

Migration in Malawi

A COUNTRY PROFILE 2014



International Organization for Migration (IOM)

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Publisher: International Organization for Migration
17 route des Morillons
P.O. Box 17
1211 Geneva 19
Switzerland
Tel: +41 22 717 9111
Fax: +41 22 798 6150
E-mail: hq@iom.int
Website: www.iom.int

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Migration in Malawi

A COUNTRY PROFILE 2014

Prepared by
David Ndegwa



IOM Development Fund
DEVELOPING CAPACITIES IN MIGRATION MANAGEMENT



International Organization for Migration (IOM)

FOREWORD

The Government of the Republic of Malawi and the International Organization for Migration (IOM) are pleased to release the country's first Migration Profile, jointly prepared under the overall guidance of the Technical Working Group established for the purpose and chaired by the Ministry of Home Affairs and Internal Security.

Migration Profiles were initially proposed by the European Commission in the Communication on Migration and Development in 2005, and conceived as a concise statistical report, prepared according to a common framework, which could make it easier to understand “at a glance” the migration situation in a particular country. Since the first Migration Profiles in 2006, IOM has prepared Migration Profiles for more than 40 countries around the world. Over time, migration profiles have undergone considerable transformation in format, content and objectives – from being a means of bringing together data from a wide range of sources, to a more elaborate process involving consultation with many different actors in an effort to help identify and develop strategies to address data gaps and produce the evidence required to inform policy. In short, a Migration Profile is a country-owned tool, prepared in consultation with a broad range of stakeholders, which can be used to enhance policy coherence, evidence-based policymaking and the mainstreaming of migration into development plans.

The decision to produce a National Migration Profile for Malawi is primarily driven by the Government's desire to develop a comprehensive national migration policy that would address the complex migration dynamics Malawi faces as a country of origin, transit and destination. Following Malawi's membership to IOM in 2013, the compilation of a reliable evidence base that would inform such a policy emerged as a priority. Although data on migration was captured across a wide range of ministries, departments and agencies, it remained scattered and of limited use for policymaking purposes. This led to the development and subsequent implementation of IOM's first ever project in the country supported by the IOM Development Fund, under which this Migration Profile was produced. The product brings together existing information from different sources in a structured manner and provides a comprehensive overview of key international migration and socioeconomic development trends in Malawi. It also identifies data gaps and potential strategies to improve data collection for policy and planning purposes.

In order to remain an effective information tool for policymaking, Migration Profiles must be updated regularly and used for policy development. The sustainability of the governmental mechanism established to prepare the Migration Profile is crucial. In this regard, we are pleased to note that a Technical Working Group, composed of various stakeholders, was set up at the beginning and remained fully engaged throughout the process. This not only keeps the Migration Profile a truly effective policymaking tool but also ensures sustainability. Complementary activities were also undertaken with the aim of preserving national capacity to regularly update the Migration Profile for use by policymakers and practitioners.

We would like to thank the expert, David Ndegwa, for drafting the report; the IOM Regional Office for Southern Africa for coordinating the project under which the Migration Profile was produced; the IOM Research Unit for reviewing and editing the Migration Profile; the IOM Development Fund for its generous financial support and last, but by no means least, members of the Technical Working Group who provided valuable input to the report at different stages.



Bernardo Mariano
Regional Director
International Organization for Migration
Regional Office for Southern Africa



Hon. Minister Atupele Muluzi (MP)
Minister
Ministry of Home Affairs
and Internal Security
Republic of Malawi

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The author would like to express his sincere gratitude to the hard work and contribution of Mr Mathews Phiri, the short-term national consultant for the project who prepared the data for analysis from various sources.

True to Malawi’s “warm heart of Africa” reputation and her people, warm welcome was extended to the IOM as an organization and to the international consultant. Special thanks go to Dr Hudson Mankhwala, Chief Immigration Officer of Malawi, who made sure that an office accommodation was ready for IOM and humbly provided prompt assistance on data and information. The very supportive roles of Ms Patience Mamba and Mr Davis Sado at the Ministry of Home Affairs were instrumental in ensuring that the Technical Working Group (TWG) was constituted and functional. Mr Charles Mphande, the Ministry of Home Affairs Undersecretary, later provided very able and passionate steer to the TWG. The author would also like to express gratitude to Mr George Kuchio, the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees’ Country Representative for Malawi, who provided enormous support and cooperation during the entire process.

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TECHNICAL WORKING GROUP MEMBERS

| Representative | Department |
|---------------------|--|
| Davis Sado | Ministry of Home Affairs and Internal Security |
| Charles A. Mphande | Ministry of Home Affairs and Internal Security |
| Aubrey Kabisala | Ministry of Foreign Affairs and International Cooperation |
| Joseph Mpango | Ministry of Foreign Affairs and International Cooperation |
| Paul Gondwe | Ministry of Labour and Manpower Development |
| Anne Namagonya | Ministry of Gender, Children, Disability and Social Welfare |
| Dina Gumulira | Ministry of Gender, Children, Disability and Social Welfare |
| Medson Makwemba | National Statistical Office |
| Patience Mamba | Ministry of Home Affairs and Internal Security |
| Kelvin Sentala | UNHCR |
| Sylvester Chapotera | UNHCR |
| Daud Cassam Cassim | Department of Immigration |
| George Mandere | University of Malawi Department of Population Studies |
| Muopeni Ngwalo | Reserve Bank of Malawi |
| Hilda Kausiwa | Department of Refugees, Ministry of Home Affairs and Internal Security |

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ACRONYMS

| Abbreviation | Description |
|--------------|--|
| ASFR | age-specific fertility rate |
| APEI | Accelerated Program on Economic Integration |
| CIA | Chileka International Airport |
| COMESA | Common Market for East and Southern Africa |
| EU | European Union |
| FDI | foreign direct investment |
| GDP | gross domestic product |
| GOM | Government of Malawi |
| ILO | International Labour Organization |
| IOM | International Organization for Migration |
| KIA | Kamuzu International Airport |
| LDC | least developed country |
| MASEDA | Malawi Socio-Economic Database |
| MDGs | Millennium Development Goals |
| MGDS | Malawi Growth and Development Strategy |
| MOU | Memorandum of understanding |
| NADA | National Data Archive |
| NGO | Non-governmental organization |
| NSO | National Statistical Office |
| OAU | Organisation of African Unity |
| PPP | purchasing power parity |
| RCP | Regional Consultative Process on Migration |
| RBM | Reserve Bank of Malawi |
| SADC | Southern African Development Community |
| TFR | total fertility rate |
| TWG | Technical Working Group |
| UN | United Nations |
| UNCTAD | United Nations Conference on Trade and Development |
| UN DESA | United Nations Department of Economic and Social Affairs |
| UNHCR | United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees |
| WFP | World Food Programme |

MAP OF MALAWI AND KEY STATISTICS



| MALAWI – Basic facts | |
|---|-------------------------------|
| Capital | Lilongwe |
| Population (2013) | 15.4 million |
| Area | 118,484 sq km |
| Languages | English, Chichewa |
| Currency | Kwacha (MK) |
| GDP per capita PPP (2013) | USD 780 |
| HDI rank (2014) | 174 of 187 |
| Remittances (2013 estimate) | USD 29 million |
| Net migration rate (2010–2015) | 0.0 migrants/1,000 population |
| Immigrants (2013) | 1.30% |
| Women immigrants as a percentage of total immigrants (2013) | 52.40% |
| Population under 15 (2013) | 45.30% |
| Adult HIV prevalence (2012) | 10.8 |

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Immigration to Malawi

Malawi has become not only an important “transit” country for immigrants heading to other Southern African countries, but also a preferred destination choice. Results from the 2008 Census and projections to 2050 showed that migration would not have a significant impact on population change in Malawi at a broad level if current circumstances remained constant. However, net migration rate had shifted from 3.37 in 2005–2010 towards a positive trend in the period from 2010 to 2014.

Most of the immigrants to Malawi originate from neighbouring countries. Mozambique was the leading source of immigrants to Malawi at 36.9 per cent of all immigrants residing in Malawi, as enumerated in the 2008 Census. This is attributed to the influx of immigrants in the 1980s from the then raging civil war in Mozambique. Although migrants made up only 0.4 per cent of the population of Malawi according to stock data from the 2008 Census, the growing attraction of Malawi as a destination may lead to higher numbers of immigrants in the future.

By 2013, refugees constituted only 1.3 per cent of the total immigrant stock in Malawi. This is a significant drop from 1990 when refugees accounted for 12.2 per cent of all immigrants in Malawi, a trend attributed to large scale return of Mozambicans following the end of the Civil War in their country.

Malawi is also attracting immigrants from Asian countries, most significantly from Pakistan and India. Figures from the Immigration Department indicated that 36 per cent of all naturalization approvals in 2013 were for applicants from Pakistan. Other countries in the Great Lakes region also had a high number of naturalization approvals.

Emigration from Malawi

Malawians continue to leave the country and are mainly destined to other countries within the Southern African Development Community (SADC) region. Estimates for the 1998–2008 period put the percentage of emigrants from Malawi destined to other SADC countries at above 90 per cent of all emigrants. Of these, 79 per cent were destined to South Africa.

Most of the Malawian nationals who emigrated were destined to work in the mines and farms in Southern African countries. Others were employed as gardeners, house helpers, shop attendants, petrol station attendants, and others undertook small-scale trading.

At the same time, there is also a number who leaves as students and health workers destined for European countries. There are no official statistics indicating the total number of Malawians outside the country either for the period from the 1920s to 1991 or thereafter to the present.

There is evidence that remittances from Malawians in diaspora is increasing rapidly after having risen as a share of gross domestic product (GDP) from merely 0.1 per cent in 1994 to 0.67 per cent in 2012, representing well over a six-fold increase over the period. This trend suggests that remittances offer real prospects for continued growth and importance to the country's economic development. It is likely that the real value of remittances could be higher if those sent through unofficial channels were captured.

Socioeconomic context of migration

Malawi's relative stability offers the ideal destination for immigrants from regions with instability, especially countries in the Horn of Africa and Great Lakes region. It is also on the route to other preferred destination countries in Southern Africa and used to "stage" these planned movements. At the same time, Malawi continues to attract Asian immigrants who contribute significantly to economic development by establishing thriving businesses in various sectors.

The positive GDP growth trends (growing from 1.58% in 2000 to 4.97% growth in 2013) offer some hope that the growing numbers of graduates from secondary schools and tertiary institutions will be absorbed into the labour market. However, the combination of high population growth rates – estimated at 2.8 per cent in 2008 – and almost stagnant labour absorption rates (declining from 71.2% in 2000 to 70.9% in 2009) present a challenge that may lead to higher levels of emigration in the future.

The continued growth in the labour force – estimated at 7.2 million in 2012 – coupled with relatively high levels of unemployment (7.6% in 2012) presents a challenge for the government to place greater emphasis in attracting more investment into the country and tackle runaway inflation.

Policy framework governing migration

The comprehensive national migration and citizenship policy is currently being prepared for Malawi by the Ministry of Home Affairs and Internal Security and expected to be released later in 2015. It provides an opportunity to address crosscutting issues that are pertinent to migration in the development spheres. These include management of refugees, asylum-seekers and irregular migration, labour migration, migration data and statistics, diaspora engagement, and national funding and coordination framework for migration management, among other issues.

The Ministry of Home Affairs and Internal Security has taken the lead in terms of review of the policy and addressing pertinent migration issues.

Data gaps

It will be essential to ensure that the Malawi Migration Profile is regularly updated. The data relied on in this report is largely stock data from disparate sources and sometimes lacks levels of disaggregation and comparability.

The National Statistical Office (NSO) has good data from censuses that provide good stock migration figures. Emigration data, however, fails to capture key variables, such as intended duration of stay outside the country. There is therefore a lack of reliable flow data from the Immigration Department because most of its operations are manual. Therefore, it is hard to identify the exact number of immigrants and emigrants at a particular time. This represents a major gap, especially because the country has been historically a migrant-sending country.

Other agencies are also involved in handling migration at operational and administrative levels and do not necessarily coordinate their activities. The Ministry of Home Affairs and Internal Security coordinates policy matters, and the other agencies handle the administrative and operational matters according to their respective mandates. This is compounded by severe funding and capacity constraints that would enable the collection, analysis and publication of migration data in order to inform policy and development planning.

Remittance figures are also only available from outside sources, such as the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development (UNCTAD) and World Bank. There is a need to ensure that the Reserve Bank of Malawi and

the Ministry of Labour collect information on transfers to Malawi in sufficient details, including the repatriation of benefits from Malawians working abroad.

Good estimates of Malawian diaspora numbers, their occupation and the amount of remittances they send back to the country would not only inform engagement strategy, but would also help anchor policy on credible evidence. The recently established diaspora unit in the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and the relevant unit in the Ministry of Labour would, for example, benefit hugely from additional capacity and funding for them to play the crucial role envisaged at their inception.

INTRODUCTION AND STRUCTURE OF THE REPORT

Part A of the Migration Profile takes a look at the historical patterns of migration from Malawi, with specific focus on labour migration to South Africa, and argues that this history lays a firm foundation for understanding current migration trends and patterns. Part B examines the development conditions of the country, sketching out how migration has evolved in recent years. It also sketches the socioeconomic conditions of the country – such as demographic changes, economic conditions and trends, labour market and human capital – and explores their possible relationships to migration patterns in the country. Part C explores the migration situation in Malawi in further details and discusses the most recent trends in the numbers and types of migrants, irregular migration, Malawian diaspora and remittance flows. Part D attempts to provide an explanation of the key migration trends, indicating the main push and pull factors driving migration. Part E provides an overview of the national institutional and policy framework governing migration, such as key domestic legislation, institutional actors, bilateral and multilateral cooperation, among others. This section also evaluates the usefulness of migration policies and programmes in managing migration. Part F considers the impacts of migration on development in Malawi and evaluates the effectiveness of migration policies in promoting the contribution of migration to the socioeconomic development of the country. In conclusion, Part G summarizes the main findings of the report relating to observed migration trends and indicates existing data gaps and possible strategies to improve migration statistics. It also highlights key recommendations for policymakers that would help in improving migration management in Malawi.

Scope and relevance of the Malawi Migration Profile

The scope of the Malawi Migration Profile broadly encompasses many aspects of international migration. It is in line with the International Organization for Migration (IOM) (2004) and United Nations Department of Economic and Social Affairs (UN DESA) Statistics Division (1998) definitions of international migration as the movement of persons who cross an international border from their country of usual residence to establish themselves in another country either permanently or temporarily. Under the UN definition, “Temporary travel abroad for the purposes of recreation, holiday, business, medical treatment, or religious treatment does not entail a change in the country of usual residence

(UN DESA Statistics Division, 1998:16). In abiding by these definitions, the study has excluded short-term trade related cross-border movement or internal migration within Malawi. Cross-border trade-related movements may however be captured in the departure and entry statistics provided by the Department of Immigration, although no detailed disaggregation is available to shed further light on this aspect of movement characteristic of the Southern African region.

PART A: BRIEF HISTORICAL OVERVIEW OF MIGRATION TRENDS FOR MALAWI

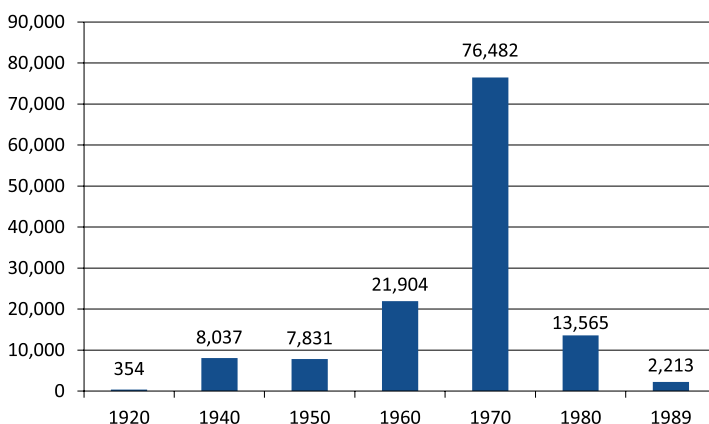
To fully understand the current migration trends (broadly from 1990 to 2014), it is important to examine preceding movements out of and into Malawi and some of the underlying determinants. Malawi's outmigration patterns have largely remained similar in terms of preferred destinations. However, immigration patterns are somewhat different as they are defined by changing global and regional development context. Below is a brief historical overview of Malawi's international migration patterns from the 1920s to the 1990s.

Immigration and emigration

The 1920s to the 1990s

Since the 1920s, Malawi contributed a sizeable portion of the mine workers to South Africa who were recruited by The Employment Bureau of Africa (TEBA) under a bilateral labour export agreement. A report from International Labour Organization (ILO) (1998) that examined labour migration patterns into South Africa indicates the long history of Malawian labour migration to South Africa to work on mines and commercial farms. The ILO study shows that as early as 1920, Malawian workers were already in South African mines. As shown in Figure 1, these numbers rose sharply from the 1960s and peaked in 1970 when a total of 76,482 Malawians were working in South Africa under the bilateral contract system; by 1989, the number had dropped to 2,213.

Figure 1. Number of Malawians employed in South African mines, 1920–1989



Source: ILO, 1998.

Although the number of Malawians working in the mines peaked in 1970, it decreased substantially thereafter especially after the 1974 Witwatersrand Native Labour Association plane crash that killed 73 Malawian miners (IOM, 2006:2). Large numbers of Malawians however remained contracted to work in the gold and coal mines in South Africa. Table 1 shows that the steep decline only took place from 1989, and by 1991, there was virtually no Malawian working in South Africa under the apartheid era bilateral labour export contract. The steep decline in 1989 also reflects the expulsion of Malawians from South Africa when they were falsely accused of spreading HIV (IOM, 2006:2).

However, the 1990s saw a new wave of Malawian migrants voluntarily moving to South Africa, as discussed in more detail below.

Table 1. Malawian migrant workers contracted to South African chamber of mines, 1984–1991

| Year | Number of Malawians contracted to gold mines | Total number of migrants contracted to gold mines | Malawians contracted to gold mines (%) | Number of Malawians contracted to coal mines | Total number of migrants contracted to coal mines | Malawians contracted to coal mines (%) | Total number of Malawians contracted to mines |
|------|--|---|--|--|---|--|---|
| 1984 | 15,120 | 253,548 | 5.96 | 208 | 46,583 | 0.45 | 15,328 |
| 1985 | 16,849 | 256,222 | 6.58 | 207 | 47,556 | 0.44 | 17,056 |
| 1986 | 17,923 | 266,150 | 6.73 | 179 | 47,340 | 0.38 | 18,102 |
| 1987 | 17,620 | 273,402 | 6.44 | 149 | 43,423 | 0.34 | 17,769 |
| 1988 | 13,090 | 266,268 | 4.92 | 137 | 48,269 | 0.28 | 13,227 |
| 1989 | 2,212 | 245,556 | 0.90 | 70 | 45,524 | 0.15 | 2,282 |
| 1990 | 29 | 224,260 | 0.01 | 41 | 33,072 | 0.12 | 70 |
| 1991 | 5 | 195,206 | 0.00 | 32 | 28,834 | 0.11 | 37 |

Source: ILO, 1998.

