

Comparative Analysis of Migration Trends in Africa within A Global Context: Case of Socio-economic Cultural Integration in Northern and Southern Africa in Agenda 2030 Phase.

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Abstract

Africa and in particular some of its structural geographical regions are not spared from migration challenges and moreover, socioeconomic cultural and political setbacks emanating from the first decade after independence. This contribution analyzes the migration trends in Africa with specific reference to socioeconomic cultural integration of the Southern and Northern region in the new millennium. Theoretically, the contribution is grounded in the relevant classic works by Charles Kegley and Shannon Blanton (2011); W Magaya (2018); Andrew Heywood (2011); Kanyenze G., Timothy Kondo., Prosper Chitambara and Jos Martens (2011) and John Iliffe (1999) among many others. Methodologically the work is informed by the theory and practice of transformative integration; and migration which is supported by data from primary and secondary sources. Quantitative and qualitative data analyses make central instruments of investigation in this study. Some of the key issues considered herein are migration trends in Africa; essence of Agenda 2030; migration challenges in Southern and Northern Africa; resolving migration challenges and socioeconomic cultural and political transformation particularly in Southern and Northern Africa and Africa in general.

Ultimately, in conclusion and recommendations the contribution proposes a transformative Paradox Migration Model to inform an inclusive development migration policy for Southern and Northern Africa as well as Africa in general but certainly on the strength of exploiting fully the value in Agenda 2030.

Keywords

Dispensational rigidities; Paradox Migration Model; Transformation; Integration, Inclusivity; National – Global Community; Traditional – tribal Communities.

Introduction

Globally the challenge of migration in its local and intercontinental forms remains quite pronounced, meaning socioeconomic cultural and political factors are not adequately availed

to all nations and regions; and households across the world. More accurately dispensations are not as robust to guarantee enough security in what makes a decent livelihood for the majority of the population most of which is marginalized if not victimized in the rest of the developing world especially in Sub Saharan Africa. A very revealing argument has been laid bare in the 2016 World Population Data Sheet published by the Population Reference Bureau, Washington DC. Meant to inform, empower and advance communities worldwide, this bold quantitative argument depicts migration trends across regions of the world namely more developed; less developed and least developed regions. Positive net migration rates are quite noticeable in more developed regions deriving from the remarkable socioeconomic cultural and political advantage and advancement this region historically enjoys, on one hand, Table 1. Quite uncomfortable the less and least developed regions both register a pronounced negative net migration rate, meaning out of every 1000 population they lose with emigration surpassing immigration flows. Factors behind this negative scenario are revealed partly in Figure 1, below. Nevertheless, informed by recent thematically related publications among many by Charles W Kegley and Shannon Blanton (2011); Kanyenze Godfrey, Timothy Kondo, Propser Chitambara and Jos Martens (2011); Prophet W Magaya (2018), John Iliffe (1999), Pope Francis (2018) and Population Reference Bureau (2017), this submission pursues a brief debate on these migration trends especially in Northern and Southern Africa within the continental and global setting. Examining the factors and other related circumstances as to why migration follows mostly a process which has pronounced irregularities geographically worldwide, the paper finally proposes a Complementary Transformative Migration Model which considerably assists dispensations across developing regions of the world and especially sub-Saharan Africa in resolving meaningfully the migration challenges.

Literature Review

Direct and closely related insightful contributions which are quite theoretically relevant and better informing on migration policy do exist abundantly in national-international institutional libraries. Very educative and enlightening message relevant to the theme of this study was a special message by His Holiness Pope Francis (2018) delivered for the 104th World Day of Migrants and Refugees on 14 January 2018. The main message by His Holiness Pope Francis was a humble reminder to the Church or to Christians that is the God fearing of their unconditional obligation on welcoming, protecting, promoting and integrating migrants and refugees. As a premise for mobilization of stakeholders on development across the world, this

message well augments the mission of Agenda 2030 which is profoundly filled with determination to transform livelihoods of the marginalized across the developing nations and greater world.

