

# MIGRATION IN ZAMBIA

*A Country Profile*

**2019**

# PRESENTATION OUTLINE

## SECTION A:

Migration Trends and Migrant Characteristics

## SECTION B:

Impact of Migration

## SECTION C:

Migration Governance

## SECTION D:

Key Findings and Recommendations

- The Zambia Migration Profile 2019 was developed by the Technical Working Group (TWG) on migration data
- Led by the Central Statistical Office and the Department of Immigration, with technical support from IOM.
- The Migration Profile is a tool for evidence-based decision-making and policy development.



## **Overview of the Migration Profile**

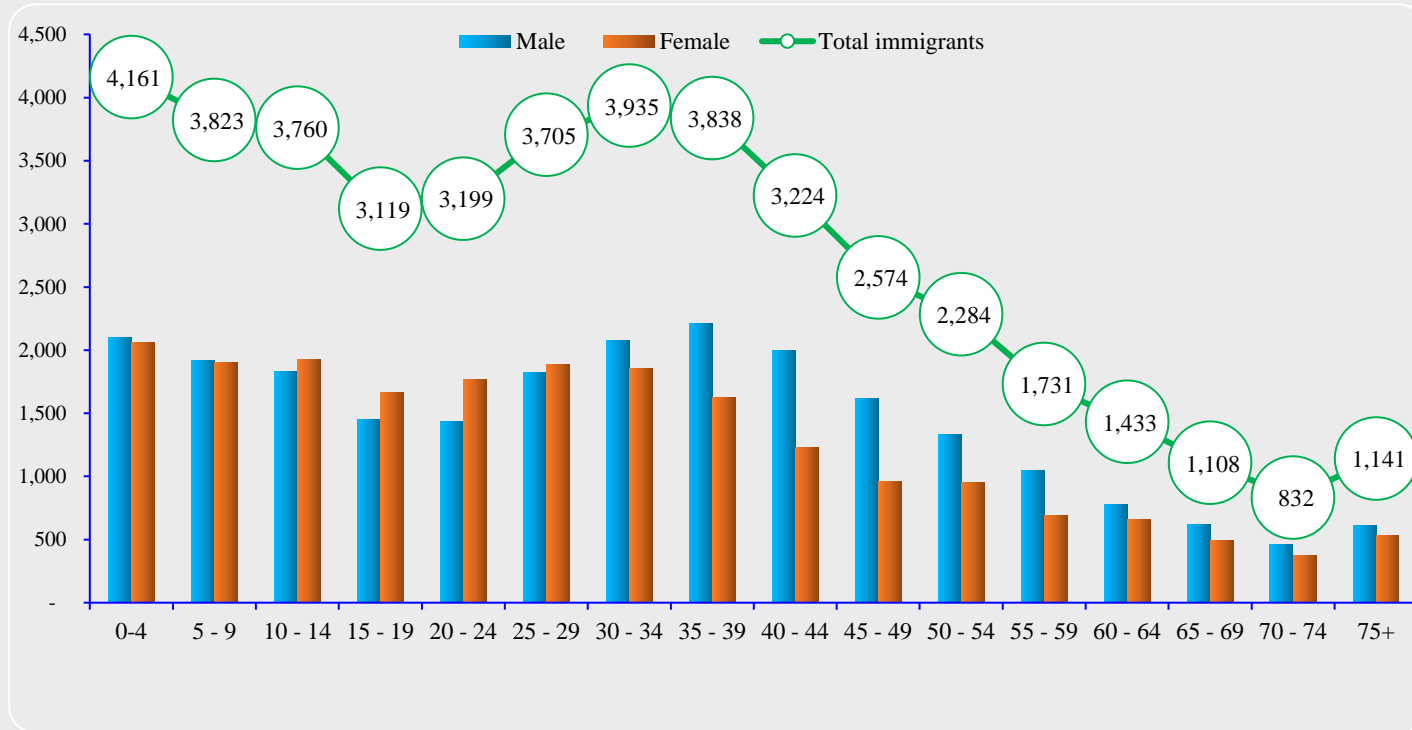
**SECTION A:**

# Migration Trends and Migrant Characteristics



# IMMIGRATION

This represented **0.4 percent** of total population



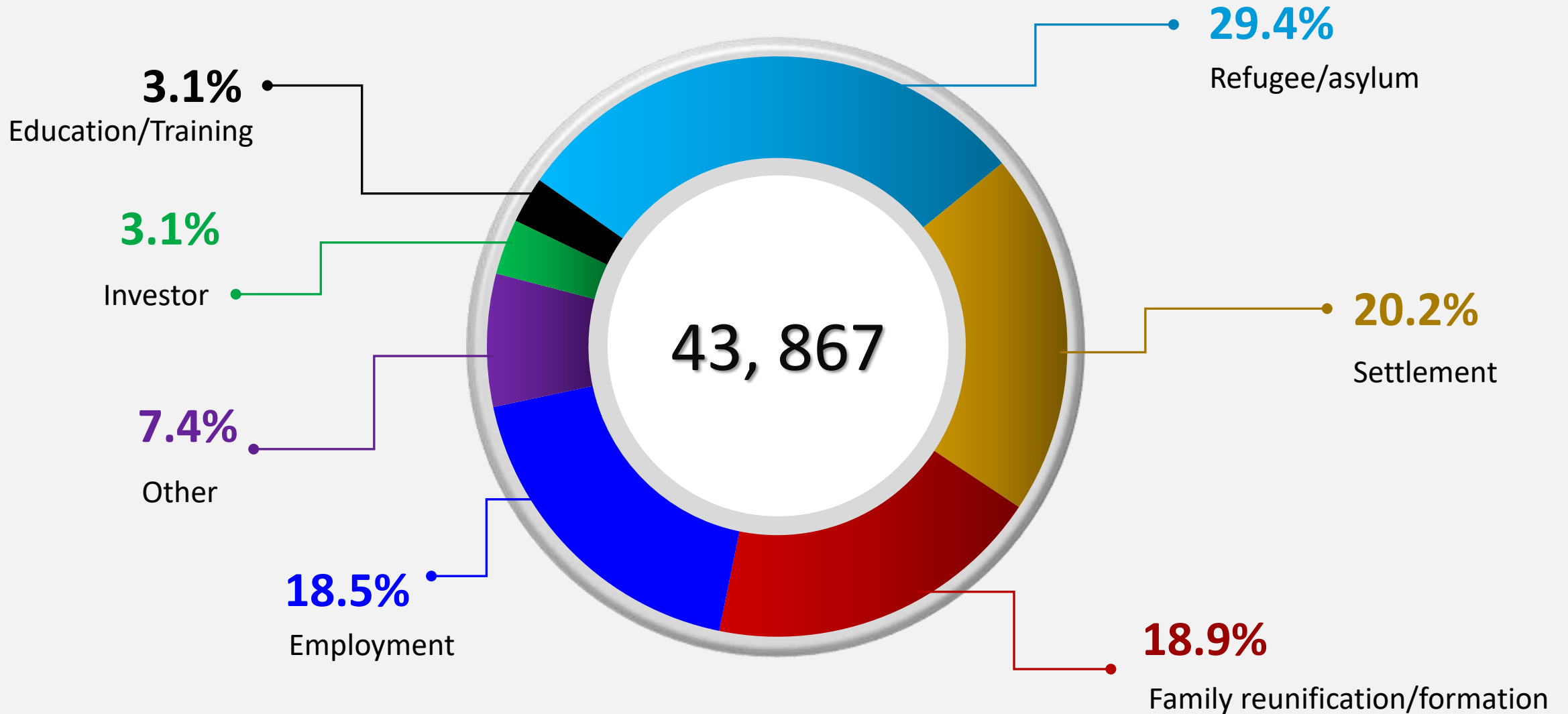
Source: CSO (2010 Census data)