PART B. CURRENT MIGRATION PATTERNS WITHIN THE DEVELOPMENT CONTEXT

B.1 Development, demographic change and net migration

Malawi's development goals over the next decade are captured in key strategic documents. These include the Malawi Growth and Development Strategy II (MGDS II), Vision 2020 for Malawi and the more recent Malawi Economic Recovery Plan (ERP), which provides short-term economic development goals for the country from 2012. The central vision of the MGDS II is the transformation of Malawi's economy from mainly consumer and import orientation to a manufacturing and export orientation. The Vision 2020 for Malawi aims to ensure that the country attains a middle-income status with a per capita GDP of 1,000 USD by 2020. Because the country is classified as a least developed country (LDC), a brief look at each one of the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) is done to frame the importance of mainstreaming migration in development in greater relief. Mainstreaming migration management in development is essential to move the country from being a net exporter of labour as is currently the reality to one that retains most of its workforce in the country and simultaneously attracts skilled labour and investors.

In this section, the development situation in Malawi is analysed based on the country's human development and poverty indicators. Subsequently, links between the level of development of the country and migration are inferred.

B.1.1 Millennium Development Goals

Malawi is a signatory to the MDGs to be attained by 2015. The eight MDGs to which Malawi is committed are: (a) to eradicate extreme poverty and hunger; (b) to achieve universal primary education; (c) to promote gender equality and empower women; (d) to reduce child mortality; (e) to improve maternal health; (f) to combat HIV/AIDS, malaria and other diseases; (g) to ensure environmental sustainability; and (h) to develop a global partnership for development.

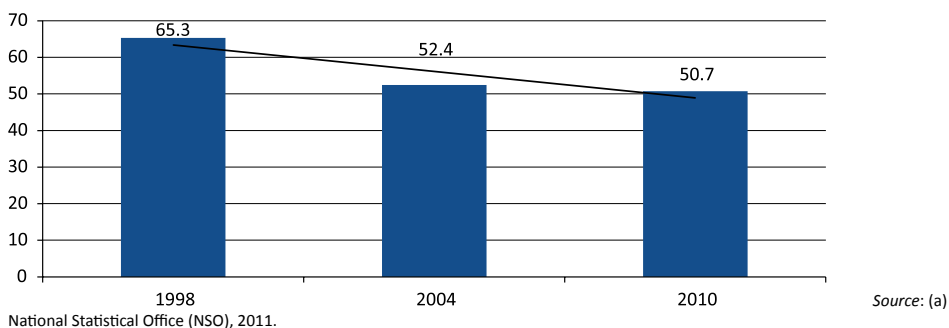
Malawi's migration trends are more easily understood in the context of underlying socioeconomic context. Classified as an LDC, Malawi's economy is heavily dependent on agriculture and other primary commodities. Able-bodied Malawians have historically migrated both to the country's urban areas and other Southern African countries, especially South Africa, in search of economic

opportunities. High levels of rural and urban poverty have therefore defined migration patterns in Malawi.

Migration offers pathways for escaping poverty when movers find meaningful work opportunities, while it also exposes others to higher levels of vulnerability. Hence, development objectives envisioned in the MDGs would have direct implications for migration by ameliorating push factors while reducing overall vulnerability of those who move. This can only be achieved through mainstreaming migration issues in development initiatives.

Progress in achieving MDG goal 1, the eradication of extreme poverty and hunger, has been encouraging, as shown in Figure 2 and Table 2. The various poverty indicators that are used to measure progress towards achieving goal 1 all show very good progress from 1998 to 2010. The poverty gap measured at USD 1.25 purchasing power parity (PPP) improved from 45.96 per cent in 1998 to 26.18 per cent in 2010.

Figure 2. Poverty head count ratio at national poverty line (% of population) (1998, 2004, 2010)



Figures used in this analysis are drawn from the 2010 MDG report for Malawi and the more recent September 2014 MDG Endline Survey report. The 2010 report had shown that the country is on course to achieve some of the poverty indicators for goal 1. The report showed that the proportion of the population living below USD 1 per day per person stood at 39 per cent in 2010 against the target of 27 per cent by 2015. The national poverty gap ratio for Malawi is estimated at 17.8 per cent. The Malawi 2014 MDG Endline Survey showed that the prevalence of underweight children stood at 16.7 per cent against the 2015 target of 14 per cent. Improved poverty levels may reflect overall development progress, which may serve to attract immigrants from other regions to the country. It may also lead to higher mobility of Malawians both within the country and across borders.

Table 2. Trends in poverty level (1998, 2004, 2010)

| Indicator | 1998 | 2004 | 2010 |
|---|----------|-----------|-----------|
| Population (thousands) * | 9,795.00 | 12,170.00 | 13,977.00 |
| Poverty gap at national poverty line (%) * | 23.40 | 17.80 | 18.90 |
| Poverty gap at USD 1.25 a day (PPP) (%) ** | 46.00 | 32.30 | 26.20 |
| Poverty gap at USD 2 a day (PPP) (%) ** | 62.27 | 51.78 | 43.97 |
| Poverty head count ratio at national poverty line (% of population) * | 65.30 | 52.40 | 50.70 |
| Poverty head count ratio at \$1.25 a day (PPP) (% of population) ** | 83.07 | 73.86 | 61.64 |
| Poverty head count ratio at USD 2 a day (PPP) (% of population) ** | 93.50 | 90.50 | 82.30 |

Sources: *NSO, 2011.

** World Bank, 2014.

Malawi's progress towards goal 2 to achieve universal primary education by 2015 appears to be less satisfactory based on the 2010 MDG report. Net enrolment in primary schools in Malawi stood at 83 per cent in 2010 against a target of 100 per cent by 2015. The 2014 MDG Endline Survey put the primary school net attendance ratio at 93.6. The proportion of pupils starting grade 1 reaching grade 5 stood at 75.7 per cent, and the literacy rate for the population aged 15 to 24 years stood at 84 per cent. These targets are unlikely to be achieved by 2015.

The promotion of gender equality and empowerment of women, which is MDG goal 3, has registered good progress. The 2014 MDG Endline Survey report shows that the ratio of girls to boys in primary school had exceeded parity at 1.01 in 2014, while in secondary school, it was at 1.22. The ratio of literate women to men in the ages 15–24 was at 0.94 and literacy rate among young people aged 15–24 was 72.4 per cent for women and 77.8 per cent for men, according to the 2014 MDG Endline Survey report. The share of women in wage employment in non-agriculture sectors stood at only 15 per cent against the 2015 target of 50 per cent, while the proportion of seats held by women in parliament stood at 22 per cent. This figure had dropped to 16.5 per cent in 2014 against the 50 per cent target by 2015.

Slow but promising progress is also being realized in the efforts to reduce child mortality, which is MDG goal 4. The 2014 MDG Endline Survey report shows under-five mortality rate to be at 85 per 1,000 children against the target of 78 per 1,000 children under five by 2015. Infant mortality stood at 53 per 1,000 live births against the 44.7 target by 2015, while the proportion of children aged one year immunized against measles was estimated at 85.1 per cent in 2014.

Unfortunately, Malawi's progress in achieving MDG goal 5 (improvement of maternal health) is unlikely to be met by 2015. According to the 2014 MDG Endline Survey report, maternal mortality ratio stood at 574 per 100,000 against the target of 155 per 100,000, which is more than four times over the target. The proportion of births attended to by skilled health personnel was at 87.4 per cent, which points to a large proportion (12.6%) of births occurring at home or attended to by untrained midwives.

The fight against HIV and AIDS, malaria and other diseases as envisaged in MDG goal 6 has also registered some progress. However, the results from the 2010 country MDG report shows that huge challenges remain. HIV prevalence among 15–24 years old pregnant women stood at 12 per cent in 2010. Death rates associated with malaria and tuberculosis (TB) stood at 3 per cent and 8 per cent respectively, while the proportion of TB cases under directly observed treatment was 86 per cent. However, access to malaria treatment was at only 22 per cent and households with at least one treated net was 60 per cent. Figures from the World Health Organization (WHO) (2014) show that TB prevalence rates have declined steadily from 378 per 100,000 people in 2004 to 163 per 100,000 people in 2012. Similarly, TB deaths have also declined from 19 to just 9 per 100,000 people between 2004 and 2012.

Under goal 7, whose aim is to ensure environmental sustainability, Malawi shows good results in the area of water and sanitation, where 86.2 per cent of the population has sustainable access to an improved water source, according to the 2014 MDG Endline Survey report and 93 per cent has access to improved sanitation, according to the 2010 MDG report. However, a very high percentage (98.3%) of the population still uses solid fuel, and an estimated 67.7 per cent of the urban population lives in slums. Malawi is particularly vulnerable to population displacement due to environmental factors, such as droughts and floods. There is currently no internally displaced person in Malawi. However, the country has experienced numerous incidents of internal displacement following natural disasters since the late 1970s related to drought, fires, floods and landslides. It is estimated that between 1979 and 2008, natural disasters in Malawi affected an estimated 21.7 million people and killed 2,596 people (Lunduka et al., 2010:5). Specific districts prone to disasters receive particular attention in the country's national disaster risk reduction strategy. These include Chikwawa, Dedza, Karonga, Nsanje, Salima and Zomba. In January 2015, flooding in these districts led to over 170 deaths, displaced at least 174,000 people, and brought extensive destruction of property. A large international response is underway to assist those affected.

Progress towards achieving target envisaged by aspirations to develop global partnership for development (MDG goal 8) is also slow. Net overseas development assistance as a percentage of real GDP is still high at 22 per cent in 2010. According to the MDG 2010 report, Malawi still has low levels of cellular usage and internet use, which were estimated at 21 per cent and 10.5 per cent, respectively, per 1,000 people in 2010.

B.1.2 Demographic changes

According to findings from the 2008 Census, Malawi had slightly over 13 million people, with women accounting for just over 6.7 million and men over 6.3 million, as shown in Table 3. Almost all of the population in Malawi is aged below 65 years, with the highest numbers being in the age group 15–64 and almost equal numbers in the 0–14 age groups. The age structure of the population suggests that the country will continue experiencing high population growth characterized by high outmigration if the bulging youth groups do not find suitable livelihood opportunities in the country.

Table 3. Population of Malawi by age and sex, 2008

| Age | Male | Female | Population |
|-------|-----------|-----------|------------|
| 00–14 | 2,968,330 | 3,040,371 | 6,008,701 |
| 15–64 | 3,174,041 | 3,393,781 | 6,567,822 |
| 65+ | 216,562 | 284,075 | 500,637 |
| All | 6,358,933 | 6,718,227 | 13,077,160 |

Source: NSO, Population and Housing Census, 2008.

Malawi has been experiencing rapid population growth, as shown in Figure 3 and Table 4. The population has increased tremendously, starting with the 1977 Census of 5.54 million people. In the 1987 Census, the number had grown to 7.98 million, and then rose to 9.93 million by the 1998 Census. The latest census conducted in 2008 recorded the population count to be 13.077 million, as shown in Table 4, with women accounting for 6.7 million and men who accounted for 6.3 million. The projections predict an increase in the population from just over 13 million in 2008 to over 45 million in 2050 (Table 4). These trends in population increase have direct implications for migration. Unless high levels of economic growth provide abundant employment and economic opportunities for the rising population, migration to urban areas and other more attractive international destinations will increase.

Table 4. Population growth rates

| Year of census | Total population | Average annual intercensal growth rate (%) |
|----------------|------------------|--|
| 1901 | 737,153 | -* |
| 1911 | 970,430 | 2.80* |
| 1921 | 1,201,983 | 2.20* |
| 1926 | 1,263,291 | 1.50 |
| 1931 | 1,573,454 | 4.40 |
| 1945 | 2,049,914 | 2.20 |
| 1966 | 4,039,583 | 3.30 |
| 1977 | 5,547,460 | 2.90 |
| 1987 | 7,988,507 | 3.70 |
| 1998 | 9,933,868 | 2.00 |
| 2008 | 13,077,160 | 2.80 |

Note: * De jure population.

Projections from 2008 Census

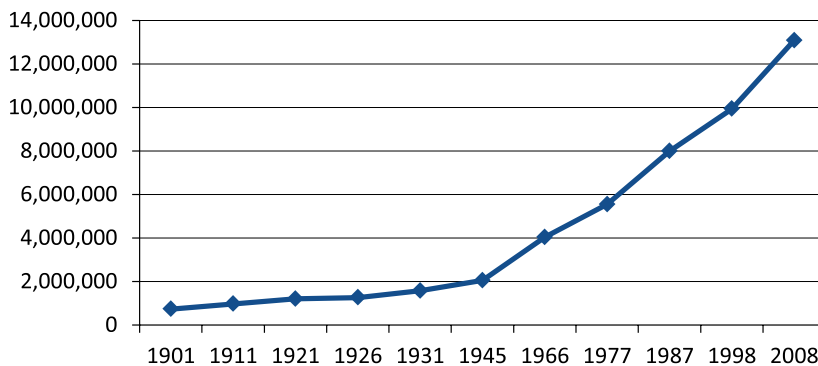
| Projection year | Projected population total | Rate of growth (Exponential) |
|-----------------|----------------------------|------------------------------|
| 2009 | 13,520,098 | 3.14 |
| 2010 | 13,947,592 | 3.11 |
| 2011 | 14,388,550 | 3.11 |
| 2012 | 14,844,822 | 3.12 |
| 2013 | 15,316,860 | 3.13 |
| 2014 | 15,805,239 | 3.14 |
| 2015 | 16,310,431 | 3.15 |
| 2016 | 16,832,910 | 3.15 |
| 2017 | 17,373,185 | 3.16 |
| 2018 | 17,931,637 | 3.16 |
| 2019 | 18,508,613 | 3.17 |
| 2020 | 19,104,275 | 3.17 |
| 2021 | 19,718,415 | 3.16 |
| 2022 | 20,350,670 | 3.16 |
| 2023 | 21,000,409 | 3.14 |
| 2024 | 21,669,048 | 3.13 |
| 2025 | 22,358,192 | 3.13 |
| 2026 | 23,067,018 | 3.12 |
| 2027 | 23,794,786 | 3.11 |
| 2028 | 24,540,844 | 3.09 |
| 2029 | 25,305,919 | 3.07 |
| 2030 | 26,090,975 | 3.06 |
| 2031 | 26,895,288 | 3.04 |

| | | |
|------|------------|------|
| 2032 | 27,718,275 | 3.01 |
| 2033 | 28,559,902 | 2.99 |
| 2034 | 29,419,623 | 2.97 |
| 2035 | 30,296,833 | 2.94 |
| 2036 | 31,191,010 | 2.91 |
| 2037 | 32,101,597 | 2.88 |
| 2038 | 33,028,519 | 2.85 |
| 2039 | 33,971,032 | 2.81 |
| 2040 | 34,928,372 | 2.78 |
| 2041 | 35,900,003 | 2.74 |
| 2042 | 36,885,286 | 2.71 |
| 2043 | 37,884,001 | 2.67 |
| 2044 | 38,895,261 | 2.63 |
| 2045 | 39,918,168 | 2.60 |
| 2046 | 40,951,941 | 2.56 |
| 2047 | 41,995,681 | 2.52 |
| 2048 | 43,049,004 | 2.48 |
| 2049 | 44,110,905 | 2.44 |
| 2050 | 45,180,255 | 2.40 |

Source: NSO, 2010a.

Figure 3 shows the population growth trend in Malawi from 1901 to 2008 indicating exponential growth. Even if fertility levels were to decline, Malawi's population is likely to continue growing because the bulk of the population is youthful.

Figure 3. Population growth in Malawi, 1901–2008

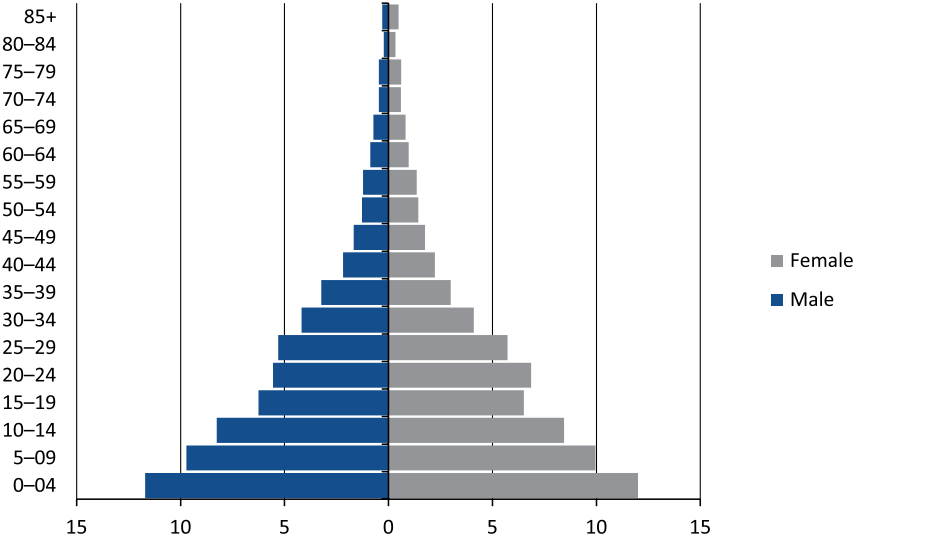


Source: NSO 2008 Census results.

The population pyramid in Figure 4 depicts the age structure of the population of Malawi in 2008. The structure shows a young population with a bulge around the 0 to 30 age groups.

There are noticeably fewer males in the 20–29 age groups and fewer females than males in the 30–39 age groups. The male deficits in the 20–29 age groups could be attributed partly to labour migration and partly to higher mortality. The female deficit in the 30–39 age groups is however inexplicable and may also be related to outmigration, but a high proportion of it may be due to the aforementioned high maternal mortality rate.

Figure 4. Population of Malawi by age and sex, 2008



Source: NSO 2008 Census results.