A key contribution by Charles Kegley and Shannon (2011) entitled World Politics: Trend and Transformations, an International Edition published by Wadsworth Centage Learning does examine on a global perspective challenges facing communities across the world and proposes quite practical alternatives in which all, in a common humanitarian global responsibility approach should be part of global problem resolving community. Poverty, hunger and disease emanating more often from not very accommodating dispensations which keep holding on to rusty revolutionary, historical, tribal, cultural, racial and religious rigidities constitute in the main, one of the reasons behind irregular migration flows in Sub Saharan Africa and across the developing regions and nations of the world. A quite enlightening contribution through LEDRIZ, ANSA and ZCTU edited by Kanyenze Godfrey, Timothy Kondo, Prosper Chitambara and Jos Martens (2011) entitled Beyond the Enclave: Towards a Pro – Poor and Inclusive Development Strategy published by Weaver Press has insightful debate that goes a long way in reversing the migration challenges among many problems facing sub Saharan Africa. This quite scholarly contribution highlights the significance of pro-poor, inclusive growth and development approach for recovery of dispensations for Zimbabwe but has a universal application for nations confronting similar development crisis. Equally an enlightening contribution to the debate on resolving migration challenges by Prophet Walter Magaya (2017) entitled “7 Things That Africa Must Change,” was published by Yadah Publishing House in Harare. Quite informative this book pursues in detail an engaging debate on seven factors that could potentially lead to a massive socioeconomic cultural transformation of Africa which are namely relevant educational system; good governance; adoption of new technology; preaching great news about Africa; dynamics of the decision making in Africa; amicable resolution of differences among the pan Africanists and finally beneficiation which presupposes industrialization driven by manufacturing. For progressive leadership and circles in communities across the world, this contribution is quite handy on policy formulation and constructive debates on transformation and development in general. Compiled with great enthusiasm and remarkable scholarship is the work by Iliffe John (1999) in which the much-celebrated liberation of Africa in the second half of the twentieth century turned to disillusionment with great socioeconomic cultural and political setbacks bedeviling and engulfing the whole continent. Indeed, migration is one but just part of the disillusionment

Africa has and continues to confront. This detailed argument presets a stage for a reconsideration of the new millennium strategies on reclamation of the wealthy African legacy in a fast advancing global village to whose civilization Africa has historically and continues to immensely contribute, Table 1 and 2.

Methodology

This discussion is informed by the theory of socioeconomic cultural transformation, integration and migration. The procedure involves the employment of descriptive and comparative analysis of essential directly and indirectly migration and transformation related data. Delivered in tabular and figure formats quantitative and qualitative data analysis on migration extensively informs this submission. Based on deduced models from the data sources highlighted above, policy relevant conclusion and recommendation on taming migration in sub Saharan Africa especially Northern and Southern Africa on a short, medium and long term are also drawn and proposed in this study.

Expected Outcome

An enhanced capacity on analyzing the socioeconomic trends of migration and its impact on deepening socioeconomic cultural integration on the African continent within UNSDGs/Agenda 2030 phase and the attendant prospects and alternatives for transformation, that process constitutes a critical output of this study. Equally and above all one of the major outcomes of this submission constitutes a “transformative paradox Migration Model,” which is an all-time logical outcome of a culture of receptiveness, reciprocity and complementarity, well supported by consistent opportunities inherent in the SADC RSIDP 2030 and Africa Agenda 2063 as a critical element of Global Development Cooperation programs, Figure 1 and 2.