Total Immigrant Stock

**43,867**



# Purpose of Stay

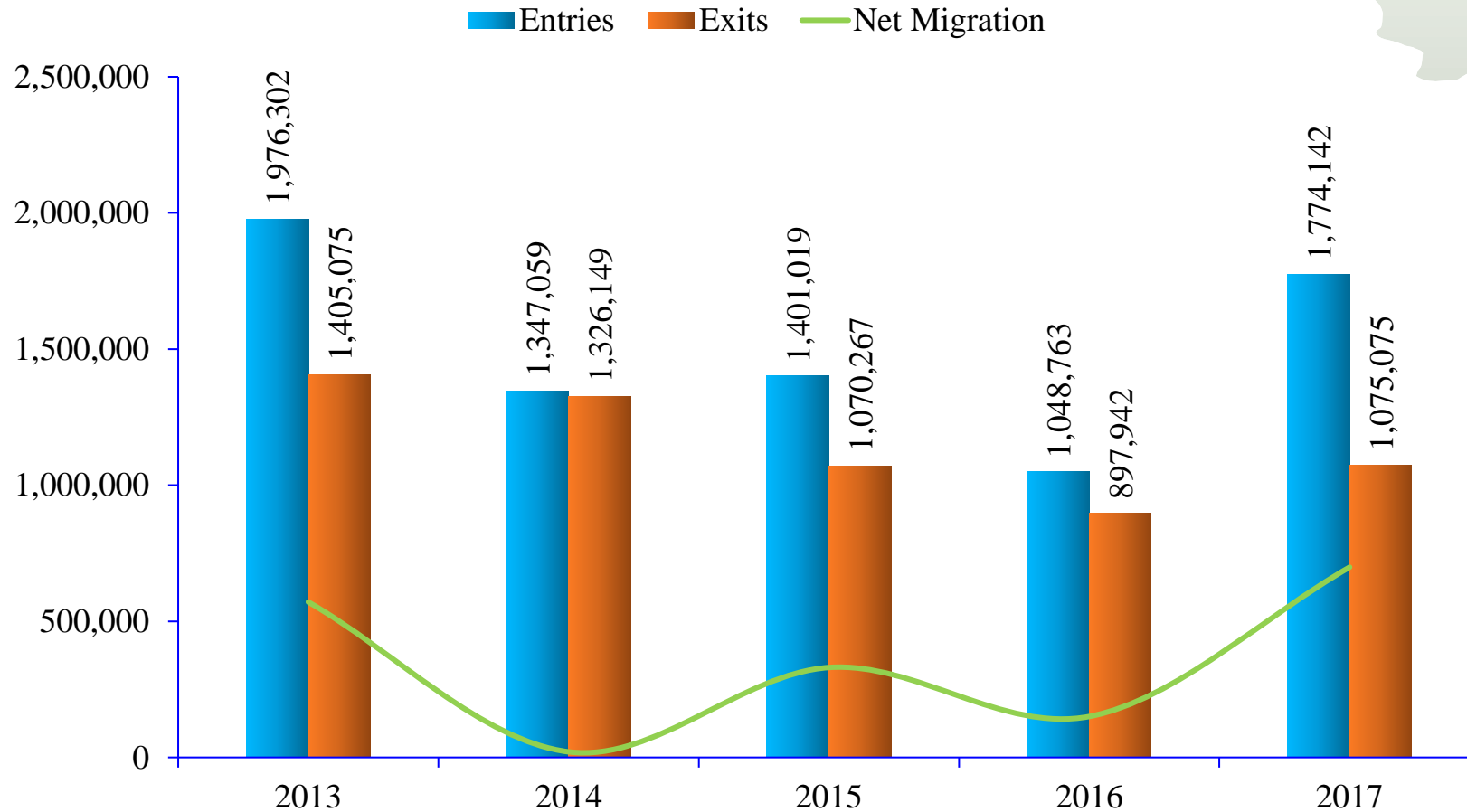


Source: CSO, (2010 Census of Population and Housing)