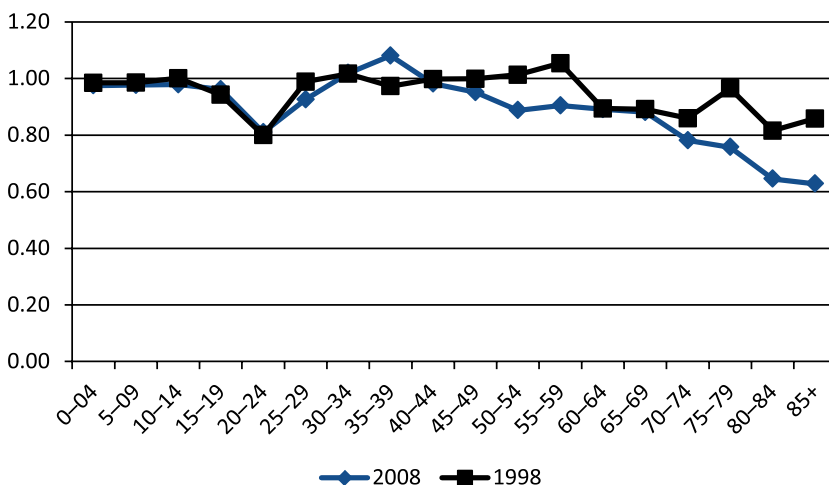
A further assessment of these trends is confirmed through examining the sex ratios, as shown in Figure 5.¹ The proportion of males to females in the age groups 20–29 in both the 1998 and 2008 censuses shows the highest difference in favour of female pointing to either relatively higher levels of male mortality or male emigration. The likely contribution of migration, even if it is small relative to that of maternal mortality to these trends, is further confirmed by examining the age-specific death rates as reported by the NSO (2010b).

¹ Sex ratio is the ratio of males to females.

Age-specific death rate for males in the age group 20–24 is estimated at 5.5 deaths per 1,000 population, which is lower than that of females (6.1 deaths). The difference is wider for the age group 25–29 with male age-specific death rate at 6.4 against that of females at 7.9. Age-specific death rates from females are higher in the four consecutive age groups of 15–19, 20–24, 25–29 and 30–34, as shown in Table 5 of Annex I.

It is expected that as the process of demographic and epidemiological transition advances, the higher female mortality in these age groups will be reversed. The NSO mortality thematic report does not discuss this demographic anomaly (Wisser and Vaupel, 2014) in details, except noting the higher female mortality in the 30–34 age groups.² Notably, these are also the prime childbearing ages for females and directly the result of the very high maternal mortality in the country.

Figure 5. Age-specific sex ratios in the 1998 and 2008 censuses



Source: NSO 2008 Census results.

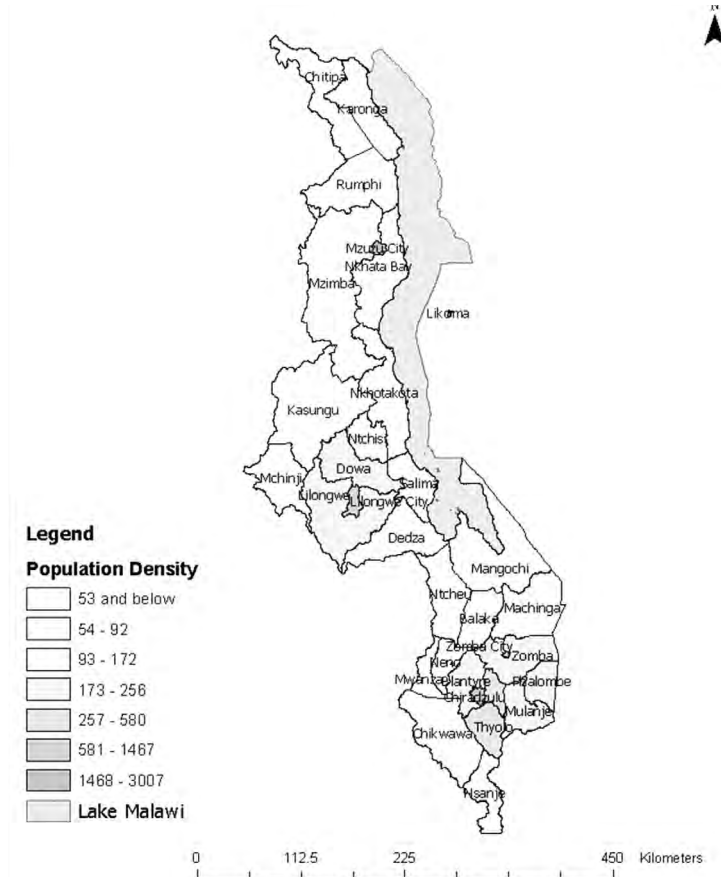
Population density

As shown in Figure 6, Malawi has a high average population density. Results from the 2008 Census showed that the population density for Malawi was 139 persons per square kilometre and that it has risen from 43 persons per square kilometre in 1966 (NSO, 2010e). This is largely attributable to the very

² Female age-specific mortality rate in almost all population is always lower than male age-specific mortality in all age groups, except in populations with very high maternal mortality.

high density (between 1,468–3,007 persons per square kilometre) in the four largest cities of Blantyre, Lilongwe, Mzuzu and Zomba. However, the average high density conceals the large variation across the country, with some areas having very low density of below 60 persons per square kilometre.

Figure 6. Area and population density by district, 2008

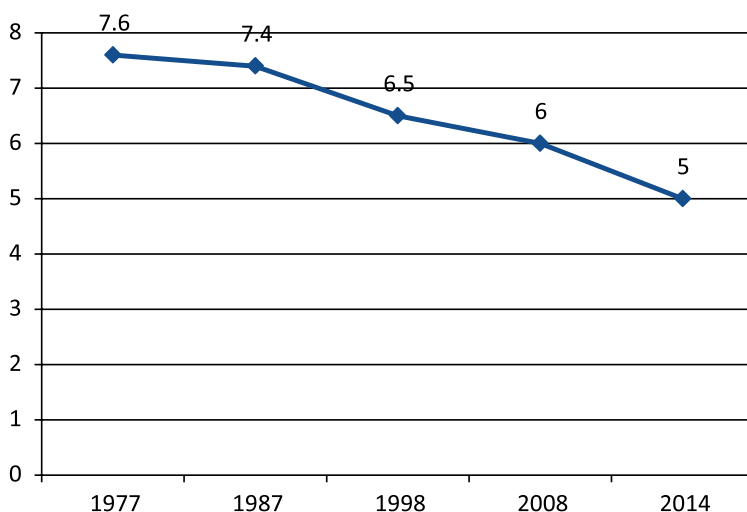


Source: NSO 2008 Census results.

Total fertility rate

Total fertility rate (TFR) is defined as the total number of children a woman of childbearing age would have by the time she completes childbearing if she experiences a given age-specific fertility rate (ASFR). The trend in TFR for Malawi is shown in Figure 7. There has been a decline in TFR from a high of 7.6 children in 1977 to 5 in 2014 (Government of Malawi, 2014a). The decline is modest and indicates stubbornly high fertility levels in Malawi.

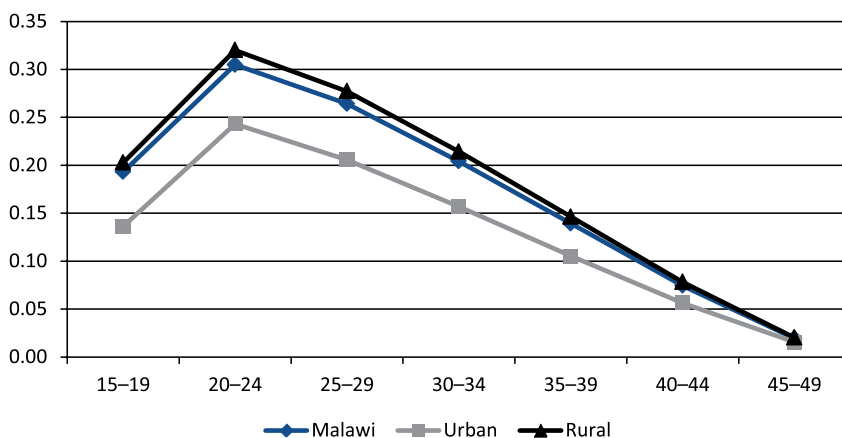
Figure 7. Trends in total fertility for Malawi, 1977–2014



Source: NSO Fertility Report 2014.

Figure 8 shows the ASFR for women of childbearing age in Malawi in urban and rural areas. As indicated, the ASFR for Malawi as a whole (total) are close to those of rural areas. The urban levels are lower. This is consistent with the predominantly rural distribution of the population of Malawi and confirms that the high TFR can be related to the rural circumstances in which most women of childbearing age still live.

Figure 8. Age-specific fertility rate for Malawi, 2014

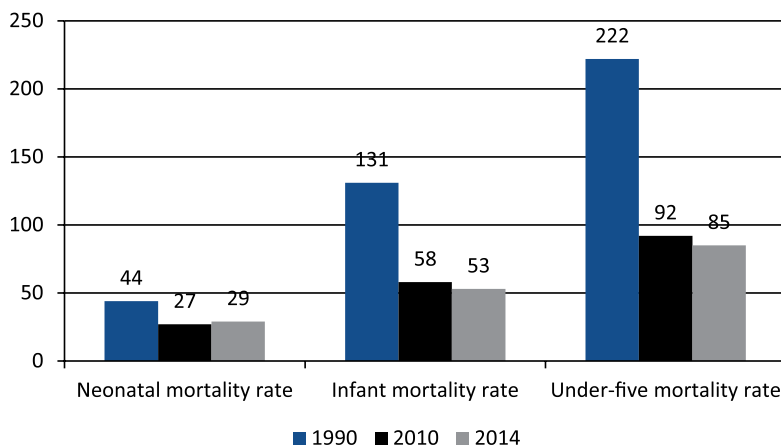


Source: NSO Fertility Report 2014.

Mortality rate

Comparison of neonatal, infant and under-five mortality levels in 1990 with 2010 for Malawi (Figure 9) indicates very rapid gains. Neonatal mortality dropped from 44 in 1990 to 29 in 2014. Infant mortality rate dropped from 131 in 1990 to 53 in 2014, while under-five mortality rate dropped from 222 in 1990 to 85 in 2014. The drops in both infant and under-five mortality rates are encouraging and seem to indicate that Malawi may achieve the MDG targets for both by 2015, which are 44.7 and 78 respectively.

Figure 9. Child mortality (1990, 2010, 2014)



Sources: NSO, 2010b; Government of Malawi, 2014a.

There have been very small gains in life expectancies at birth for Malawi between 1990 and 2012, as shown in Table 5. In that period, the country's total life expectancy at birth rose from 47.12 to 54.72 years. Females continued to enjoy higher life expectancies at birth at 48.3 years in 1990 and 54.84 years in 2012. The 2008 Census estimated female life expectancy at birth at 51.8, while that of males was estimated at 51.82 years, showing a gender gap of 0.2 years in favour of males. Male life expectancies at birth stood at 45.99 years in 1990 and 54.62 years in 2012. These results suggest that there is a very narrow gap between males and females in terms of life expectancies at birth in Malawi. The data is drawn from World Bank's World Development Indicators (2014). There are some inconsistencies in the trends suggested by the life expectancies at birth data from 1990 and a reversal of the advantage in favour of males between 2004 and 2008. This trend is not supported by trends in age- and sex-specific death

rates that would have to expose a higher female death rate or sudden decrease in male mortality rates.

Table 5. Life expectancy at birth, 1990–2012

| Indicator | Both sexes | Male | Female | Gender Gap |
|-----------|------------|-------|--------|------------|
| 1990 | 47.12 | 45.99 | 48.30 | 2.31 |
| 2000 | 46.03 | 45.72 | 46.36 | 0.64 |
| 2001 | 46.28 | 46.08 | 46.49 | 0.42 |
| 2002 | 46.71 | 46.60 | 46.83 | 0.23 |
| 2003 | 47.31 | 47.27 | 47.35 | 0.08 |
| 2004 | 48.07 | 48.08 | 48.05 | -0.03 |
| 2005 | 48.94 | 48.98 | 48.90 | -0.08 |
| 2006 | 49.89 | 49.93 | 49.85 | -0.09 |
| 2007 | 50.86 | 50.90 | 50.83 | -0.07 |
| 2008 | 51.81 | 51.82 | 51.80 | -0.02 |
| 2009 | 52.68 | 52.66 | 52.70 | 0.04 |
| 2010 | 53.47 | 53.41 | 53.52 | 0.11 |
| 2011 | 54.14 | 54.06 | 54.23 | 0.17 |
| 2012 | 54.72 | 54.62 | 54.84 | 0.22 |

Source: World Bank, 2014.

B.1.3 Net migration

In preparing population projections from 2008 to 2050 using the 2008 Census results, the NSO assumed that migration would not play a major role in influencing population change during the projected period. The 2008 Census results suggested that the number of immigrants in the five years leading to 2008 was only 3,618. In the same period, the number of emigrants from Malawi was 16,855. This implied a net international migration of -13,237 (NSO, 2010c).

The United Nations Population Division has also estimated net migration rates for Malawi (see Table 6). According to these estimates, in the period between 1995 and 2000, the net migration rate was -3.37, but this changed to a positive trend in the 2005–2010 period at 1.59. The estimates for the 2010–2015 period are zero net migration.

Table 6. Net migration and net migration rates, 1985–2015

| | 1985–1990 | 1995–1990 | 2005–2010 | 2010–2015 |
|--|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|
| Average annual rate of population change | 5.25 | 2.55 | 3 | 2.85 |
| Annual rate of natural increase* | 33.45 | 28.88 | 28.32 | 28.4 |
| Crude net migration rate* | 18.79 | -3.37 | 1.59 | 0 |
| Total net migration ('000) | 785 | -179 | 111 | 0 |

Note: * Per 1,000 population.

Source: UN Population Division Database.

Naturalization of foreign population

Figures provided by the Malawi Immigration Department on naturalizations for 2013 and 2014 are shown in Table 7. This indicates that the highest number of naturalization approvals were for applicants from Pakistan, Burundi, Uganda, India and Rwanda. Pakistan accounted for the highest number of approvals in absolute figures and percentages for 2013 and 2014 at 36 per cent and 33.8 per cent of approvals respectively. Together with India, both Asian countries accounted for close to half of all naturalization approvals in both years. Also notable is the high increase in naturalization for Rwandan applicants, which increased from 9.7 per cent of all naturalizations in 2013 to 23.6 per cent of naturalizations in 2014.

Table 7. Malawi citizenship approvals, 2013–2014

| Nationality | 2013 | % | 2014 | % |
|---------------|------|-------|------|-------|
| Pakistani | 119 | 36.06 | 177 | 33.78 |
| Rwandan | 32 | 9.70 | 124 | 23.66 |
| Burundian | 39 | 11.82 | 70 | 13.36 |
| Indian | 34 | 10.30 | 48 | 9.16 |
| Ugandan | 38 | 11.52 | 22 | 4.20 |
| Stateless | 19 | 5.76 | 18 | 3.44 |
| British | 11 | 3.33 | 13 | 2.48 |
| Lebanese | 11 | 3.33 | 13 | 2.48 |
| Zimbabwean | 4 | 1.21 | 6 | 1.15 |
| Mozambican | 2 | 0.61 | 7 | 1.34 |
| Nigerian | 6 | 1.82 | 3 | 0.57 |
| South African | 2 | 0.61 | 6 | 1.15 |
| Tanzanian | 6 | 1.82 | 2 | 0.38 |
| Ethiopian | 1 | 0.30 | 3 | 0.57 |
| Congolese | 1 | 0.30 | 2 | 0.38 |
| Egyptian | 1 | 0.30 | 2 | 0.38 |

| | | | | |
|-------------|-----|--------|-----|--------|
| Bangladeshi | 0 | 0 | 2 | 0.38 |
| Chinese | 0 | 0 | 2 | 0.38 |
| Greek | 1 | 0.30 | 1 | 0.19 |
| Zambian | 2 | 0.61 | 0 | 0 |
| Angolan | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0.19 |
| Dutch | 1 | 0.30 | 0 | 0 |
| Lesotho | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0.19 |
| Portuguese | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0.19 |
| Total | 330 | 100.00 | 524 | 100.00 |

Source: Immigration Department, 2014.

B.1.4 Economic environment

Main macroeconomic indicators

Malawi, along with other developing economies, has undergone some economic turbulence in recent years that are reflected in the macroeconomic indicators. For an economy that depends heavily on export of primary products, Malawi has been adversely affected by the global economic recession. However, recent events in the country appear to portend good economic prospects, especially after the recently concluded tripartite elections. These promising economic development prospects may however only offer limited labour absorption potential relative to the high population growth rate, as discussed above, leading to higher levels of outmigration while continuing to attract a growing number of immigrants.

GDP levels and growth

Per capita GDP is still very low but has been increasing over the years. It rose from USD 154 in 2000 to USD 226 in 2013, after having peaked at USD 364 in 2011 (World Bank, 2014). GDP per capita (PPP) also rose during the same period from USD 590 in 2000 to 779 in 2013. As shown in Table 6 in Annex I, the GDP itself has grown over the same period, with growth at 5.4 per cent in 2004, increasing to 5.0 per cent growth in 2013. The slightly lower negative growth in 2011 to 2013 is largely attributed to the effects of global economic slowdown. Malawi is classified as an LDC, thus, its economy is dependent on external economic conditions as are other LDC economies. There are signs of recovery experienced since 2011.

Inflation rate

The inflation rate in Malawi in 2000 was at a high of 29.58 per cent; it declined to 7.62 per cent in 2011 and then rose sharply to 27.28 in 2013. Some of the underlying conditions that may have contributed to the higher levels of inflation include sharp devaluation of the Malawi kwacha and the effects of the “Cashgate” scandal, which involved siphoning of billions of kwacha from the government coffers.

Public debt service

Table 8 shows Malawi’s external debts and levels at which they were serviced in selected years from 1990 to 2010. The figures include long- and short-term debt, as well as credit from the International Monetary Fund. Although the external debt levels had declined to USD 921 million in 2010, the levels of servicing the debts were very low at only 2 per cent of the total external debt. This represented a significant drop in servicing from the 8 per cent observed in 1990 when the total external debt was almost double the figure in 2010.

Table 8. Public debt and servicing, 1990–2010

| | 1990 | 2000 | 2005 | 2008 | 2009 | 2010 |
|------------------------------|----------|----------|----------|--------|----------|--------|
| External debt (USD millions) | 1,556.80 | 2,704.90 | 3,183.20 | 893.70 | 1,033.30 | 921.60 |
| Debt service (USD millions) | 132.60 | 62.90 | 75.70 | 31.90 | 35.70 | 18.70 |
| External debt serviced (%) | 8.50 | 2.30 | 2.40 | 3.60 | 3.50 | 2.00 |

Source: United Nations Conference on Trade and Development (UNCTAD), 2012.

