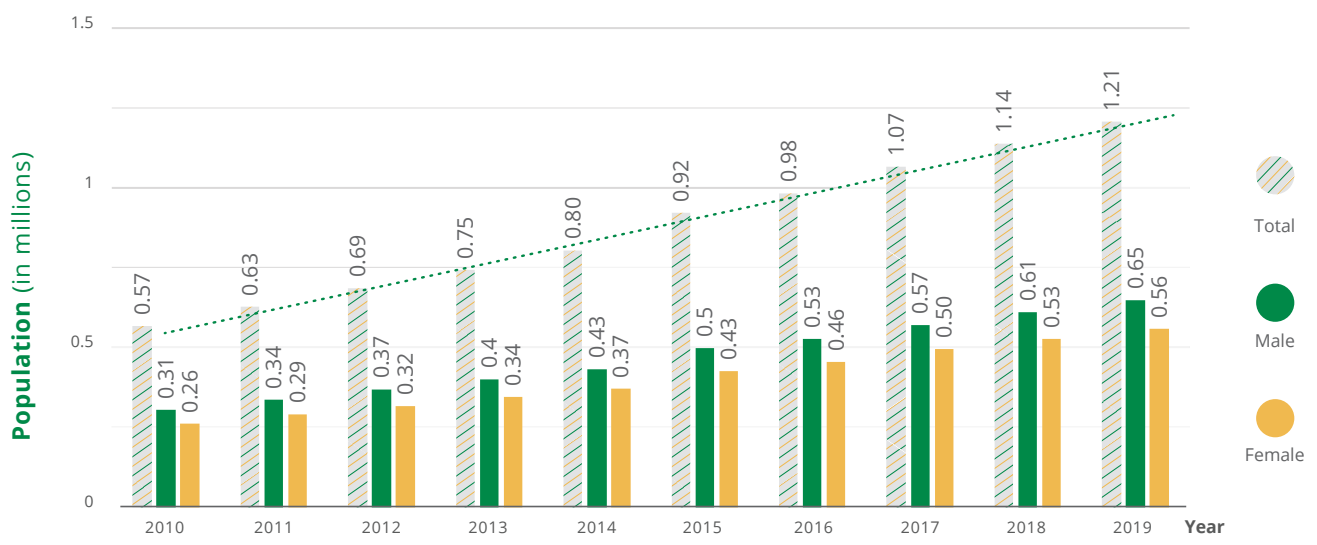


Source: BSTATAFRIC migration database

3.1.4 Young international migrants in the labour force

This report defines ‘youth’ or ‘young people’ as all people between 15 and 35 years of age. The number of young international migrants in the labour force increased from 0.57 million in 2010 to 1.21 million in 2019. Young men accounted for around 54 percent of the young migrants in the labour force in the IGAD region in any given year. In addition, as of the year 2019, the share of young international migrants in the labour force to the overall international migrants in the labour force stood at 35.7 percent.

Figure 9: Young international migrants (aged 15-35 years) in the labour force in the IGAD region, by sex, 2010–2019 (millions)



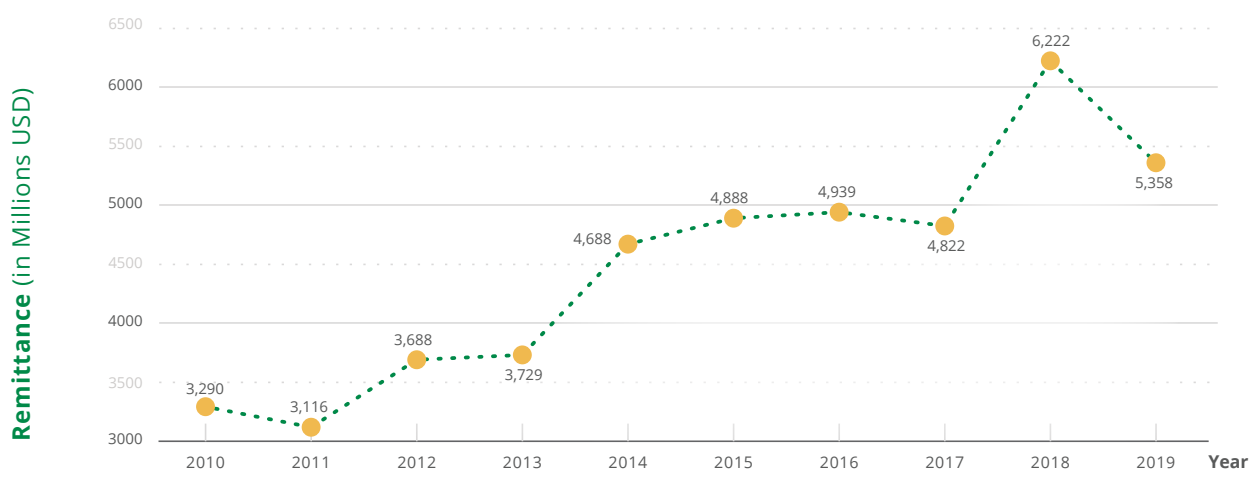
Source: STATAFRIC migration database

3.1.5 Remittances

Remittances, the portion of international migrant workers’ earnings sent back from the country of destination to the country of origin, play a vital role in the economies of many countries of origin. However, official data on remittance inflow to the countries of origin is usually low compared to the actual inflow. This can be, in part, explained by the fact that some migrants utilise informal channels to send money back home.

Between 2010 and 2019, there was an increase in the volume of remittances sent by international migrants within the IGAD region and by those living and working outside of the region, from US\$ 3.29 billion to US\$ 5.36 billion (an increase of 63 percent). However, there was a considerable decrease in remittances between 2018 and 2019. This was mainly due to a significant decrease in the remittances reported for South Sudan, from US\$ 1,267 million to US\$ 80 million.

Figure 10. Total remittances from migrants received in the IGAD Member States, 2010–19 (US\$ million)



Note: The data presented in this figure are based on national sources, which have been supplemented by data from the World Bank for missing observations. The aggregation excludes Eritrea and Somalia.
Source: STATAFRIC migration database

3.2 IRREGULAR MIGRATION AND ASSOCIATED PROTECTION RISKS

The 2000 Protocol to Prevent, Suppress and Punish Trafficking in Persons, Especially Women and Children defines human trafficking as the “acquisition of people by improper means, such as force, fraud or deception, with the aim of exploiting them.”⁵ The 2000 Protocol against the Smuggling of Migrants by Land, Sea and Air defines smuggling of migrants as an activity that involves the “procurement, for the sake of financial or other material benefits, of the illegal entry of a person into a State of which the person is not a national or permanent resident.”

Out of the seven IGAD Member States (excluding Uganda – since it was not a member of the AU-HoAI), only three countries (Djibouti, Kenya and South Sudan) provided partial time series data (from 2010 to 2019) on irregular migration, migrant mortality, trafficking in persons, human smuggling, asylum seekers, refugees and internally displaced persons. This could indicate technical and resource difficulties in collecting data on human trafficking and migrant smuggling among the Member States.⁶

3.2.1 Irregular migration stock and flow

Based on the data reported by Djibouti, irregular migration remains one of the significant phenomena in the country. This is mainly due to the fact that the country is one of the major exit points to the Middle East. In 2019, the irregular migrant stock reported through the AU-HoAI data collection stood at 115,341 persons, constituting 12 percent of the total population. The irregular migrant flow for the same year was 215,710, out of which 71 percent were male.

⁵ Article 3, Protocol to Prevent, Suppress and Punish Trafficking in Persons Especially Women and Children, supplementing the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime.

⁶ Article 3, Protocol against the Smuggling of Migrants by Land, Sea and Air, supplementing the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime.

