EAST AFRICAN COMMUNITY
INTERNATIONAL MIGRATION STATISTICS REPORT

EDITION ONE

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EAC SECRETARIAT
ARUSHA, TANZANIA
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FOREWORD BY THE EAC SECRETARY GENERAL

The East African Community (EAC) is a regional inter-governmental organisation comprising of seven (7) Partner States namely; the Democratic Republic of Congo, the Republics of Burundi, Kenya, Rwanda, South Sudan, Uganda, and the United Republic of Tanzania with its headquarters in Arusha, Tanzania.

The EAC's objective is to widen and deepen co-operation among the Partner States in, among other fields, political, economic, cultural and social fields for their mutual benefit.

The EAC is pursuing these four stages of integration to achieve the objectives of the community. First, a Customs Union. The EAC Customs Union was established in 2005 and involves the strengthening of a regional free trade area, where Partner States adopt a common trade policy with common external tariffs. Second, the Common Market. It was established in 2010 and in addition to Customs Union, aims at free movement of people, labour, goods, services and capital between EAC Partner States. Third, the Monetary Union. All EAC Partner States signed the East African Monetary Union (EAMU) Protocol in November 2013 with a ten years transition period to a Single currency in 2024 and significant strides have been made in this. The fourth is the Political Federation, which is the ultimate goal of uniting the community and the region has put in place a process of fast-tracking attainment of this stage.

International migration and mobility continue to be areas dominating the policy agenda at the national, regional and continental level in Africa. The Common Market Protocol (CMP) was adopted in an effort to accelerate intra-regional trade and economic growth while maintaining a liberal stance towards the freedoms of movement for all factors of production in the region. The CMP contributes to the broader integration agenda of the Community and has potential impacts on the migration and mobility trends and directions within the Community.

The EAC regularly undertakes data collection, to monitor the implementation of the protocol. A prerequisite for monitoring and evidence-based decision making is that EAC Partner States continuously produce and compile timely, accurate and harmonized data on migration and mobility. To improve data collection, analysis and utilization in the Community, the Secretariat is implementing a cooperation agreement between the African Union Commission and Statistics Sweden. As part of this cooperation and together with key partners like the International Organization for Migration (IOM) and the International Labour Organization (ILO), the Secretariat has proposed regional migration indicators and a data collection tool for use within the EAC. Further, as a result of the cooperation, this first regional Migration Statistics Report was drafted and data on migration has been published on the EAC Data Portal.

In this regard, I am delighted to present the First Edition of the EAC Migration Statistics Report, which has been specifically generated to provide a snapshot of migration and mobility in the region

and to highlight the available data. The process of developing this report and the subsequent editions, jointly with the Partner States, will go a long way in the harmonization and timely production of migration and mobility statistics in the region. The aspiration is that the improvement of data availability at the Partner State level as well as feedback from readers will make future editions gradually more responsive to user needs. Subsequently, this will foster data driven policies and programmes for the protection of migrants and people on the move.

I commend all Partner States who submitted data and gave technical inputs for the successful preparation of this report. The use of various data sources to inform the different segments of the report is encouraging. Connected with this, I urge all the Partner States to strengthen the capacity of their National Statistics Offices, National Statistical Systems and other relevant entities to provide high quality, accurate and timely data for future editions of the report.

It is my hope that all stakeholders in the field of migration and mobility will find this publication useful.

Hon (Dr.) Peter Mutuku Mathuki
Secretary General

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

This first edition of the EAC Migration Statistics Report provides a highlight of the migration trends within the EAC Partner States. It further aims to provide some insight on the availability of data on migration in the region and existing data gaps and limitations. The report makes use of available data from the STATAFRIC Migration Statistics Database that was collected and used for the purpose of generating the 3rd Edition Labour Migration Statistics Report. The report further utilizes data collected by the EAC through the East Africa Monitoring System, EAC Facts and figures and some data collected specifically for use in the report.

This first edition provides a one-of-a-kind opportunity for all producers and users of migration statistics, it is envisioned that future editions will build up on this first edition to better highlight migration and mobility matters in the region. Data on migration and mobility are still scarce and have varied levels of disaggregation and harmonisation within and across the Partner States. The report is foreseen to contribute to harmonisation efforts within the region.

Population

The Community's Partner States population together accounted for about 14 percent of the continent's population and was estimated at 180.9 million. The United Republic of Tanzania was the most populous Partner State with a population of 55.9 million in 2019.

The Community's working age population accounted for about 59 percent of the Community's total population in 2019. It stood at 106.3 million in 2019, having increased by around 30 percent since 2010 and accounts for about 15 percent of Africa's working age population.

The Community's labour force grew from 66.3 million in 2010 to 85.2 million in 2019. Over the years, there were slightly more females than males in the labour force. The EAC labour force participation rates were estimated to have stood at 80.2 in 2019, higher than the continents participation rate of 70.1 per cent for the same year. Albeit the higher number of women in the labour force, their participation rates were lower than those of men. Labour force participation rates averaged at 76.7 percent and 83.5 percent for women and men respectively, for the period 2010 to 2019.

International migration

International migrants in the Community made up about 2.8 percent of the Community's total population. They were estimated to have almost doubled from 2.7 million in 2010 to 5 million in 2019.

Migrants in the labour force almost doubled from 1.4 million in 2010 to 2.7 million in 2019. At the EAC, 7 in 10 migrants within the working age were in the labour force. The EAC labour force participation rates for migrants stood at 72.8 percent in 2019, with male participation rates being higher than that of females.

Forced Displacement

Data from the Republic of Kenya was used to exemplify the situation in the region. In 2019, Kenya hosted a total of 439,266 refugees and 50,864 asylum seekers. Almost half of the refugees were recorded in Dadaab refugee camp while most asylum seekers were in urban centres.

Movement of Persons

Data from the Republic of Burundi and Rwanda indicate that most of the border crossing made in 2019 and 2020 were through the land borders. Further, data from the Republic of Rwanda demonstrates that most border crossings are made by persons from neighbouring countries with citizens from the DRC and EAC accounting for more than half (71 percent and 64 percent) of all border crossings in 2019 and 2020 respectively.

Data from the East Africa Monitoring System (EAMS) further indicates that there were more citizens moving to other EAC Partner States in 2019 that in 2020 save for the Republic of Uganda and South Sudan were the numbers were unchanged. Total movements across the Partner States halved from 2.1 million to in 2019 to 1.1 million in 2020.

Migration and remittances

There was a substantial increase in the volume of remittances received in the Community from international migrants between 2010 and 2018, from US$1.9 billion to US$6 billion. There was a slight decline from the US$6 billion in 2018 to US$ 5 billion in 2019, mainly attributed to a decline of remittances received in the Republic of South Sudan.

The remittances accounted for about 3.0 and 2.3 percent of the Community's GDP in 2019 and 2020 respectively. It is noted however, that the true volume of remittances sent to the Community, including unrecorded flows via formal and informal channels, is believed to be considerably higher than the official data.

The main recommendations emanating from the report include: the strengthening of the Community and National Statistical Systems to produce timely, accurate and harmonised migration statistics, the full utilization of data from routine censuses and survey to provide migration statistics, leveraging on administrative data sources to provide data on international migration and mobility; strengthening the coordination at national and regional level on migration matters, moreso, migration statistics and to use already available data to update and/or formulate relevant policies for the protection of migrant rights.

CHAPTER 1

INTRODUCTION

1.1.   Background and Rationale

Migration and movement of persons, more so labour migration and movement of labour continues to be a matter of importance at the East African Community (EAC). Current statistics indicate that the number of international migrants continues to increase in the region. Similarly, migration potentially for labour reasons is on the increase as evidenced by increasing migrants in the working age and those in the labour force who almost doubled since 2010.

Despite the increasing number of international migrants in the region, capacity to capture this phenomenon remains largely limited with scarce migration statistics. Moreover, the region witnesses significant numbers of emigrants outside the EAC, largely leaving for economic purposes. Some Partner States, for example, are countries of origin for emigrants to the Gulf Cooperation Council (GCC) particularly to fill the labour gaps. This may ease any apparent strain on the Community's labour force, potential unemployment, and through migrant remittances contribute to development of their countries of origin. On the other hand, this can also contribute to risk of brain drain, leaving critical skill gaps in the origin countries.

Furthermore, exploitation of and inadequate social protection systems of international migrants, in particular those in irregular situations, is an issue of concern in the region. Whereas fragmented data on some of these instances are available, they are not enough to inform a structured evidence base for good migration governance. Furthermore, migrants engaged in the informal sector and those in irregular situations are often not captured through routine data collection exercises. Comprehensive migration statistics on EAC migrants residing outside the region is also largely lacking. In order to inform policy measures to govern migration issues and related social protection mechanisms, timely, accurate, and disaggregated migration data is needed.

The region is currently implementing the Protocol for the establishment of the Common Market, which aims to facilitate, among other things, free movement of persons and labour, as well as the right of establishment of

EAC Citizens in another Partner State. This has a significant impact not only on the movement of persons, but on flows of international migrants in the region as well. Robust data is needed to monitor its implementation and Partner States' commitments to realize its free movement and rights of establishment.

In addition, involuntary migration and displacement continue to be a significant challenge in the region. While some EAC Partner States in the recent past have been origin of people forced to flee, others are hosting countries. Although some EAC Partner States have facilitated cases of voluntary repatriations and have managed to facilitate the closure of some refugee camps, the region still hosts significant refugee and asylum seeker populations.

In this regard, there is an imminent need to generate, analyse and disseminate timely migration and displacement statistics to ensure that policies and programs in place are based on solid evidence. Effective communication of up-to-date statistics can support generating more targeted policies that can better protect all population subgroups in need together with the broader society that hosts them. It is also paramount to take stock of the key national and regional frameworks available to govern these humanitarian and developmental situations, which are increasingly being discussed and adopted at the regional and Partner State level.

This report aims to provide a regional perspective to the analysis presented in the 3rd Edition of the Labour Migration Statistics Report for Africa (LMSRA), while adding further understanding on the movement of persons in the context of the EAC Common Market. It further strives to provide a snapshot of available datasets about international migrants and their characteristics in the Community, as well as the policy ecosystems in which migration occurs. As such, the report discusses issues of migrant remittances and social protection. The report is structured along nine chapters as follows:

- **Chapter 1:** Introduction

- **Chapter 2:** Demographic and Economic Context

- **Chapter 3:** International Migration

- **Chapter 4:** Free Movement in the EAC

- **Chapter 5:** Migration Policy Environment

- **Chapter 6:** Conclusions and Recommendations

- **Chapter 7:** Methodology

- **Chapter 8:** References

- **Chapter 9:** Appendices

1.2.   East African Community Coverage

At the time of drafting the report, the EAC was made up of six Partner States with a total population of 180.9 million people and 186.1 million people in 2019 and 2020 respectively (EAC Facts and Figures). The six Partner States are Republic of Burundi, Republic of Kenya, Republic of Rwanda, Republic of South Sudan, United Republic of Tanzania and Republic of Uganda. The Community Partner States spans over a total surface area of approximately 2.2 million square kilometres, excluding water bodies (EAC Facts and Figures 2020).

1.3.   Summary of the Methodological Approach

This report utilises for the most part, data that was collected and compiled for the third edition of the Labour Migration Statistics Report in Africa (LMSRA). The data was collected directly from the African Union Member States. Efforts were made to utilize national data as much as possible. However, some missing observations and/or inconsistencies were filled with estimates and/or data from alternate sources like the United Nations and the World Bank. The data was validated by the AU Member States and subsequently published in the third edition of the LMSRA.

Some data from the East Africa Monitoring System is also presented in the report. This data is collected biannually and is validated by the EAC Partner States through National Implementation Committees (NICs) of the Common Market. The purpose of the data collection is primarily for monitoring the implementation of the Common Market at the EAC Partner State level. The data consists of actual data points from administrative records at the Partner States and contains no estimates or data from alternate sources.

The EAC Secretariat further collected additional data for the purposes of this report. The EAC Regional Technical Working Group on migration statistics validated the data. The data are from the Partner States unless otherwise specified under each table/figure. Further details on the methodology can be found in Chapter 7 of the report.

CHAPTER 2

DEMOGRAPHIC AND ECONOMIC CONTEXT

The East African Community is made up of six Partner States with a total population of 180.9 million people as at 2019 (EAC Facts and figures). The community spans over a total surface area1 of approximately 2.2 million square kilometres (EAC Facts and Figures). This chapter presents the profile of the Community's population and its characteristics.

2.1.   Profile of the Population

The population at the EAC in 2019 stood at 180.9 million, an increase from 139.8 million in 2010 as shown in figure 2.1. This represents about 14 percent of the population in Africa. Distribution by the sexes shows an almost equal share between males and females. The sex ratio indicates that there were 102 females for every 100 males in the region.