Investment climate

Total investment flows into Malawi in USD million from 2004 to 2013 provided by the Reserve Bank of Malawi (RBM) are shown in Table 9. The figures depict a mixed trend in investment inflows, with a peak of USD 77 million in 2011 and the lowest was USD 9.2 million in 2010. The second lowest investment inflows were recorded in 2009 at just above USD 10 million. The low levels of investment inflows in 2009 and 2010 are consistent with the global economic recession prevailing then. The sudden increase in investments to USD 77 million in 2011 from the lowest level in 2010 is noticeable.

Table 9. Investment flows into Malawi, 2004–2013

| Year | Amount (USD) |
|------|---------------|
| 2004 | 26,255,710.71 |
| 2005 | 12,149,724.32 |
| 2006 | 66,551,725.90 |
| 2007 | 26,668,943.74 |
| 2008 | 71,178,121.80 |
| 2009 | 10,776,305.85 |
| 2010 | 9,205,140.02 |
| 2011 | 77,150,456.71 |
| 2012 | 20,172,803.60 |
| 2013 | 24,049,068.60 |

Source: RBM, 2014.

Note: Figures include investment flows that were registered with the RBM.

Table 10 shows the predominance of the agriculture and services sector to the Malawian economy, with each contributing well over 30 per cent and 50 per cent to the GDP respectively from 2006 to 2012. Personal remittances received remained at 0.5 per cent of GDP in the same period while foreign direct investment's (FDI) contribution to the GDP rose from 1.1 per cent in 2006 to a peak of 4.6 per cent in 2008 and was at 2.3 per cent in 2011. An encouraging trend in the data is the gradual albeit slow growth in manufacturing and industrial sectors over the same period, as shown in Table 10.

Table 10. Shares of selected financial flows in GDP, 2006–2013 (% of GDP)

| Indicator | 2006 | 2007 | 2008 | 2009 | 2010 | 2011 | 2012 | 2013 |
|---|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|
| Personal remittances, received (% of GDP) | 0.47 | 0.58 | 0.39 | 0.33 | 0.40 | 0.45 | 0.67 | – |
| FDI, net inflows (% of GDP) | 1.14 | 3.41 | 4.57 | 0.98 | 1.80 | 2.29 | 3.05 | 3.20 |
| Agriculture, value added (% of GDP) | 31.58 | 31.60 | 29.71 | 31.20 | 29.61 | 29.89 | 28.74 | 26.96 |
| Manufacturing, value added (% of GDP) | 10.71 | 11.32 | 12.28 | 11.98 | 11.83 | 11.83 | 11.52 | 10.75 |
| Industry, value added (% of GDP) | 17.17 | 17.76 | 18.56 | 18.04 | 19.58 | 19.16 | 20.07 | 18.79 |
| Services, etc., value added (% of GDP) | 51.25 | 50.64 | 51.73 | 50.76 | 50.81 | 50.95 | 51.19 | 54.25 |

Source: World Bank, 2014.

Capital investment

Trends in gross fixed capital formation as a share of GDP for Malawi show a decline, from a high of 31.6 per cent in 1980 to 22.3 per cent in 2010 (UNCTAD, 2012:44). The country has also enjoyed relatively high average annual growth rates in gross fixed capital formation in the decades from 2000, peaking at 26.8 per cent in 2010. It is expected that this trend will continue in the context of the government's stated intention to use infrastructure programmes as a catalyst for economic development and job creation.

Foreign direct investment

FDI net inflows as a percentage of GDP have tended to fluctuate over the years from 2000 to 2012. The levels of the FDI net inflows are also very low. In 2000, the FDI net inflows stood at 1.49 per cent of GDP and rose to 3.05 per cent in 2012. Over the duration, they had dipped to lows of 0.22 per cent in 2002 and 0.98 per cent in 2009.

Trade: Import and export of goods and services

Table 11 shows exports and imports of goods and services from and into Malawi for 2004 to 2013. There has been a slow steady increase in the export of goods and services from Malawi, which rose from 25 per cent of GDP in 2004 to 34.7 per cent of GDP in 2013. During the same period, import of goods and services rose from 43.2 per cent of GDP in 2004, slightly dipping to 40.6 per cent of GDP in 2007 and rising again to 45.9 per cent of GDP in 2010. There were then negative results in export of goods and service from 2011 to 2013.

Table 11. Import and export of goods and services, 2004–2013

| Indicator | 2004 | 2005 | 2006 | 2007 | 2008 | 2009 | 2010 | 2011 | 2012 | 2013 |
|--|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|
| Exports of goods and services (% of GDP) | 25.0 | 24.0 | 22.6 | 28.3 | 28.2 | 24.6 | 29.4 | 29.5 | 37.6 | 46.3 |
| Imports of goods and services (% of GDP) | 43.2 | 52.2 | 47.1 | 40.3 | 48.9 | 39.0 | 44.9 | 39.8 | 54.2 | 64.2 |

Source: World Bank, 2014.

Table 12 shows the imports and exports of goods and services in balance of payment in current USD from 2006 to 2012. It shows that Malawi imports exceed exports by a very high magnitude, leading to negative external balance on goods and services in every successive year. This suggests that the country has the opportunity and challenge to enhance exports and perhaps broaden its economic diversification efforts. Currently, Malawi's exports are largely dominated by primary commodities and very little in manufactured goods.

Table 12. Malawi foreign trade, 2006–2013 (USD)

| Indicator | 2006 | 2007 | 2008 | 2009 | 2010 | 2011 | 2012 | 2013 |
|--|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|
| Imports of goods and services (BoP*, current USD) | 1,319,926,663 | 1,537,957,671 | 1,977,693,016 | 2,175,464,636 | 2,458,143,942 | 2,807,754,960 | 2,531,890,230 | – |
| Exports of goods and services (BoP, current USD) | 785,537,601 | 877,240,399 | 1,024,527,620 | 1,347,464,867 | 1,221,909,025 | 1,629,467,031 | 1,393,958,377 | – |
| Imports of goods and services (current USD) | 1,468,317,769 | 1,468,752,757 | 2,091,637,346 | 1,959,764,886 | 2,426,168,103 | 2,241,975,257 | 2,297,232,354 | 2,378,205,639 |
| Exports of goods and services (current USD) | 705,004,067 | 1,033,381,794 | 1,205,568,960 | 1,239,999,122 | 1,585,900,071 | 1,663,007,168 | 1,592,772,076 | 1,716,849,372 |
| External balance on goods and services (current USD) | -763,313,702 | -435,370,964 | -886,068,387 | -719,765,764 | -840,268,032 | -578,968,089 | -704,460,278 | -661,356,266 |

Note * BoP= Balance of payments

Source: World Bank, 2014.

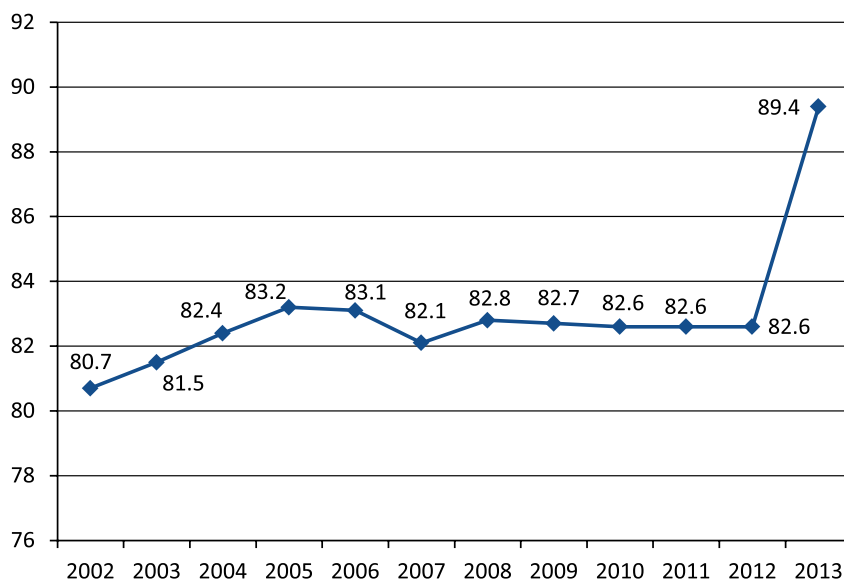
B.1.5 Labour market

Recent development in the labour market

Labour force and unemployment

As shown in Figure 10, the labour force participation rates have been on the increase from 80.7 per cent in 2002 to a high of 89.4 per cent in 2013. The 2013 figure is drawn from the latest Malawi Labour Force Survey conducted in 2013. The ILO modelled the labour force participation rates (shown in Table 13), although showing higher levels of participation appear to confirm very slight declines from 2009 to 2011 with slight increases in 2012.

Figure 10. Labour force participation rates, 2002–2013



Sources: World Bank, 2014; NSO, 2013 (for the 2013 figure).

The size of the labour force has increased from just under 5.2 million in 2002 to 7.2 million in 2012, as shown in Table 13. However, unemployment remained at almost the same level during the two comparison years with only a marginal decline from 7.7 per cent in 2002 to 7.6 per cent in 2012. There are minor increases and decreases in the intervening years. During the same period, the percentage of females in the labour force grew from 49.2 per cent to 51.3 per cent.

Table 13. Unemployment and labour force participation rates, 2002–2012

| Indicator | 2002 | 2003 | 2004 | 2005 | 2006 | 2007 | 2008 | 2009 | 2010 | 2011 | 2012 |
|---|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|
| Unemployment, total (% of total labour force) (modelled ILO estimate) | 7.7 | 7.7 | 7.8 | 7.9 | 7.8 | 7.6 | 7.5 | 7.5 | 7.6 | 7.6 | 7.6 |
| Labour force participation rate, total (% of total population ages 15+) (modelled ILO estimate) | 80.7 | 81.4 | 82.1 | 82.7 | 83.1 | 82.5 | 83.4 | 83.2 | 83.1 | 83.1 | 83 |
| Labour force participation rate, total (% of total population ages 15–64) (modelled ILO estimate) | 80.7 | 81.5 | 82.4 | 83.2 | 83.1 | 82.1 | 82.8 | 82.7 | 82.6 | 82.6 | 82.6 |
| Labour force, female (% of total labour force) | 49.2 | 48.96 | 48.73 | 48.51 | 49.92 | 51.09 | 51.81 | 51.7 | 51.58 | 51.41 | 51.3 |
| Labour force, total | 5,192,131 | 5,369,864 | 5,560,569 | 5,759,444 | 5,959,732 | 6,100,500 | 6,364,259 | 6,555,052 | 6,760,710 | 6,981,978 | 7,202,593 |

Source: ILO, 2014.

The labour force absorption rate also showed marginal declines (Table 14), declining from 71.2 per cent in 2000 to 70.9 per cent in 2009, while that of females declined from 68.3 per cent to 67.8 per cent during the same period.

Table 14. Labour force absorption rates, 2000–2009

| | 2000 | 2005 | 2009 |
|-------------------|--------|--------|--------|
| Total | 71.20% | 71.40% | 70.90% |
| Proportion female | 68.30% | 68.30% | 67.80% |

Source: World Bank, 2014.

B.1.6 Human capital

Literacy rate

Literacy rates in Malawi have shown marked improvement during the decade from 1990 to 2010. Adult literacy rate rose from just 48.5 per cent in 1990 to 74.5 per cent in 2010. Youth literacy rate also stood at a high of 86 per cent in 2008, with male youth literacy at 87 per cent and female youth literacy rate at 85 per cent (World Bank, 2014). Literacy rates from the Malawi National Statistical Office (NSO) also record improvements in census years from 1977 to 2008. These show an increase from 22 per cent in 1977 to 63.9 per cent in 2008. Male literacy rates are shown to have been above the national average over the years, rising from 30.3 per cent in 1977 to 69.4 per cent in 2008, while female literacy rates remained below the national average, rising from 14.3 per cent in 1977 to 58.7 per cent in 2008 (NSO, 2010).

Levels of education

Results from the 2008 Census revealed very low levels of educational attainment for the population of Malawi. The results showed that 73 per cent of the population aged 10 years and above did not have any educational qualification. Females had lower levels of educational qualifications than males, with 78 per cent of females and 69 per cent males having none. Of the 27 per cent who had some educational qualification, 11 per cent had Primary School Leaving Certificate, 9 per cent had Malawi Junior Certificate of Education, and 7 per cent had Malawi School Certificate of Education or higher qualification (NSO, 2010).

Enrolment rates

Table 15 shows enrolment trends and pupil-to-teacher ratios for both primary and secondary schools. Enrolment grew from just over 3.2 million primary school pupils in 2005 to over 4 million in 2012; and in secondary school, it grew from over 183,000 in 2005 to over 270,000 in 2012.

Table 15. Primary and secondary school statistics, 2005–2012

| Education level | 2005 | 2006 | 2007 | 2008 | 2009 | 2010 | 2011 | 2012 |
|---------------------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|
| Primary | | | | | | | | |
| Enrolment | 3,200,646 | 3,280,714 | 3,306,926 | 3,600,771 | 3,671,481 | 3,868,643 | 4,034,220 | 4,188,927 |
| Number of teachers | 45,075 | 43,197 | 42,330 | 46,333 | 45,507 | 48,170 | 53,031 | 56,534 |
| Pupil/Teacher ratio | 71 | 76 | 78 | 78 | 81 | 80 | 76 | 74 |
| Secondary | | | | | | | | |
| Enrolment | 183,860 | 218,310 | 210,325 | 233,573 | 243,838 | 240,918 | 256,343 | 270,064 |
| Number of teachers | 8,975 | 10,368 | 10,258 | 11,397 | 11,397 | 10,951 | 11,300 | 11,701 |
| Pupil/Teacher ratio | 20 | 21 | 21 | 20 | 21 | 22 | 23 | 23 |

Source: NSO Statistical Yearbook, 2012.

Quality of education

A good indicator of the quality of education is the ratio of pupils to teachers in both primary and secondary schools. As shown in Table 15, the pupil-to-teacher ratio in primary schools is in the 70s since 2005 and was at 74 in 2012. This is against increasing numbers of learners being enrolled into schools, which rose from over 3.2 million in 2005 to over 4.1 million in 2012. As the ratio of pupils to teachers appears stagnant while enrolments have increased, this has negative effects on the quality of education offered to learners. The pupil-to-teacher ratio in secondary schools has also remained in the 20s over the same period, rising from 20 in 2005 to 23 in 2012. Over the same period, enrolment into secondary schools rose from over 183,860 to 270,064 learners. In both primary and secondary school levels, increase in the number of teachers has been much slower than the growth in enrolment of pupils and learners.

Access to education

An education report drawing on results from the 2008 Census (NSO, 2010) provided results of data analysis based on questions asking respondents if they have ever attended or are currently attending any educational institution. The results looked at attendance at educational institutions for persons aged six years and above. The relationship between those aged six and above who report attendance and those in the same age groups that do not indicates the proportion of the population that is able to access education and vice versa. At the national level, 22 per cent of persons aged six and above had never attended an educational institution. Of those who had never attended an educational institution, 27 per cent were females and 16 per cent were males.

PART C: ANALYSIS OF THE MIGRATION SITUATION IN THE COUNTRY

C.I Immigrants

C.I.I Total number of immigrants

The 2008 Census results put the number of foreigners in Malawi at 51,554, of which 36.9 per cent were Mozambican, as shown in Table 16. Zambian nationals were the second largest group of foreigners, making up 11.2 per cent, followed by Zimbabweans who made up 8.6 per cent of the foreign population. In addition to these three leading countries of origin of the foreign-born population in Malawi, others that made up the top 10 countries of origin included Burundi, Rwanda, India, United Republic of Tanzania, United Kingdom, Congo and South Africa in that particular order. Notably, the number of foreigners in the 2008 Census in Table 16 is significantly lower than the number of foreign born counted in the same census, as shown in Table 18. The data in Figure 11 may be referring to the estimated number of foreign-born population in Malawi.

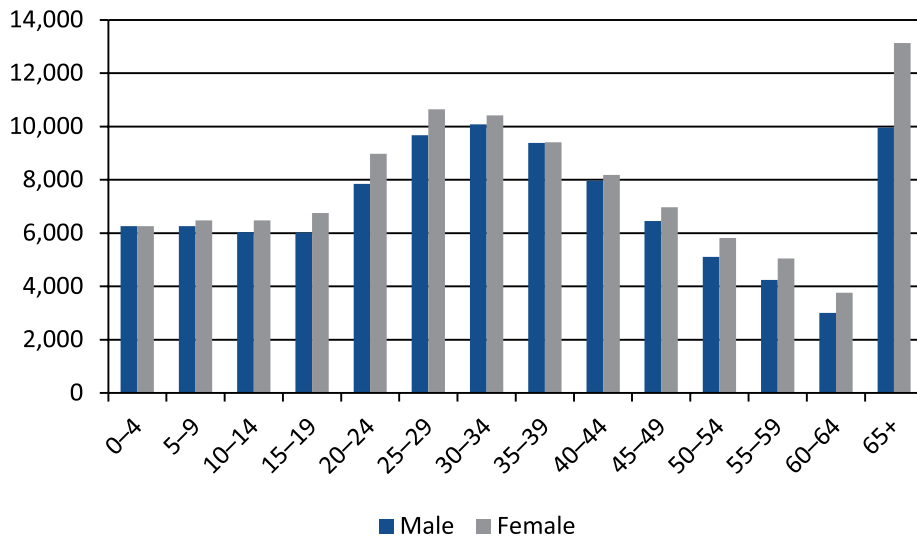
Table 16. Foreign population distribution by nationality, 2008

| Nationality | Number | % of total foreigners |
|---------------|--------|-----------------------|
| Mozambican | 19,020 | 36.9 |
| Zambian | 5,772 | 11.2 |
| Zimbabwean | 4,442 | 8.6 |
| Burundian | 2,943 | 5.7 |
| Rwandan | 2,820 | 5.5 |
| Indian | 2,388 | 4.6 |
| Tanzanian | 2,487 | 4.8 |
| British | 1,604 | 3.1 |
| Congolese | 1,506 | 2.9 |
| South African | 1,439 | 2.8 |
| Others | 7,133 | 13.8 |
| Foreigners | 51,554 | 100.0 |

Source: NSO, Population and Housing Census, 2008.

Figure 11 shows the age and sex distribution of the foreign population in Malawi. The data shows that most of the foreign population are concentrated in the 15–49 age groups, which are also the childbearing and working ages. There are also a large number of foreign nationals in the 65 and above age group. The figures indicate that there are more female foreign nationals than males in most of the age groups, including the older ages.