# Top 10 sending countries of immigrant stocks

<b>Democratic Republic of Congo</b>	<b>16.5%</b>
<b>Angola</b>	<b>12.7%</b>
<b>Zimbabwe</b>	<b>11.6%</b>
<b>India</b>	<b>8.8%</b>
<b>Rwanda</b>	<b>5.4%</b>
<b>Tanzania</b>	<b>5.3%</b>
<b>South Africa</b>	<b>3.6%</b>
<b>Somalia</b>	<b>2.9%</b>
<b>United Kingdom</b>	<b>2.0%</b>
<b>Burundi</b>	<b>1.9%</b>

# Immigrant Flows

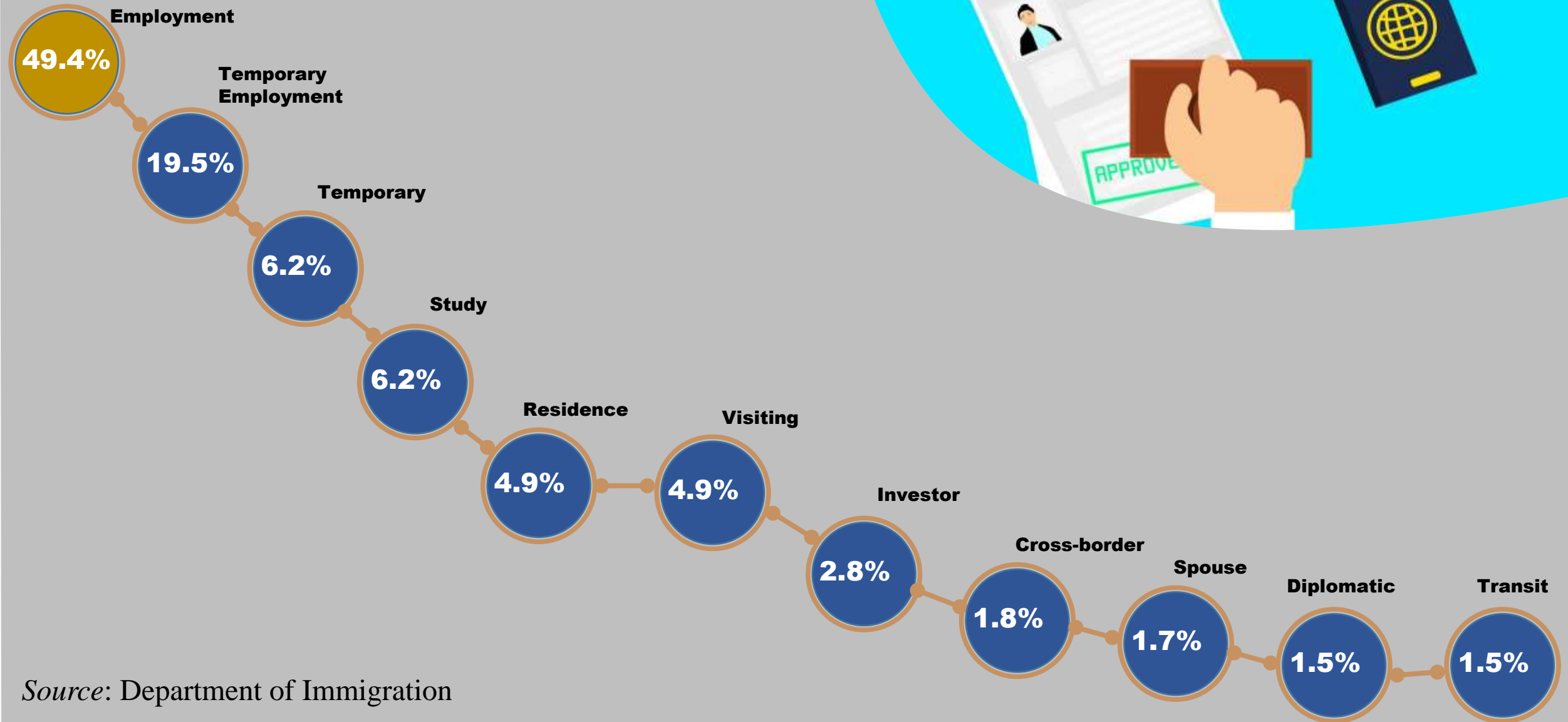


Source: Department of Immigration

- **Entries more than exits.**
- **Net migration fluctuated over the period 2013 – 2017;**
- **But showed a sustained upward trend.**