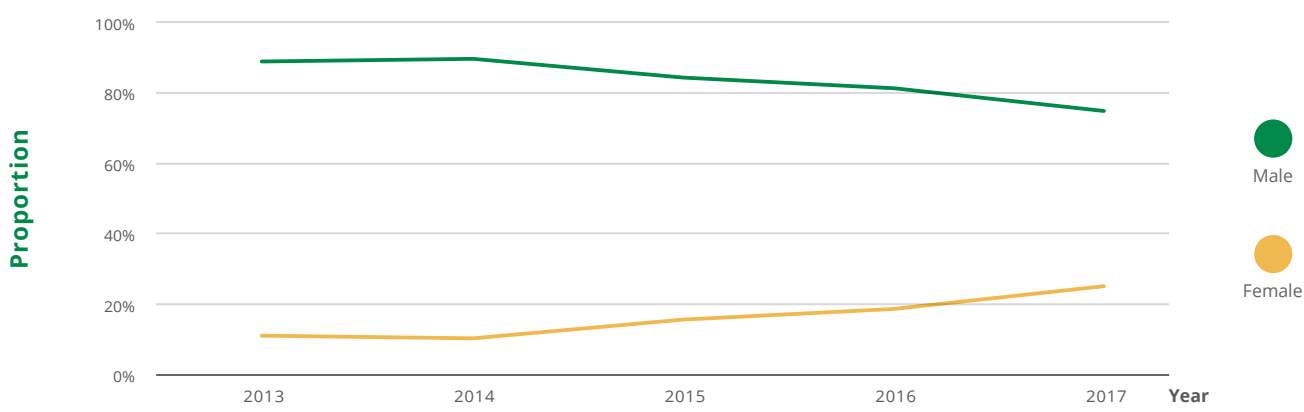
In South Sudan, based on the data reported through the AU-HoAI, irregular migration was mainly done by men, with over 80 percent of the irregular 'migrants' stocks being male. In addition, apart from the year 2016, over 80 percent of the migrant stock were youth.

Table 2: Irregular Migrant Stock in South Sudan

Year	All ages			Youth (15-35)	
	Total	Male	Female	Number of youths	% of Total for all ages
2015	244	206 (84%)	38 (16%)	203	83%
2016	2,039	1792 (88%)	247 (12%)	715	35%
2017	179	160 (89%)	19 (11%)	159	89%
2018	133	122 (92%)	11 (8%)	107	80%

Similar distribution as in irregular migration stock is seen in the irregular migration flow, which men migrants dominate. There has however been a certain increase in the proportion of women engaged in irregular migration, as shown in the figure below.

Figure 11: Irregular Migrant Flow in South Sudan by sex, 2013-2017



3.2.2 Total number of offences of trafficking in persons

Kenya is the only country that managed to supply statistics on the number of offences of trafficking in persons and persons arrested or suspected of committing the crime in the AU-HoAI data collection.

From the reported cases, the offences of trafficking in persons are mainly attributed to, or committed by males, the majority of whom are youths aged between 15 and 35 years. This might be due to lack of employment opportunities, which result in the youths resorting to criminal activities as alternative sources of livelihoods.

Table 3: Number of offences committed in trafficking in persons in Kenya by sex, 2010-2019

Year	All ages			Youths (15-35)	
	Total	Male	Female	Number of youths	% of Total for all ages
2010	921	722 (78%)	199 (22%)	686	74%
2011	1025	892 (87%)	133 (13%)	847	83%
2012	261	208 (80%)	53 (20%)	182	70%
2013	469	441 (94%)	28 (6%)	462	99%
2014	1045	993 (95%)	52 (5%)	726	69%
2015	639	604 (95%)	35 (5%)	613	96%
2016	481	448 (93%)	33 (7%)	380	79%
2017	359	304 (85%)	55 (15%)	255	71%
2018	745	615 (83%)	130 (17%)	520	70%
2019	770	640 (83%)	130 (17%)	584	76%

3.2.3 Migrant smuggling stock and flow

The [UN Protocol Against the Smuggling of Migrants by Land, Sea and Air](#), defines migrant smuggling as the procurement, in order to obtain, directly or indirectly, a financial or other material benefits of the illegal entry of a person into a State Party of which the person is not a national or permanent resident (UNODC, 2000). Of the three IGAD Member States that reported data on irregular migration and associated risks data, only South Sudan provided data on migrant smuggling. The analysis shows that there has been an increase in the proportion of males engaged in migrant smuggling from 2015 to 2018. Smuggling is more pronounced among youth between the ages of 15 and 35.

Table 4: Migrant Smuggling (stock) in South Sudan by sex, 2015-2018

Year	All Ages			Youth	
	Total	Male	Female	No. of youths	% of Total
2015	282	125 (44%)	157 (56%)	237	84%
2016	2,048	1032 (50%)	1016 (50%)	1,460	71%
2017	721	409 (57%)	312 (43%)	517	72%
2018	971	570 (59%)	401 (41%)	649	69%



CHAPTER 4 | METHODOLOGICAL APPROACH

This chapter provides the methodological approach used to develop the first edition of the IGAD region Migration Statistics Report. The report is based on data collected from the Member States under two initiatives, i.e., the JLMP and the AU-IOM Horn of Africa Initiative on Human Trafficking and Migrant Smuggling. The mandate to create and harmonise migration data is articulated in the IGAD Regional Migration Policy Framework. In particular, the seventh strategic area in the Migration Action Plan addresses the need to reinforce collection and analysis of migration data within the region.

Likewise, the development of the IGAD Regional Strategy for Development of Statistics in line with the Strategy for the Harmonisation of Statistics in Africa 2017–2026 aims to generate "timely, reliable and harmonised statistical information for evidence-based decision making."⁷

NSOs have been designated with coordination of the national statistical systems to produce official statistics and make them accessible to governments, the public, and other stakeholders. The main source of information of statistics and data for this report was the Member States, through the coordination of the migration statistics focal points from the NSOs.

This chapter outlines the methodology applied for data collection and consolidation, estimation, handling missing values, including technical consultations with data producers from the countries, questionnaires, concepts and definitions, data quality assurance and limitations.

⁷ IGAD Regional Strategy for Development of Statistics, p. 8

4.1 DATA COLLECTION AND DATA SOURCES

4.1.1 Labour migration data collection and sources

Data collection began in October 2019 when the International Labour Migration Questionnaire was sent to all 55 African Union Member States focal points via the respective regional economic communities (IGAD included) by the AUC. The questionnaire included various instructions for consistency in completion and referred to different key definitions and concepts in line with international standards. For the IGAD region, the questionnaires were made available in English and French languages. Member States focal points were requested to complete the 17 tables in the questionnaire and provide time series data from 2010-2019.

The key sources of the data come from the general population and housing censuses, specialised surveys on employment and/or migration, and routine administrative sources. The consultation process for producing the labour migration statistics with the Member States and various stakeholders such as Statistics Sweden, StatAfric, ILO, IOM and GIZ was done through virtual meetings.

These one-on-one virtual meetings were managed jointly by IGAD and the AUC with support from Statistics Sweden and other technical partners (namely GIZ, IOM and ILO). The discussions with focal points focused on a detailed review of data availability and reliable data sources for populating the questionnaire. During these online meetings, the focal points were guided through the questionnaire to ensure that they were well-versed in filling the tables. Data collection challenges were discussed and appropriate solutions developed.

In addition to the consultation meetings with the NSOs, technical meetings were held to address the quality of data throughout the statistical value chain. Technical experts from Statistics Sweden supported the overall data collation, estimation, and analysis of the submitted data.