Figure 2.1: EAC Population by Sex, 2010 – 2019
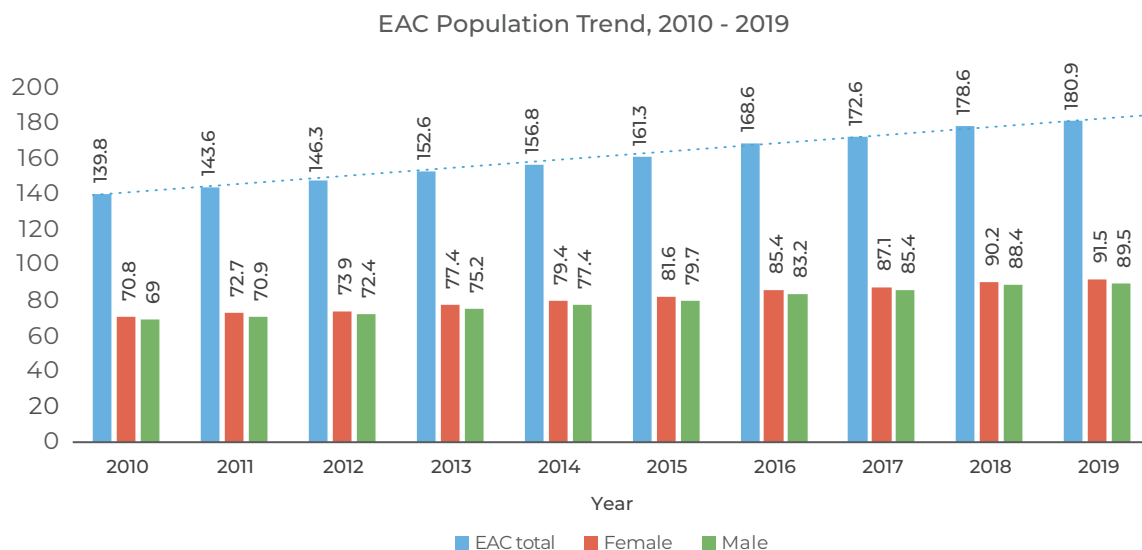
EAC Population Trend, 2010 - 2019

Source: STATAFRIC Migration Statistics Database
Because of rounding, some totals do not match the sum of the female and male subtotals.

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1 Excluding water bodies

The Community's population annual growth rate over the last ten years averages at 2.9 percent. With the prevailing growth rates, the population of EAC is projected to double in about 25 years. The United Republic of Tanzania was the most populous Partner State with 55.9 million persons accounting for 30.9 percent of the community's 180.9 million persons in 2019 (see map 2.1). The female surplus is more notable in the Republic of Rwanda that presents a sex ratio of 106 females for every 100 males while in the Republic of South Sudan there were 95 females for every 100 males.

Map 2.1: EAC Population by Sex, 2019
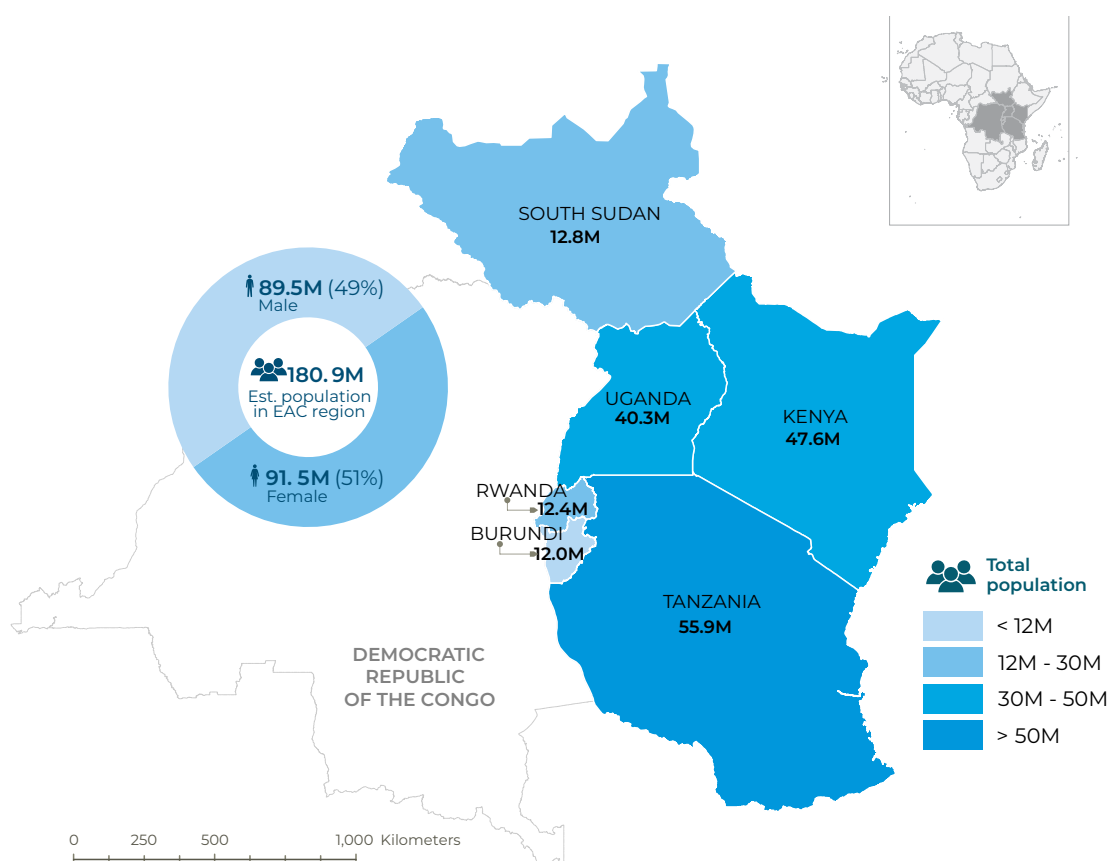
Source: Partner States – EAC Facts and Figures 2020
Because of rounding, some totals do not match the sum of the female and male subtotals and the sum of the individual Partner States subtotals

Map 2.2: Population Growth Rates 2010 – 2019 for the EAC Partner States
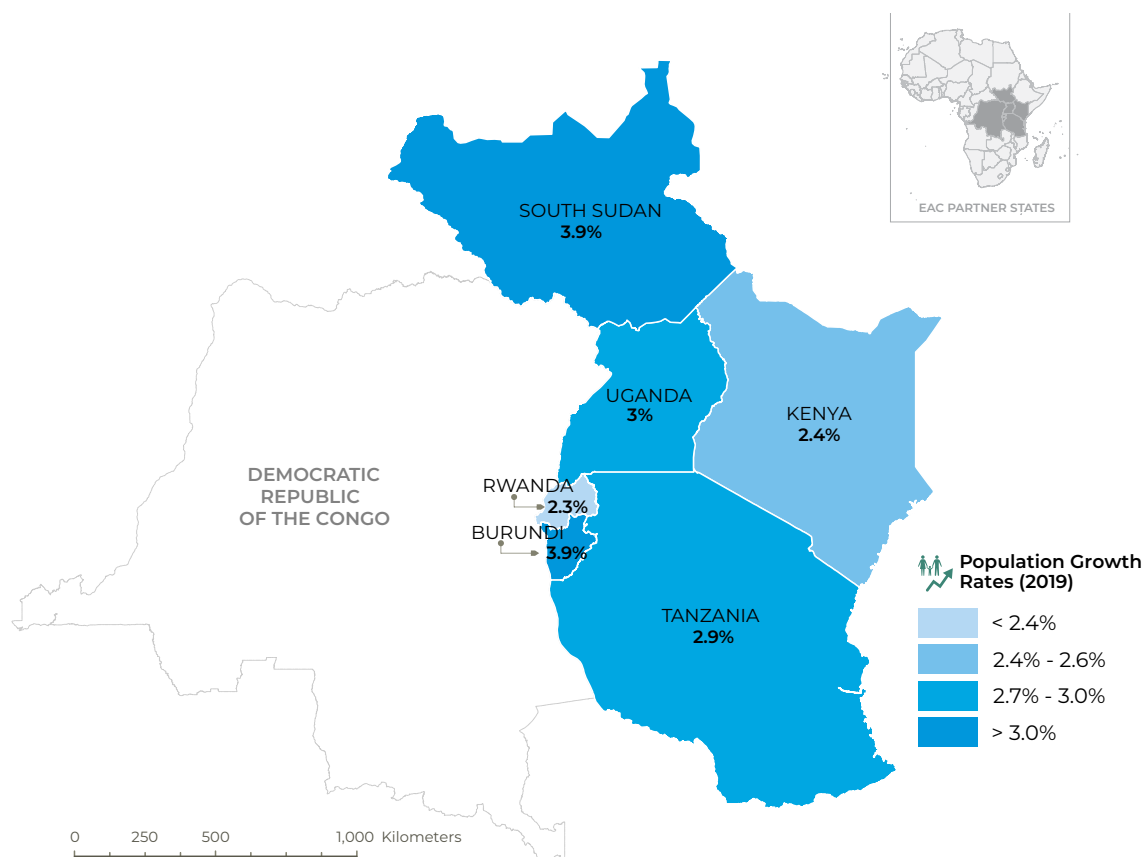
Source: STATAFRIC Migration Statistics Database

When interpreting the data, it is however important to note that as shown in table 2.1 the methodology, frequency and periodicity of undertaking national Population and Housing Censuses varies greatly from on one Partner State to another.

The most recent census in the region at the time of drafting this report was undertaken in the Republic of Kenya in 2019, the only one undertaken within the 2020 round of censuses. Most EAC Partner States undertook a census in the 2010 round and since a number of EAC Partner States undertake decennial censuses, they are currently preparing to undertake a population and housing census within the 2020 round.

Table 2.1: Periodicity and Methodology of undertaking population
and housing censuses in the EAC Partner States

Partner State	Date of last Census	Methodology
Republic of Kenya	08/24/2019	De facto
Republic of Rwanda	8/15/2012	De jure
UR of Tanzania	8/26/2012	De jure
Republic of Burundi	8/16/2008	De jure
Republic of Uganda	8/28/2014	De facto
Republic of South Sudan	4/22/2008	De facto

Source: Partner States

2.2. Working age population

In line with international statistical standards, this report defines the working-age population as all people age 15 years and older (ILO–2016a). This population subgroup represents the number of potential workers of a territory's population.

The data shows us that six in ten persons at the EAC were within the working age population in 2019. According to the estimates presented in figure 2.2, the Community's working age population stood at 106.3 million in 2019, having increased by around 30 percent since 2010.

The Community's working age population accounts for about 15 percent of Africa's working age population. There were relatively more females than males in the working age population for the entire period under review. Women represented 53.9 percent of the working age population in 2019 and this share remained relatively unchanged for the entire period.

The relatively high population growth rates provide momentum for the population and by extension also the working age population, to keep growing for years to come. This presents a huge potential to the economic direction of the region given that the demand for labour accommodates the supply. On the other hand, if the supply surpasses the demand, this may have potential implication of labour migratory movements out of the region.

More data, however, is needed on the education and training as well as employment status of persons as they enter the working age population. This will ensure policy makers have the evidence they need to ensure that the persons, in particular, those between 15 and 24 years, are actively engaged in education and training programmes to acquire necessary skills to prepare them for the labour market and/or thereafter employment opportunities availed to them. This may reduce instances in which this segment of the population is lacking requisite skills and ending up not in employment, education or training (NEET).

Figure 2.2: EAC Working Age Population by Sex, 2010 – 2019
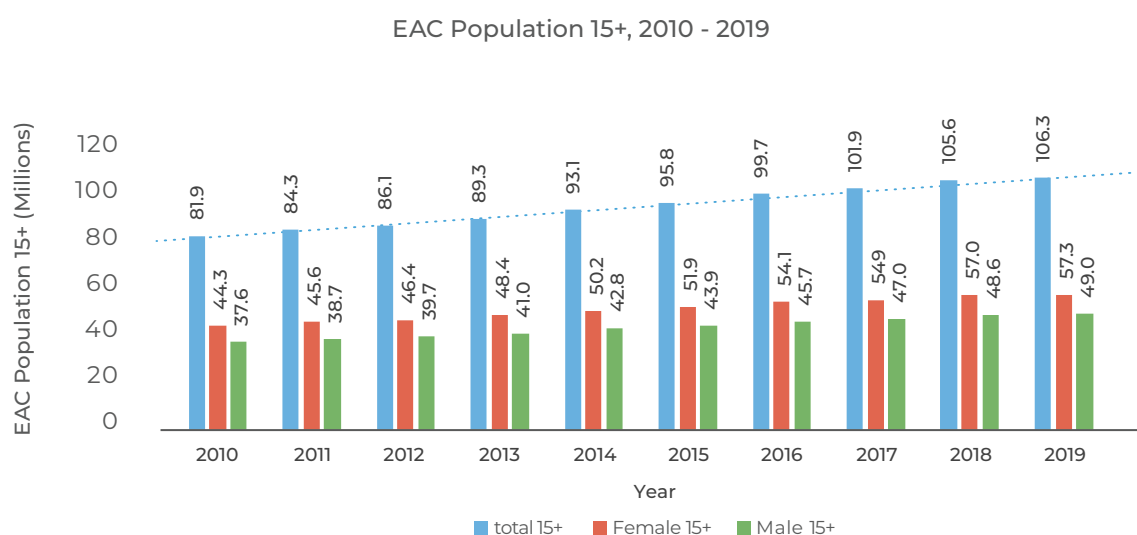
EAC Population 15+, 2010 - 2019

Source: STATAFRIC Migration Statistics Database
Because of rounding, some totals do not match the sum of the female and male subtotals.