# Permits Issued



Source: Department of Immigration

# Involuntary Immigration: Registered Asylum Seekers

## *Top 5 Countries of origin*

**1**

**Democratic  
Republic of Congo**



**52.3%**

**2**

**Burundi**



**28.6%**

**3**

**Somalia**



**15.7%**

**4**

**Rwanda**



**1.4%**

**5**

**Eritrea**

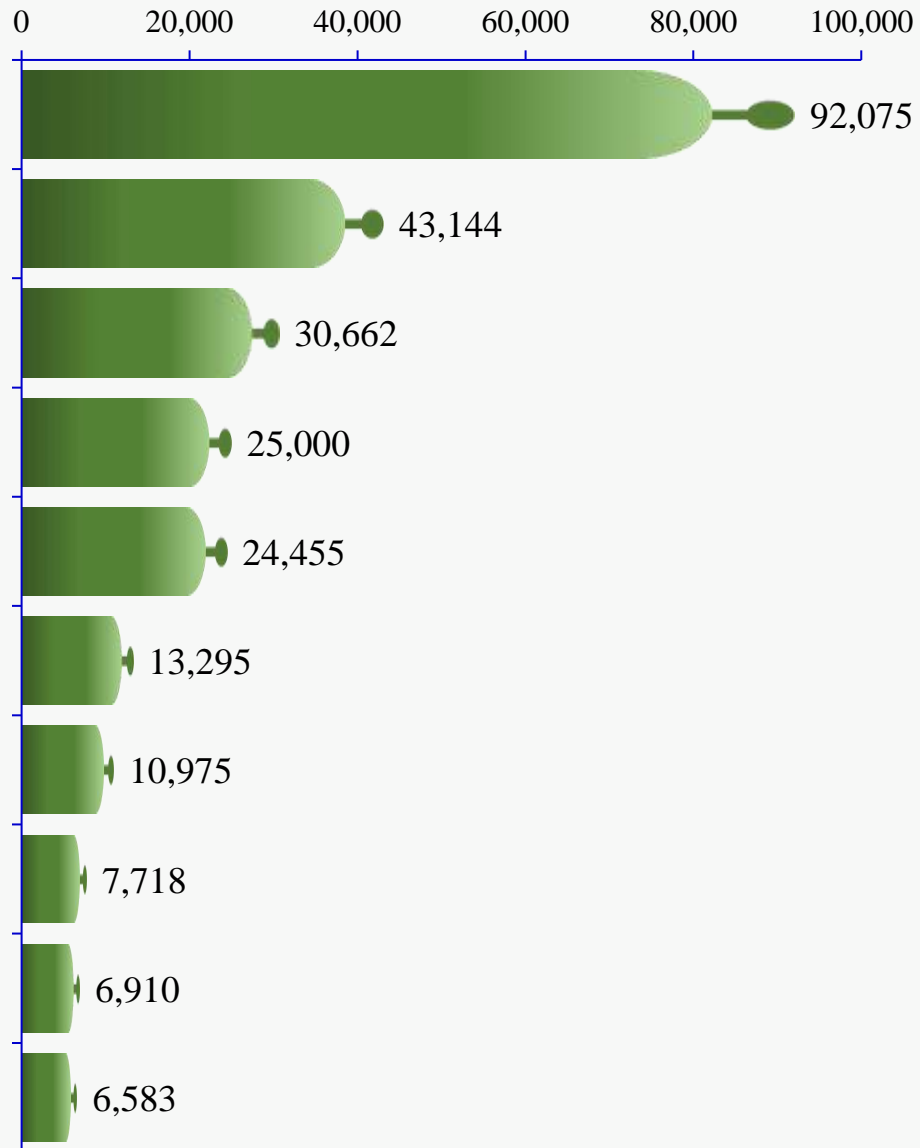


**1.0%**

The image is a composite of two scenes. The left side shows the interior of an airport