In early December 2020, the IGAD Secretariat and Member States participated in the online data validation workshop held to review and validate data for the Eastern Africa region. The workshop was organised by the AUC, regional economic communities and Statistics Sweden with support from the JLMP partners. Before the workshop, focal points for each Member State received tables summarising the national data collected and a proposal on which of the collected and estimated data to publish in the report. The feedback received from the countries during and after the workshop was taken into account in the final datasets. This ensured that the report was prepared based on data from the eight IGAD Member States.



4.1.2 Human trafficking and migrant smuggling data collection and sources

Data collection began in April 2020 when the African Union Commission in collaboration with the IOM sent questionnaire on trafficking in persons and smuggling of migrants to the Member States of the AU-HoA. Seven (70%) (Djibouti, Eritrea, Ethiopia, Kenya, Somalia, South Sudan and Sudan) of the ten countries are IGAD Member States. The questionnaires were made available in English and French languages. Member States focal points were requested to complete the 20 tables in the questionnaire and provide time series data on irregular migration, migrant mortality, trafficking in persons, human smuggling, asylum seekers, refugees and internally displaced persons from 2010-2019.

IGAD coordinated with its Member States virtually to ensure that they populated the questionnaire. Furthermore, AUC and IOM jointly organised two virtual validation meetings. The IGAD Secretariat and Member States participated in these meetings. The discussions with focal points focused on a detailed review of available data on irregular migration and associated protection risks. During these online meetings, the focal points were guided through the questionnaire to ensure that they were well-versed in filling the tables.

4.2 DATA QUALITY ASSURANCE

Several data quality assurance measures were put in place throughout the data collection, preparation, and analysis of the labour migration data. These were as follows:

4.2.1 Provision of data by national statistical offices

For the labour migration component, filled-in questionnaires were submitted by IGAD Member States. While majority provided data on total population and labour force, most of the tables were not filled mainly due to lack of coordination and standardised methodology for migration data amongst different data producers.

The estimates presented in this report are to a large extent based on data reported by countries, in some cases after corrections of inconsistencies and obvious errors. The country data are supplemented by data from other sources, mainly UN. The final estimation process required that missing data were handled with imputation and calibration procedures.

In future, there is need for NSOs to develop strategies to resolve current data availability problems. These strategies could include increasing the frequency of household surveys with both labour and migration components, improving the coverage of administrative records and adopting common definitions.

4.2.2 Data editing

Most of the tables in the ILMQ questionnaire were not filled by the Member States. This was due to the fact that most of the countries' data were derived mainly information from population censuses and household surveys.

The data were checked and edited in two steps:

- Checks of data consistency over years and variables as well as identification of suspiciously high or low values (outliers) were carried out. Most of the errors were corrected without checking back with the country.
- When the final data set had been prepared, each country received the country data and the produced estimates for validation. Data validation meetings were held in early December 2020. The comments from the countries led to a second round of data editing.

4.2.3 Handling of missing data

Most countries could not provide the required labour migration data for all years 2010-2019 and subgroups; there were many data gaps in the International Labour Migration Questionnaire tables. A check of the prevalence of missing data revealed that the extent of missing data in Tables 3-4 and Tables 8-16 was so large that no meaningful statistics could be produced from the tables. Tables 2, 5, 6 and 7 also had many missing data (refer to ILMQ questionnaire in appendix IV). Consequently, a decision was made to use the data in Table 2 and calculate averages of existing data for each country over the period 2010-2019.

In Table 17 on remittances, figures of countries that had responded to this question were selected into the final observation register, while for those with no data, information about remittances was collected from the World Bank database indicator "BX.TRF.PWKR.CD.DT"⁸ for 2010-2019.

For Table 1, imputations were used to fill in the cells in the tables where data were missing or to adjust the data where inconsistencies remained unresolved. Three types of imputations were done:

- Imputations using interpolation and extrapolation were done for missing values on total population and total migrant population.
- Mean value imputations were done in the cases where a subgroup had data for at least one year. The mean of the values for the years for which data were reported were imputed in years with missing values.
- Mean value imputation was not possible if a subgroup had no reported data for any year. In these cases, imputations were made using data from the previous round of data collection (Second edition of the Labour Migration Statistics Report in Africa).

8 <https://data.worldbank.org/indicator/BX.TRF.PWKR.CD.DT>

4.2.4 Estimation procedures

Due to scarcity of data on trafficking in persons and smuggling of migrants, estimation of these data was not possible.

However, imputations were conducted for the labour migration data. The imputations performed on the data set resulted in tables with complete data, either genuine values or imputed values (no empty cells). The imputations can be seen as the first step in the estimation procedure. The second step in the estimation procedure was to calibrate the cell values in order to have the sum of the cell values add up to the total population or the total migrant population. The control totals for the calibration were the total population and the total migrant population by country and year. Special efforts were made to ensure accuracy of the control totals. The estimates were calculated by multiplying the cell values with the ratio of the control total over the population (migrant population) as given in the table.

4.3 LIMITATIONS

1. Quality of the data reported from the countries

The fact that the data sources were from government departments and other official institutions was assumed to serve as a guarantee of the quality of the official reporting of data. However, the coordination amongst the different entities producing migration data needs to be enhanced and the administrative data sources strengthened. The incompleteness of some of the tables in both questionnaires were mainly due to issues with the quality of data, especially those based on household sample surveys, and to some extent, with census data.

2. Small samples, under-coverage

The primary problem is that most household sample surveys have problems getting a sufficient number of migrants into the sample, making estimates of migrant characteristics less accurate. Furthermore, international migrants tend to be difficult to reach during data collection resulting in bias due to under-coverage/nonresponse. Bias due to under-coverage and nonresponse may also be an issue with census data. The sampling methodology could be improved through indirect sampling.

3. Data scarcity

Population censuses are the main official source of migration data, but not all countries include a module on migration in their censuses and household surveys. Moreover, the data are limited to the stock of migrants as at the date of the census, and no information is collected on migration flows, trafficking in persons, human smuggling, asylum seekers, refugees and internally displaced persons. As for labour force surveys, these very rarely look at the migration status of workers. Data on the flow of migrant workers, trafficking in persons, human smuggling, asylum seekers, refugees and internally displaced persons are most likely to be found in administrative records, which may be incomplete. Furthermore, during the ILMQ data collection process, IGAD Member States were unable to provide adequate data on additional characteristics of the migrants such as employment status, economic activity, occupation and level of education. These elements are essential in providing further insights into the increasing migrant trends within the region. Thus, it is essential to put in place a mechanism that will improve the capacity of the Member States to provide the disaggregated data based on these data elements.



CHAPTER 5

CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

5.1 CONCLUSIONS

The main conclusions emerging from this report are summarised below:

Population profile

- Based on the STATAFRIC migration data, the estimated total population of the IGAD region was 261.2 million in 2019, signifying an increase of 25.9 percent from 2010 and an annual growth rate of 2.3 percent. Ethiopia remains the most populous country in the IGAD region with an estimated population of 98.7 million. In 2019, the Ethiopian share of the total IGAD region population was 37.8 percent compared to 38.4 percent in 2010. At 0.4 percent, Djibouti had the lowest share of the IGAD region population.

- The working-age population in the IGAD region was 155.6 million in 2019, representing 59.6 percent of the total population. This signified an increase of 29.8 percent from the year 2010. The number of males in the working-age population for the region increased from 57.0 million in 2010 to 74.3 million in 2019 (an increase of 30.3 percent), while that of females in working-age population increased from 62.9 million in 2010 to 81.3 million in 2019 (an increase of 29.3 percent).
- The IGAD region had 118.6 million people in the labour force by 2019, representing a 27.0 percent increase compared to the year 2010. The number of males in the labour force is higher than the number of females in all the years, although the region's working-age population is composed of more females.