2.3.   Labour Force and Labour Force Participation Rates

As defined by 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.).

There were 85.2 million people in the labour force at the EAC in 2019, an increase from 66.3 million in 2010 as shown in figure 2.3. In 2019, females represented 52 percent of this labour force. The Community's Partner States in 2019 together account for about 16 percent of the continent's labour force of 511 million persons.

Figure 2.3: Labour Force by Sex, 2010 – 2019
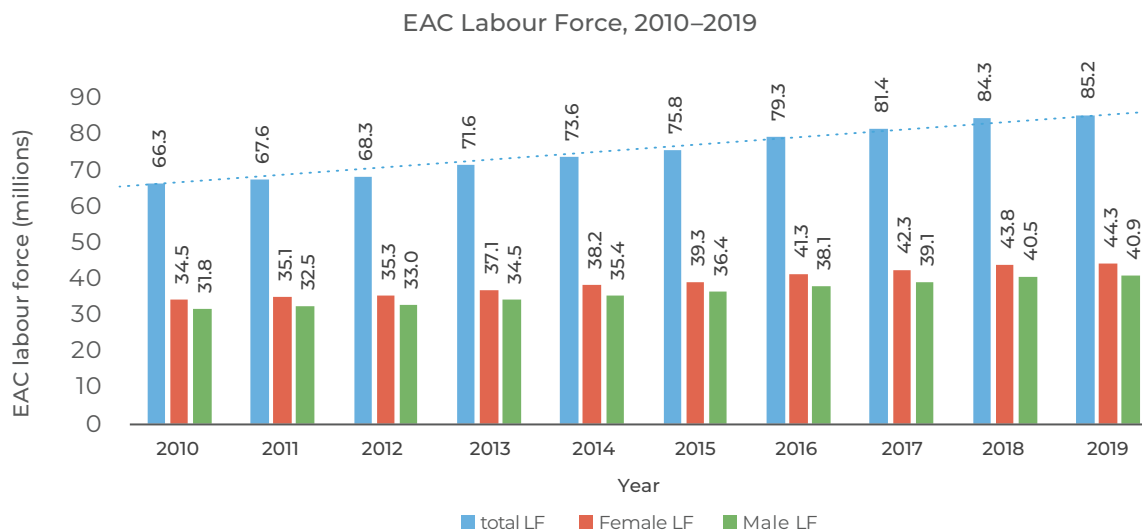
EAC Labour Force, 2010–2019

Source: STATAFRIC Migration Statistics Database
Because of rounding, some totals do not match the sum of the female and male subtotals.

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

The labour force participation rates for the Community are presented in figure 2.4. The labour force participation rate for the EAC is estimated to have stood at 80.2 in 2019, higher than the continents participation rate of 70.1 per cent for the same year. The EAC labour force participation rates were higher for the entire period compared to the continents labour participation rates.

Among the sexes, the female labour force participation rates were lower than that of their male counterparts for the entire period under review (figure 2.4). At the Community, the female rates were 77.3 per cent in 2019 and Africa's rates for the same year stood at 62.9 percent. Both female and male labour force participation rates remained relatively unchanged for the entire period under review and averaged at 76.7 and 83.5 percent for the Community and 62.0 and 78.4 percent for the continent respectively (Table 2.2).

Figure 2.4: Labour Force participation rates, 2010 – 2019
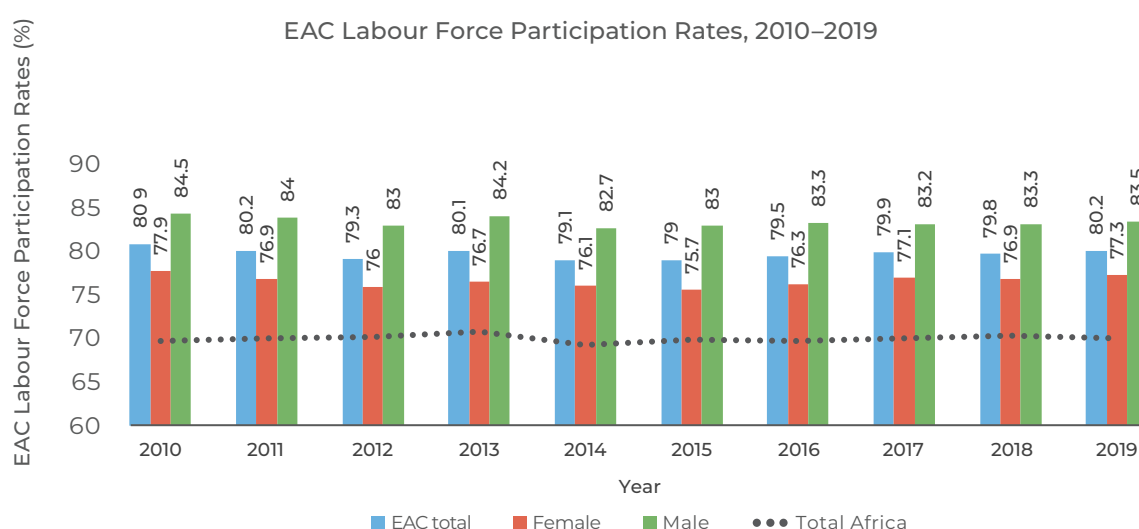
Source: STATAFRIC Migration Statistics Database

Table 2.2: EAC and Africa Labour Force Participation Rates

LFPR						
Year	EAC Total	Female	Male	Africa Total	Female	Male
2010	80.9	77.9	84.5	69.8	61.4	78.1
2011	80.2	76.9	84.0	70.1	61.4	79.1
2012	79.3	76.0	83.0	70.3	62.2	78.8
2013	80.1	76.7	84.2	70.8	62.7	79.3
2014	79.1	76.1	82.7	69.4	60.9	78.2
2015	79.0	75.7	83.0	69.9	61.8	78.4
2016	79.5	76.3	83.3	69.8	62.0	78.1
2017	79.9	77.1	83.2	70.1	62.3	78.4
2018	79.8	76.9	83.3	70.3	62.7	78.5
2019	80.2	77.3	83.5	70.1	62.9	77.6

2.4. Economic Context

Africa's real GDP expanded by 3.3 percent to 2.4 trillion USD in 2019 (The African Statistical Yearbook 2020). The GDP of the EAC Partner States as shown in table 2.5 stood at 218.5 billion USD in 2019 representing about 8.9 percent of the continent's GDP. International migrants have been known to contribute to the economic growth of their countries of origin and destination. More so, migrant remittances, both in monetary terms and in kind, have been considered as one of the direct links between migration and development.

Africa is characterised by a youthful population and growing working force. In the same regard, substantial improvements in education in the continent have been realised over the years. The data from the STATAFRIC Database indicates that the proportion of the population below 15 years at the Community averaged at 41 percent for the period under review up to 2019. In 2020, data from the EAC Facts and figures, indicates that the Community's population remains youthful (see figure 2.5), an estimated

4 in 10 persons in the population is below 15 years. Prevailing population dynamics indicate falling fertility and mortality rates, albeit at a slow pace. These will in future set the stage for a shift in the age structure to a point where the dependent population may shrink relative to the productive population. With sustained investment in relevant sectors and the changing age structure, the region will have a window of opportunity for accelerated economic growth, in other terms, the demographic dividend. If tapped into and with the right investments, this dividend can lead to great economic growth and increased standard of living for the people of the EAC.

Figure 2.5: Community's Population Pyramid in '000, 2020

Population by Age and Sex

Male / Female
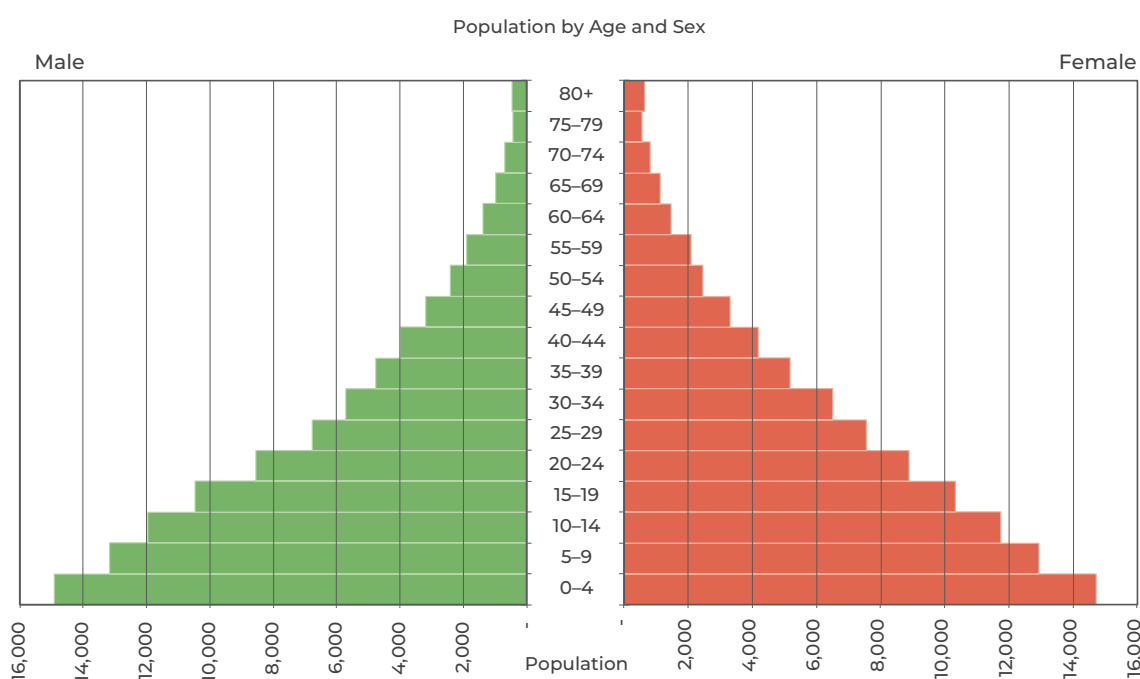
Population

Source: Partner States – EAC Facts and Figures 2020

At the same time, the data depicts a growing working age population at the Community, which stood at 106.3 million persons in 2019 and 106.7 million in 2020 an increase from 81.9 million in 2010. Albeit the growing working age population, unemployment and dependency ratios in the Community remain high. The Community's dependency ratio in 2020

stood at 84 percent according to data in the EAC Facts and Figures. The relatively high unemployment rates, coupled with a growing working age population, puts more strain to the labour market in the region. Labour in the EAC Partner States currently exceeds demand and a growing workforce may well lead to net out migration in the region.

Economic disparities are also pertinent in the region; some of the Partner States have "bigger" economies in relation to the other Partner States. These may have effects on migratory trends and directions, probably towards the "bigger" economies. Table 2.3 demonstrates the real GDP for the EAC Partner States. The data indicates that Kenya contributed to almost half of the regions GDP (44 percent) in both 2018 and 2019. Subsequently, Kenya and Tanzania together contributed almost three quarters of the regions GDP (73 percent and 72 percent) in 2018 and 2019 respectively. These two Partner States are also the most populous partner states in the region.

Table 2.3: EAC Partner States Current GDP, 2018 – 2019

USD Million		
Partner State	**2018**	**2019**
EAC	**199,248.6**	**218,528.3**
Kenya	87,777.0	95,503.1
Tanzania	57,347.4	61,020.9
Uganda	35,357.6	37,607.3
South sudan	5,808.2	10,667.0
Rwanda	9,641.1	10,361.5
Burundi	3,317.3	3,368.5

Source: Partner States – EAC Facts and Figures 2020

CHAPTER 3
INTERNATIONAL MIGRATION

International migration is a multifaceted and dynamic phenomenon, and has an effect, positive or negative, on the countries of origin, transit, and destination. International migration in Africa has been on an upward trend. The Third Edition Report on Labour Migration Statistics in Africa estimates that the number of international migrants in Africa grew from 17.2 million in 2010 to 26.3 million in 2019.

Intra-Africa movements are common within Regional Economic Communities, or with neighbouring countries. This may be partly attributed to the abolishment, for the most part, of restrictions of movement and visas in the economic communities. Although evidence to this regard is scarce, most of international migrants are also believed to be from another country within Africa and more so from within neighbouring countries.

This chapter presents a synopsis of international migration in the EAC, in particular, migrant stocks and their characteristics. It goes ahead to highlight forced displacement resulting to a large refugee population within the region.

The data as depicted in figure 3.1 indicates that the stock of international migrants within the EAC are estimated to have almost doubled from 2.7 million in 2010 to 5.0 million in 2019. The EAC Partner States together accounted for 19 percent of the international migrants reported in Africa in 2019, an increase from 15.7 percent in 2010. Over the period, women and girls represented an average share of 45.6 percent of the international migrants in the Community. In 2019, females represented 46.1 percent of the international migrants in the EAC, a slight increase from around 44.5 percent in 2017 and 2018.