Discussion

- **Agenda 2030 and migration challenges in Africa.**

A continuum of the 2015 Millennium Development Goals, this global project, Agenda 2030 presents great opportunities for resolving of the not only migration challenges but the historical development and transformation problems confronting Africa in the new millennium. One of the prerequisites for the actuation of transformation and development in sub Saharan Africa as a strategy on curbing migration and socioeconomic cultural drawback is highlighted in Figure

2 where all parties should be in a complementary posture, for then reciprocity and receptiveness flourishes in a complimentary mode respectively by all parties. Significantly critical is adoption of comprehensive national development plans in order that Agenda 2030 brings maximum socioeconomic cultural and political value to sub Saharan Africa, notably the Southern and Northern regions. Agenda 2030 comprises key transformative principles for receptive and reciprocating nations and these principles are mainly:

Goal 1. End poverty in all its forms everywhere; Goal 2. End hunger, achieve food security and improved nutrition and promote sustainable agriculture; Goal 3. Ensure healthy lives and promote well-being for all at all ages; Goal 4. Ensure inclusive and equitable quality education and promote lifelong learning opportunities for all; Goal 5. Achieve gender equality and empower all women and girls; Goal 6. Ensure availability and sustainable management of water and sanitation for all; Goal 7. Ensure access to affordable, reliable, sustainable and modern energy for all; Goal 8. Promote sustained, inclusive and sustainable economic growth, full and productive employment and decent work for all; Goal 9. Build resilient infrastructure, promote inclusive and sustainable industrialization and foster innovation; Goal 10. Reduce inequality within and among countries; Goal 11. Make cities and human settlements inclusive, safe, resilient and sustainable. Goal 12. Ensure sustainable consumption and production patterns; Goal 13. Take urgent action to combat climate change and its impacts; Goal 14. Conserve and sustainably use the oceans, seas and marine resources for sustainable development; Goal 15. Protect, restore and promote sustainable use of terrestrial ecosystems, sustainably manage forests, combat desertification, and halt and reverse land degradation and halt biodiversity loss; Goal 16. Promote peaceful and inclusive societies for sustainable development, provide access to justice for all and build effective, accountable and inclusive institutions at all levels and last but not least, Goal 17. Strengthen the means of implementation and revitalize the global partnership for sustainable development, (UN Sustainable Development Committee 2015).

On their own these major principles do constitute a firm foundation for comprehensive national development plans that could well transform livelihoods not only in Southern and Northern Africa but in Africa as a whole and the rest of the developing world. Equally a considerable reversal of migration challenges due to an overally transforming socioeconomic cultural and political climate in Africa and across the globe does much obtain from the principles of this universally adopted framework.

- **Overall migration scenario in Africa in a global context.**

As highlighted in the introduction, Tables 1 and 2, Africa relates to the least developed region of the pronounced three world regions and inherently Southern and Northern Africa are geographical regions on subdivision of Africa as a continent.

The 2016 World Development Data Sheet published by the Population Reference Bureau, Washington DC [PRB 2016] is meant to inform, empower and advance that way effectively making migration better understood.

Table 1. Comparison of migration trends between Africa, the world and Americas.

Region	Popl mln	Birth per 1000	Death per 1000	Net Migration rate per 1000	Per Capita GNI ppp US\$	Average Life Expectancy	Percent urban
World	7418	20	8	---	15415	72	54
More Developed	1254	11	10	3	39963	79	78
Less Developed	6164	22	7	-0	10214	70	49
Least Developed	962	33	9	-1	2424	62.5	47
Africa	1203	36	10	-1	4802	61	41
North Africa	229	29	6	-1	9798	71	51
West Africa	359	39	11	-1	4135	56	45
East Africa	394	36	9	-1	2019	62	26
Middle Africa	157	44	14	-0	2617	53	47
South Africa	64	23	10	3	12404	65	62
Americas	998	15	7	1	30077	77	80
North America	360	12	8	4	55179	79	81
Latin America and Caribbean	637	17	6	-1	14512	76	80
Central America	175	19	5	-1	14896	77	74
Caribbean	43	17	8	-4	-	74	70
South America	419	16	6	-0	14628	76	83

Source: 2016. Population Reference Bureau. World Development Data Sheet. Washington DC.

This publication gives data on key indices for population, health, environment and estimates for the countries and regions of the world. Within the global migration flow scenario Africa

has a negative net migration rate of minus one (-1). Figures 1 and 2 do considerably explain the factors influencing migration and the millennium strategies on its combating taking advantage of the immense transformative opportunities afforded by the UNSDGs/ Agenda 2030.