International migration profile

- The number of international migrants in the IGAD region rose from 3.1 million in 2010 to 6.5 million in 2019, translating to an annual growth rate of 7.4 percent as compared to an annual growth rate of the total population of 2.3 percent. The trend was similar across the sexes, with a growth rate of 7.5 percent and 7.3 percent for male and female migrants, respectively. These trends signify increased migratory movements within the IGAD region.
- The number of working-age migrants in the IGAD region increased significantly from 2.15 million in 2010 to 4.68 million in 2019, representing an increase of 117.7 percent. The international migrants of working-age accounted for more than 71 percent of the total international migrant population in 2019.
- The IGAD region recorded 1.59 million international migrants in the labour force in 2010. In 2019, the corresponding number was 3.39 million migrants, representing a 113.8 percent increase in the migrant's labour force in the region. The annual growth rate of the migrants in the labour force is 7.8 percent. However, migrants only constitute a small share of the region's total labour force comprising 118.6 million people.
- The international migrants' labour force participation rate for the IGAD region for 2019 was 72.5 percent, with males having a higher proportion of 78.0 percent compared to females, who recorded 67.0 percent. This trend is consistent over the years evaluated in this report, with 2019 recording a difference of 11 percent between males and females.
- The number of young international migrants in the labour force in the IGAD region increased from 0.57 million in 2010 to 1.21 million in 2019. Young men accounted for around 54 percent of the young migrants in the labour force throughout the years.
- The official data on remittance inflow to the countries of origin in the IGAD region is perceived to be low compared to the actual inflow since some of the migrants utilise informal channels to send money back home. Between 2010 and 2019, there was an increase in the volume of remittances sent by international migrants within the IGAD region and by those living and working outside of the region, from US\$ 3.29 billion to US\$ 5.36 billion (an increase of 63 percent).
- Despite the scarcity of data on human trafficking and migrant smuggling, the few data collected clearly show that there is substantial irregular migration in the region as well as human trafficking and migrant smuggling. However, the many data gaps identified highlight several potential institutional shortcomings.

5.2 RECOMMENDATIONS

From the process of generating this report, it was noted that a detailed profile of the 'migrant's population within the region could not be done due to data gaps. As a result, efforts should be made to strengthen Member States' capacity in production, analysis, and utilisation of migration statistics.

Some of the key recommendations include:

- Expand the use of administrative data sources and new data types to produce labour and irregular migration statistics and share relevant good practices;
- Facilitate the use of harmonised definitions, concepts and indicators and methodologies relating to labour migration and irregular migration;
- Strengthen coordination between the various international organisations/development partners supporting work in migration statistics;
- Strengthen the capacity of NSOs, national coordination mechanisms, ministries of labour, foreign affairs and government agencies responsible for immigration and other agencies/ departments involved in production of migration data to produce, analyse and disseminate migration statistics;
- Strengthen the coordination at national level among the mentioned producers of migration data;
- Strengthen the statistical system at IGAD level and support Member States in producing reliable and timely data on labour and irregular migration.



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ANNEXES

APPENDIX I. CONCEPTS AND DEFINITIONS USED IN THE REPORT

Concept	Definition
Emigrant flow	Number of persons who changed their country of residence during the reference period. It includes the nationals as well as the non-nationals. (Adapted from UNDESA-1998).
Emigrant stock	Number of residents who changed their country of usual residence to outside the country. Emigrant stock of a country is generally considered the group of citizens of that country who usually reside abroad (i.e., the stock of nationals abroad). (Adapted from UNDESA-1998).
Emigrant	A person, whether citizen or foreigner, who left the country to another country during the reference period due to change of usual residence. (Adapted from UNDESA-1998).
Employed person	A person of working-age who, during a short reference period, was engaged in any activity to produce goods or provide services for pay or profit. (ILO-2016a).
Household	A person or group of persons who live together within a dwelling and have communal arrangements concerning subsistence and other necessities of life.

Concept	Definition
Human trafficking	The 2000 Protocol to Prevent, Suppress and Punish Trafficking in Persons, Especially Women and Children defines human trafficking as the acquisition of people by improper means, such as force, fraud or deception, with the aim of exploiting them".
Immigrant flow (migrant flow):	Number of persons residing within a specified country who have changed their country of usual residence to that country during the reference period. It includes the non-nationals as well as the nationals. (Adapted from UNDESA-1998).
Immigrant stock (migrant stock)	Number of persons who changed their country of usual residence to the country in question. Migrant stock of a country is generally considered the group of foreigners with usual residence in that country, although it formally applies also to those who born abroad and entered into the country at a given moment. (Adapted from UNDESA-1998).
Immigrant	A person, whether citizen or foreigner, who entered into a country from another country during the reference period due to change of usual residence. (Adapted from UNDESA-1998).
International migrant	Any individual who changes his or her country of usual residence. (UNDESA, Recommendations on Statistics of International Migration – Revision 1, 1998).
Labour force	The 'labour force' comprises all persons who are of working-age (i.e., aged 15 or above) and are either 'employed' or 'unemployed' (i.e., seeking employment) during the reference period, according to national convention. (ILO-2016a).
Migrant worker	An unemployed migrant worker as well as a migrant worker whose status in employment is employee, employer or own-account worker or contributing family worker. It refers to all international migrants who are currently employed or are unemployed and seeking employment in their present country of residence. (ILO, Global estimates on migrant workers. Results and methodology. Special focus on migrant domestic workers, 2015).
Personal transfers	This refers to all current cash or in-kind transfers made or received by resident households to or from non-resident households. Personal transfers include all current transfers between resident and non-resident individuals.
Remittances	Remittances, usually understood as the money or goods that migrants send back to families and friends in origin countries, are often the most direct and well-known link between migration and development. (https://migrationdataportal.org/themes/remittances#definition)
Resident population	The 'resident population' comprises persons of all ages who were usual residents living in the country during the reference period, regardless of their residence status or citizenship.
Smuggling of migrants	The 2000 Protocol against the Smuggling of Migrants by Land, Sea and Air defines smuggling of migrants as an activity that involves the procurement, for sake of financial or other material benefit, of the illegal entry of a person into a State of which the person is not a national or permanent resident."
Stock	The concept of 'stock' refers to the whole population or an aggregate number of persons belonging to a given category of that residing or present in a country or another defined territorial entity at a given point in time or reference date. The reference date in the data collection for Africa is considered the 31 December of Year Y-1 (if not differently reported by the country). (Adapted from UNDESA-1998).

Concept	Definition
Usual residence	The concept of place of usual residence is used first in the population censuses to mean the geographical place where the enumerated person usually resides. The place of 'usual residence' is that in which the person lives, that is to say, the country in which the person lives or intends for at least 6 months. Periods of temporary absence for purposes of recreation, holiday, business, medical treatment or religious pilgrimage do not entail a change in the place of usual residence.
Usual resident	An individual who lives or intends to live in a place or country for at least 6 months.
Working-age population	To determine the working-age population: (a) the lower age limit should be set taking into consideration the minimum age for employment and exceptions specified in national laws or regulations, or the age of completion of compulsory schooling; (b) no upper age limit should be set, so as to permit comprehensive coverage of work activities of the adult population and to examine transitions between employment and retirement. (ILO-2016a). For purposes of international comparability, the working-age population is defined as all persons over the legal age to work, i.e., 15 years and over.