Figure 3.1: EAC Migrant Population, 2010 – 2019
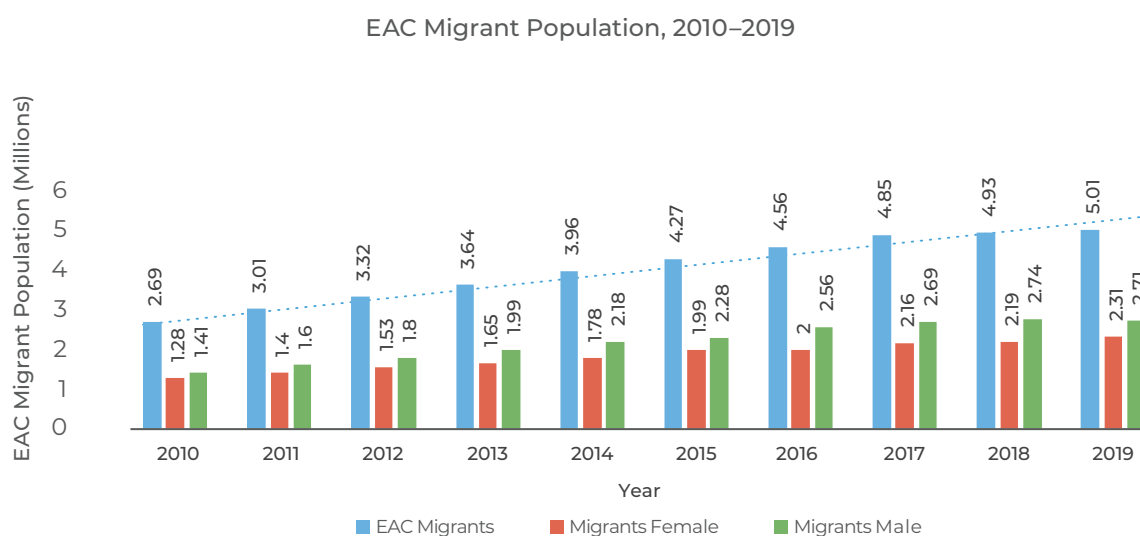
EAC Migrant Population, 2010–2019

Source: STATAFRIC Migration Statistics Database
Because of rounding, some totals do not match the sum of the female and male subtotals.

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" (UNDESA 1998, para. 185).

Population censuses are the main source of data on migrant stocks at the Partner States. The fact that these censuses are undertaken only every ten years poses a challenge when it comes to generating up to date time series data on migrants. This coupled with the varied use and application of international standards for generating these statistics warrants caution in direct comparisons of these data at the Partner State level.

3.1. Working Age International Migrants

The population of working age migrants in the EAC doubled in the period under review from 1.9 million in 2010 to 3.7 million in 2019 (figure 3.2). At any given year in the period under review, 7 in 10 international migrants were of working age. In 2019, 74 percent of international migrants were of working age in the Community. Distribution among the sexes indicate a fairly equal share of females and males for all the years since 2010. Despite the equal share among the sexes, in 2019, the proportion of female international migrants who were of working age was higher (80.5 percent) than the proportion of male migrants who were of working age (68.4 percent). A similar trend was observed for all the years since 2010.

Working age migrant may defined as any migrant 15 years and older. The large proportions of international migrants in the community who are of working age, coupled with the growing numbers, may very well imply that most of these migrations are made for labour reasons. This subgroup may have significant impacts to the labour market of the countries of destination.

Figure 3.2: EAC Working Age (15+ Years) Migrants, 2010 – 2019
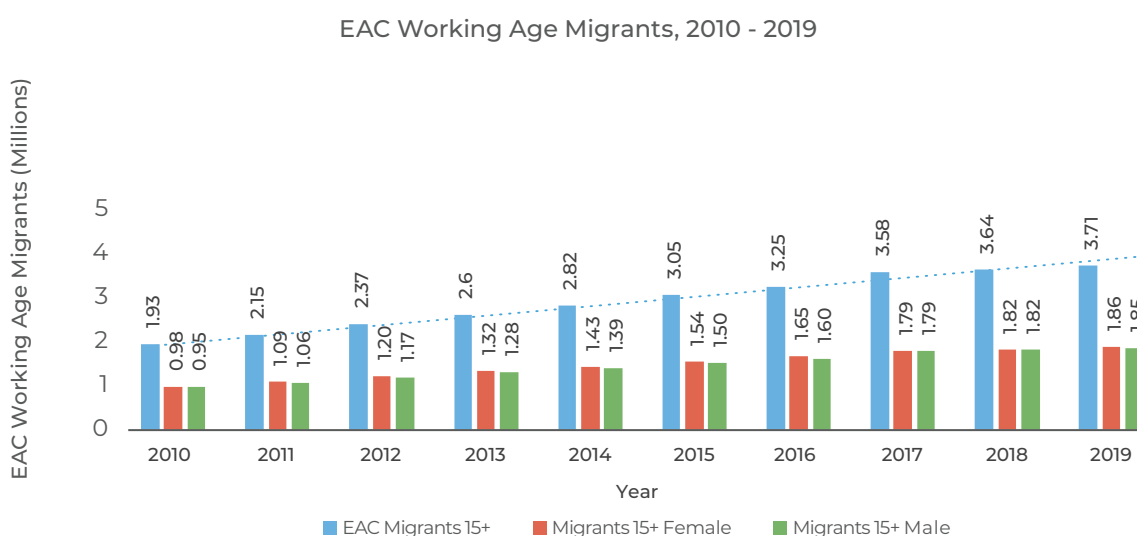
EAC Working Age Migrants, 2010 - 2019

Source: STATAFRIC Migration Statistics Database
Because of rounding, some totals do not match the sum of the female and male subtotals.

Youth in this report is defined as persons of age 15 to 35 years. In 2019, there were estimated one million young international migrants in the community from the 0.6 million estimated in 2010. Over the years, the share of males and females among this migrant subgroup was fairly evenly distributed.

Figure 3.3: EAC Young Migrants, 2010 – 2019
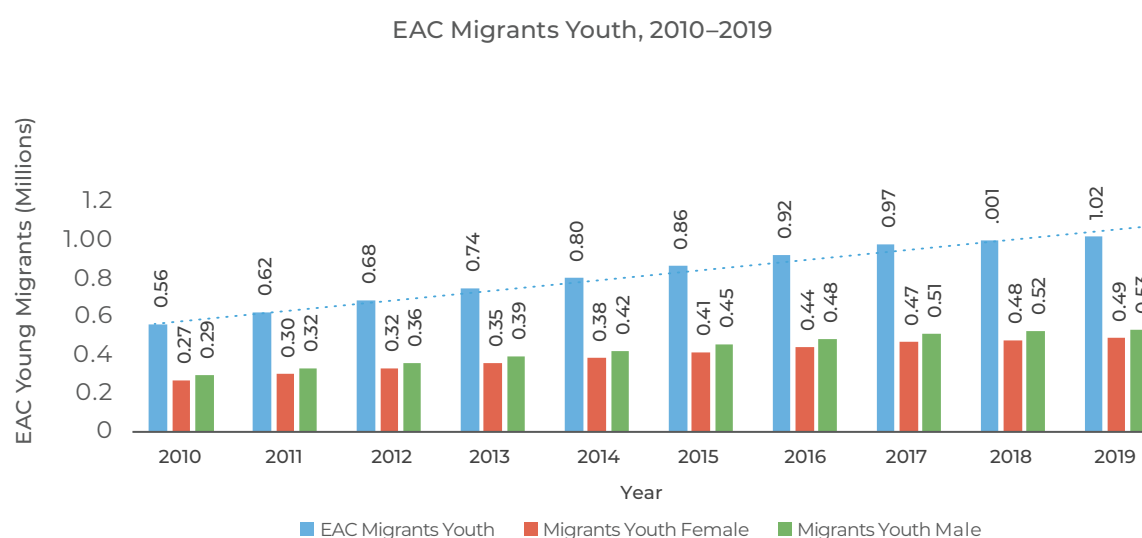
EAC Migrants Youth, 2010–2019

Source: STATAFRIC Migration Statistics Database
Because of rounding, some totals do not match the sum of the female and male subtotals.

On the other hand, one in four (26 percent) international migrants are estimated to be under 15 years. Migrants under 15 years were estimated to have increased from about 0.8 million in 2010 to about 1.3 million in 2019. The proportion of girls in this subgroup of migrants averaged at about 32.9 percent for the entire review period and stood at 34.6 percent in 2019.

3.2. Migrant Labour Force and Labour Force Participation Rates

Migrants in the labour force, also referred to as international migrant workers, in the EAC almost doubled during the reference period from 1.4 to 2.7 million as shown in figure 3.4. In 2019, 7 in 10 migrants of working age were in the labour force, this might well imply that most migratory movements into the community are for labour reasons.

Figure 3.4: EAC Migrants in Labour Force, 2010 – 2019
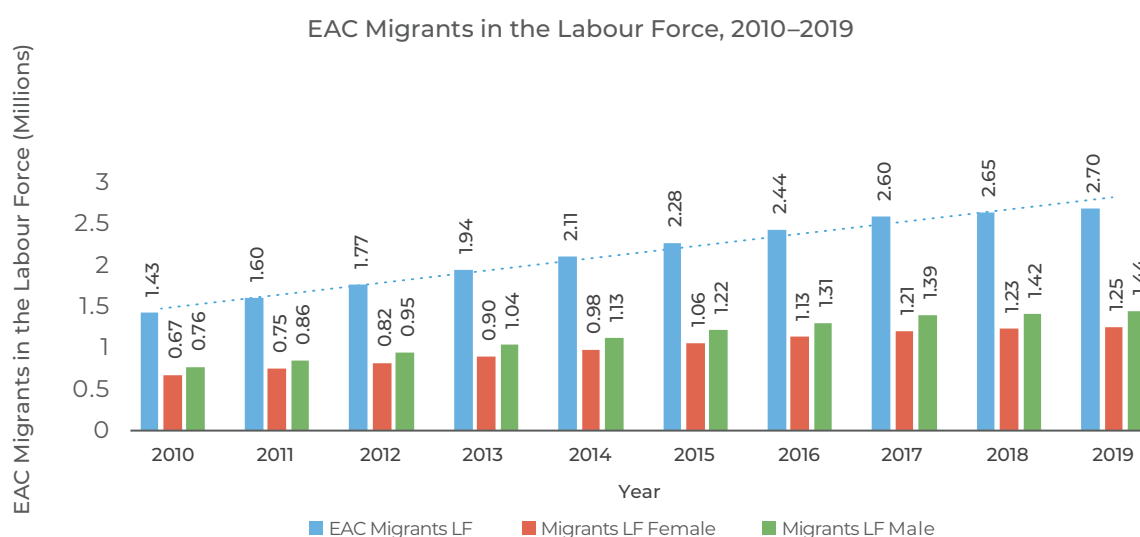
EAC Migrants in the Labour Force, 2010–2019

Source: STATAFRIC Migration Statistics Database
Because of rounding, some totals do not match the sum of the female and male subtotals.

Figure 3.5 shows the estimated labour force participation rates for the migrants in the EAC. The data shows that the EAC labour force participation rates averaged at 74 percent in the reference period. They stood at 72.8 percent in 2019 and were highest in 2016 and 75.1 percent. There were great variations in the rates among the sexes, the greatest variations being observed in the period 2010 to 2016, after which the gap narrowed. Male rates were generally higher and stood at 78 percent in 2019 compared to a female rate of 67.5 percent.

Figure 3.5: EAC Migrant Labour Force Participation Rates, 2010 – 2019
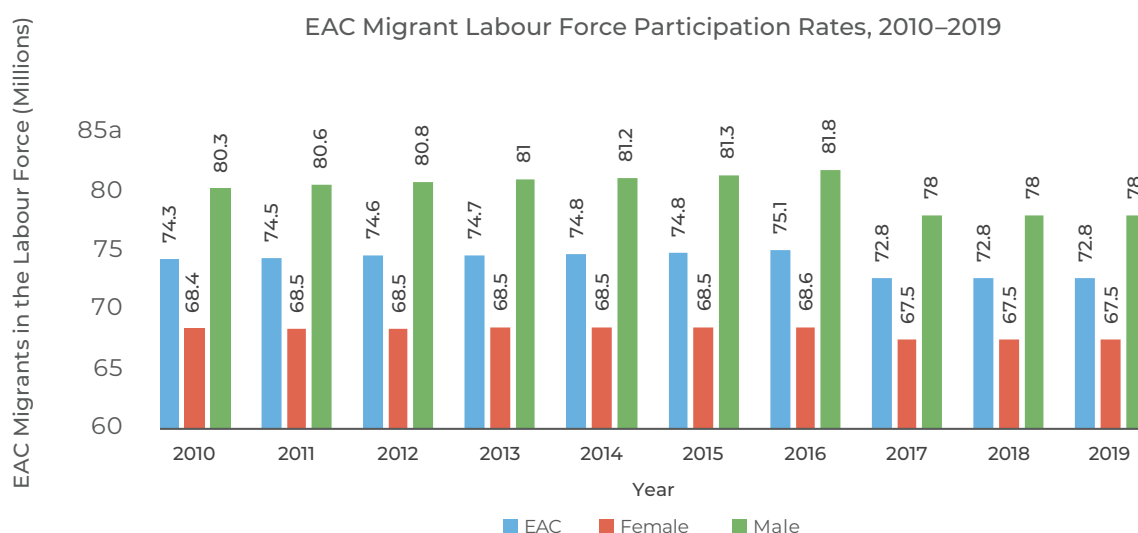
Source: STATAFRIC Migration Statistics Database

3.3.   Forced Displacement within the EAC/Involuntary migration

Forced displacement remains an area of immediate importance as the Community continues to host a significant refugee and asylum seekers population. In the recent past, some of the Community's Partner States have been countries of origin to a significant number of refugees, most of whom were hosted in another EAC Partner State. Even though the Protocol for the establishment of the Common Market is not designed to address forcedly displaced populations, it refers to international guidelines governing the movement of refugees.