Of the five geographical regions on the African continent namely Northern Africa, Western Africa, Eastern Africa, Middle/ Central Africa do experience a negative net migration rate to the degree of minus one (-1). This scenario which has seen protracted socioeconomic cultural and political upheavals in the regions just after independence largely accounts for the departure of many Africans from homes of origin to other progressive and more peaceful regions of the continent and the world. Only Southern Africa on the continental southern tip has registered a positive net migration of 3 /1000 population due to prevalence in the region of a more accommodating peaceful environment. Generally, the socioeconomic cultural and political circumstances in Southern Africa make a promising platform for the adoption of the UNSDGs / Agenda 2030. A majority of the national economies are quite stable and show increasing averages across the nations relative the average global GNI per capita US\$. These economies most probably having learnt from the failures registered by other regions in Africa and specific nations too which very much obsessed in rusty revolutionary, tribal, cultural, religious and racial rigidities have been more receptive and reciprocating to progressive global trends and development climate. They have continually remained stable and progressive since their independence being receptive and progressive oriented members of the continental and global community. These economies in Southern Africa region with their favorably high GNI per capita are Botswana (GNI per capita 15600 US\$); Lesotho (3600 US\$); Namibia (10830 US\$); South Africa (12830 US\$) and Swaziland (8040 US\$), PRB (2016).

As it appears the transformative destiny of Africa including migration lies with Southern Africa with a net positive migration rate of 3/1000, and the world's more developed regions notably Europe [Western and Northern with a respective 8 and 3 positive net migration per 1000 population]; Oceania with a positive net migration 3/1000 population; European Union; Western Asia with a 3/1000 population net positive migration; North America with a positive net migration rate of 4/1000 population, within the opportunities afforded by Agenda 2030, Tables 1 and 2 ; PRB (2016).

Table 2. Comparing the migration trends between Africa, Asia, Europe and the Oceania.

Region	Popl mln	Birth per 1000	Death per 1000	Net Migration rate per 1000	Per Capita GNI ppp US\$	Average Life Expectancy	Percent urban
Asia	4437	18	7	-0	11969	73	48
Western Asia	261	22	5	3	25602	74	70
Central Asia	70	24	6	-1	14896	77	74
South Asia	1859	23	7	-0	6155	68	35
South East Asia	633	19	7	-0	11298	71	48
East Asia	1614	12	7	-0	17048	77	60
Africa	1203	36	10	-1	4802	61	41
North Africa	229	29	6	-1	9798	71	51
West Africa	359	39	11	-1	4135	56	45
East Africa	394	36	9	-1	2019	62	26
Middle Africa	157	44	14	-0	2617	53	47
South Africa	64	23	10	3	12404	65	62
Europe	740	11	11	2	32614	78	74
European Union	510	10	10	2	37646	81	75
Northern Europe	103	12	9	3	42265	81	81
Western Europe	193	10	10	8	46052	81	79
Eastern Europe	293	12	13	-1	21212	74	69
Southern Europe	150	9	10	0	30960	82	70
Oceania	40	17	7	7	32456	73	62

Source: 2016. Population Reference Bureau. World Development Data Sheet. Washington DC.

Figure 2 highlighted below does explain schematically why there are such high net positive migration rates in these regions, industrialized, peaceful as they are with greatly humanitarian –human centered dispensations which long graduated from the ranks governed by revolutionary, historical, religious, tribal, cultural and racial rigidities to ranks of remarkable good governance. Northern and Southern Africa do much benefit by the same token from these

developed regions as long as a culture of receptiveness and reciprocity dominates in their dispensations.