APPENDIX II. AFRICAN UNION QUESTIONNAIRE ON IRREGULAR MIGRATION AND ASSOCIATED PROTECTION RISKS

A. International irregular migrants

Table 1. Resident population *and irregular migration (stock)*

	TOTAL POPULATION			Irregular migrants					
	All ages			All ages			Youth (15-35)		
	Total	Men	Women	Total	Men	Women	Total	Men	Women
2010									
2011									
2012									
2013									
2014									
2015									
2016									
2017									
2018									
2019									

Table 2. Resident population *and irregular migration (flow)*

	TOTAL POPULATION			Irregular migrants					
	All ages			All ages			Youth (15-35)		
	Total	Men	Women	Total	Men	Women	Total	Men	Women
2010									
2011									
2012									
2013									
2014									
2015									
2016									
2017									
2018									
2019									

Data source(s): _____

Responsible institution/service(s): _____

Frequency of data collection: _____

NOTES on data definitions: _____

NOTES on the scope of the data: _____

B. Associated protection risks

Table 3. Resident population *and migrant mortality (stock)*

	TOTAL POPULATION			Migrant mortality					
	All ages			All ages			Youth (15-35)		
	Total	Men	Women	Total	Men	Women	Total	Men	Women
2010									
2011									
2012									
2013									
2014									
2015									
2016									
2017									
2018									
2019									

Table 4. Resident population *and migrant mortality (flow)*

	Total Population			Migrant mortality					
	All ages			All ages			Youth (15-35)		
	Total	Men	Women	Total	Men	Women	Total	Men	Women
2010									
2011									
2012									
2013									
2014									
2015									
2016									
2017									
2018									
2019									

Data source(s): _____

Responsible institution/service(s): _____

Frequency of data collection: _____

NOTES on data definitions: _____

NOTES on the scope of the data: _____

Table 5. Total number of offences of trafficking in persons

	Human trafficking					
	All ages			Youth (15-35)		
	Total	Men	Women	Total	Men	Women
2010						
2011						
2012						
2013						
2014						
2015						
2016						
2017						
2018						
2019						

Table 6. Persons brought into formal contact with the police and/or criminal justice system because they have been suspected of, arrested for or cautioned for trafficking in persons

	Males			Females		
	Total	Youth (15-35)	Adult	Total	Youth (15-35)	Adult
2010						
2011						
2012						
2013						
2014						
2015						
2016						
2017						
2018						
2019						

Data source(s): _____

Responsible institution/service(s): _____

Frequency of data collection: _____

NOTES on data definitions: _____

NOTES on the scope of the data: _____

Table 7. Persons against whom prosecution was commenced for trafficking in persons

	Males			Females		
	Total	Youth (15-35)	Adult	Total	Youth (15-35)	Adult
2010						
2011						
2012						
2013						
2014						
2015						
2016						
2017						
2018						
2019						

Table 8. Persons convicted of trafficking in persons (preferably convicted in the court of first instance)

	Males			Females		
	Total	Youth (15-35)	Adult	Total	Youth (15-35)	Adult
2010						
2011						
2012						
2013						
2014						
2015						
2016						
2017						
2018						
2019						

Data source(s): _____

Responsible institution/service(s): _____

Frequency of data collection: _____

NOTES on data definitions: _____

NOTES on the scope of the data: _____

Table 9. Number of persons convicted of trafficking for sexual exploitation

	Males			Females		
	Total	Youth (15-35)	Adult	Total	Youth (15-35)	Adult
2010						
2011						
2012						
2013						
2014						
2015						
2016						
2017						
2018						
2019						

Data source(s): _____

Responsible institution/service(s): _____

Frequency of data collection: _____

NOTES on data definitions: _____

NOTES on the scope of the data: _____

Table 10. Number of persons convicted of trafficking for forced labour

	Males			Females		
	Total	Youth (15-35)	Adult	Total	Youth (15-35)	Adult
2010						
2011						
2012						
2013						
2014						
2015						
2016						
2017						
2018						
2019						

Data source(s): _____

Responsible institution/service(s): _____

Frequency of data collection: _____

NOTES on data definitions: _____

NOTES on the scope of the data: _____

Table 11. Number of persons convicted of trafficking for removal of human body organs

	Males			Females		
	Total	Youth (15-35)	Adult	Total	Youth (15-35)	Adult
2010						
2011						
2012						
2013						
2014						
2015						
2016						
2017						
2018						
2019						

Data source(s): _____

Responsible institution/service(s): _____

Frequency of data collection: _____

NOTES on data definitions: _____

NOTES on the scope of the data: _____

Table 12. Number of persons convicted of trafficking for others purposes

	Males			Females		
	Total	Youth (15-35)	Adult	Total	Youth (15-35)	Adult
2010						
2011						
2012						
2013						
2014						
2015						
2016						
2017						
2018						
2019						

Data source(s): _____

Responsible institution/service(s): _____

Frequency of data collection: _____

NOTES on data definitions: _____

NOTES on the scope of the data: _____

Table 13. Resident population and human smuggling (stock)

	TOTAL POPULATION			Human smuggling					
	All ages			All ages			Youth (15-35)		
	Total	Men	Women	Total	Men	Women	Total	Men	Women
2010									
2011									
2012									
2013									
2014									
2015									
2016									
2017									
2018									
2019									

Table 14. Resident population and human smuggling (flow)

	TOTAL POPULATION			Human smuggling					
	All ages			All ages			Youth (15-35)		
	Total	Men	Women	Total	Men	Women	Total	Men	Women
2010									
2011									
2012									
2013									
2014									
2015									
2016									
2017									
2018									
2019									

Data source(s): _____

Responsible institution/service(s): _____

Frequency of data collection: _____

NOTES on data definitions: _____

NOTES on the scope of the data: _____

C. Persons with international protection

Table 15. Resident population *and asylum seekers (stock)*

	Total Population			Asylum seekers					
	All ages			All ages			Youth (15-35)		
	Total	Men	Women	Total	Men	Women	Total	Men	Women
2010									
2011									
2012									
2013									
2014									
2015									
2016									
2017									
2018									
2019									

Table 16. Resident population *and asylum seekers (flow)*

	TOTAL POPULATION			Asylum seekers					
	All ages			All ages			Youth (15-35)		
	Total	Men	Women	Total	Men	Women	Total	Men	Women
2010									
2011									
2012									
2013									
2014									
2015									
2016									
2017									
2018									
2019									

Data source(s): _____

Responsible institution/service(s): _____

Frequency of data collection: _____

NOTES on data definitions: _____

NOTES on the scope of the data: _____

Table 17. Resident population and refugees (stock)

	TOTAL POPULATION			Refugees					
	All ages			All ages			Youth (15-35)		
	Total	Men	Women	Total	Men	Women	Total	Men	Women
2010									
2011									
2012									
2013									
2014									
2015									
2016									
2017									
2018									
2019									

Table 18. Resident population and refugees (flow)

	TOTAL POPULATION			Refugees					
	All ages			All ages			Youth (15-35)		
	Total	Men	Women	Total	Men	Women	Total	Men	Women
2010									
2011									
2012									
2013									
2014									
2015									
2016									
2017									
2018									
2019									

Data source(s): _____

Responsible institution/service(s): _____

Frequency of data collection: _____

NOTES on data definitions: _____

NOTES on the scope of the data: _____

Table 19. Resident population and internally displaced person (stock)

	TOTAL POPULATION			Internally displaced person					
	All ages			All ages			Youth (15-35)		
	Total	Men	Women	Total	Men	Women	Total	Men	Women
2010									
2011									
2012									
2013									
2014									
2015									
2016									
2017									
2018									
2019									

Table 20. Resident population and internally displaced person (flow)

	TOTAL POPULATION			Internally displaced person					
	All ages			All ages			Youth (15-35)		
	Total	Men	Women	Total	Men	Women	Total	Men	Women
2010									
2011									
2012									
2013									
2014									
2015									
2016									
2017									
2018									
2019									

Data source(s): _____

Responsible institution/service(s): _____

Frequency of data collection: _____

NOTES on data definitions: _____

NOTES on the scope of the data: _____

END OF SHEET. THANK YOU FOR FILLING IN THIS QUESTIONNAIRE

APPENDIX III. INTERNATIONAL LABOUR MIGRATION QUESTIONNAIRE

Joint Labour Migration Programme | ILMQ: Modules A, B and C

2019 EDITION, launched in May 2019

A. International migrant stock | Tables 1-8 collect data on the stock of INTERNATIONAL migrants currently residing or working in your country.