Figure 11. Foreign population by age and sex, 2013



Source: UN DESA Population Division, 2014.

As figures in Table 17 show, the foreign nationals in Malawi constituted only 0.4 per cent of the total population as counted in the 2008 Census. Close to 57 per cent of the foreign nationals in Malawi were from three countries, two of which share a border with the country and one, Zimbabwe, which share close proximity. The United Kingdom was the only country outside the continent whose nationals in Malawi accounted for more than 3 per cent of the total foreign national population. These trends point to the importance of neighbouring countries and historical ties with the colonizing nation in the contribution to migration in Malawi.

Table 17. Population of Malawi by nationality, 2008

| Nationality | Total | % of population | Nationality | Total | % of total foreigners |
|---------------|-------------------|-----------------|-------------------|---------------|-----------------------|
| Malawian | 13,025,606 | 99.61 | – | – | – |
| Mozambican | 19,020 | 0.15 | Mozambican | 19,020 | 36.89 |
| Zambian | 5,772 | 0.04 | Zambian | 5,772 | 11.20 |
| Zimbabwean | 4,442 | 0.03 | Zimbabwean | 4,442 | 8.62 |
| Burundian | 2,943 | 0.02 | Burundian | 2,943 | 5.71 |
| Rwandan | 2,820 | 0.02 | Rwandan | 2,820 | 5.47 |
| Indian | 2,388 | 0.02 | Indian | 2,388 | 4.63 |
| Tanzanian | 2,487 | 0.02 | Tanzanian | 2,487 | 4.82 |
| British | 1,604 | 0.01 | British | 1,604 | 3.11 |
| Congolese | 1,506 | 0.01 | Congolese | 1,506 | 2.92 |
| South African | 1,439 | 0.01 | South African | 1,439 | 2.79 |
| Others | 7,133 | 0.05 | Others | 7,133 | 13.84 |
| Total | 13,077,160 | 100.00 | Foreigners | 51,554 | 100.00 |

Source: NSO, Population and Housing Census 2008.

Table 18 shows the results of the 2008 Census where the total number of those who reported as being foreign born is substantially higher than those who declared their nationality as being foreign. The percentage of those who were foreign born in the 2008 Census is around 1.6 per cent or 210,914 persons. When the numbers of those who reported as being foreign born is examined side by side with those who had foreign nationality by a specific country, it reveals important trends that may relate to some long-standing migration trends, family relations, and regional economic and political circumstances, all of which have had a direct impact on Malawi.

Table 18. Population distribution by country of birth, 2008

| Country/Region of birth | Total | % of total | Total foreign born | % of total foreign born |
|-----------------------------|------------|------------|--------------------|-------------------------|
| Malawi | 12,866,246 | 98.40 | – | – |
| Mozambique | 54,555 | 0.40 | 54,555 | 25.90 |
| Zambia | 42,654 | 0.30 | 42,654 | 20.20 |
| Zimbabwe | 37,003 | 0.30 | 37,003 | 17.50 |
| Burundi | 4,001 | 0.00 | 4,001 | 1.90 |
| Rwanda | 2,446 | 0.00 | 2,446 | 1.20 |
| India | 2,408 | 0.00 | 2,408 | 1.10 |
| United Republic of Tanzania | 9,573 | 0.10 | 9,573 | 4.50 |
| United Kingdom | 1,472 | 0.00 | 1,472 | 0.70 |
| Congo | 1,407 | 0.00 | 1,407 | 0.70 |
| South Africa | 8,232 | 0.10 | 8,232 | 3.90 |
| Others | 47,163 | 0.40 | 47,163 | 22.40 |
| All | 13,077,160 | 100.00 | 210,914 | 100.00 |

Sources: NSO, Population and Housing Census, 2008.

Countries that were leading in terms of contribution of migrants to Malawi with a few exceptions appear to have contributed high numbers of Malawians who were born in those countries. In this regard, the leading countries were Zambia, Zimbabwe, Mozambique, United Republic of Tanzania and South Africa. As recorded in the census, the biggest number of foreigners residing in Malawi are of Mozambican nationality. However, the numbers have declined substantially from 1998 when Mozambican nationals accounted for 58 per cent of the foreign residents in Malawi, to 2008 when the percentage had dropped to 36.9 per cent (Table 19). Other countries whose contribution to foreign resident population in Malawi dropped during the same period are Zimbabwe and Zambia. Foreign residents from South Africa and India increased over the same period, which points to South African and Indian nationals' contribution to business and investment in Malawi.

Table 19. Foreign residents in Malawi, 1998 and 2008

| Nationality | 1998 | | 2008 | | % change 1998–2008 |
|-----------------------------|---------------|--------------|---------------|--------------|--------------------|
| | Number | % | Number | % | % |
| Mozambique | 33,504 | 58.0 | 19,020 | 36.9 | -21.1 |
| Zimbabwe | 3,319 | 5.7 | 4,442 | 8.6 | 2.9 |
| Zambia | 4,858 | 8.4 | 5,772 | 11.2 | 2.8 |
| United Republic of Tanzania | 2,826 | 4.9 | 2,487 | 4.8 | -0.1 |
| South Africa | 1,100 | 1.9 | 1,439 | 2.8 | 0.9 |
| India | 1,174 | 2.0 | 2,388 | 4.6 | 2.6 |
| Others | 11,002 | 19.0 | 16,006 | 31.0 | 12 |
| Total | 57,783 | 100.0 | 51,554 | 100.0 | |

Sources: NSO, Population and Housing Census, 1998 and 2008.

These figures raise important policy and legislative matters for Malawi that will be discussed in the section on policy implications in this report. It is important to note that the immigration regime in Malawi (as presented in Tables 16, 17, 18 and 19) recognizes “citizens” as opposed to “foreigners” or “aliens” through birth or naturalization. This system is described in Grieco (2002) as *jus soli* system where those born in the country are citizens and those born outside are foreigners, but they may acquire citizenship by naturalization.³ This is opposed to a *jus sanguinis* system, where citizenship is by blood, and hence persons who may trace their descent by blood to a country have citizenship rights.⁴ Under the latter, “the term ‘foreigner’ is reserved for those in the population whose heritage cannot be traced back to the host country” (Grieco, 2002:1). The Malawi Citizenship Act recognizes both systems. In section 4 of the Citizenship Act, the system of *jus soli* is clearly expressed, whereas in section 5, *jus sanguinis* is clearly expressed in terms of citizenship by descent. The Act has a provision to that effect in section 17, which calls for registration of minor children of Malawi citizens. This specifically refers to a minor born to parents who are Malawians by descent. These concepts are important in considering legislation, especially where there is evidence to suggest that neighbouring countries may be hosts to a large population that traces its heritage to Malawi, although they may have been born in those neighbouring countries.

³ *Jus soli* is Latin for “right to soil”. It refers to the right of anyone born on the territory of a State to nationality or citizenship.

⁴ *Jus sanguinis* is Latin for “right of blood”. It is the principle of nationality law by which citizenship is not determined by place of birth but by having one or both who are citizens of the State.

Anecdotal sources have suggested that up to 1 million persons of Malawian descent may be currently residing in Zimbabwe. There are also a very large number of Malawians and Mozambicans alike who have family relations across the country's borders. Where there may be a gap would be in relation to non-minors who can trace their descent to Malawi and would therefore not be particularly covered under the current act. Table 20 shows a very high number of migrants in 1990, followed by a sharp decline in the ensuing years. This coincides with the return of Mozambicans to their country following the end of the civil war that raged in the 1980s.

Table 20. International migration stock in Malawi by sex, 1990–2013

| Indicator | Both | | | Male | | | Female | | | | | |
|--|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|
| | 1990 | 2000 | 2010 | 2013 | 1990 | 2000 | 2010 | 2013 | 1990 | 2000 | 2010 | 2013 |
| International migrant stock at mid-year by sex and by major area, region, country or area, 1990–2013 | 1,156,878 | 80,096 | 216,168 | 206,578 | 561,393 | 135,690 | 103,086 | 98,279 | 595,485 | 144,406 | 113,082 | 108,299 |
| Total population at mid-year by sex and by major area, region, country or area, 1990–2013 (thousands) | 9,447 | 1,321 | 5,014 | 16,363 | 4,645 | 5,620 | 7,512 | 8,201 | 4,802 | 5,702 | 7,502 | 8,162 |
| International migrant stock as a percentage of the total population, 1990–2013 | 12.2 | 2.5 | 1.4 | 1.3 | 12.1 | 2.4 | 1.4 | 1.2 | 12.4 | 2.5 | 1.5 | 1.3 |
| Female migrants as a percentage of the international migrant stock by major area, region, country or area, 1990–2013 | | | | | | | | | 51.5 | 51.6 | 52.3 | 52.4 |
| Indicator | Both | | | Male | | | Female | | | | | |
| Annual rate of change of the migrant stock by sex and by major area, region, country or area, 1990–2013 (percentage) | 1990–2000 | 2000–2010 | 2010–2013 | 1990–2000 | 2000–2010 | 2010–2013 | 1990–2000 | 2000–2010 | 2010–2013 | 1990–2000 | 2000–2010 | 2010–2013 |
| | -14.2 | -2.6 | -1.5 | -14.2 | -2.7 | -1.6 | -14.2 | -2.4 | -1.4 | -14.2 | -2.4 | -1.4 |

Source: UN DESA Population Division, 2014.

C.1.2 Types of immigrants

Refugees and asylum-seekers

Malawi is host to one of the largest refugee populations in the 1990s. Tables 20 and 21 show the numbers of international migrant stock and refugee figures from 1990 to 2013. Based on Table 20, international migrant stock as a percentage of the total population dropped from 12.2 per cent in 1990 to only 1.3 per cent in 2013. In 1990, refugees accounted for 75.6 per cent of the international migrant stock (Table 21).

Table 21. Refugees and asylum-seekers in Malawi, 1990–2013

| Indicator | 1990 | 2000 | 2010 | 2013 |
|---|-----------|-----------|-----------|-------|
| Estimated refugee stock at mid-year (both sexes) | 874,614 | 2,800 | 5,740 | 6,308 |
| Refugees as a percentage of the international migrant stock | 75.6 | 1.0 | 2.7 | 3.1 |
| Indicator | 1990–2000 | 2000–2010 | 2010–2013 | |
| Annual rate of change of the refugee stock | -57.4 | 7.2 | 3.1 | |

Source: UN DESA Population Division, 2014.

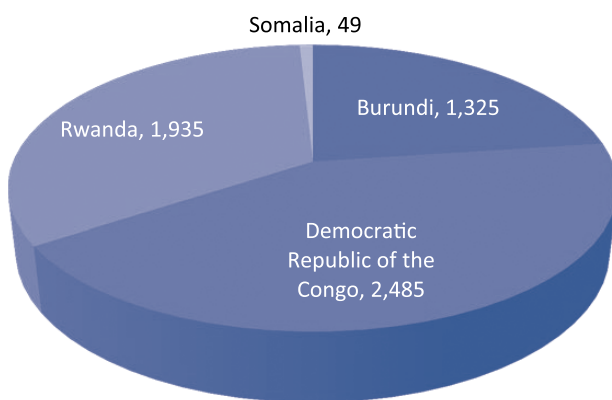
The United Nations High Commission for Refugees (UNHCR) in Malawi keeps well-documented and detailed data on refugees and asylum-seekers. The UNHCR, in partnership with the Ministry of Home Affairs' Refugee Unit, handles all refugees and asylum-seekers. They are hosted in the Dzaleka refugee camp in Dowa and in various transit points, such as the one in Karonga near the northern border with the United Republic of Tanzania. The data is tabulated by sex, broad age groups and country of origin. It also indicates where the refugee and asylum-seeker population is located either in Dzaleka refugee camp or elsewhere. The International Organization for Migration (IOM) is also conducting a study on the prevalence of smuggling of persons through Malawi from the Horn of Africa. A preliminary report is available and contains data and routes preferred by smugglers and other irregular migrants en route to other Southern African countries, especially South Africa.

As of 3 November 2014, the country hosted a total of 20,506 refugees and asylum-seekers. Out of the total population, 53 per cent are male and 47 per cent are female (UNHCR, 2014). The refugee and asylum-seeker population constitutes less than 1 per cent of the total population in Malawi. The vast majority of the persons in need of international protection resides in

the only designated refugee camp in the country – Dzaleka refugee camp. By policy, all refugees and asylum-seekers must reside in Dzaleka refugee camp, which is managed by the Ministry of Home Affairs and Internal Security (UNHCR, 2010:2).

Figure 12 shows that the Democratic Republic of the Congo contributed most of the refugees in Malawi in 2013, followed by Rwanda, Burundi and Somalia. Table 14 in Annex I show that since 2002, refugees from the Democratic Republic of the Congo, Burundi and Rwanda increased, while those from Somalia decreased by 2013.

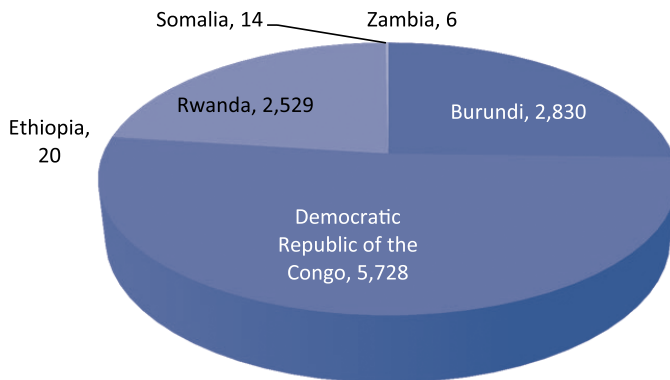
Figure 12. Refugees in Malawi by region, 2013



Source: Immigration Department, 2014.

Figure 13 shows a somewhat different story with regards to asylum-seekers in Malawi. Although the Democratic Republic of the Congo, Rwanda, Burundi and Somalia continue to be the leading sources of asylum-seekers, Ethiopia and neighbouring Zambia also contributed some asylum-seekers. Table 14 shows that since 2002, asylum-seekers from Burundi and the Democratic Republic of the Congo have been on the increase, but there is a decrease in the number from Ethiopia, Rwanda and Somalia in general.

Figure 13. Asylum-seekers in Malawi by region, 2013



Source: Immigration Department, 2014.

A joint assessment mission to the Dzaleka refugee camp conducted in 2012 found out that although the refugees and asylum-seekers in the camp relied mainly on humanitarian assistance for their livelihood, an estimated 10 per cent of them relied on small businesses as their main source of livelihood. The main activities cited in the study were running grocery shops, barber shops, selling vegetables and charcoal and carpentry building/construction. According to the study, Rwandan nationals tended to have higher levels of entrepreneurship than Burundians and those from the Democratic Republic of the Congo (WFP/ UNHCR/GOM, 2012).

Further evidence of the entrepreneurial activities of refugees and its contribution to local enterprise was provided in a study by Makhwala (2014).⁵ The study looked at the impact of refugees' participation in local businesses in Malawi. Results from the study showed that refugees were involved in varied business activities outside the refugee camps. These included agriculture, restaurants, groceries and many others. Their involvement in these business, though welcome by local consumers who preferred their lower prices, was however a source of animosity from local business owners who did not like their competition.

Labour immigrants

Data from the Immigration Department for 2011 to 2014 indicates that temporary employment permits issued rose from 2,428 in 2011 to 2,842 in

⁵ During the writing of this profile, Dr Hudson Makhwala was the Chief Immigration Officer of Malawi.

2013 (Table 22).⁶ This shows a growing trend in labour immigration to Malawi. Business permits issued over the same period also rose from 121 to 175.

Table 22. Permits issued to foreign nationals in Malawi, 2011–2014

| Permits issued | 2011 | 2012 | 2013 | 2014 |
|-----------------------------|-------|-------|-------|-------|
| Temporary employment permit | 2,428 | 2,217 | 2,842 | 1,181 |
| Permanent resident permit | 265 | 292 | 506 | 371 |
| Business resident permit | 121 | 169 | 175 | 89 |

Source: Immigration Department, 2014.

Data for the April 2013–November 2014 period indicates the temporary employment permits issued to persons of various nationalities in Malawi (Table 23).⁷ Indian nationals led in terms of employment permits issued, followed by South Africa, United States, United Kingdom, Portugal, Pakistan and Sudan.

Table 23. Arrivals by nationality and permit type, April 2013–November 2014

| Country of origin | Temporary employment permit |
|-------------------|-----------------------------|
| India | 310 |
| Other | 226 |
| South Africa | 202 |
| United States | 109 |
| United Kingdom | 131 |
| Portugal | 97 |
| Pakistan | 93 |
| Sudan | 88 |
| Netherlands | 43 |
| Egypt | 38 |
| Zimbabwe | 33 |
| Sri Lanka | 29 |
| China | 26 |
| Canada | 25 |
| Italy | 23 |
| Germany | 20 |
| Nigeria | 20 |
| Zambia | 19 |
| Kenya | 17 |

⁶ Data for 2014 is only up to November.

⁷ This permit is issued to persons before they enter Malawi for the purpose of taking up specified employment in Malawi.

| | |
|-----------------------------|----|
| Republic of Korea | 16 |
| Ireland | 14 |
| Ghana | 11 |
| United Republic of Tanzania | 10 |
| Lebanon | 10 |
| Brazil | 7 |
| Denmark | 5 |
| Greece | 3 |
| Mozambique | 2 |

Source: Immigration Department, 2014.

Inland tourists

Inland tourists fall into two categories of permits issued. These are shown in Table 24 and include visitor's permits and business visit permits.⁸ During the April 2013–November 2014 period, Malawi received a total of 108,119 visitors and 34,734 business visitors. The 10 leading countries from which both the visitor's and business visit permits were issued were the United Kingdom, United States, South Africa, India, Germany, Netherlands, Kenya, Zimbabwe, China and Zambia.