terminal with people walking and a sign with the number '7'. The right side shows a large commercial airplane on a runway, viewed from the front. A large, semi-transparent yellow circle is overlaid on the image, containing the word 'EMIGRATION' in bold blue capital letters. A small yellow dot is at the top of the circle's outline.

# EMIGRATION

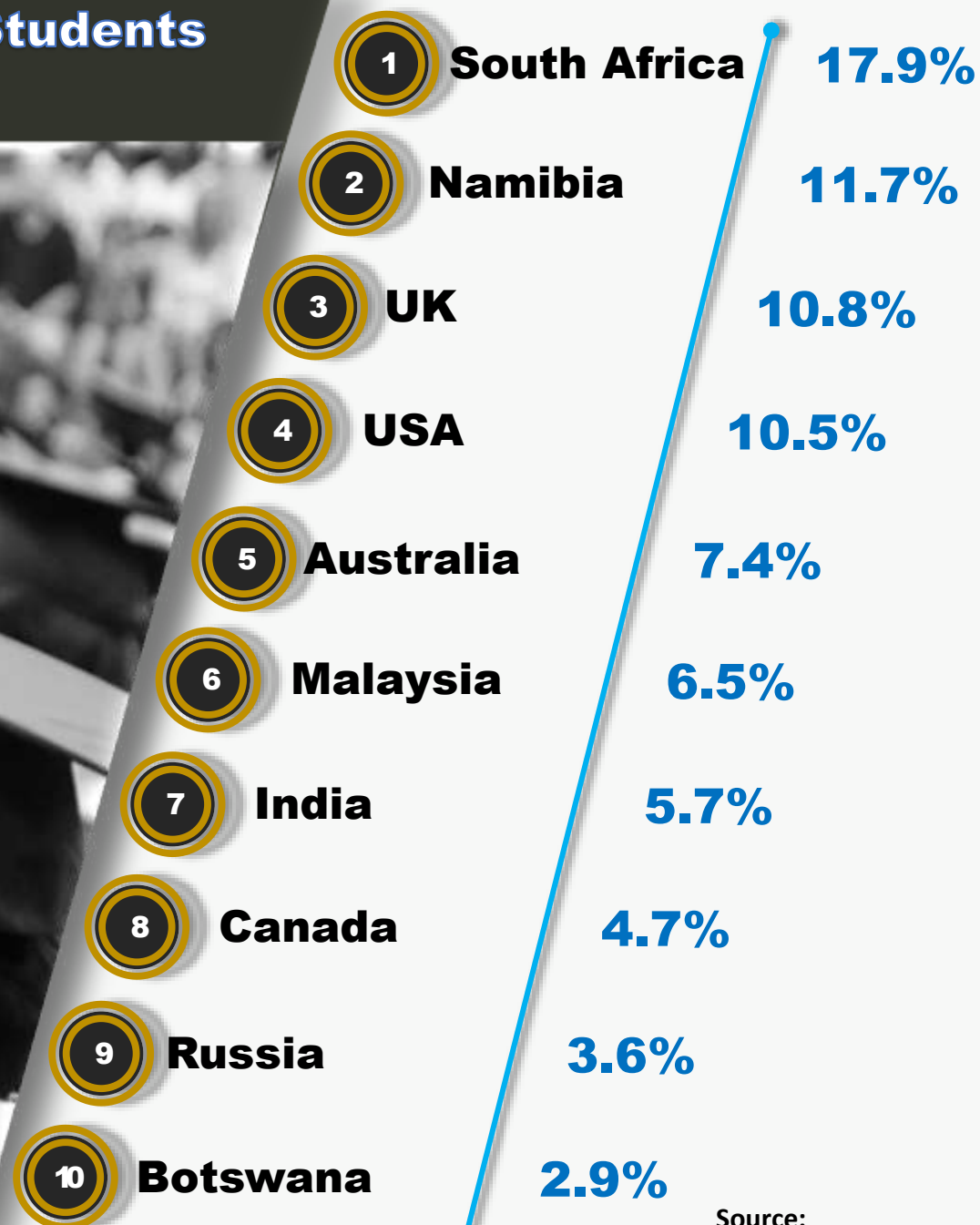
# Top ten (10) destination countries for emigrants from Zambia