PLEASE FILL IN THE MISSING CELLS (HIGHLIGHTED IN YELLOW) AS COMPLETELY AS POSSIBLE

Tables 1: Resident population, by sex and labour force participation – total and youth (total & migrant population)

	TOTAL POPULATION						TOTAL LABOUR FORCE						TOTAL EMPLOYED					
	All ages			Working age (15+)			Labour force (15+)			Youth (15-35)			Employed (15+)			Youth (15-35)		
	Total	Men	Women	Total	Men	Women	Total	Men	Women	Total	Men	Women	Total	Men	Women	Total	Men	Women
2010																		
2011																		
2012																		
2013																		
2014																		
2015																		
2016																		
2017																		
2018																		
2019																		

	MIGRANT POPULATION						MIGRANT LABOUR FORCE						TOTAL EMPLOYED MIGRANTS					
	Migrants (all ages)			Working age migrants (15+)			Total migrant labour force (15+)			Youth (15-35)			Total employed migrants (15+)			Youth (15-35)		
	Total	Men	Women	Total	Men	Women	Total	Men	Women	Total	Men	Women	Total	Men	Women	Total	Men	Women
2010																		
2011																		
2012																		
2013																		
2014																		
2015																		
2016																		
2017																		
2018																		
2019																		

Data source(s): _____

Responsible institution/service(s): _____

Frequency of data collection: _____

NOTES on data definitions: _____

NOTES on the scope of the data: _____

(e.g. Labour Force Survey 20xx; Housing and Population Census; Administrative Records of Immigration Bureau, etc.)

(e.g. Central Statistics Office; Ministry of Labour, Immigration Bureau, etc.)

(e.g. Annual, quarterly, monthly, constant/rolling, ad hoc, etc.)

(Please refer to our definitions in the 'DEFINITIONS' sheet and highlight any differences...)

(Please note any limitations in the scope of the data: e.g. only registered migrants; excludes agricultural labour, etc.)

Table 2: Working age population, by sex and education (total & migrant population) (ISCED 2011--Annex 3_Codifying of education attainment)

WORKING AGE POPULATION																		
Working age total	Working age (15+)				Men (15+)				Women (15+)									
	Never attended an education programme		Basic		Intermediate		Advanced		Never attended an education programme		Basic		Intermediate		Advanced			
	0_01	0_1, 2	3, 4	5, 6, 7, 8	0_01	0_1, 2	3, 4	5, 6, 7, 8	0_01	0_1, 2	3, 4	5, 6, 7, 8						
2010																		
2011																		
2012																		
2013																		
2014																		
2015																		
2016																		
2017																		
2018																		
2019																		

WORKING AGE MIGRANT POPULATION

Working age migrants	Working age migrants (15+)				Men (15+)				Women (15+)									
	Never attended an education programme		Basic		Intermediate		Advanced		Never attended an education programme		Basic		Intermediate		Advanced			
	0_01	0_1, 2	3, 4	5, 6, 7, 8	0_01	0_1, 2	3, 4	5, 6, 7, 8	0_01	0_1, 2	3, 4	5, 6, 7, 8						
2010																		
2011																		
2012																		
2013																		
2014																		
2015																		
2016																		
2017																		
2018																		
2019																		

Data source(s): _____
 Responsible institution/service(s): _____
 Frequency of data collection: _____
 NOTES on data definitions: _____
 NOTES on the scope of the data: _____

Table 3: Migrants, by country of origin

Total migrants	Stock of all international migrants by country of origin (please add more if applicable...)									
2010										
2011										
2012										
2013										
2014										
2015										
2016										
2017										
2018										
2019										

Data source(s): _____
 Responsible institution/service(s): _____
 Frequency of data collection: _____
 NOTES on data definitions: _____
 NOTES on the scope of the data: _____

(e.g., Labour Force Survey 20xx, Housing and Population Census, Administrative Records of Immigration Bureau, etc.)
 (e.g., Central Statistics Office, Ministry of Labour, Immigration Bureau, etc.)
 (e.g., Annual, quarterly, monthly, constant/rolling, ad hoc, etc.)
 (Please refer to our definitions in the 'DEFINITIONS' sheet and highlight any differences...)
 (Please note any limitations in the scope of the data: e.g., only registered migrants; excludes agricultural labour, etc.)

Table 4: Employed migrants, by country of origin

Employed migrants	Stock of employed migrants by country of origin (please add more if applicable...)									
2010										
2011										
2012										
2013										
2014										
2015										
2016										
2017										
2018										
2019										

Data source(s): _____
 Responsible institution/service(s): _____
 Frequency of data collection: _____
 NOTES on data definitions: _____
 NOTES on the scope of the data: _____

(e.g., Labour Force Survey 20xx, Housing and Population Census, Administrative Records of Immigration Bureau, etc.)
 (e.g., Central Statistics Office, Ministry of Labour, Immigration Bureau, etc.)
 (e.g., Annual, quarterly, monthly, constant/rolling, ad hoc, etc.)
 (Please refer to our definitions in the 'DEFINITIONS' sheet and highlight any differences...)
 (Please note any limitations in the scope of the data: e.g., only registered migrants; excludes agricultural labour, etc.)

Table 5: Employed persons, by economic activity (total & migrant population) (ISIC, Rev.4)

		TOTAL EMPLOYED												
Total employed	A	B,C,D,E	C	F	G,H,I	J	K	L	M,N	O,P,Q	R,S,T,U			
	Agriculture, forestry & fishing	Manufacturing, mining & quarrying & other industrial...	Manufacturing (only)	Construction	Wholesale & retail trade, transport, & storage, accomm...	Information & comm.	Financial & insurance activities	Real estate activities	Professional, scientific, technical, admn. & support...	Public admn. & defence, education, human...	Other service activities			
Employed migrants	A	B,C,D,E	C	F	G,H,I	J	K	L	M,N	O,P,Q	R,S,T,U			
	Agriculture, forestry & fishing	Manufacturing, mining & quarrying & other industrial...	Manufacturing (only)	Construction	Wholesale & retail trade, transport, & storage, accomm...	Information & comm.	Financial & insurance activities	Real estate activities	Professional, scientific, technical, admn. & support...	Public admn. & defence, education, human...	Other service activities			
2010														
2011														
2012														
2013														
2014														
2015														
2016														
2017														
2018														
2019														

EMPLOYED MIGRANTS

Data source(s): _____
 Responsible institution/service(s): _____
 Frequency of data collection: _____
 NOTES on data definitions: _____
 NOTES on the scope of the data: _____
 (e.g. Labour Force Survey 20xx, Housing and Population Census, Administrative Records of Immigration Bureau, etc.)
 (e.g. Central Statistics Office, Ministry of Labour, Immigration Bureau, etc.)
 (e.g. Annual, quarterly, monthly, constant/rolling, ad hoc, etc.)
 (Please refer to our definitions in the 'DEFINITIONS' sheet and highlight any differences...)
 (Please note any limitations in the scope of the data: e.g. only registered migrants; excludes agricultural labour, etc.)

Table 6: Employed persons, by occupation (total & migrant population) (ISCO-08)

TOTAL EMPLOYED										
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	0
Total employed	Managers	Professionals	Technicians & associated professionals	Clerical support workers	Service & sales workers	Skilled agricultural, forestry & fishery...	Craft & related trades workers	Plant & machine operators, & assemblers	Elementary occupations	Armed forces occupations
2010										
2011										
2012										
2013										
2014										
2015										
2016										
2017										
2018										
2019										

EMPLOYED MIGRANTS										
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	0
Employed migrants	Managers	Professionals	Technicians & associated professionals	Clerical support workers	Service & sales workers	Skilled agricultural, forestry & fishery...	Craft & related trades workers	Plant & machine operators, & assemblers	Elementary occupations	Armed forces occupations
2010										
2011										
2012										
2013										
2014										
2015										
2016										
2017										
2018										
2019										

Data source(s):

Responsible institution/service(s):

Frequency of data collection:

NOTES on data definitions:

NOTES on the scope of the data:

(e.g. Labour Force Survey 20xx, Housing and Population Census, Administrative Records of Immigration Bureau, etc.)