Data on forced displacement is very scarce and several Partner States strive to find ways of collecting data on refugees, asylum seekers and internally displaced persons. Some data from The Republic of Kenya has been highlighted in this report and can serve as an example to highlight the phenomena as shown in table 3.1. Kenya hosted 439,266 refuges and 50,846 asylum seekers in 2019. These refugees and asylum seekers are mainly spread in the two main refugee camps in Kenya, Dadaab and Kakuma refugee camps with a relatively smaller number being found in urban areas.

Refugees in 2019 made up 1 per cent of Kenya's population and almost half (49.1 percent) were recorded in Dadaab refugee camp. Of the 215,859 refugees in Dadaab, 96.8 percent were from neighbouring Somalia. On the other hand, 112,144 refugees in Kakuma were recorded to have been from the Republic of South Sudan and they accounted for more than half, (65.8 percent) of the refugees in the camp.

Concerning asylum seekers, most of them were found in Kakuma camp and in urban areas. The data shows that for every ten asylum seekers in Kenya, three were from the Democratic Republic of Congo (DRC). Half of the asylum seekers were recorded in urban areas with four in ten of them being from the DRC.

Table 3.1: Refugees and Asylum Seekers in Kenya
by Camp and country of origin, 2019

2019	Dadaab		Kakuma		Urban		TOTAL	
	Refugees	Asylum Seekers	Refugees	Asylum Seekers	Refugees	Asylum Seekers	Refugees	Asylum Seekers
Somalia	208,969	340	34,033	587	15,642	5,572	258,644	6,499
South Sudan	561	51	112,144	45	8,379	47	121,084	143
DR Congo	66	6	8,960	4,493	19,054	10,992	28,080	15,491
Ethiopia	6,155	1,199	6,986	3,162	6,263	4,503	19,404	8,864
Burundi	33	30	4,357	6,878	1,376	2,415	5,766	9,323
Sudan	7	15	3,409	6,291	128	52	3,544	6,358
Uganda	64	6	372	1,151	454	452	890	1,609
Eritrea	2	2	24	10	843	950	869	962
Rwanda	-	7	187	465	545	584	732	1,056
Other	2	1	51	79	200	461	253	541
TOTAL	215,859	1,657	170,523	23,161	52,884	26,028	439,266	50,846

Source: Partner States – Republic of Kenya

3.4. Remittance flows

Remittances are considered as one of the direct links between migration and development. Migrant monetary remittances are important economic vehicles in most households in the countries of origin of most migrants. Remittances may also be sent in non-monetary form and are still important contributions in form of goods and services. Another aspect is that international migrants with new knowledge and skills make it back to their origin countries.

In the Community, remittances increased threefold from 1.9 billion USD in 2010 to 6 billion USD in 2018, after which a notable decline was observed to a total of 5 billion USD being sent to the Community in 2019 (figure 3.6). A decline in remittances sent to the Republic of South Sudan was the main contributor of this decline between 2018 and 2019.

Despite these high numbers, remittances sent through informal channels are not included in these estimates. The amounts sent through these informal channels may very well compare to those submitted through the official channels. Moreover, in-kind remittances are hard to quantify and are therefore not reflected in these estimates. Owing to the reasons stated and due to scarcity of official data on migrant remittances, these estimates may be a gross underestimation of migrant's contributions in form of remittances to their countries of origin.

Figure 3.6: Remittances to the EAC, 2010 – 2019
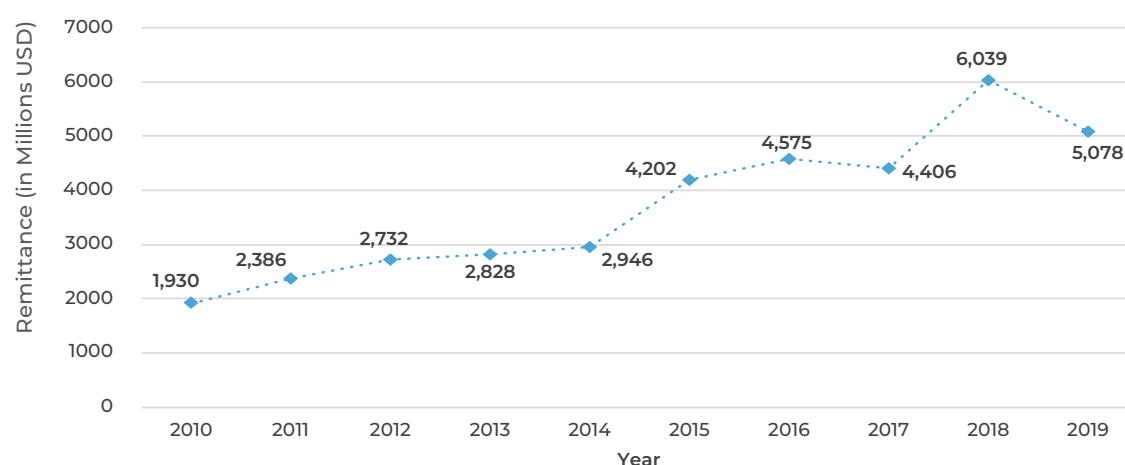
Source: STATAFRIC Migration Statistics Database

3.5. Remittances as a Percent of the GDP

Estimates recorded through official channels indicate that migrants send large sums of money in form of remittances back home every year. These personal funds made about 2.3 percent of the Community's GDP in 2019, a decline from 3 percent in 2018 (Table 3.2).

As seen in table 3.3 migrant remittances sent to Uganda in 2019 stood at 3.8 percent of its GDP, the highest in the region for that year while South Sudan had the lowest share of 0.7 percent. However, since 2015, the remittances sent to South Sudan were at least 17 percent of the Partner State's GDP and were highest in 2016 at 35.3 percent. In 2018, this share was 21.8 percent before declining to 0.7 percent in 2019.

Table 3.2: Remittances as a proportion of the EAC[2] GDP

Year	GDP (USD Million)	Remittances (USD Million)	Percent of GDP
2011	128,303.1	2,368	1.8
2012	135,342.2	2,732	2.0
2013	158,331.4	2,828	1.8
2014	167,378.8	2,946	1.8
2015	158,350.1	4,202	2.7
2016	164,126.5	4,575	2.8
2017	180,636.5	4,406	2.4
2018	199,248.6	6,039	3.0
2019	218,528.3	5,078	2.3

Source: STATAFRIC Migration Statistics Database; EAC Facts and Figures

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[2] Figures prior to 2015 do not include data for South Sudan

Table 3.3: Remittances as a proportion of the GDP by Partner States

Year	Kenya			Burundi			Rwanda			South Sudan			Uganda			Tanzania		
	GDP (USD Million)	Remittances (USD Million)	Percent	GDP (USD Million)	Remittances (USD Million)	Percent	GDP (USD Million)	Remittances (USD Million)	Percent	GDP (USD Million)	Remittances (USD Million)	Percent	GDP (USD Million)	Remittances (USD Million)	Percent	GDP (USD Million)	Remittances (USD Million)	Percent
2011	41,690.1	934	2.2	2,236.5	45	2.0	6,880.0	166	2.4	16,759.2	..	..	27,307.4	813	3.0	33,652.6	410	1.2
2012	50,413.4	1,211	2.4	2,327.4	46	2.0	7,658.0	175	2.3	6,912.3	..	..	28,917.0	910	3.1	39,349.7	390	1.0
2013	59,354.9	1,304	2.2	2,451.6	49	2.0	7,808.3	161	2.1	10,687.8	..	..	32,612.7	932	2.9	45,680.5	382	0.8
2014	61,448.0	1,441	2.3	2,705.8	56	2.1	8,229.9	174	2.1	12,905.6	..	..	32,384.0	886	2.7	49,964.8	389	0.8
2015	64,007.8	1,569	2.5	2,810.5	51	1.8	8,536.1	153	1.8	6,649.8	1,139	17.1	29,203.9	902	3.1	47,378.6	388	0.8
2016	69,188.8	1,745	2.5	2,659.7	31	1.2	8,693.8	167	1.9	3,066.1	1,083	35.3	30,741.6	1,146	3.7	49,773.7	403	0.8
2017	78,758.2	1,962	2.5	3,297.9	34	1.0	9,250.0	207	2.2	3,286.3	634	19.3	32,928.4	1,166	3.5	53,274.9	403	0.8
2018	87,777.0	2,720	3.1	3,317.3	48	1.4	9,641.1	253	2.6	5,808.2	1,267	21.8	35,357.6	1,338	3.8	57,347.4	413	0.7
2019	95,503.1	2,838	3.0	3,368.5	48	1.4	10,361.5	252	2.4	10,667.0	80	0.7	37,607.3	1,425	3.8	61,020.9	435	0.7

Source: STATAFRIC Migration Statistics Database; EAC Facts and Figures

CHAPTER 4

FREE MOVEMENT IN THE EAC

4.1. Introduction

Free movement of persons as provided for in African Union's Agenda 2063 and more particularly in the EAC Protocol for the establishment of the Common Market, which aims for the realisation of free movement of persons, labour, capital, services and goods by removing all restrictions impeding this movement. It forms an integral part of the regional integration agenda at the EAC.

The Protocol for the establishment of the EAC Common Market adopted in 2010, provides for five freedoms of movement and two rights of establishment and residence for EAC citizens in another Partner State. These freedoms and rights are:

a. Free Movement of Goods

b. Free Movement of Persons

c. Free Movement of Labour / Workers

d. Right of Establishment

e. Right of Residence

f. Free Movement of Services

g. Free Movement of Capital

The Protocol further provides that "the Partner States shall effect reciprocal opening of border posts and keep the posts opened and manned for twenty-four hours." This led to the investment by the Partner States and the EAC into One Stop Border Posts (OSBP) at major land border points. As a general principle, the OSBP concept promotes a coordinated and integrated approach to facilitating trade, the movement of people and improving security.

The Secretariat collects data biannually from Partner States for monitoring the implementation of the Common Market. This report highlights data specific to the free movement of persons. Although not defined as international migration in statistical terms, this data may be indicative of migrant flows within the community. It should be noted however that the data only reflects movements of citizens of an EAC Partner State to another and does not reflect the movement of persons in its entirety. Data also may contain several movements over boarders by the same individual during the reporting period which further challenges the use of this data to reflect individual movements for migration purposes.

This chapter presents a snapshot of movement of persons within the region.

4.2.   Free movement of persons and migration flows

Although not the same by definition, international migration flows are closely related to movement of persons. An international migrant is defined as anyone who has changed their country of usual residence. International migration flows depict the total number of persons who changed their country of usual residence within a specified period, commonly within one year. On the other hand, data movement of persons generally represents border crossings. For the purpose of this report some of the data presented reflect border crossings made by Citizens of an EAC Partner State to another.

The 3rd edition of the LMSRA states that majority of the international migrants found in Africa are from another African country. It is further alluded that many a times migrants, in particular those with limited resources to do so, usually migrate within close proximities of their countries of origin. This is primarily to minimise risks associated with migration resulting in migrants having more likelihood to venture into somewhat "familiar territories" and in countries in which they may have networks. With the foregoing it is anticipated that most movements occur within regional blocs, or at least countries within close proximities to each other.

Data as presented in table 4.1 on border crossings from Rwanda and Burundi as an example, demonstrates that land borders have the most traffic of border crossings. Land borders accounted for about 86 and 90 percent of the 2.7 and 4.2 million crossing made in Burundi and Rwanda in 2019 respectively. The data further indicates a dramatic decline in border crossing in 2020 for both Partner States. Border crossing in Burundi more than halved in 2020 to 1.2 million while in Rwanda only about 28 percent of the recorded crossings of 2019 were recorded in 2020. This may partly be attributed to the COVID 19 pandemic which resulted in cessation of movements and closure of borders.

Table 4.1: Border Crossings Rwanda and Burundi, 2019 – 2020

Point of entry	Burundi		Rwanda	
	2019	2020	2019	2020
Land	2,354,181	1,068,578	3,889,482	1,084,512
Aeroport	315,500	85,898	390,956	124,688
Water	49,821	14,944		
Total	2,719,502	1,169,420	4,280,438	1,209,200

Source: Partner States – Republic of Burundi and Republic Rwanda

The distribution of the data from the Republic of Rwanda, on movements made by non-nationals across borders by origin countries, is presented in table 4.2. It confirms that border crossing originating from close proximities; including those from the same REC, in this case the EAC, are more likely to make up the bulk of country's cross border movements. The data shows that in both 2019 and 2020 the Democratic Republic of Congo (DRC) accounted for more than half (71 percent and 64 percent respectively) of the recorded border crossings into Rwanda. The EAC Partner States together accounted for 20 and 26 percent of these crossings in 2019 and 2020 respectively. When looking at land borders and airports separately,

we see a similar trend; the DRC having the lions share followed by the EAC for the crossings made on the land borders. The narrative however changes for movements registered at the airports where a majority of the recorded entries were from Europe which accounted for 25 percent in 2020. Africa however still accounted for almost half (49 and 47 percent) of the border crossings at airports in 2019 and 2020 respectively.