Table 24. Arrivals by nationality and permit type, April 2013–November 2014

| Country of origin | Visitor's permit | Country of origin | Business visit permit |
|-------------------|------------------|-----------------------------|-----------------------|
| United Kingdom | 21,365 | South Africa | 6,667 |
| United States | 15,919 | Other | 6,661 |
| Other | 15,990 | United Kingdom | 3,982 |
| South Africa | 13,704 | United States | 3,823 |
| India | 5,671 | India | 1,607 |
| Germany | 3,888 | Zimbabwe | 1,585 |
| Netherlands | 3,747 | Kenya | 1,374 |
| Kenya | 3,095 | Zambia | 1,050 |
| Zimbabwe | 3,073 | Netherlands | 863 |
| China | 2,560 | Germany | 801 |
| Zambia | 2,555 | United Republic of Tanzania | 790 |
| Italy | 2,346 | China | 692 |
| Canada | 2,309 | Portugal | 653 |

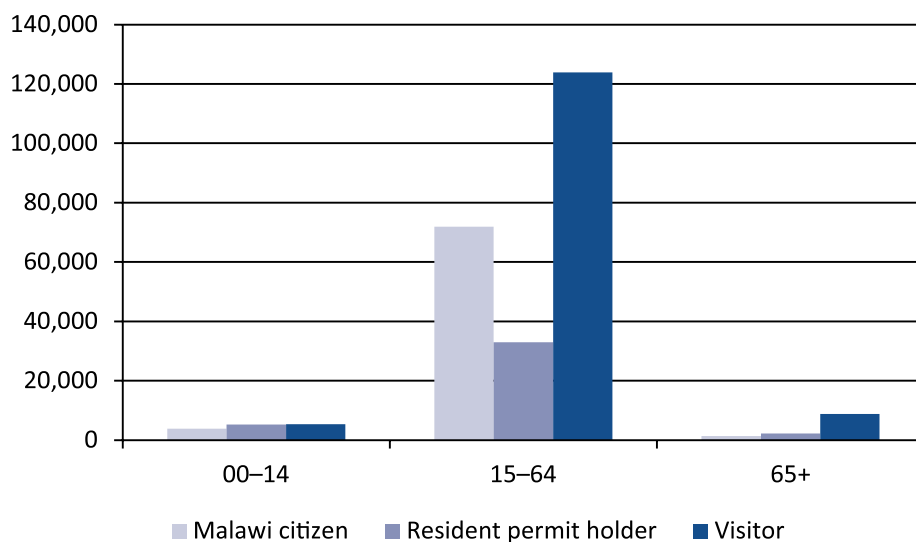
⁸ This is a permit issued to a foreign national allowing him/her to enter and reside in Malawi for a short period for purposes of tourism, visiting relatives and business. It is valid for 30 days, which may be extended for a further 60 days upon application and payment of appropriate fees.

| | | | |
|-----------------------------|----------------|-------------------|---------------|
| Portugal | 1,369 | Mozambique | 555 |
| United Republic of Tanzania | 1,277 | Japan | 530 |
| Japan | 1,246 | Italy | 504 |
| Ireland | 1,170 | Canada | 470 |
| Nigeria | 1,141 | Nigeria | 414 |
| Republic of Korea | 991 | Ireland | 281 |
| Mozambique | 857 | Brazil | 232 |
| Pakistan | 639 | Ghana | 204 |
| Denmark | 631 | Republic of Korea | 180 |
| Switzerland | 594 | Pakistan | 170 |
| Brazil | 463 | Switzerland | 140 |
| Finland | 428 | Denmark | 123 |
| Ghana | 362 | Egypt | 119 |
| Egypt | 266 | Finland | 96 |
| Lebanon | 165 | Sudan | 55 |
| Sri Lanka | 133 | Sri Lanka | 46 |
| Sudan | 94 | Lebanon | 36 |
| Greece | 71 | Greece | 31 |
| Total | 108,119 | Total | 34,734 |

Source: Immigration Department. 2014.

Figure 14 shows the age distribution of arriving passengers to Malawi from July 2013 to June 2014. It shows a very high concentration in the 15–64 age groups for the three categories of travellers. Foreign visitors are concentrated more in the 15–65 and above-65 age groups, while Malawian citizens and residents are more in the 15–65 and younger age groups. These trends indicate movement of able-bodied persons among residents and citizens and lower movement of older persons above the age of 65 while visitors appear to be more represented in the older age groups.

Figure 14. Arrivals in Malawi by age group and permit type, July 2013–June 2014



Source: Immigration Department, 2014.

C.1.3 Irregular immigrants

Irregular migration includes those who enter the country with valid permits but overstay, those who enter through improper entry points referred to as “uncharted” routes, and those who leave the country and attempt to enter destination countries without proper documentation. They exclude persons whose reasons for immigrating are protection related, such as refugees and asylum-seekers.

A recent study by IOM (2013) on health vulnerabilities of mixed migration flows from the East, the Horn of Africa and the Great Lakes region to Southern Africa has shed more light on irregular migration numbers and routes followed.⁹ The study focused on several Southern African countries, such as Malawi, Mozambique, United Republic of Tanzania, Zambia and Zimbabwe. One of the key findings was that although Malawi has been used primarily as a transit country on the way to other Southern African countries, such as Botswana, Namibia and

⁹ The IOM report followed on the resolutions taken at the 6–7 September 2010 Dar es Salaam conference on irregular and mixed migration from the East Africa, Horn of Africa and Great Lakes region and is captured in the Action Plan on Mixed Migration and Irregular Migration from the East, Horn and Great Lakes subregions to Southern Africa. The action plan focused on six areas that emerged from the conference. These are: (1) legislative reform and review of policy; (2) capacity-building; (3) operations; (4) outreach; (5) data collection and analysis; and (6) cooperation and coordination.

South Africa, it is now also becoming a destination country for irregular migrants. The report indicated that there are an estimated 500 refugees arriving at the Dzaleka refugee camp every month.

A proportion of the migrants from the Horn of Africa, East Africa and the Great Lakes region remain in Malawi, despite having intended to transit through the country. The routes used by irregular migrants into Malawi have tended to highlight the danger and challenges of dealing with this growing form of migration. The tragic drowning of a large number of East African migrants in Lake Malawi in June 2012 was highlighted in international media.

As figures in Table 25 show, there were a total of 1,698 deportations from Malawi between July 2013 and June 2014. The number of arrests is considerably higher than the number of deportations pointing to relatively high number of irregular migrants who might still be in custody in Malawi for various reasons.

Table 25. Detentions, deportations, prosecutions and repatriations, 2013/2014

| Month | Detentions | Prosecutions | Convictions | Acquittals | Granted asylum | Deportations/ Repatriations |
|--------------|--------------|--------------|-------------|------------|----------------|-----------------------------|
| July | 144 | 4 | 4 | 0 | 31 | 68 |
| August | 99 | 2 | 1 | 0 | 17 | 41 |
| September | 188 | 4 | 5 | 1 | 9 | 95 |
| October | 206 | 12 | 0 | 0 | 19 | 127 |
| November | 116 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 81 |
| December | 120 | 6 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 73 |
| January | 344 | 0 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 342 |
| February | 132 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 132 |
| March | 57 | 3 | 4 | 0 | 7 | 103 |
| April | 140 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 18 | 224 |
| May | 193 | 0 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 136 |
| June | 298 | 4 | 4 | 0 | 0 | 276 |
| Total | 2,037 | 37 | 22 | 2 | 104 | 1,698 |

Source: Immigration Department, 2014.

Table 26 shows the numbers of returned refugees from Malawi back to their countries of origin from 2000 to 2013. Returned refugees are former refugees who have returned to their country of origin spontaneously or in an organized fashion but are yet to be fully integrated. Such return would normally only take place in conditions of safety and dignity. The largest number to return was to Burundi, followed by Rwanda and the Democratic Republic of the Congo. The figures in Table 26 point to a higher rate of return in recent years than in

the nine years from 2000 to 2009. This is perhaps an indication of the improving security situation in the two Great Lakes region countries of Burundi and Rwanda and to a lesser degree in the the Democratic Republic of the Congo.

Table 26. Returned refugees from Malawi, 2000–2013

| Country / territory of residence | 2000–2009 | 2010–2013 |
|----------------------------------|------------|------------|
| Burundi | 249 | 155 |
| Democratic Republic of the Congo | 58 | 93 |
| Rwanda | 165 | 99 |
| Sierra Leone | 2 | 0 |
| Somalia | 9 | 0 |
| Uganda | 0 | 4 |
| Total | 483 | 351 |

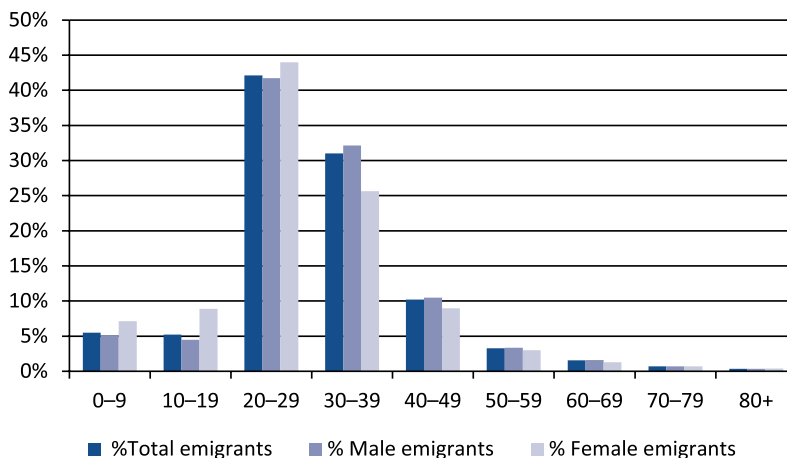
Source: Population Statistics Reference Database, UNHCR. Date extracted: 2014-11-12.

C.2 Emigrants

C.2.1 Total number of emigrants

Figures from the NSO (2010c) show emigrant stocks from Malawi in the decade between 1998 and 2008. Figure 15 shows that most of those leaving the country are in their productive years and therefore likely to be looking for work and economic opportunities outside the country. What stands out is that female emigrants in the age groups 0–9, 10–19 and 20–29 outstrip male migrants. This is reversed from age group 30–39 and above. While emigration of younger females in the age groups below 10 may be related to parents moving with their children, migration in the 10–19 age group deserves closer investigation, as it may point to young persons who are vulnerable to exploitation moving in search of opportunities or in an irregular manner. This may help shape policy and other interventions aimed at providing protection. As Adepoju (2007) has pointed out, there is a clear trend in what is termed as “feminization” of migration in Africa. This is characterized by growing numbers of female migrants moving across borders in search of opportunities. This is in contrast with the past where most emigrants, especially in Southern Africa, tended to be males.

Figure 15. Distribution of emigrants from Malawi by age and sex, 1998–2008



Source: NSO, Population and Housing Census 2008.

The data on Figure 15 and Tables 27 and 28 does not provide a breakdown by single years during that decade and therefore does not allow for trend analysis. However, based on Table 27, most of the emigrants (90.8%) are destined for countries in the Southern African Development Community (SADC) region; and from Table 28, it becomes clear that about 79 per cent are destined for South Africa.

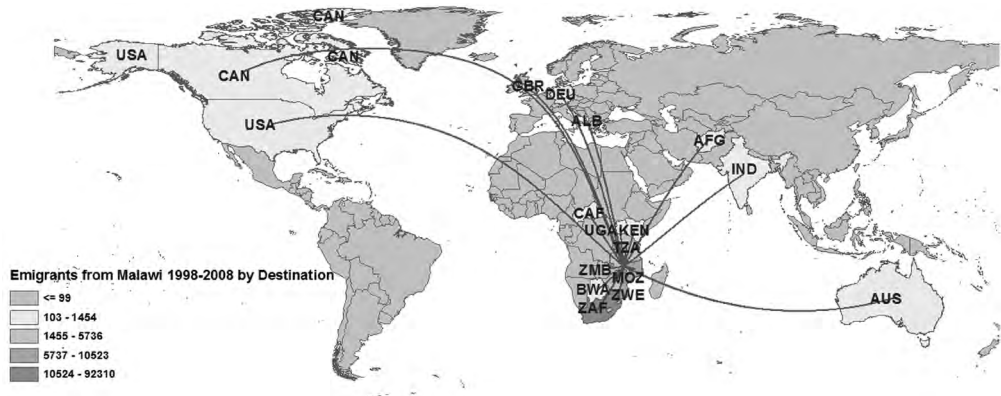
Table 27. Non-return emigrants from Malawi by region, 1998–2008

| Region | Males | | Female | | Both sexes | |
|--------------------------|----------------|--------------|---------------|--------------|----------------|--------------|
| | Number | % | Number | % | Number | % |
| SADC region | 98,934 | 93.2 | 17,946 | 79.5 | 116,880 | 90.8 |
| Other African countries | 946 | 0.9 | 306 | 1.4 | 1,252 | 1.0 |
| Countries outside Africa | 6,235 | 5.9 | 4,314 | 19.1 | 10,549 | 8.2 |
| Total | 106,115 | 100.0 | 22,566 | 100.0 | 128,681 | 100.0 |

Sources: NSO, Population and Housing Census 2008.

Figure 16 shows other major destinations in the world, apart from South Africa, where emigrants from Malawi are. These are in Asia, specifically Afghanistan and India, in Europe with the United Kingdom and Ireland receiving most, and North America, mainly to the United States and Canada. There are very few Malawians destined to Latin America and the Far East. These trends suggest that Malawian emigrants tend to leave for destinations with specific historical and cultural ties. What may turn out to be a major change in the future may include higher levels of movement to China related to Chinese business interest in Malawi.

Figure 16. Emigrants from Malawi by destination, 1998–2008



Sources: NSO, Population and Housing Census 2008.

Table 28 shows that other countries of destination include Mozambique, Zambia, United Republic of Tanzania and Zimbabwe. Emigration to other African countries is negligible, accounting to only 1 per cent, while emigration to countries outside the African continent accounted for 8.2 per cent of the total number of emigrants from Malawi in 1998–2008 (Table 28). Emigration from Malawi is also clearly male dominated, irrespective of countries or regions of destination, as shown in Table 28. The data does not capture intended period of stay in the destinations and therefore may include travel for short periods.

Table 28. Distribution of non-return emigrants by countries of destination within the SADC region, 1998–2008

| SADC country of destination | Both sexes | | Males | | Females | |
|-----------------------------|----------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|
| | Number | % | Number | % | Number | % |
| South Africa | 92,310 | 78.98 | 81,943 | 82.83 | 10,367 | 57.77 |
| Mozambique | 10,523 | 9.00 | 6,987 | 7.06 | 3,536 | 19.70 |
| Zambia | 5,658 | 4.84 | 3,884 | 3.93 | 1,774 | 9.89 |
| United Republic of Tanzania | 3,674 | 3.14 | 2,509 | 2.54 | 1,165 | 6.49 |
| Zimbabwe | 3,267 | 2.80 | 2,449 | 2.48 | 818 | 4.56 |
| Botswana | 1,112 | 0.95 | 902 | 0.91 | 210 | 1.17 |
| Swaziland | 106 | 0.09 | 78 | 0.08 | 28 | 0.16 |
| Lesotho | 86 | 0.07 | 64 | 0.06 | 22 | 0.12 |
| Namibia | 86 | 0.07 | 72 | 0.07 | 14 | 0.08 |
| Angola | 46 | 0.04 | 38 | 0.04 | 8 | 0.04 |
| Mauritius | 12 | 0.01 | 8 | 0.01 | 4 | 0.02 |
| Seychelles | 0 | 0.00 | 0 | 0.00 | 0 | 0.00 |
| Total | 116,880 | 100.00 | 98,934 | 100.00 | 17,946 | 100.00 |

Sources: NSO, Population and Housing Census 2008.

C.2.2 Types of emigrants

Refugees and asylum-seekers abroad

Malawi is also a source of a relatively small number of refugees and asylum-seekers as indicated in the figures on Tables 29 and 30. Refugees originating from Malawi seem to prefer to seek refugee status in the United States, United Kingdom and Canada. Other countries with notable numbers of Malawian refugees include Germany, Norway and South Africa, as data in Table 29 shows. Australia had over 100 Malawian refugees between 2000 and 2009 but had only 1 refugee between 2010 and 2012. What stands out in the figures in Table 29 is that well over half of the Malawian refugees in 2010–2012 were in the United Kingdom, underlining perhaps the importance of historical colonial ties between the two countries in influencing the choice of countries that Malawians would ask for refugee status.

Table 29. Refugees originating from Malawi, 2009–2012

| Country / territory of residence | 2000–2009 | 2010–2012 |
|----------------------------------|------------|------------|
| Australia | 101 | 1 |
| Canada | 139 | 67 |
| Denmark | 1 | 0 |
| Finland | 10 | 12 |
| Germany | 51 | 8 |
| Ireland | 27 | 25 |
| Italy | 3 | 3 |
| Netherlands | 24 | 7 |
| Norway | 56 | 24 |
| South Africa | 47 | 33 |
| Sweden | 20 | 0 |
| Uganda | 6 | 3 |
| United Kingdom | 121 | 360 |
| United States | 190 | 123 |
| Zambia | 0 | 1 |
| Zimbabwe | 10 | 3 |
| Total | 806 | 670 |

Source: Population Statistics Reference Database, UNHCR, 2014.

Table 30 shows that almost all Malawi nationals who sought asylum outside the country between 2000 and 2013 were in South Africa. In just three years (2010 to 2013), almost half of the number who had asylum in 2000–2009 had been granted asylum in South Africa, bringing the number of Malawians with asylum status in South Africa to more than 35,000 from 2000 to 2013. The United States, Ireland, Canada, the Netherlands and the United Kingdom were the other countries with relatively bigger numbers of asylum-seekers from Malawi during the same period. Although the countries with large numbers of refugees from Malawi also seem to be preferred by Malawian asylum-seekers, the dominance of South Africa as the largest host to the asylum-seekers' point of possible use of asylum documents by migrants searching for employment opportunities in the country.

Table 30. Asylum-seekers originating from Malawi, 2000–2013

| Country/Territory of residence | 2000–2009 | 2010–2013 |
|--------------------------------|-----------|-----------|
| Australia | 3 | 1 |
| Austria | 5 | 0 |
| Belgium | 6 | 2 |
| Botswana | 4 | 0 |
| Canada | 44 | 24 |
| Egypt | 2 | 0 |
| Finland | 3 | 0 |
| Germany | 1 | 8 |
| Indonesia | 1 | 0 |
| Ireland | 77 | 245 |
| Israel | 1 | 0 |
| Italy | 0 | 1 |
| Kenya | 1 | 0 |
| Morocco | 3 | 0 |
| Mozambique | 8 | 0 |
| Namibia | 1 | 2 |
| Netherlands | 10 | 1 |
| New Zealand | 0 | 0 |
| Norway | 1 | 1 |
| Pakistan | 1 | 0 |
| South Africa | 24,636 | 11,090 |
| Spain | 0 | 1 |
| Sweden | 1 | 2 |
| Switzerland | 2 | 9 |

| | | |
|---------------------|---------------|---------------|
| Togo | 1 | 0 |
| Trinidad and Tobago | 3 | 1 |
| United Kingdom | 0 | 281 |
| United States | 88 | 15 |
| Zambia | 0 | 2 |
| Total | 24,903 | 11,686 |

Source: Population Statistics Reference Database, UNHCR. Date extracted: 2014-11-12.