(e.g. Central Statistics Office, Ministry of Labour, Immigration Bureau, etc.)

(e.g. Annual, quarterly, monthly, constant/rolling, ad hoc, etc.)

(Please refer to our definitions in the 'DEFINITIONS' sheet and highlight any differences...)

(Please note any limitations in the scope of the data: e.g. only registered migrants; excludes agricultural labour, etc.)

Table 7: Employed persons, by sex and status in employment (total & migrants) (ICSE-93)

	TOTAL EMPLOYED						TOTAL EMPLOYED WOMEN					
	1		2		3		4		5		6	
	Employed	Total	Employed	Total	Employed	Total	Employed	Total	Employed	Total	Employed	Total
	1	2	3	4	5	6	1	2	3	4	5	6
	Employees	Employers	Own-account workers	Members of producers' cooperatives	Contributing family workers	Workers not classifiable by status	Employees	Employers	Own-account workers	Members of producers' cooperatives	Contributing family workers	Workers not classifiable by status
	Employed migrants	Employed migrants	Employed migrants	Employed migrants	Employed migrants	Employed migrants	Employed migrants	Employed migrants	Employed migrants	Employed migrants	Employed migrants	Employed migrants
	1	2	3	4	5	6	1	2	3	4	5	6
2010												
2011												
2012												
2013												
2014												
2015												
2016												
2017												
2018												
2019												

Responsible institution/service(s):
 Frequency of data collection:
 NOTES on data definitions:
 NOTES on the scope of the data:

Data source(s):
 (e.g. Labour Force Survey 20xx, Housing and Population Census, Administrative Records of Immigration Bureau, etc.)
 (e.g. Central Statistics Office, Ministry of Labour, Immigration Bureau, etc.)
 (e.g. Annual, quarterly, monthly, constant/rolling, ad hoc, etc.)
 (Please refer to our definitions in the 'DEFINITIONS' sheet and highlight any differences...)
 (Please note any limitations in the scope of the data, e.g. only registered migrants; excludes agricultural labour, etc.)

Table 8: Employed persons, by sex and average monthly wages - mean & median (total & migrant population)

PLEASE PROVIDE FIGURES ON AVERAGE MONTHLY WAGES BELOW IN YOUR LOCAL CURRENCY (UNITS), AS BOTH THE MEAN AND THE MEDIAN.

	TOTAL EMPLOYED						EMPLOYED MIGRANTS					
	Mean monthly wage			Median monthly wage			Mean monthly wage			Median monthly wage		
	Total	Men	Women	Total	Men	Women	Total	Men	Women	Total	Men	Women
2010												
2011												
2012												
2013												
2014												
2015												
2016												
2017												
2018												
2019												

Data source(s):

Responsible institution/service(s):

Frequency of data collection:

NOTES on data definitions:

NOTES on the scope of the data:

(e.g. Labour Force Survey 20xx, Housing and Population Census, Administrative Records of Immigration Bureau, etc.)

(e.g. Central Statistics Office, Ministry of Labour, Immigration Bureau, etc.)

(e.g. Annual, quarterly, monthly, constant/rolling, ad hoc, etc.)

(Please refer to our definitions in the "DEFINITIONS" sheet and highlight any differences...)

(Please note any limitations in the scope of the data: e.g. only registered migrants; excludes agricultural labour, etc.)

B. International migrant flow | Tables 9-12 collect data on the annual flows of international migrants into your country.

PLEASE PROVIDE FIGURES ON AVERAGE MONTHLY WAGES BELOW IN YOUR LOCAL CURRENCY (UNITS), AS BOTH THE MEAN AND THE MEDIAN.

Table 9: Inflows of migrants, by sex and by country of origin

	Inflows of migrants		Stock of employed migrants by country of origin (please add more if applicable...)								
	Total	Men	Women	Never attended an education programme		Basic		Intermediate		Advanced	
2010											
2011											
2012											
2013											
2014											
2015											
2016											
2017											
2018											
2019											

Data source(s):

Responsible institution/service(s):

Frequency of data collection:

NOTES on data definitions:

NOTES on the scope of the data:

(e.g. Labour Force Survey 20xx, Housing and Population Census, Administrative Records of Immigration Bureau, etc.)
(e.g. Central Statistics Office, Ministry of Labour, Immigration Bureau, etc.)

(e.g. Annual, quarterly, monthly, constant/rolling, ad hoc, etc.)

(Please refer to our definitions in the 'DEFINITIONS' sheet and highlight any differences...)

(Please note any limitations in the scope of the data: e.g. only registered migrants; excludes agricultural labour, etc.)

Table 10: Inflows of migrants, by sex and education (ISCED 2011)

	Total				Men				Women				
	Total inflow of migrants	Never attended an education programme	Basic	Intermediate	Advanced	Never attended an education programme	Basic	Intermediate	Advanced	Never attended an education programme	Basic	Intermediate	Advanced
2010													
2011													
2012													
2013													
2014													
2015													
2016													
2017													
2018													
2019													

Data source(s):

Responsible institution/service(s):

Frequency of data collection:

NOTES on data definitions:

NOTES on the scope of the data:

(e.g. Labour Force Survey 20xx, Housing and Population Census, Administrative Records of Immigration Bureau, etc.)
(e.g. Central Statistics Office, Ministry of Labour, Immigration Bureau, etc.)

(e.g. Annual, quarterly, monthly, constant/rolling, ad hoc, etc.)

(Please refer to our definitions in the 'DEFINITIONS' sheet and highlight any differences...)

(Please note any limitations in the scope of the data: e.g. only registered migrants; excludes agricultural labour, etc.)

Table 11: Inflows of employed migrants, by economic activity (ISIC, Rev.4)

Total inflow (employed migrants)	A	B,C,D,E	C	F	G,H,I	J	K	L	M,N	O,P,Q	R,S,T,U
	Agriculture, forestry & fishing	Manufacturing, mining & quarrying & other industrial..	Manufacturing (only)	Construction	Wholesale & retail trade, transport, & storage, accomm...	Information & comm.	Financial & insurance activities	Real estate activities	Professional, scientific, technical, admin. & support...	Public admin. & defence, education, human...	Other service activities
2010											
2011											
2012											
2013											
2014											
2015											
2016											
2017											
2018											
2019											

Data source(s):

Responsible institution/service(s):

Frequency of data collection:

NOTES on data definitions:

NOTES on the scope of the data:

(e.g. Labour Force Survey 20xx, Housing and Population Census, Administrative Records of Immigration Bureau, etc.)

(e.g. Central Statistics Office, Ministry of Labour, Immigration Bureau, etc.)

(e.g. Annual, quarterly, monthly, constant/rolling, ad hoc, etc.)

(Please refer to our definitions in the 'DEFINITIONS' sheet and highlight any differences...)

(Please note any limitations in the scope of the data: e.g. only registered migrants; excludes agricultural labour, etc.)