Table 4.2: Republic of Rwanda Border Traffic by Origin, 2019 – 2020

Regions	2019			2020		
	LAND	Air	Total	LAND	Air	Total
Asia	28,084	35,022	**63,106**	5,672	11,695	**17,367**
DR Congo	2,114,921	27,271	**2,142,192**	506,355	9,277	**515,632**
EAC	534,990	61,128	**596,118**	193,280	16,491	**209,771**
Europe	25,502	70,252	**95,754**	6,647	22,146	**28,793**
North America	11,202	46,278	**57,480**	2,680	12,512	**15,192**
Rest of Africa	13,029	60,962	**73,991**	3,604	16,913	**20,517**
Rest of the world	4,302	5,575	**9,877**	908	1,333	**2,241**
Total Excluding Nationals	**2,732,030**	**306,488**	**3,038,518**	**717,188**	**90,367**	**807,555**
Nationals	1,157,452	84,468	**1,241,920**	367,324	34,321	**401,645**
Grand Including Nationals	**3,889,482**	**390,956**	**4,280,438**	**1,084,512**	**124,688**	**1,209,200**

Source: Partner States – Republic of Rwanda

The data specific to the free movement of persons within the EAC indicates that there were more persons moving to all EAC Partner States in 2019 than in 2020 save for South Sudan and Uganda, where the numbers remained largely unchanged (figure 4.1.). More notably, the recorded movements almost halved from 2.1 million in 2019 to approximately 1.1 million in 2020 (Table 4.3). The Republic of Uganda was the recipient to more than a third (36.5 percent) of the recorded movements in 2020, most of which were reported to be citizens of the Republic of Kenya. This large share is compared to a relatively smaller share of 19.2 percent in 2019. The overall decline in the recorded movements to the Partner States in 2020 may be largely attributed to the global health pandemic that led to the cessation of movement within and across the Partner States.

Among the Partner States, Citizens of the Republic of Kenya accounted for nearly half of all the movements recorded in 2020 (43.3 percent) and only about 29 percent of those recorded in 2019.

Figure 4.1: Movement of EAC Citizens to Other Partner States, 2019 - 2020

Source: Partner States – East Africa Monitoring System

Table 4.3: Citizens of other Partner States that moved to another Partner State and granted entry

Partner States to which Citizens moved – 2019						
Partner States (Origin)	Burundi	Kenya	Rwanda	South Sudan	Tanzania	Uganda	Total
Burundi		30,300	271,133	576	108,159	45,083	455,251
Kenya	6,066		69,507	28,701	264,477	249,016	617,767
Rwanda	26,219	42,235		1,024	80,753	60,475	210,706
South Sudan	331	24,052	1,557		1,302	26,163	53,405
Tanzania	31,611	187,984	52,165	978		29,778	302,516
Uganda	8,384	216,423	201,756	25,315	44,640		496,518
All Partner States	72,611	500,994	596,118	56,594	499,331	410,515	2,136,163

Partner States to which Citizens moved – 2020						
Partner States (Origin)	Burundi	Kenya	Rwanda	South Sudan	Tanzania	Uganda	Total
Burundi		11,043	56,349	613	77,471	15,070	160,546
Kenya	2,186		29,776	27,917	87,942	341,685	489,506
Rwanda	6,325	21,048		1,717	28,746	23,210	81,046
South Sudan	76	10,385	459		566	11,737	23,223
Tanzania	18,405	73,031	75,394	31,781		21,257	219,868
Uganda	2,543	87,898	47,793	714	17,449		156,397
All Partner States	29,535	203,405	209,771	62,742	212,174	412,959	1,130,586

Source: Partner States – East Africa Monitoring System

MIGRATION POLICY ENVIRONMENT

5.1.   Introduction

Migration matters continue to remain important and relevant in the international, regional and national levels. For nations and regions alike, to reap the positive impacts of migration, there is a need to have well-structured migration policies and frameworks to govern this dynamic phenomenon. Albeit the scarcity of data to continuously develop and adopt these frameworks, there do exists at different levels some guiding frameworks and policies to govern migration and movement of persons with an aim to better the environment in which migration occurs.

This chapter provides a highlight of the environment and context in which this migration occurs and the available guiding frameworks that exist.

5.2.   International context

At the international level, the UN General Assembly in 2015 adopted the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development in which migration and migration related phenomena are reflected, with targets and indicators alike that are related to migration. Specific to migration data, the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) advocate for the collection and dissemination of data that is disaggregated by migratory status among other variables of interest. Ultimately these robust data are critical in the design and implementation of evidence-based policies and programmes at various levels. The SDGs highlight the importance of the design and implementation of migration policies to ensure countries reap the positive effects that migration can potentially bring along. This is reflected in target 10.7 which calls for States to "facilitate orderly, safe, regular and responsible migration and mobility of people, including through the implementation of planned and well-managed migration policies". There are other specific goals and targets relevant to migrant remittances among others.

Migration can also be reflected across most SDGs and the call to "leave no one behind" acts as an important reminder to keep and accelerate the momentum and dialogue in ensuring all subgroups within the population, including migrants, are included in the development agendas at various levels.

In 2016, Heads of States from UN Member States adopted the New York Declaration for Refugees and Migrants, by doing so they agreed to cooperate on the elaboration of a Global Compact for Safe, Orderly and Regular Migration which was adopted in December 2018. The Global Compact for Migration in its 23 objectives calls for better management and governance of migration. Moreover, its first objective calls for nations to "collect and utilize accurate and disaggregated data as a basis for evidence-based policies".

5.3.   African /Continental context

To harness the benefits that migration can potentially bring along, there is a need to develop or update and further implement relevant policies to guide and manage this phenomenon at the continental, regional and Partner State level.

At the continental level, the African Union has developed frameworks and policies aimed at governing and facilitating labour migration in Africa. There also exists commitments and aspirations to ascertain integration and free movement of persons at the continental and REC level. These frameworks and polices are highlighted below:

The Migration Policy Framework (MPFA 2018 – 2030) and plan of action, which were revised and adopted in 2018, provides a clear framework for the AU Member States and RECs to consider in the design and implementation of policies for the management of migration. The MPFA is structured around nine thematic areas: migration governance; labour migration and education; diaspora engagement; border governance; irregular migration; forced displacement; internal migration; migration and trade; and other cross cutting issues (AUC 2018, 8–9).

Moreover, *Agenda 2063* in its aspirations, recognises the role of an integrated Africa and maintaining networks with the diaspora in achievement of sustainable development in Africa. In the agenda, it is envisioned that African Union Member States will facilitate the free movement of people, capital, goods, and services in the foreseen future.

There is a further explicit call for action to introduce an African passport and abolishment of visas in African countries. Specifically, migration issues are reflected 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").

AU Member States in 2018 adopted the African Continental Free Trade Area (AfCFTA), a flagship project of the Agenda 2063. The overall objective of the AfCFTA is to reduce and ultimately eliminate tariff and non-tariff barriers among the 54 AU Member States who agreed to be members of the "free trade area". The end goal is to provide a single market for goods and services, facilitated by movement of persons to deepen the economic integration and prosperity of the African continent.

5.4.   Regional context

At the regional level, efforts towards regional integration are continuing and the EAC is among the RECs with an elaborate vision towards integration. There are also steps to facilitate free trade area within the region. The efforts are envisioned to bear fruits at the EAC Partner State level, regional level and will culminate to the continental level to contribute to the realisation of Agenda 2063 and the AfCFTA.

The EAC in 2010, adopted the *Protocol for the establishment of the Common Market*, as one of its four integration pillars. It provides for five freedoms of movement for all factors of production in the region. The overall objective of the Common Market is to widen and deepen cooperation among the Partner States in the economic and social fields for the benefit of the Partner States. Specifically, one of its five objectives is "to accelerate economic growth and development of the Partner States through the attainment of the free movement of goods, persons and labour, the rights of establishment and residence and the free movement of services and capital".

This has potential long-term effects on migratory and mobility trends within the region given that the protocol, ultimately aims to (among others) ease cross border movements and remove restrictions on movement of labour.

Furthermore, EAC *One Stop Border Posts Act (2016)* provides for the establishment and implementation of one stop border posts (OSBP) in the Community. OSBP are designed to ease and facilitate the movement of persons from one EAC Partner State to another, and for other related matters including information sharing between Partner States through adoption of integrated systems as well.

The EAC Secretariat also developed an EAC Labour Migration Policy. This policy in its implementation, will provide an additional guiding framework for the management of migration in the region and for Partner States to consider when developing or updating migration policies.

Important to note is that all EAC Partner States also belong to other RECs than the EAC (see table 5.1). This might have a further compounding effect on movement to and within the six partner states.

Table 5.1: Membership of EAC Partner States in Other RECs

S/No	Partner State	RECs other than EAC
1.	Burundi	COMESA, ECCAS
2.	Kenya	COMESA, IGAD
3.	Rwanda	COMESA, ECCAS
4.	South Sudan	IGAD
5.	Tanzania	SADC
6.	Uganda	COMESA, IGAD

Source: African Union Commission

5.5.   Migration policies in EAC Partner States (availability or lack thereof)

At the Partner State level there are efforts at varied levels towards the updating and/or developing of policies relevant to migration. As seen in table 5.2, two of the six EAC Partner States reported to have current migration policies while some of the Partner States have draft versions or are currently working towards the development of these policies.

Table 5.2: Status of Migration Policies in the EAC Partner States

Partner State	Existence of a migration policy
Republic of Kenya	No but there is a draft
United Republic of Tanzania	No
Republic of Rwanda	Yes
Republic of Burundi	No but there is a draft
Republic of Uganda	No but it is under development
Republic of South Sudan	Yes

Source: Partner States – EAC Regional TWG on Migration Statistics

Frameworks and policy instruments at the continental, regional and EAC Partner States level are available at different levels of operationalisation to create a policy environment that is conducive in guiding the management of migration and free movement of people for those who qualify for this free movement. The need for policies based on evidence cannot be overemphasized and if the momentum is maintained, the region is well on its way to more effective migration management through coherent evidence-based policies.

5.6.   Cooperation/Coordination in the area of migration

As migration related issues continue to gain prominence in policy and other high-level dialogue, there is now more than ever a need to ensure enhanced cooperation and coordination at all levels. At the regional level, cooperation and coordination as it pertains the monitoring of the Common Market is realised through regional monitoring group and National Implementation Committees (NICs). The regional monitoring group coordinate the data collection relevant for the monitoring of the Common Market Protocol from the NICs. The NICs brings together national actors responsible for the generation of migration data.

For further coordination and collaboration on statistics on international migration, the EAC entered into a cooperation agreement on the development of migration statistics. This agreement is part of a wider institutional cooperation programme between the African Union Institute for Statistics (STATAFRIC), Statistics Sweden (SCB) and four (4) Regional Economic Communities (RECs) in Africa. The Programme aims at supporting and facilitating Partner States to produce and analyse migration statistics in line with international and regional standards to ensure quality and comparability of these statistics.

Through this cooperation, the EAC has been able to set up a Regional Technical Working Group (RTWG) on migration statistics. The RTWG brings together actors at the national level and partners dealing with migration statistics. The main goal of the RTWG is to facilitate the production, analysis, utilisation and dissemination of timely, quality and harmonised migration statistics.