- **Overall migration scenario in Northern Africa and specifics**

Northern Africa as a geographical entity of Africa comprises of a community of nations as Algeria, Egypt, Libya, Morocco, Sudan, Tunisia and Western Sahara and currently with an overall 9798 US\$ GNI per capita far below the global average GNI per capita of 15415 US\$. Northern Africa has a negative net migration rate of minus one (-1). What this means is that the array of rigidities pronounced above are greatly concentrated in this region and for solutions needs to orientate more in more developed and advanced regions on the continent and in Europe and Asia and the Northern America and Western Asia. Figures 1 and 2 do explain the factors influencing migration flows and the historically guaranteed solutions to the migration plight and socioeconomic cultural and political transformation in particular. Not only does this region need to capitalize on the national development plans of individual member nations but they more than ever need to capitalize on the great multi-sector opportunities afforded by Agenda 2030 in the new millennium to graduate into ranks of national-global community from traditional tribal community ranks.

- **Overall migration scenario in Southern Africa and specifics**

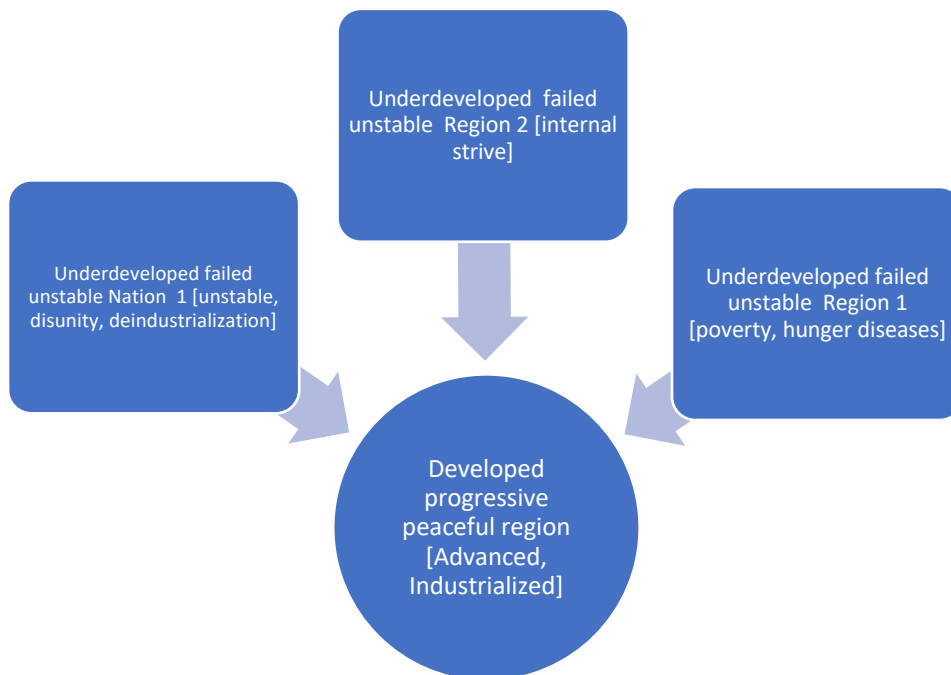
Southern Africa as a geographical entity of Africa comprises of a community of considerably stable, peaceful and developing nations as Botswana; Lesotho; Namibia; South Africa and Swaziland and currently with an overall 12404 US\$ GNI per capita slightly below the global average GNI per capita of 15415 US\$. With a culture of receptiveness and reciprocity in their dispensations, Southern Africa as a region in a global village has great socioeconomic cultural promises for Africa and the world. Southern Africa a comparatively stable, developing region has a positive net migration rate of three (3) or 3/1000 population, Table 1. What this means is that the array of rigidities pronounced above are greatly neutralized in this region and for solutions Southern Africa needs to orientate towards more developed and advanced regions on the continent and in Europe and Asia and the Northern America and Western Asia, Tables 1 and 2. Quite logical quantitative arguments in Figures 1 and 2 do explain the factors influencing migration flows and the historically guaranteed solutions to the migration plight and socioeconomic cultural and political transformation in particular. Just as with the Northern region not only does the Southern region need to capitalize on the homegrown national socioeconomic cultural development plans of individual member nations but the regional member states more than ever need to capitalize on the great multi-sector opportunities

afforded by Agenda 2030 in the new millennium to graduate into ranks of national-global community from traditional - tribal community ranks.