Labour emigrants

Table 31 shows the emigrants' given reasons for leaving the country between 1998 and 2008. The high number of those who indicated "Other" reasons (61.3% of respondents) makes it difficult to obtain a clear picture of trends, such as loss of skilled personnel from Malawi. The other categories seem to indicate a high number of students, those on official business, and those working in the mines and on farms. Those who indicated "Medical" as their purpose of emigration account for less than 1 per cent during the period.

Table 31. Emigrants from Malawi by activity abroad and sex, 1998–2008

| Activity abroad | Total | % | Male | % | Female | % |
|-------------------|----------------|---------------|----------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|
| Other | 78,927 | 61.34 | 66,282 | 62.46 | 12,645 | 56.04 |
| Student | 16,464 | 12.79 | 11,854 | 11.17 | 4,610 | 20.43 |
| Official business | 13,104 | 10.18 | 11,117 | 10.48 | 1,987 | 8.81 |
| Mines | 11,051 | 8.59 | 9,840 | 9.27 | 1,211 | 5.37 |
| Farms | 7,999 | 6.22 | 6,340 | 5.97 | 1,659 | 7.35 |
| Medical | 1,136 | 0.88 | 682 | 0.64 | 454 | 2.01 |
| Total | 128,681 | 100.00 | 106,115 | 100.00 | 22,566 | 100.00 |

Sources: NSO, Population and Housing Census 2008.

The ILO has documented labour migration in Southern Africa with a specific report that looked at labour migration to South Africa in the 1990s.

On 4 August 2013, the Government of Malawi signed a memorandum of understanding (MOU) with the United Arab Emirates to export labour there. Its purpose is "to guide the development of an institutional partnership between the two parties with a focus on practical outcomes for an improved administration of the contract employment cycle of Malawian workers in U.A.E". The MOU further provides for the establishment of a joint committee for the implementation of the MOU. The committee, however, is yet to be established. The duration of the MOU is four years and started its run on 4 August 2013, which is the date it was signed.

The Malawi Government has also signed an Employment Agency Agreement with Tyche Business Services LLC, a United Arab Emirates-based private recruitment agency. Based on the terms of the agreement, Tyche Business Services LLC (TBS) is granted exclusive rights to recruit Malawi nationals for employment in the Gulf Cooperation countries. The agreement was signed on 19 April 2013 and has a 10-year duration. There is no article or clause committing TBS to help in safeguarding the welfare of Malawians recruited through this agency while working in the Gulf Cooperation Council Member States.

In terms of the labour export agreement, youth between 15 and 35 years would be sent to work in Dubai and Kuwait. They will be placed in hotels to work as waiters, waitresses and cleaners.

At the same time, other Malawians have gone to work in the Middle East where their employment was facilitated by the Job Centre, a local private recruitment agency. The first 59 of the youths left for Dubai and another 21 left for Kuwait in early 2014 (African Manager, 2014).

Due to lack of a relevant piece of legislation, the Government does not have access to the data from private recruitment agencies. It is hoped that with the enactment of the National Employment and Labour Policy, these agencies will be required to provide relevant data to the Ministry of Labour.

Malawi is also likely to benefit from the MOU on Accelerated Program on Economic Integration (APEI) among five countries: Malawi, Mauritius, Mozambique, Seychelles and Zambia. The MOU's purpose is to implement a mechanism to facilitate the movement of businesspersons and professionals within the APEI countries. It proposes for Temporary Employment Permit and Long Term Employment Permit on government priority areas. Under the MOU, businesspersons and professionals in specified priority areas would be issued with short-term flexible employment permits that allow multiple visits. Long-term work and residence permits would also be issued to persons with high level skills to work in priority sectors. The MOU has not yet been signed, so these benefits and opportunities for migration to other Member States will become available only upon the MOU's signature.

C.2.3 Irregular emigrants

The aforementioned IOM study (2013) indicated that an estimated 500 irregular migrants from Ethiopia pass through Dzaleka refugee camp every month heading to other destinations in Southern Africa. When they leave the camp for other destinations without proper departure documentation and

for reasons related only to their own notion of protection, they fall under the category of irregular emigrants.

A large number of Malawian nationals continue to be deported from South Africa in a trend that appears to have started in 1990 when, according to a 1998 ILO study, 78 Malawians were deported. This then rose to a staggering 177,157 Malawians deported in 1991. This figure marks the end of the bilateral labour contract system between Malawi and South Africa. The deportation figures then tapered off but then increased from 250 in 1993 to 1920 in 1996 (ILO, 1998:59).

Table 32. Number of Malawi nationals deported, April 2013–November 2014

| Country deporting | Number deported |
|--|-----------------|
| South Africa | 4,841 |
| United Kingdom | 25 |
| South Georgia and the South Sandwich Islands | 19 |
| Saint Helena, Ascension and Tristan da Cunha | 6 |
| Somalia | 4 |
| Ethiopia | 2 |
| Kazakhstan | 2 |
| United States | 2 |
| Belize | 1 |
| Benin | 1 |
| Bhutan | 1 |
| China | 1 |
| India | 1 |
| United Arab Emirates | 1 |
| Yemen | 1 |
| Zambia | 1 |
| Total | 4,909 |

Source: Immigration Department, 2014.

C.3 Diasporas

Malawi has historically been a labour-migrant country, sending people mainly to work in mines in South Africa. The historical labour mines migration trend was under official agreements with the former apartheid government, which lapsed in the early 1990s with the end of apartheid. However, the trend of migrants predominantly heading to South Africa has continued. This is borne out by a report prepared by the NSO in 2008 that looked at migration trends for the country. The Ministry of Labour collects data on trends of the country's

labour force. A similarly rich source of data is from the ILO (1998), which has documented labour migration in Southern Africa with a specific report that looked at labour migration to South Africa in the 1990s.

The 2012 United Nations Conference on Trade and Development (UNCTAD) report on LDCs has a specific focus on diaspora and provides data on estimated remittances from Malawian diaspora. Like many other developing countries, Malawi continues to lose skilled professionals through migration. This phenomenon dubbed as “brain drain” is shown to have been at a level of 20.9 per cent of persons with primary, secondary or tertiary education in Malawi in 2000 (Docquier and Rapoport, 2011).

The newly established diaspora unit in the Ministry of Foreign Affairs is also attempting to collect data on Malawians in diaspora through foreign missions. Notably, the 2008 NSO report on migration drawn from that year’s census also has data on the estimated number of Malawians outside the country.

Another type of outmigration of Malawians that has received international attention is intercountry adoptions of Malawian children. Part of the attention has largely been due to some of the children being adopted by celebrities from the West. The Ministry of Gender, Children, Disability and Social Welfare reported 43 such adoptions between 2006 and 2014 (2014). The leading country to which the adoptions went to was the United States, which took 19 of those. It was followed by Canada (9), Ireland (4) and the United Kingdom (3). The 43 adopted children included 21 males and 22 females.

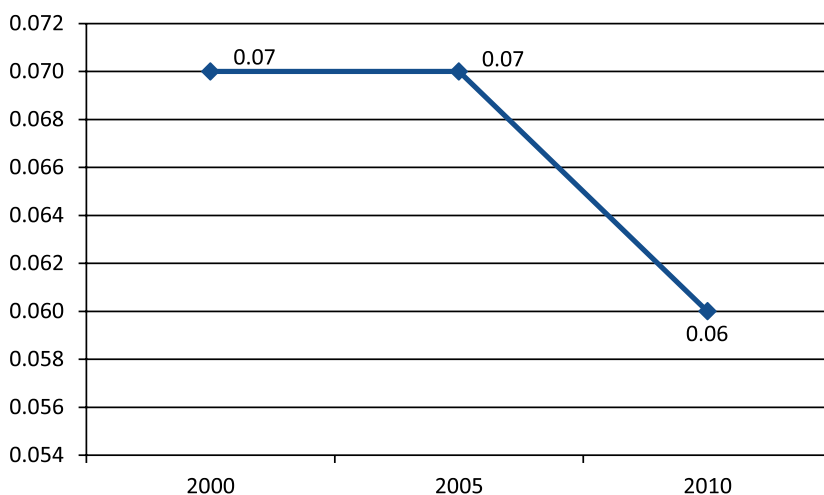
C.4 Remittances

The official remittances figures for Malawi only show gross outflows, according to the RBM. Outward remittances of foreign exchange are captured by country of destination. This lack of data on inward remittances is blamed on the prevailing absence of regulations that compel money transfer agencies to report to the Reserve Bank on remittances sent into the country. According to the Reserve Bank, drawing up of those regulations is in process and an electronic system to ensure capturing and reporting of remittances data will be put into place. However, a 2012 report on LDCs by the UNCTAD provides some figures of remittances into and out of Malawi. The report provides some further analysis on main sources of remittances and where most of the funds sent outside are destined, including an examination of the role of selected African regional economies in contributing to remittances into Malawi.

The 2012 UNCTAD Least Developed Countries report highlighted the importance of remittances and pointed out that “a growing consensus is emerging that remittances constitute a significant source of external financing, whose availability, if managed through appropriate policies, could prove particularly valuable for capital-scarce developing countries (especially those with larger diasporas)” (UNCTAD, 2012:24).

The UNCTAD report ranked Malawi at the bottom of the LDCs in terms of remittances inflows. As shown in Figure 17, the inflows of remittances in USD per capita into Malawi has remained relatively small and constant from 2000 with only a small decline in 2010. They also accounted for only 0.02 per cent of the share of GDP per capita in 2010.

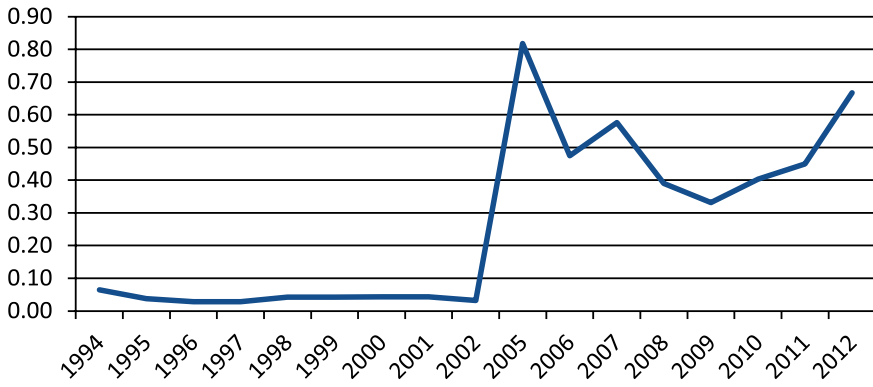
Figure 17. Inflows of remittances from Malawi emigrants, 2000–2010



Source: UNCTAD, 2012.

Figure 18 below, as well as Table 20 in the Annex, shows figures from the World Bank development indicators database that put the level of remittances into Malawi as a percentage of GDP. They show a rising trend from a low of below 0.1 per cent in 1994 to a peak of 0.82 per cent in 2005, and then a decline, followed by an increase to 0.67 per cent in 2012.

Figure 18. Personal remittances to Malawi as a percentage of GDP



Source: World Bank, 2014.

PART D: FACTORS OF MIGRATION

D.1 Main characteristics of current migration trends

Migration into Malawi has noticeably increased recently with the highest number of documented immigrants coming from Pakistan and India. Most of the Asian immigrants are either in business or work permits. A significant number of Asian immigrants who have received permanent resident or naturalization permits have been legally residing in Malawi for extended periods, either in business or work permits. Most of the immigrants from the Great Lakes region are from Burundi and Rwanda. Immigrants from the Great Lakes countries find pathways to permanent residence and work permits from initial status as refugees and asylum-seekers.

Other leading neighbouring countries contributing significant numbers of migrants are Mozambique, United Republic of Tanzania, Zambia and Zimbabwe. These countries, with the exception of Zimbabwe, all border Malawi and have populations that share cultural heritage along the borders. They also have vibrant economic activities across their borders with Malawi. Therefore, migration from these countries tends to be family and trade related.

Malawi has also become an important destination and transit country for migrants from the Horn of Africa, mainly Ethiopia and Somalia. Migrants from these countries and those from the Democratic Republic of the Congo tend to seek refugee and asylum-seeker status and are therefore mostly either at the Karonga reception centre in the north or at the Dzaleka refugee camp near Lilongwe.

Emigrants from Malawi are mostly Malawi nationals who move as workers mainly to South Africa, and more recently to the United Arab Emirates. Others move to European countries and North America. There are also rising numbers of third-country resettlement flows of refugees and asylum-seekers.

D.2 Identifying the key drivers of migration and possible future trends

Malawi is classified as an LDC due to very high poverty levels and underdevelopment. This is compounded by high population growth rate and rising unemployment. In a region with some of the wealthiest economies on the

African continent, Malawians have historically been a source of cheap labour to the Southern African mines, agricultural sectors and other social services. This trend continued even after the lapse of the labour agreements entered into with the erstwhile apartheid government in South Africa.

As a country on the route towards these relatively well-off economies, Malawi also hosts a large number of refugees, asylum-seekers and transit migrants, most of whom are destined to other countries. Its relative stable political climate and “permissive” immigration laws has also increasingly made it attractive as a destination country.

Regional instability has also contributed to the large influx of refugees from the Democratic Republic of the Congo, Rwanda, Burundi and other East African and Horn of Africa countries. Countries bordering Malawi have however tended to contribute economic and family reunification migrants.

PART E: MIGRATION MANAGEMENT LEGAL AND POLICY ENVIRONMENT

E.1 Overview of the national institutional and policy framework governing migration

E.1.1 Overview of recent migration policy developments

New migration challenges due to globalization and complex migration issues has rendered the existing legalization inadequate to respond. As a result, a comprehensive national migration and citizenship policy is being developed with financial and technical assistance from the International Centre for Migration Policy and Development. The policy is expected to address “various migration and citizenship issues such as labour migration, dual citizenship, asylum-seekers/refugees, human trafficking, terrorism, illegal immigrants, diaspora engagement, and foreign direct investments in line with national objectives in the Malawi Growth and Development Strategy (MGDS) and Vision 2020” (The Nation, 2014).

E.1.2 Overview of domestic legislation

The Malawi Immigration Act 1964, with its amendments up to 1988, governs the handling of all immigration matters in the country. Under the Act, the legal prescripts governing general immigration and emigration, issuance of residence and other permits and other general migration-related processes are laid out. Part I section 4 (1) of the Act sets out who are regarded as prohibited immigrants on economic grounds, deficiency of education, infirmity of body or mind, mental illness, those suffering from certain prescribed diseases unless issued with a ministerial exemption, convicted felons, grounds of what is regarded as immorality, deportees, wives and children under the age of 18 years and any other dependant relative of a prohibited immigrant, and broadly others who the Minister may deem undesirable based on information received. Part II sections 4 and 5 further sets out how officers should conduct medical examination on persons wishing to enter and stay in Malawi for an extended period. The Act is likely to be reviewed once the comprehensive migration and citizenship policy is finalized.

Malawi acceded to the 1951 Convention relating to the Status of Refugees, as well as its 1967 Protocol (hereafter, 1951 Convention), following accession on

10 December 1989. However, it is one of the countries with reservations on a number of articles in the 1951 Convention. On 4 November 1987, the country ratified the Organisation of African Unity's (OAU) 1969 Convention Governing the Specific Aspects of Refugee Problems in Africa (1969 OAU Convention). The refugee definitions of the 1951 Refugee Convention and the 1969 OAU Convention are incorporated into the country's 1989 Refugees Act. However, the act was enacted during the Mozambican refugee influx and generally in reaction to refugee management challenges that prevailed at the time it was promulgated. On 7 October 2009, the country ratified the 1954 Convention relating to the Status of Stateless Persons (UNHCR, 2010:1).

The Malawi Refugees Act of 1989 established a high-level Refugee Committee with the mandate to hear and grant, refuse or revoke refugee status. The Act further grants the Minister for Internal Affairs broad powers to make further regulations relating to registration, movement and the welfare of refugees, such as relief assistance in cooperation with NGOs. To give effect to the regulation of refugees, the Ministry of Internal Affairs implemented a procedure for determining refugee status. With assistance from the UNHCR, the Ministry of Internal Affairs established a dedicated a Refugee Status Determination Unit to deal with eligibility issues.

Having been enacted at the time of the Mozambican influx, as indicated above, the Act was more of a reaction to refugee issues that were relevant to the context then. With the passing of time, a number of gaps have emerged between the law and practice, hence the need for review.

In October 2008, the Government, with funding from UNHCR, hired a consultant to draft a Refugees Policy and Refugee Amendment Bill. A technical committee was subsequently instituted to liaise with the consultant in the drafting and review process. In 2010, a National High Level Consultative meeting took place in Lilongwe for relevant stakeholders, where the draft Refugee Policy was discussed and adopted.

In September 2011, a meeting of all principal secretaries of the various ministries took place where the Refugee Policy was also adopted. The Bill was also adopted in broad terms but with recommendations of changes. At the moment, both the policy and the draft bill are with the Ministry of Home Affairs, which is supposed to submit them to the Office of the President and Cabinet for further submission to Cabinet.

Malawi has also drafted a counter-trafficking bill that is awaiting Cabinet approval. It is likely to be submitted to the new Cabinet to be constituted after the general elections in May 2014.

The labour market in Malawi is regulated under the provisions of the Employment Act No. 6 of 2000. The Act establishes the Office of the Labour Commissioner under the Ministry of Labour, as well as details the duties of the Commissioner and Labour officers to enforce the provisions of the Act. This includes the publication of an annual labour report that must include statistics on the labour market. It is unclear if this is sufficient jurisdiction for the Commissioner to collect data on Malawians leaving the country on employment contracts. Recently, Malawi has entered into a labour export agreement with the United Arab Emirates. Most of those leaving for the United Arab Emirates do so through a private labour recruitment bureau known as the Job Centre. Currently, there is no regulatory or legal requirement for such private labour recruitment agencies to provide data to the Government on Malawians leaving to work outside the country.

E.1.3 Description of institutional actors involved in migration management

In terms of operational handling of migrants, refugees, asylum-seekers and other categories of migrants in Malawi, the main front-line agencies that are involved include the government's Ministry of Home Affairs and Internal Security, Immigration Department, Malawi Police and Prisons Services and Ministry of Gender, Children, Disability and Social Welfare.