CHAPTER 6

CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS
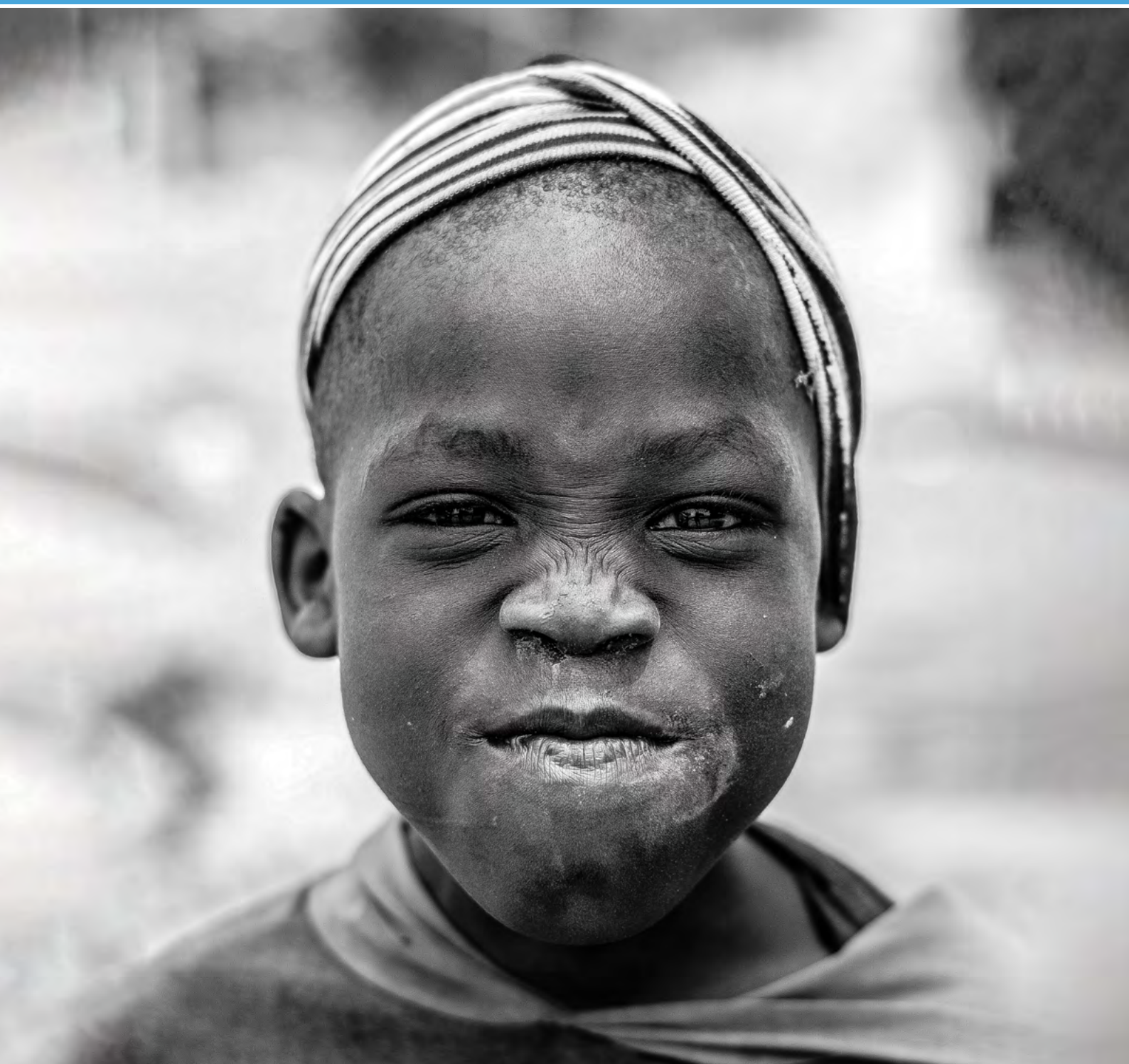
6.1.   Conclusions

Migration and movement of persons remain of high importance both at the African continental level and at the East African Community alike. Migration and movement of persons, in particular for labour reasons is of specific importance to policy makers due to its potential effect to the labour market dynamics in the countries of origin and destination. The population size and structure plays an important role in the current and future trends on migration and movement of persons and therefore needs to be put into account.

This report is using data from various sources to provide a synopsis of the Community's population and goes further to outline the international migrants in the Community and some of their characteristics. Owing to the scarcity and availability of data, some of the analyses are based on few of the reporting countries. Moreover, some important analyses on economic activity, occupation, education levels; among others; of the general and migrants populations are lacking in the report.

The main conclusions emerging from this report are summarized below:

Population

Africa is the second most populous continent in the world after Asia with an estimated population of 1.3 billion people in 2019 (STATAFRIC migration database). The Community's Partner States population together accounted for about 14 percent of the continent's population and was estimated at 180.9 million. The United Republic of Tanzania was the most populous Partner State with a population of 55.9 million in 2019.

The Community's working age population accounted for about 59 percent of the Community's total population in 2019. It stood at 106.3 million in 2019, having increased by around 30 percent since 2010 and accounts for about 15 percent of Africa's working age population.

The Community's labour force grew from 66.3 million in 2010 to 85.2 million in 2019. Over the years, there were slightly more females than males in the Labour Force. The EAC labour force Participation rates were estimated to

have stood at 80.2 in 2019, higher than the continents participation rate of 70.1 per cent for the same year. Albeit the higher number of women in the labour force, their participation rates were lower than those of men. Labour force participation rates averaged at 76.7 percent and 83.5 percent for women and men respectively, for the period 2010 to 2019.

International migration

International migrants in the Community made up about 2.8 percent of the Community's total population. They were estimated to have almost doubled from 2.7 million in 2010 to 5 million in 2019. Analysis by the sexes indicate that in 2019 females made about 46.1 percent of the migrants in the EAC, a slight increase from 44.5 percent in the two years before 2019.

The estimates further indicate that in 2019, about three quarters of these international migrants were within the working age. There were an overall equal number of females and males among the international migrants of working age. Albeit the equal share of males and females, there was an overall higher proportion of female migrants being within working age compared to their male counterparts, this proportion stood at 80.5 percent and 68.4 percent for women and men respectively in 2019.

Migrants in the labour force almost doubled from 1.4 million in 2010 to 2.7 million in 2019. At the EAC, 7 in 10 migrants within the working age were in the labour force. There were slightly more males than females in the EAC Labour force across the years since 2010 to 2019. The EAC labour force participation rates for migrants stood at 72.8 percent in 2019, with male participation rates being higher than that of females.

Forced Displacement

Forced migration remains of importance at the EAC. Data from the Republic of Kenya was used to exemplify the situation in the region. In 2019, Kenya hosted a total of 439,266 refugees and 50,864 asylum seekers. Almost half of the refugees were recorded in Dadaab refugee camp while most asylum seekers were in urban centres. Most refugees were recorded to have come from Somalia and South Sudan and most asylum seekers were recorded to have come from Somalia and the Democratic Republic of Congo.

Movement of Persons

Data from the Republic of Burundi and Rwanda indicate that most of the border crossing made in 2019 and 2020 were through the land borders. Further, data from the Republic of Rwanda further demonstrates that most border crossings are made by persons from neighbouring countries with citizens from the DRC and EAC accounting for more than half (71 percent and 64 percent) of all border crossings in 2019 and 2020 respectively.

Data from the East Africa Monitoring System (EAMS) further indicates that there were more citizens moving to other EAC Partner States in 2019 than in 2020 save for the Republic of Uganda and South Sudan were the numbers were unchanged. Total movements across the Partner States halved from 2.1 million to in 2019 to 1.1 million in 2020.

Migration and remittances

There was a substantial increase in the volume of remittances received in the Community from international migrants between 2010 and 2018, from US$1.9 billion to US$6 billion. There was a slight decline from the US$6 billion in 2018 to US$ 5 billion in 2019, mainly attributed to a decline of remittances received in the Republic of South Sudan.

The remittances accounted for about 3.0 and 2.3 percent of the Community's GDP in 2019 and 2020 respectively. Over the years, the share of remittances as a proportion of the GDP was highest in South Sudan in 2016 at 35.3 percent. In 2019, it was highest in Uganda at 3.8 percent and lowest in South Sudan and Tanzania at 0.7 percent.

It is noted however, that the true volume of remittances sent to the Community, including unrecorded flows via formal and informal channels, is believed to be considerably higher than the official data.

6.2. Recommendations

This report utilizes data from separate continental and regional initiatives collecting and compiling data on international migrations and movement of persons. It serves as one of the good examples of expanding the use of relevant data collected for other various purposes.

The EAC through the Community Statistical System plays an important role in the harmonisation, availability and improvement of requisite statistics, including those on international migration and movement of persons. This report, a first of its kind at the EAC, provides a snapshot of international migration and movement of persons in the Community and goes ahead to highlight data gaps and challenges in the production of harmonised and timely data. This report therefore, in a bid to contribute to the efforts in ensuring sustained production of quality and harmonised international migration and movement of persons statistics, puts forth a set of recommendations for the EAC and the Partner States. These recommendations are highlighted below:

For the East African Community

- Establish a mechanism for the dissemination of data on international migration and movement of persons.

- Strengthen the Community Statistical System and support Partner States in the production of reliable and timely data on international migration and movement of persons.

- Develop guidelines and methodologies for collecting quality and harmonized data on international migrants in line with international standard.

- Develop an EAC standard tool for the collection of data on international migration and movement of persons.

- Support Partner States in the use and application of harmonized definitions and indicators relating to international migration and movement of persons.

- Support Partner States in the inclusion of relevant questions and/or modules on international migration in their routine censuses and surveys.

- Promote the collection of accurate, reliable and timely international migration data in line with international standards.

- Establish effective coordination mechanisms (or strengthen existing ones) among the national institutions that are responsible for producing migration statistics in order to bring about regular and sustainable dialogue between all stakeholders, including key government bodies, civil society, social security institutions, research institutes and other non-State actors such as the private sector.

- Foster regular and sustainable dialogue between representatives of all the stakeholders involved in producing and disseminating statistics on international migration and movement of persons.

- Facilitate dialogue and coordination between the various international organizations supporting work in migration statistics.

- Strengthen the coordination and use of administrative data sources to produce migration and movement of persons statistics.

- Foster coordination with other Regional Economic Communities; in particular those with shared Partner States; to realise harmony and reduce respondent burden in data collection efforts.

For EAC Partner States

- Coordinate and harmonize the collection of migration data between government ministries and institutions, other stakeholders and the NSO by establishing/strengthening national coordination mechanism and/or national technical working groups on migration statistics.

- Facilitate the transfer of relevant administrative data to NSOs in alignment with existing data sharing protocols and dataprotection laws.

- NSOs to provide all stakeholders with clear guidance on the production of regular, reliable and high-quality migration statistics.

- Undertake at regular intervals decennial population censuses or other such like censuses and include questions/modules on migration.

- Make full use of census and survey data to collect and analyse data on international migration.

- Develop and implement nationally representative surveys, including a labour force survey with suitable modules on migration, to ensure a continuous stream of labour migration data at the national level.

- Establish a system for the regular production of labour migration statistics based on administrative data sources.

- Adopt good practices (including capacity building initiatives) in the use of administrative data sources to produce labour migration statistics and other migration statistics.

- Coordinate with statistical authorities in other countries to gather data on emigrants (and nationals abroad).

- Strengthen the process for producing disaggregated statistics on the key indicators of migration, including socio-economic characteristics, educational attainment, skills and occupation.

- Explore alternative data sources to facilitate the production and dissemination of data on the employment status, economic activity and occupation of migrant workers.

- Formulate and/or update national policies on migration.

- To invest in statistics on social protection for migrant workers to inform policy responses and monitoring progress.

CHAPTER 7
METHODOLOGY

7.1.   Introduction

This chapter provides the methodological approach used in the development of the first edition of the EAC Migration Statistics Report. The report is mainly based on the data collected from the Partner States under the Joint Labour Migration Program currently held in the STATAFRIC Migration Statistics Database. Data collected through the East African Monitoring System (EAMS), mainly for the purpose of monitoring the implementation of the EAC Protocol for the establishment of the Common Market, has also been used in some segments of the report. Moreover, the EAC Secretariat collected some data for the purpose of this report and some data that are routinely collected for the EAC Facts and Figures have also been used in the report.

National Statistical Offices are designated with coordination of the National Statistical Systems to produce official statistics and make them accessible to governments, the public, and other stakeholders. The collection and compilation of most of the data used in this report was main coordinated by National Statistics Offices (NSOs). Data from the EAMS was mainly collected through the National Implementation Committees, which include the NSO, Departments of Immigration, Labour, among others.

The 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.

7.2.   Data collection and sources

a. Labour Migration Data collection and Sources

Data collection began in October 2019 when the International Labour Migration Questionnaire (ILMQ) was sent to all 55 African Union Member States focal points via the respective Regional Economic Communities 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. 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 processes. 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 mainly done through virtual meetings.

One-on-One virtual meetings were managed jointly by among others, the EAC and the AUC with support from Statistics Sweden and other technical partners (namely IOM and ILO). The discussions and exchanges 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. Furthermore, challenges in the data collection were discussed, and appropriate solutions developed.

In addition to the consultation meetings with the NSOs, different 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 EAC and its Partner States participated in an online data validation workshop for the Eastern Africa region held to review and validate data. The workshop was organised by the AUC, RECs and Statistics Sweden with support from JLMP partners. Focal points in

each Partner State received before the workshop tables summarising the national data collected and a proposal for which of the collected and estimated data to publish in the report. The reactions from the countries during and after the workshop were taken into account in the final datasets. Thus, this report is based on validated data from the six EAC Partner States.

b. East Africa Monitoring System Data collection and Sources

The EAC Secretariat collects data biannually through the East Africa Monitoring System (EAMS) for use in monitoring and evaluating the implementation of the Protocol for the establishment of the Common Market by the Partner States. The data is collected through National Implementation Committee (NIC) who collected these data routinely in their administrative processes. The NIC members upload the data directly to the EAMS and the EAC Secretariat undertakes a round of final compilation and validation at each Partner State before using the data. The main use of the data is for reporting on the status of implementation of the Common Market. These data are collected for all the milestones that the EAC aims to achieve through the Common Market. This report focuses on the data about Free movement of persons and labour.

c. EAC Secretariat Data collection

The EAC Secretariat publishes an annual Facts and Figures publication which focuses on various sectors and data from some of the sectors have been used in producing this report. The data collection and compilation were coordinated by the NSOs. The data are then validated before final publication.

In addition, the EAC Secretariat collected additional data specifically for use in this report. This included data on population by age groups, border traffic, refugees and asylum seekers as well as data on stateless persons. Some countries were able to populate the requisite tables, but some tables like that on Stateless persons was not supplied by any EAC Partner State. Data from the Partner States that responded to the various tables have been used to exemplify movement of persons and international migration within the EAC.