- **Controlling migration and socioeconomic transformation in Agenda 2030 phase.**

Advancement characterized by progressive transformation should show increasing momentum not only in Southern and Northern Africa, but Africa and the rest of the developing nations and regions of the world. Figure 1, does in a picturesque fashion show the socioeconomic cultural circumstances that have led to migration flows not only in Southern and Northern Africa but across regions of the world. Due to prevalence of traumatic revolutionary, historical, tribal, cultural, religious and racial rigidities entrenched in most dispensations in Africa and other regions of the developing world, instability, disunity, deindustrialization; internal conflicts; hunger, poverty and diseases get deeply entrenched thus by great orders throwing nations two-three decades behind. Agenda 2030 has a great solution to these challenges as long as dispensations become receptive and reciprocal in circumstances of peace and stability, Prophet W Magaya (2017); Kanyenze G; Jos Martens., etal (2011).

Figure 1. Repulsive nature of setbacks and transformative potential of progressive forces.



Source: Chikowore G. 2018. UZ CASS. Migration Model Attraction and Repulsion Forces. Mt Pleasant. Harare.

Progressive regions, nations have proved to be peaceful and advanced industrially, that means in socioeconomic cultural and political terms they could much assist not only in resolving migration challenges but transforming Southern and Northern Africa, Africa as a whole through a more systematic exploitation of the immense transformative value locked up in Agenda 2030 and complementary homegrown socioeconomic cultural development plans.

“Southern Africa Today Vol 19 Number 5 August 2017” does carry an article by Kizito Sikuka (2017) entitled “Africa’s largest integrated market closer to reality” highlighting the signing of a Tripartite Free Trade Area (TFTA) Agreement and Political Declaration by 20 out of 26 African nations. If confirmed the envisaged TFTA will serve a combined population of more than 600 million and Gross Domestic Product of about US\$1 trillion. Equally the TFTA constituting the Common Market for Eastern and Southern Africa (COMESA); East African Community (EAC) and the Southern African Development Community (SADC) will serve solidly as one of the building blocks of the long envisaged African Economic Community. Effectively the envisaged TFTA feeds well from the opportunity offered by the Agenda 2030 on condition dispensations become very receptive and reciprocal.

“Equally, SADC Today Vol 17 Number 3 of April 2015” features an article by Joseph Ngwawi (2015) entitled “Regional Integration SADC develops industrial strategy.” Consistent with the UNSDGs the envisaged industrialization strategy is to be implemented in three phases [2015-2020; 2021-2050 and 2051-2063] covering three main pillars of industrialization, competitiveness and regional integration (ibid: 2).

Going beyond Agenda 2030 phase but in its 30-year phase, the Southern Africa Development Community: Regional Indicative Strategic Development Plan (SADC: RSIDP) well resonates the principles of the UNSDGs, yet its adoption remains hinged on the dispensational receptiveness and reciprocity of the nations, heads of state and government in the region.

Equally on a medium- and long-term plan, Prophet W Magaya (2017) has highlighted seven (7) principles Africa has to uphold to be guaranteed a breakthrough. Quite informative and well projected into the future of a transforming Africa these are namely: education systems sensitive to African priorities; good governance systems which celebrate talents; adoption of advancing technologies responsive to continental demands and future; preaching the greatness and integrity of Africa in global civilization; a duty-bound culture of resolving divisions among Pan Africanists; beneficiation and value addition which means industrialization. Even as we pronounce Agenda 2030 there is however deeper conceptual congruency in the seventeen (17)

