

First International Forum on Migration Statistics

Paris, 15-16 January 2018

Proposal to measure international migrations and their impacts: the example of Mozambique

Elvino Nhantumbo; from National Institute of Statistics (Mozambique)

Proposal to measure international migrations and their impacts: the example of Mozambique

Index

- 1. Introduction**
- 2. Objectives of the paper**
- 3. Determinants of interregional migration**
- 4. Methods and techniques for measuring international migration (irregular migration)**
- 5. Consequences of interregional migration**
- 6. Conclusions**

Proposal to measure international migrations and their impacts: the example of Mozambique

1. Introduction

International migrations today in Africa are a reflection of intra and interregional asymmetries from the point of view of¹:

- ability to maintain a peaceful environment,
- maintenance of economic structure and stability,
- provision of employment,
- management of ideological differences,
- management of cultural differences,
- management of religious differences and
- management of political-party differences.

¹ Cf Adepoju, Aderanti (2003); Migration in West Africa; Society for International Development. See Abstract and the topic on Explaining these migratory flows. Marchand, Katrin; Roosen, Inez; Reinold, Julia and Siegel, Melissa (2016); Irregular Migration from and in the East and Horn of Africa. See P. 6, 7 and 10. Rezouni, Salaheddine (2010); Illegal Immigration: Causes, Consequences, and National Security Implications. Strategy Research Project. See P. 10

Proposal to measure international migrations and their impacts: the example of Mozambique

1. Introduction – Continued.

In what space does African migration occur and in what does it consist?

- African international migration is more intra-continental;
- It consists of regional movements by refugees, nomads, undocumented immigrants and seasonal labor migrants.

Proposal to measure international migrations and their impacts: the example of Mozambique

2. Objectives of the paper

- The focus of this paper is to propose some methods and techniques that can be used in combination to measure international migration in general and irregular migration in particular and its impact on reception or transition spaces, taking as an example some targeted areas of provinces Mozambican.

Proposal to measure international migrations and their impacts: the example of Mozambique

3. Determinants of interregional migration

In Africa the main determinants of interregional migration are²:

- economic decline, structural adjustment and debt;
- ethnopolitical conflicts and
- ecological deterioration.

² Adepoju, Aderanti (2008); Migration in Sub-Saharan Africa; Uppsala 2008. See the topic on Emigration dynamics: Some root causes P. 13

Proposal to measure international migrations and their impacts: the example of Mozambique

Reasons for the worsening of irregular interregional migrations³

According to the International Organization for Migration these regional dynamics are aggravated by:

- a general weakness of border management and migration regimes in East Africa, which is characterized by porous borders,
- employees who are inadequately trained and poorly equipped and
- insufficient regional technical cooperation.

³ Cf Long, Katy and Crisp, Jeff (2011) *In harm's way: the irregular movement of migrants to Southern Africa from the Horn and Great Lakes regions. New issues in refugee research, Research paper no. 200. United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees, Geneva, Switzerland.*

Proposal to measure international migrations and their impacts: the example of Mozambique

4. Methods and techniques for measuring international migration (irregular migration)

- Respondent-Driven Sampling⁴
- Survey on the Causes of Mortality (INCAM)
- Countrywide Mortality Surveillance for Action (COMSA)
- Calibrated model of spatial choice of destinations chosen by migrants from origin⁵

⁴ Cf Heckaton, Douglas D. (1997); Respondent-Driven Sampling: A new approach to the study of hidden populations. Social Problems, Vol. 44, No. 2 (May, 1997), pp. 174-199.

⁵ Cf Stillwell, John and Clarke, Graham; Applied GIS and spatial analysis; Wiley 2004

Proposal to measure international migrations and their impacts: the example of Mozambique

4. Methods and techniques for measuring international migration (irregular migration) –Continued

$$O_{it}^m = Omr_{it}^m P_{it}^m \quad (1)^6$$

$$Omr_{it}^m = f(X_{it/t-1}^m, Y_{it/t-1}^m, Z_{t-1}) \quad (2)$$

- From (1) and (2) results the calibrated model of spatial choice of destinations chosen by migrants from origin and which presents the following general form:

$$M_{ij}^m = O_i^m \prod_p X_{pj}^{\alpha pim} d_{ij}^{\beta im} / \sum_j \prod_p X_{pj}^{\alpha pim} d_{ij}^{\beta im} \quad (3)$$

- The parameters of this model indicate the sensitivity of migration flows to specific target characteristics: in essence, they indicate which features of a destination make them attractive to migrants and which features make them unattractive (Stillwell and Clarke 2004).