**South Africa**  
**Malawi**  
**Zimbabwe**  
**United Kingdom**  
**United States**  
**Botswana**  
**Tanzania**  
**Namibia**  
**Australia**  
**Mozambique**

# Top 10 destination countries of Zambian Students (Estimates)

**Emigration  
for study  
purposes**



Source:  
UNESCO (<http://data.uis.unesco.org/#>)

# Direction of Internal Migration Flows

Between 2010 and 2015, nearly all forms of internal migration showed minimal change except for rural-urban migration which increased from 14.9% to 20.7% in the same period.

Urban - Urban **37.0%**

Urban - Rural **21.6%**

Rural - Rural **20.8%**

Rural - Urban **20.7%**



Population growth in urban areas increased from 34.7 percent in 2000 to 39.5 percent in 2010.

Both the national and urban populations almost doubled in the twenty years between 1990 and 2010.



# Urbanization

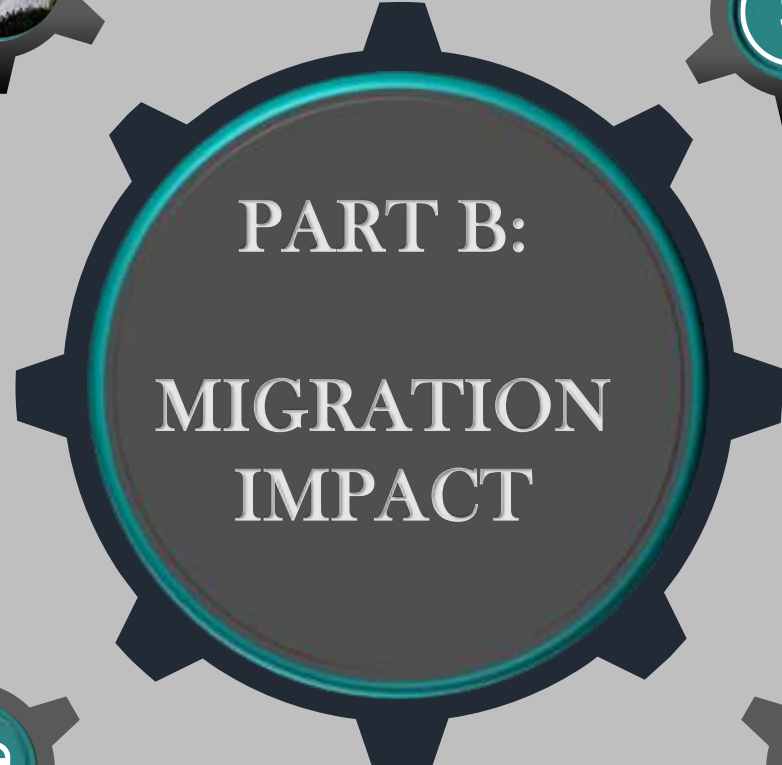
# Population Change



# Tourism



# Economic development



# Environment



# Employment



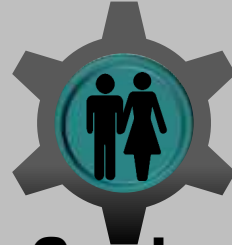
# Health



# Social development



# Gender





# Remittance Cost



In Zambia the cost of receiving remittances is high.