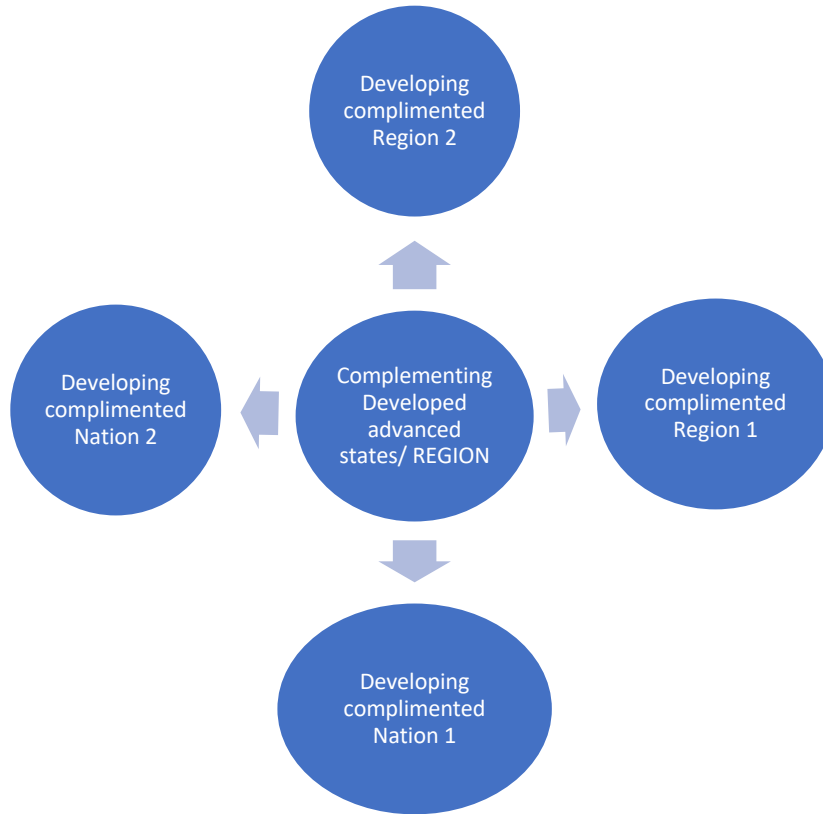
principles of the Agenda and the principles articulated by Prophet W Magaya in His enlightening contribution on the contemporary debate on the new millennium transformation in Africa.

Much divorced from the socioeconomic cultural and political reality of the poor and heavily marginalized majority by entrenched dispensational rigidities, Kanyenze G., Kondo Timothy., Chitambara Prosper., Jos Martens (2011) remind about the need for inclusive (non-discriminative), participatory approach in national development which ultimately guarantees security of pro-poor, inclusive – shared growth and development. Quite strategic administrative oriented inputs by Alternatives to Neo liberalism in Southern Africa (ANSA); Labour and Economic Development Research Institute, Zimbabwe (LEDRIZ); Zimbabwe Congress of Trade Unions (ZCTU); the historic contribution by this institution goes quite far in informing new progressively integral solutions not only to the migration but socioeconomic cultural and political challenges confronting not only Southern and Northern Africa but Africa, the developing and developed nations as they make concerted complementary efforts in resolving these same pronounced challenges.

Conclusion

The historical significance of Agenda 2030 for socioeconomic cultural and political transformation in Southern and Northern Africa as well as Africa on the whole is quite immense, but what is quite critical for a maximum tapping on value in the instrument (Agenda) is receptiveness and reciprocity which amounts to Transformative Good Governance in most African States. There is need to categorically shift from and deny entrenched and institutionalized revolutionary, historical, religious, tribal, cultural and racial rigidities in most dispensations in Africa, especially Southern and Northern as these rigidities amount to incubation hideouts for anarchic tendencies in most member states. Figure 2 below makes a diagrammatic debate of the factors grounded in complementarities between Developed Advanced States or Regions; and Developing Complementing Regions or Nations.

Figure 2. Receptive, reciprocity nature of advancement and transformative potential of consistent complimentary forces.



Source: Chikowore G. 2018. UZ CASS. Receptive, reciprocity and complimenting transformative Paradox Migration Model. Harare.

The transformative Paradox Migration Model quite effectively operates in the medium of well synchronized comprehensive national socioeconomic cultural development plans, SADC RSIDP, Africa Agenda 2063 and the Agenda 2030 as such an approach enables massive stakeholder by-in across sectors from the local, region, continent and the global peace-loving progressive communities.

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