⁶ Cf Stillwell, John e Clarke, Graham; Applied GIS and spatial analysis; Wiley 2004 P. 280-287

Proposal to measure international migrations and their impacts: the example of Mozambique

5. Consequences of interregional migration(irregular migration)

- Construction of irregular migrant communities associated with identity processes
- Somalization of residential spaces through the construction of illegal commercial structures
- Bloody and deadly clashes between prospectors in garimpo areas
- No record of deaths resulting from such clashes
- Rising cost of living on the periphery of mining companies
- School-aged children leave school to devote themselves to mining.
- Increase in the probability of occurrence of sexually infectious diseases along the Beira Corridor between the Port of Beira and the border of Zimbabwe

Proposal to measure international migrations and their impacts: the example of Mozambique

6. Conclusions

- The main conclusion to be drawn from this article is that developing countries still lack a database on migration in general and interregional migration (irregular migration) in particular.
- The United Nations Database (Population and International Migration Division) presents aggregated data not referring to a specific receiving point but rather to the country as recipient.
- There are very few studies by academics, researchers and other stakeholders on the subject of interregional migration.
- Difficulty in developing methods and techniques for measuring interregional migrations.
- Interregional migrations of undocumented individuals who have Mozambique as a destination or transition point are explained by permeability of land borders, technical and functional obsolescence, poor preparation of guards allocated to border protection.

References

- Adepoju, Aderanti (2003); Migration in West Africa; Society for International Development.
- Adepoju, Aderanti (2008); Migration in Sub-Saharan Africa; Uppsala 2008.
- Bata, Eduardo Jaime; A vulnerabilidade socioambiental nas áreas de exploração das pedras preciosas e semipreciosas nas aldeias de Nanhupo e Nséue, em Namanhumbir, distrito de Montepuez (MOÇAMBIQUE), no período de 2004 – 2011; Tese de Mestrado, Universidade Federal de Goiás 2014
- Fischer, M. M. e Getis, A; Recent development in spatial analysis: Spatial statistics, behavioural modelling, and computacional intelligence; Springer 1997
- Heckatorn, Douglas D. (1997); Respondent-Driven Sampling: A new approach to the study of hidden populations. Social Problems, Vol. 44, No. 2 (May, 1997),
- Horwood, Christopher; Irregular migrant flows in the Horn of Africa: Challenges and implications for source, transit and destination countries; Occasional Paper Series, Nº18/2015, Regional Mixed Migration Secretariat, Nairobi 2015
- Johnston, Lisa G.; Prybylski, Dimitri; Raymond, H. Fischer; Mirzazehd, Ali; Chomnad, Manopai Boon and McFarland, Willi; Incorporating the service multiplier method in Respondent-Driven Sampling Surveys to estimate the size of hidden and har-to-reach populations: case studies from around the world; volume 40, Nº 4, 2013
- Kiwanuka, Monica and Monson, Tamlyn; Zimbabwean migration into Southern Africa: new trends and responses; Wits University 2009
- Long, Katy and Crisp, Jeff (2011) *In harm's way: the irregular movement of migrants to Southern Africa from the Horn and Great Lakes regions*. New issues in refugee research, Research paper no. 200. United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees, Geneva, Switzerland.
- Marchand, Katrin; Roosen, Inez; Reinold, Julia and Siegel, Melissa (2016); Irregular Migration from and in the East and Horn of Africa.
- Massey; Douglas S. and Taylor; J. Edward; International Migration: prospects and policies in a global market 2004
- Rezouni, Salaheddine (2010); Illegal Immigration: Causes, Consequences, and National Security Implications. Strategy Research Project.
- Stillwell, John e Clarke, Graham; Applied GIS and spatial analysis; Wiley 2004
- Wetimane, Francisco; A imigração ilegal em Moçambique: O caso dos migrantes Somalis. Tese de Mestrado, Universidade Aberta 2012
- Xu – Doeve, William L J; Introduce to the Measurement of internal and international migration; ANRC Publishing, the Netherland 2008

Thanks a lot for your attention