In 2016, Zambia was ranked second among the top ten (10) highest cost corridors for receiving remittances.

It costs 19 percent or \$38 to send \$200 from South Africa to Zambia.

*Source: World Bank, 2016*

# Employment and Labour Market

Employment is one of the main motives for Immigration into Zambia.

Employment permits ranked highest amongst all issued permits

The mining sector has attracted labour migration:

- ✓ directly by creating job opportunities
- ✓ indirectly by contributing to the economic development



An aerial photograph of a settlement, likely a refugee camp or a rural area, is shown within a circular frame. The settlement features numerous small, simple buildings with corrugated metal roofs, interspersed with trees and greenery. The sky is blue with some light clouds. A semi-transparent circular overlay is centered over the image, containing the text 'Social development' in a bold, white, sans-serif font. The background of the entire slide is a solid, muted brown color.

# **Social development**

As part of durable solutions for refugee populations,

Zambia has provided local integration to Angolan and Rwandan former refugees whose refugee status ceased.

# Gender



Gender disparities were observed in education attendance and labour.



Female migrants were more represented in unpaid and unskilled work while their male counterparts dominated in paid skilled work.



Women are the majority in the informal cross-border trade (ICBT) who at times cannot fully exercise their rights.

# Health: HIV

Zambia has identified population mobility and labour migration as one of the key drivers of the HIV epidemic



Migrants and mobile populations are among the key populations.

HIV prevalence increased with the number of times an individual slept away from home.

HIV prevalence was slightly higher among individuals who had been away from home for varying periods of time than their counterparts who had not been away.

# Tourism



In the period 2013 to 2015, tourist arrivals to Zambia were mostly from within Africa.

From outside the continent, the majority (top 10 countries of origin) of tourists were:

United States of America, United Kingdom, India, China, Australia, Japan, Germany, Canada, France and Italy.

# PART C: Migration Governance

International  
Cooperation

Policy  
Framework

Institutional  
Framework

Laws &  
Regulations

## C.1.0 Policy framework

### *Zambia Vision 2030*

The principles (namely, I, III, VI, and VII) have a relationship with migration.

### *Zambia Diaspora Policy, 2019*

Diaspora Policy meant to facilitate engagement with Zambians in the diaspora harness their participation in national development.

### *Social Protection Policy*

This policy makes mention of the migrants among the vulnerable groups of people who need protection.

### *The Seventh National Development Plan (7NDP 2017 – 2021)*

In the 7NDP Migration is explicitly mentioned in pillar 5.

Other pillars implicitly related to migration since it is premised on the theme of “ *Not leaving anyone behind*”



## C.2.0 Laws and regulations (national, regional and international)

### *National Legislation:*

- Constitution of the Republic of Zambia;
- Immigration and Deportation Act No. 18 of 2010;
- The Prisons Act, Cap 97;
- The Refugees Act No. 1 of 2017;
- Anti-Human Trafficking Act No. 11 of 2008; and
- The Persons with Disabilities Act No. 6, 2012
- National Registration Act

# PART D: RECOMMENDATIONS





## D.1.0. Recommendations on the migration governance framework

- 1) The Government of Zambia should come up with a national migration policy framework for comprehensive migration governance
- 2) The Government-led Technical Working Group (TWG) on Migration must be sustained and create an inter-ministerial mechanism.

## D.2.0. Recommendations on mainstreaming migration into development policies

- 1) Strengthen rural economies so as to provide rural areas with alternatives to migration
- 2) Pursue dialogues and agreements which promote labour mobility and skills exchange.
- 3) Leverage Diaspora contributions to national development.
- 4) Explore measures to lower the cost of sending remittances.



## D.3.0 Recommendations on improvements to migration statistics and the overall evidence base

- 1) Harmonization of migration data across various sources.
- 2) Foster research and development on migration.
- 3) Need for an investment case for better migration data



Thank you