7.3.   Data quality assurance

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

a. Provision of data by national statistical offices

For the labour migration component, filled-in questionnaires were submitted by EAC Partner States. Majority of them provided data on total population and labour force. Most of the tables were not filled mainly due to lack of a standardised methodology for the collection and compilation of migration data amongst different data producers within the NSS. Thus, there is need for the NSOs to develop strategies which will lead in resolving the data availability problems. Some of the strategies might include increasing the frequency of household surveys with both labour and migration components and improving the coverage of administrative records and adopting common definitions.

The estimates from the STATAFRIC Migration Statistics Database presented in this report are to a large extent based on data reported by the Partner States, 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. The other data are as provided and validated by the Partner States.

b. Data editing

Most of the tables in the ILMQ questionnaire were not filled by the AU Member States, the EAC Partner States were no different. This was due to the fact that most of the countries data was emanating mainly information from population censuses and household surveys. The countries were seen to not have been generating intercensal estimates for the variables of interest.

The data were checked and edited in two steps:

1. Checks of data consistency over years and variables were carried out as well as identification of suspiciously high or low values (outliers). Most of the errors were corrected without checking back with the country.

2. When the final data set had been prepared, each country received the country data and the estimates produced from the country data for validation. Data validation meetings were held in early December 2020. The comments from the countries lead to a second round of data editing.

c. Handling of missing data

For the Labour Migration data, most countries could not provide the required data for all years, 2010 – 2019 and subgroups; there were many data gaps in the ILMQ 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 questionnaire in appendix x). The decision was to use table 2 data as they were and calculate averages over the period 2010-2019 of existing data for each country.

In Table 17 on remittances, for countries that had responded to this question their figures 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"[3] for 2010–2019.

For Table 1, the decision was to improve the data set by imputing values in the table cells where data were missing. Imputations were used to fill in the cells in the tables where data were missing or to adjust the data where inconsistencies remained unresolved. There were three types of imputations done:

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[3] https://data.worldbank.org/indicator/BX.TRF.PWKR.CD.DT

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 has data for at least one year. The mean of the values for the years for which data are reported are 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 (the 2nd edition of the Labour Migration Statistics Report in Africa).

d. Estimation procedures

For the labour migration data imputations were conducted. 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 get the control totals as accurate as possible. 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.

Data from the EAMS and other data collected by the EAC only contains data points as provided by the Partner states. Data from the EAMS used in this report reflects actual data points and for the most part is believed to be free of estimates and imputations from the Partner States. The other data that was collected by the EAC could contain some estimates, for instance population data could be a mix of both actual and projected data at the Partner State level.

7.4. Limitations

a. 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 the questionnaires were mainly due to issues with the quality data, especially with the data based on household sample surveys but also to some extent with census data.

b. 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. It also good to improve the sampling methodology via using indirect sampling. Bias due to under-coverage and nonresponse may also be an issue with census data.

c. Data scarcity

Population censuses are the main official source of migration data and the data are limited to the stock of migrants as at the date of the census. Information on migration flows, asylum seekers, refugees, stateless persons and internally displaced persons is rarely collected from routine censuses and surveys. The difficulty in capturing this information from respondents due to the legalities involved also contributes negatively to the availability of some of these data.

Routine surveys such as labour force surveys could also be a great source of these data. However, these very rarely look at the migration status of workers. Data on the flow of migrant workers, asylum seekers, refugees, stateless persons and internally displaced persons are most likely to be found in administrative records, which may be incomplete. Furthermore, From the ILMQ data collection process, EAC Partner 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 Partner States to provide the disaggregated data based on these data elements.

Data collected by the EAMS also suffers greatly from a lack of disaggregation. The EAC Secretariat recently embarked on a process to support the NICs to provide disaggregated data for use. As it stands, the data is seldom provided as per the disaggregation requirements.

CHAPTER 8
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CHAPTER 9

APPENDICES

Appendix I: Definitions used in the report

Resident population
The "resident population" comprises people of all ages who are usual residents of the country regardless of sex, national origin, citizenship or the geographical location of their place of work. This includes stateless persons and non-citizens who are usual residents but have no residence permit. It also includes some usual residents who work outside the country (such as frontier workers, seasonal workers, other short-term migrant workers, vol- unteer workers and nomads) (ILO 2018b, para. 11).

Usual residence
The concept of "usual residence" is used in population cen- suses to denote the place at which a person has lived con- tinuously for most of the 12 months preceding the census (that is, for at least six months and one day), not including temporary absences for holidays or work assignments, or intends to live for at least six months (UNDESA 2017a, para. 2.50).

Usual resident
This refers to an individual who lives or intends to live at a place or in a country continuously for most of 12 months (that is, for at least six months and one day), not including temporary absences for holidays or work assignments.

Youth population
"Youth" in this report refers to individuals aged between 15 and 35 years (inclusive).

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 reg- ulations, or the age of completion of compulsory schooling;

(b) no upper age limit should be set so as to enable comprehensive coverage of the work activities of the adult population and to make it possible to study 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.

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 employ- ment) during the reference period, according to national convention. (ILO-2016a).

Employed person

A person of working age who, during a short ref- erence period, was engaged in any activity to pro- duce goods or provide services for pay or profit. (ILO-2016a).

International migrant

This refers to any individual who changes his or her country of usual residence (UNDESA 1998, para. 32).

International migrant worker

This concept is used to measure the current attachment to the labour market of international migrants in a country, irrespective of the initial purpose of migration, and of others who are not usual residents of the country but participate in its labour market. For statistical purposes, inter-

national migrant workers are defined as all inter- national migrants of working-age who are usual residents in the country of measurement and who, during a specified reference period, were in that country's labour force, either in employment or in unemployment (ILO 2018b, para. 14).

Stock of international migrants

The stock of international migrants refers to the total number of international migrants present in a given country at a particular point in time (UNDESA 2017b, para. 43).

Flow of international migrants

The flow of international migrants refers to the number of international migrants entering or leaving (moving to or from) a given country during a given period of time, usually one calendar year (UNDESA 2017b, para. 44).

Flow of international immigrants

The flow of international immigrants is the number of international immigrants entering a given country over the course of a specified period, usually a calendar year (UNDESA 2017b, para. 44).

Flow of international emigrants

The international flow of emigrants is the number of international emigrants leaving a given country over the course of a specified period, usually a calendar year (UNDESA 2017b, para. 44).

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.

Appendix II: EAC Data Collection tool

Foreign Nationals/Aliens Registered by Sex and Nationality

	2018			2019			2020		
	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes
Nationality 1									
Nationality 2									
Nationality 3									
.									
.									
.									
Nationality n									
Total									

Source:

Definitions:

Any remarks:

Permits and Passes Issued and renewed by nationality

	2018			2019			2012	
Permits/Passes	Issued	Renewed	Permits/Passes	Issued	Renewed	Permits/Passes	Issued	Renewed
1			1			1		
2			2			2		
3			3			3		
.			.			.		
.			.			.		
.			.			.		
n			n			n		
Total			Total			Total		

Source:

Definitions:

Any remarks:

Remittances as a proportion of GDP (at current prices) all Partner States

Partner State			
Year	GDP (USD Million)	Remittances (USD Million)	Percent
2011			
2012			
2013			
2014			
2015			
2016			
2017			
2018			
2019			
2020			

Source:	GDP - EAC Facts and Figures, Remittances - World bank
Definitions:	
Any remarks:	

Stateless Persons by Sex and Age

	2018			2019			2020		
	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes
0 - 5									
5 - 9									
10 - 14									
15 - 19									
20 - 24									
24 = 35									
35 - 64									
65+									
All Ages									

Source:	
Definitions:	
Any remarks:	

Appendix III: EAC Movement of Persons Data Collection

Reporting Period	Nationalities	Partner States to which Citizens moved					
		Burundi	Kenya	Rwanda	South Sudan	Tanzania	Uganda
January–June 2019	Burundi						
	Kenya						
	Rwanda						
	South Sudan						
	Tanzania						
	Uganda						
	Total						
July–December, 2019	Burundi						
	Kenya						
	Rwanda						
	South Sudan						
	Tanzania						
	Uganda						
	Total						
January–June 2020	Burundi						
	Kenya						
	Rwanda						
	South Sudan						
	Tanzania						
	Uganda						
	Total						
July–December 2020	Burundi						
	Kenya						
	Rwanda						
	South Sudan						
	Tanzania						
	Uganda						
	Total						
	Grand Total						

Appendix IV: International Labour Migration Statistics Questionnaire

This version of the International Labour Migration Questionnaire (ILMQ) for Africa reflects the outcomes of the *Technincal Workshop for Developing Concepts, Definitions, Tools and Modules on Labour Migration Statistics, and Skills Supply and Demand Forecast Methodology* organised by the Statistics Division of AUC in December 2016 in Dakar and the document on measuring labour migration tools issued from that event (document: *Towards Harmonised Standards and Tools for Data Collection on International Labour Migration in Africa. Final Version, 15 April 2017)*. Therefore, it consists of 17 standard tables collecting data on the presence and movements of migrants and migrant workers by several variables as well as on the personal transfers sent from nationals abroad.

List of tables:

	MODULE A. International Migrant Stock	
1.	Resident population	By sex and labour force participation - total and youth (total & migrants)
2.	Working age population	By sex and by education (total & migrants) (ISCED 2011)
3.	Migrants	By country of origin
4.	Employed migrants	By country of origin
5.	Employed persons	By economic activity (total & migrants) (ISIC, Rev.4)
6.	Employed persons	By occupation (total & migrants) (ISCO-08)
7.	Employed persons	By sex and status in employment (total & migrants) (ICSE-93)
8.	Employed persons	By sex and average monthly wages - mean and median (total & migrants)
	MODULE B. International Migrant Flow	
9.	Inflows of migrants	By sex and by country of origin
10.	Inflows of migrants	By sex and by education (ISCED 2011)
11.	Inflows of employed migrants	By economic activity (ISIC, Rev.4)
12.	Inflows of employed migrants	By occupation (ISCO-08)
	MODULE C. Nationals abroad	
13.	Nationals abroad	By sex and by country of residence
14.	Outflows of nationals	By sex and by country of destination
15.	Outflows of nationals	By sex and education (ISCED 2011)
16.	Outflows of nationals for employment	By occupation (ISCO-08)
17.	Personal transfers sent by nationals abroad	By country of origin

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

Tables 2: Working age population, *by sex and education* (total & migrant population) (ISCED 2011-Annex 3_Codifing of education atainment)

WORKING AGE POPULATION

	Working age (15+)				Men (15+)				Women (15+)			
Working age total	Never attended an education programme 0_01	Basic $0,1,2$	Intermediate $3,4$	Advanced $5,6,7,8$	Never attended an education programme 0_01	Basic $0,1,2$	Intermediate $3,4$	Advanced $5,6,7,8$	Never attended an education programme 0_01	Basic $0,1,2$	Intermediate $3,4$	Advanced $5,6,7,8$
2010												
2011												
2012												
2013												
2014												
2015												
2016												
2017												
2018												
2019												

WORKING AGE MIGRANT POPULATION

	Working age migrants (15+)				Men (15+)				Women (15+)			
Working age migrants	Never attended an education programme 0_01	Basic $0,1,2$	Intermediate $3,4$	Advanced $5,6,7,8$	Never attended an education programme 0_01	Basic $0,1,2$	Intermediate $3,4$	Advanced $5,6,7,8$	Never attended an education programme 0_01	Basic $0,1,2$	Intermediate $3,4$	Advanced $5,6,7,8$
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: _____

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: _____

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, admin. & support...	Public admin. & defence, education, human...	Other service activities
2010											
2011											
2012											
2013											
2014											
2015											
2016											
2017											
2018											
2019											

EMPLOYED MIGRANTS

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: _____

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

TOTAL EMPLOYED

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

EMPLOYED MIGRANTS

Employed migrants	1 Managers	2 Professionals	3 Technicians & associated professionals	4 Clerical support workers	5 Service & sales workers	6 Skilled agricultural, forestry & fishery...	7 Craft & related trades workers	8 Plant & machine operators, & assemblers	9 Elementary occupations	0 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 7: Employed persons, *by sex and status in employment (total & migrants)* (ICSE-93)

TOTAL EMPLOYED

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

TOTAL EMPLOYED WOMEN

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

EMPLOYED MIGRANTS

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

EMPLOYED MIGRANT WOMEN

Employed migrants women	1 Employees	2 Employers	3 Own-account workers	4 Members of producers' cooperatives	5 Contributing family workers	6 Workers not classifiable by status
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 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: _____

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	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
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: Inflows of migrants, *by sex and education* (ISCED 2011)

	Total				Men				Women			
Total inflow of migrants	Never attended an education programme 0_{01}	Basic 0,1,2	Intermediate 3,4	Advanced 5,6,7,8	Never attended an education programme 0_{01}	Basic 0,1,2	Intermediate 3,4	Advanced 5,6,7,8	Never attended an education programme 0_{01}	Basic 0,1,2	Intermediate 3,4	Advanced 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 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:

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:

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 atainment)

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: _____

NOTES on data definitions: _____

NOTES on the scope of the data: _____

END OF SHEET. THANK YOU FOR FILLING IN THIS QUESTIONNAIRE

EAST AFRICAN COMMUNITY
INTERNATIONAL MIGRATION STATISTICS REPORT

EDITION ONE

EAST AFRICAN COMMUNITY