Table 12: Inflows of employed migrants, by occupation (ISCO-08)

Total inflows (employed migrants)	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	0
	Managers	Professionals	Technicians & associated professionals	Clerical support workers	Service & sales workers	Skilled agricultural, forestry & fishery...	Craft & related trades workers	Plant & machine operators, & assemblers	Elementary occupations	Armed forces occupations
2010										
2011										
2012										
2013										
2014										
2015										
2016										
2017										
2018										
2019										

Data source(s):

Responsible institution/service(s):

Frequency of data collection:

NOTES on data definitions:

NOTES on the scope of the data:

(e.g. Labour Force Survey 20xx, Housing and Population Census, Administrative Records of Immigration Bureau, etc.)

(e.g. Central Statistics Office, Ministry of Labour, Immigration Bureau, etc.)

(e.g. Annual, quarterly, monthly, constant/rolling, ad hoc, etc.)

(Please refer to our definitions in the 'DEFINITIONS' sheet and highlight any differences...)

(Please note any limitations in the scope of the data: e.g. only registered migrants; excludes agricultural labour, etc.)

C. Nationals Abroad

Tables 13-17 collect data on the stock of your country's nationals currently residing abroad, the flow of your country's nationals towards and the personal transfers sent by nationals abroad

PLEASE FILL IN THE CELLS (HIGHLIGHTED IN YELLOW) AS COMPLETELY AS POSSIBLE.

Table 13: Nationals abroad, by sex and by country of residence

	Nationals abroad			Nationals abroad by country of residence (please add more if applicable...)																
	Total	Men	Women																	
2010																				
2011																				
2012																				
2013																				
2014																				
2015																				
2016																				
2017																				
2018																				
2019																				

Data source(s):

Responsible institution/service(s):

Frequency of data collection:

NOTES on data definitions:

NOTES on the scope of the data:

Table 14: Outflows of nationals, by sex and by country of destination

	Nationals abroad			Outflow of nationals by country of destination (please add more if applicable...)																
	Total	Men	Women																	
2010																				
2011																				
2012																				
2013																				
2014																				
2015																				
2016																				
2017																				
2018																				
2019																				

Data source(s):

Responsible institution/service(s):

Frequency of data collection:

NOTES on data definitions:

NOTES on the scope of the data:

Table 15: Outflows of migrants, by sex and education (ISCED 2011--Annex 3: Coding of educational attainment)

Total outflow of migrants	Total				Men				Women			
	0_01	0, 1, 2	3, 4	5, 6, 7, 8	0_01	0, 1, 2	3, 4	5, 6, 7, 8	0_01	0, 1, 2	3, 4	5, 6, 7, 8
	Never attended an education programme	Basic	Intermediate	Advanced	Never attended an education programme	Basic	Intermediate	Advanced	Never attended an education programme	Basic	Intermediate	Advanced
2010												
2011												
2012												
2013												
2014												
2015												
2016												
2017												
2018												
2019												

Data source(s):

Responsible institution/service(s):

Frequency of data collection:

NOTES on data definitions:

NOTES on the scope of the data:

Table 16: Outflows of nationals for employment, by occupation (ISCO-08)

Total outflows (employed migrants)	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	0
	Managers	Professionals	Technicians & associated professionals	Clerical support workers	Service & sales workers	Skilled agricultural, forestry & fishery...	Craft & related trades workers	Plant & machine operators, & assemblers	Elementary occupations	Armed forces occupations
2010										
2011										
2012										
2013										
2014										
2015										
2016										
2017										
2018										
2019										

Data source(s):

Responsible institution/service(s):

Frequency of data collection:

NOTES on data definitions:

NOTES on the scope of the data:

Table 17: Personal transfers sent from nationals abroad, by country of origin

	Total	Country of origin (please use one column per country of origin and add more if needed ...)													
2010															
2011															
2012															
2013															
2014															
2015															
2016															
2017															
2018															
2019															

Data source(s): _____
 Responsible institution/service(s): _____
 Frequency of data collection: _____
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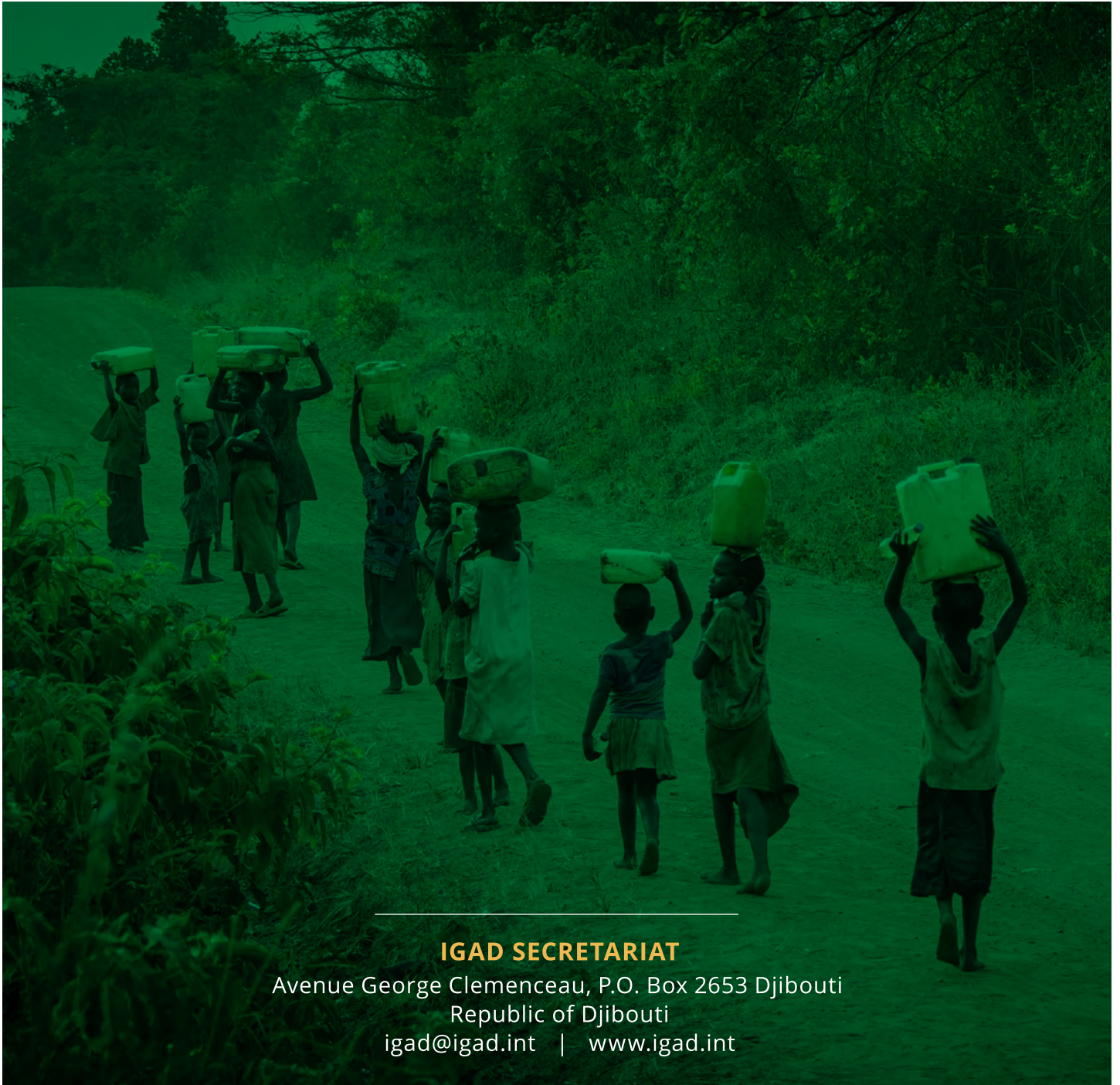
END OF SHEET. THANK YOU FOR FILLING IN THIS QUESTIONNAIRE

IGAD MIGRATION STATISTICS REPORT

OCTOBER 2021



PEACE, PROSPERITY AND
REGIONAL INTEGRATION



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