Ministry of Home Affairs

Migration management in Malawi is the responsibility of the Ministry of Home Affairs and Internal Security, which also includes the Immigration Department and Department of Refugees. The Ministry of Home Affairs, through its Refugee Unit, also handles all refugees and asylum-seekers status determination, working very closely with UNHCR, who also have data on refugees in Dzaleka and those in the Karonga transit centre. The Ministry also carries the legislative mandate on migration and internal security affairs. Recently, following the just concluded tripartite elections, the Ministry was also charged with handling the civil registration docket, which is responsible for issuing vital registration documents, such as birth and death certificates. It will also be responsible for issuing of soon-to-be introduced national identity documents for Malawi nationals.

Immigration Department

The Immigration Department exists under the Ministry of Home Affairs. The overall responsibility for institutional management and development lies with the Chief Immigration Officer, who is the head of the department. The department is governed by the Immigration Act 1964 (including amendments up to and including 1988), the Citizenship Act of 1966 (including amendments up to and including 1972) and the Laws of Malawi and the Republic of Malawi Constitution under section 47.

The department manages people who are entering and leaving the country in order to uphold the security of the State. It also issues travel documents to eligible persons in accordance with the International Civil Aviation Standards.

The department also processes and issues Malawi Citizenship, Residence and Work Permits and visas in accordance with the existing policies.

The department also has mandate to monitor, track, apprehend and repatriate illegal immigrants according to the Laws of Malawi and existing policies.

Department of Refugees

Also under the Ministry of Home Affairs, the Department of Refugees is responsible for managing refugee affairs in the country and coordinating the refugee programmes in collaboration with the UNHCR and other partners. It derives its mandate from the Malawi Refugees Act and other international instruments, such as the 1951 Convention and the 1969 OAU Convention. Its main tasks are the formulation and review of the Refugee Policy and the verification exercise of the population of refugees and asylum-seekers in the country.

Malawi Police Service

The Malawi Police also falls under the Ministry of Home Affairs and Internal Security. It handles all detentions and arrests of migrants who infringe the law. This applies to those who are suspected of infringing the Immigration Act, as well as other aspects of the law in the country. To ensure that the real law breakers – such as smugglers, traffickers and those who exploit vulnerable migrants – are arrested, IOM is working with the Government of Malawi to train Immigration officials on the need to decriminalize migrants.

Currently, because the Immigration Department does not have detention facilities for suspects, all immigrants suspected of infringing the immigration law are detained in police cells together with other law breakers. This is in violation of the UNHCR guidelines (UNHCR, 2012) on the use of appropriate alternatives to detention for refugees and asylum-seekers. The recommendations emphasize the right to seek asylum and the right to liberty. To ensure that persons are not deprived of their liberty arbitrarily, detention must be in accordance the national and international law. Furthermore, the guidelines indicate that detention must be based on an assessment of an individual's circumstances. Because detention is an exceptional measure, the guidelines indicate that detention can only be justified for a legitimate purpose. Some of the purpose may include protection of public order, to protect public health, or to protect national security.

Ministry of Gender, Children, Disability and Social Welfare

The Ministry of Gender, Children, Disability and Social Welfare handles all cases of minors who are separated, unaccompanied, smuggled, those who have been legally adopted and also deals with women migrants in vulnerable circumstances. It also collects and reports on such cases and determines forms of social assistance to be provided to migrants, refugees and asylum-seekers. It handles cases of repatriation to and from Malawi, as well as provides assistance to children who travel from Malawi after being adopted. It is also responsible for child protection involving cases of non-Malawian children in the country and Malawian children outside the country. The Ministry offers various forms of assistance, ranging from providing supporting documentation to those seeking visas after adoption, to counselling for refugees and asylum-seekers in Malawi.

The Ministry has district offices that receive and deal with cases at the district level. Only few cases are handled at the national level and data protection is not collated at national level from the districts. This makes it difficult to discern patterns and trends from existing records, which are also rarely converted into electronic data format.

Ministry of Foreign Affairs

The Ministry of Foreign Affairs deals with migration to the extent that there are Malawians outside the country and at the bilateral level with respective countries regarding their nationals who may be visiting Malawi. Recently, the Ministry established a unit to handle diaspora affairs. The unit works through Malawi missions abroad to collect information on Malawians outside the country. It is currently in discussion with the Immigration Department to enhance their

data collection on Malawian diaspora. Through Malawi missions abroad, the Ministry also provides consular services and trade and investment activities for the country.

Ministry of Labour

The Ministry of Labour holds the main mandate for negotiating and concluding bilateral labour agreements, such as the most recent one with the United Arab Emirates. It also formulates and enforces labour laws in the country, such as those related to the employment of foreign workers. The Ministry also collects data on trends in the labour force for the country.

As pointed out earlier, labour migration and credible estimates of Malawian diaspora and the remittances they send back to the country are scarce.

National Statistical Office

The NSO is cited in the MGDS II as a key agency that monitors, evaluates and tracks progress towards the realization of the country's social and economic development goals. This is in recognition of its mandate and central role as the official agency for the collection and dissemination of statistics in the country.

The NSO published an analytical report on migration data in the 2008 Census (NSO, 2010c). Other thematic reports from the results of the 2008 Census described below were also published. The results of the 1998 Census were also summarized in a report, which also had a section that dealt with migration (NSO, 2010f). In addition to the migration report mentioned elsewhere here, other thematic reports included "evaluation of the census data quality; population structure by sex and age; spatial distribution of the population (including urbanization); economic characteristics of the population; fertility and nuptiality; mortality; household and living conditions; population projections; women in Malawi; children and youth; population with disability; elderly; and literacy and education ... demographic atlas; district monographs and poverty maps" (NSO, 2010a:II).

Reserve Bank of Malawi

The RBM's role in migration affairs relates to its statutory mandate to capture investment and trade-related inflows into and outside the country. It is also supposed to capture and track remittances to and from Malawi. However, it is hamstrung by the lack of legislation that gives authority to compel money-

transfer agents and financial institutions to provide data on funds sent outside and into the country. The bank is working towards putting in place regulatory requirements to this effect.

Other institutional actors

Other institutional actors within the Malawi Government who deal with migration issues in the country include Malawi Prisons Service, who often has migrants in their jails after sentencing. The Ministry of Health also deals with issues related to migration health, such as provision of health services to migrants. Recently, following the outbreak of Ebola, fears were expressed after it emerged that immigrants arriving at the Karonga refugee reception centre were not screened for lack of adequate facilities.¹⁰ These agencies, therefore, though sometimes working together, hold disparate sets of roles pertaining to migrants.

E.2 Analysis of migration policy coherence

Policy coordination

Malawi's development blueprints explicitly acknowledge the vital role of data in aiding policy, planning and implementation and in monitoring and evaluation of achievements. The Government of Malawi also demonstrates awareness of the critical role of institutions, such as the NSO, international partners including donors, UN agencies and other non-State development agencies in partnering to achieve desired development objectives.

This awareness is reflected in the ongoing policy reforms, cooperation with international organizations including IOM, and ongoing capacity-building activities targeting agencies that deal with migrants.

In terms of operational handling of migrants, refugees, asylum-seekers and other categories of migrants in Malawi, the main front-line agencies that are involved include government ministries of Home Affairs, Immigration Department, Malawi Police Services, Prisons Services, Ministry of Gender, UNHCR, and more recently, IOM.

¹⁰T. Kumwenda, "Ebola threat: Malawi govt agrees to relocate Karonga refugee shelter", *Nyasa Times*, 15 September 2014. Available from www.nyasatimes.com/2014/09/15/ebola-threat-malawi-govt-agrees-to-relocate-karonga-refugee-shelter/

The Immigration Department handles mostly documented migration data; the Ministry of Home Affairs, through its Refugee Unit, handles all refugees and asylum-seekers status determination, working very closely with UNHCR, who also have data on refugees in Dzaleka and those in transit centres. The Malawi Police and Prisons Services have data on migrants arrested for law infringement or those detained or imprisoned for breaking the law. The Ministry of Gender handles all cases of minors who are separated, unaccompanied, smuggled, those who have been legally adopted and also deals with women migrants in vulnerable circumstances. IOM also carries out studies on smuggling and irregular migration and assists with voluntary repatriations.

A yawning gap in information is reliable data on remittances into the country. The lack of credible estimates of the magnitude of remittances into the country in a State with historically exported labour points to a huge gap in understanding the economic impact of migration and other benefits accruing to the country.

At the national and regional levels, there is a need to harmonize policies, regulations and action plans on migration. Regional economic communities in Malawi with memberships should be involved in these processes.

E.3 Regional and international cooperation

Malawi is a member of the SADC that was established in 1992 through a treaty that sets out objectives in poverty eradication and regional integration.¹¹ One of the protocols adopted by SADC deals with the movement of people with the objective of facilitating movement and ultimately removing obstacles to the free movement of goods and services, and capital and labour in the region. There are provisions in the protocol that allow lawful entry without a visa into another Member State for a maximum of 90 days, pathways to permanent and temporary residence and work permits, and also deal with harmonization of immigration laws and practices in the Member States.

Malawi is also a member of the Common Market for East and Southern Africa (COMESA), which was founded in 1994.¹² COMESA was converted from the previous Preferential Trade Area for Eastern and Southern Africa, which

¹¹ Member States of the SADC include Angola, Botswana, Democratic Republic of the Congo, Lesotho, Madagascar, Malawi, Mauritius, Mozambique, Namibia, Seychelles, South Africa, Swaziland, United Republic of Tanzania, Zambia and Zimbabwe.

¹² Member States include Burundi, Comoros, Democratic Republic of the Congo, Djibouti, Egypt, Eritrea, Ethiopia, Kenya, Libya, Madagascar, Malawi, Mauritius, Rwanda, Seychelles, Sudan, Swaziland, Uganda, Zambia and Zimbabwe.

started in 1982. The creation of the COMESA free trade area in 2000 and the adoption of the *Protocol on the Free Movement of Persons, Labour, Services, and Rights of Establishment and Residence* in 2001 signalled cooperation to gradually remove barriers to the movement of persons, goods and services in the Member States. In 2006, Member States signed the *Protocol on the Gradual Removal and Eventual Elimination of Visa Requirements*.

Even before formally becoming a member of IOM, Malawi has been actively involved in Regional Consultative Process on Migration (RCPs).¹³ RCPs on migration are non-binding and informal regional interstate dialogue frameworks are focused on identifying and sharing common solutions to migration issues affecting members.

Other international migration-relevant protocols ratified by Malawi include: (a) 1949 ILO Migration for Employment Convention, ratified in 1965; (b) 1951 Refugee Convention, ratified in 1987; (c) 1967 Refugee Protocol, ratified in 1987; and (d) 1975 ILO Migrant Workers Convention, ratified in 1987. Others are: (a) 1989 Convention on the Rights of the Child, ratified in 1991; (b) 1990 UN Migrant Workers Convention, ratified in 1991; (c) 2000 Human Trafficking Protocol, ratified in 2005; and (d) 2000 Migrant Smuggling Protocol, ratified in 2005.

E.3.1 Bilateral labour agreements

Malawi has historically been a labour-migrant country, sending people mainly to work in mines in South Africa. The historical labour mines migration trend was under official agreements with the former apartheid government, which lapsed in the early 1990s with the end of apartheid. However, the trend of migrants predominantly heading to South Africa has continued. This is borne out by a report prepared by the NSO in 2008 that looked at migration trends for the country.

Recently, Malawi has entered into a labour export agreement with the United Arab Emirates that allows young Malawians to work in service industries in Dubai and Kuwait. The agreement has received criticism from sections of Malawian community who view it as a form of modern forced labour. Most of those leaving for the United Arab Emirates do so through a private labour recruitment bureau known as the Job Centre. Currently, there is no regulatory or legal requirement for such private labour recruitment agencies to provide data to the government on Malawians leaving to work outside the country.

¹³ Malawi joined IOM in 2013.

E.4 Overall assessment of the migration policy context

As a net labour exporting country, Malawi is keenly aware of the role of remittances and diaspora in enhancing development. The country has also experienced increased immigration from Asian and neighbouring countries, as well as refugees and asylum-seekers numbers. It has also become clear that most migrants destined for other Southern African countries use Malawi as a transit country to stage their final trips to their intended destinations.

It is clear then that the migration issues facing Malawi are a combination of increasing refugees and asylum-seekers, irregular migration and using the country as transit/staging place for migration to other countries. On the other hand, the country has a growing number of immigrants from the Great Lakes region and Asia who are seeking to invest and engage in business activities in Malawi. In turn, Malawians continue to move to South Africa and other destinations in search of jobs and other economic opportunities.

Continued coordination with IOM and the UNHCR has shown great promise in enhancing the response to Malawi's obligations to international conventions on refugees and asylum-seekers. Further efforts however are required in terms of providing protection to migrants at various crossing points along the porous border in the north, where there have been instances of arbitrary deportations. The Karonga reception centre near the Malawi and the United Republic of Tanzania border is also set to be moved, following agitation from local communities in fear of the spread of Ebola.

The establishment of the diaspora desk in the Ministry of Foreign Affairs signals Malawi's seriousness in engaging with its nationals outside the country and recognizing the importance of tapping into their remittances and sociocultural inventiveness. At the same time, the Ministry of Gender, Children, Disability and Social Welfare continues to provide protection and psychosocial support to vulnerable persons of interest in the migration value chain, including extending assistance in cases of adoption and family reunification.

As previously pointed out, a comprehensive national migration and citizenship policy is being developed. Plans are also under way to review the Immigration Act 1964 and Citizenship Act 1966 after the finalization of the migration and citizenship policy. At the same time, the National Employment and Labour Policy have been drafted and are awaiting enactment. These pieces of legislation all have a bearing on migration and are being enacted in recognition of the changing global and national development context in which migration and labour issues have to be dealt with. Their enactment will herald a concerted effort to harmonize different laws touching on migration to ensure that they best capture the interrelation between migration and development.

PART F: EVALUATING THE CONSEQUENCES OF MIGRATION AND MIGRATION POLICY ON DEVELOPMENT

F.1 Impacts of migration on the socioeconomic development of the country

The lack of reliable estimates of remittances into the country from the RBM renders it somewhat difficult to assess the economic and household level benefits derived from the funds sent by Malawians residing outside the country. However, as shown in Figures 17 and 18 and Table 20 of the Annex, remittances show a growing trend and will constitute an important source of livelihood support for members of migrant-sending households with the continued emigration of Malawians working outside the country.

Although the remittances stood at only 0.67 per cent as a percentage of GDP in 2013, it is expected that this percentage will increase, bearing in mind that Malawi has moved to export labour by signing an agreement with the United Arab Emirates.

A large number of emigrants from Malawi work predominantly in the mining sector in the SADC region, particularly in South Africa and Mozambique. Their contribution to the country's socioeconomic development is without a doubt historically important. In addition to the remittances and retirement benefits that they repatriate to Malawi, they also provide avenue for diffusion of ideas and development trends.

Immigrants to Malawi, as shown in the foregoing analysis, also bring with them business skills that lead to growth in enterprises and employment opportunities. Most of the immigrants from India and Pakistan have well-established businesses in urban centres of Malawi. Burundian and Rwandan immigrants have also emerged as thriving entrepreneurs who tend to operate retail business in residential areas of Malawi.

F.2 Impact of migration policies on the development of the country

The national migration and citizenship policy has not been finalized. It will therefore only be possible to assess the impact of the policy on development

after its implementation. The thrust of the policy is to address a range of issues touching on security, labour migration, diaspora engagement, dual citizenship and FDIs, in addition to issues related to refugees, asylum-seekers and irregular migration.

There are encouraging developments as far as diaspora engagement is concerned. A diaspora desk established within the Ministry of Foreign Affairs is at the forefront of actively engaging with Malawian diaspora through the country's missions abroad and using innovative social media and electronic platforms. Part of the renewed efforts to engage the diaspora are aimed at encouraging their participation in the Malawian economy by investing in various sectors over and above their remittances.

The Government's role in the process of exporting labour from Malawi signals early efforts that may define the labour migration policy position for Malawi in the decades to come and may very well shape the evolution of its bilateral trade relations and volumes. Countries where young Malawians have been sent to work are Japan, Kuwait and the United Arab Emirates.

PART G: CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

G.I Main findings on current migration trends

The comprehensive national migration and citizenship policy should address key strategic issues that are of national interest to Malawi. These include labour migration, diaspora engagement, management of migration in general, and regulation relating to irregular and forced migration. It is also intended to address dual citizenship and FDIs.

Along with well-regulated processes for labour migration, such as clear stipulations on repatriation of earnings and retirement benefits, there is a need to strengthen diaspora engagement, including exploration of their greater participation in economic, cultural and political affairs. Diaspora contribution through remittances appears to be increasing but may benefit further with the improvement of procedures and cost of sending money. Clear policy and procedures for claiming Malawian citizenship by descent could potentially triple the economic benefits from those who reside outside the country that trace their heritage to Malawi, especially in neighbouring countries of Mozambique, the United Republic of Tanzania, Zambia and Zimbabwe, and further afield, South Africa.

Immigration data shows a growing number of naturalizations from Asian countries, particularly India and Pakistan. The obvious cultural diversity this brings to the country is also a boon to other sectors such as tourism. At the same time, such migration trends need to be managed to maximize their contributions to investment, job creation and overall economic diversification.

Sustained regional instability means that Malawi will continue receiving refugees and asylum-seekers and also be used by organized syndicates as a staging ground for smuggling and possible human trafficking. Evidence has already shown that the country is used as a “transit” ground for irregular migrants destined for other Southern African countries. While the country is bound by international conventions on refugees and asylum-seekers to which it is signatory, there are specific areas that could benefit from its capability of managing irregular migration. These include improvement of border posts through better infrastructure and training of officials, greater involvement of health officials in screening refugees and asylum-seekers, and enhancement

of engaging communities in border district in efforts of combating smuggling and human trafficking. At the same time, efforts of enhancing the immigrants' economic and social integration into host communities such as the thriving Burundians and Rwandans, as well as Indians and Pakistanis are likely to pay huge economic and sociocultural dividends.

G.2 Recommendations on improving migration statistics

Migration policy ought to be informed and strengthened by evidence drawn from migration statistics. Therefore, there is an urgent need to improve migration data to comprehensively inform policy through several efforts, such as addressing the gaps in migration data, formulating a national migration data management strategy and facilitating regular reports on migration, including regularly updating the migration profile.

There are also shortfalls in the coordination and cooperation among departments that deal with migration issues, particularly with regards to the collection, analysis and dissemination of migration data. As a result, migration data is scattered between ministries, departments, and in some cases, not captured at all. This makes it difficult for policymakers to tap into relevant sources of information and data to inform policy.

Existing gaps and limitations in collecting and analysing migration data

The collection and analysis of both internal and international stock migration data for Malawi is done fairly well by the NSO, and publications including the thematic report on migration attest to this. However, it still contains gaps in terms of disaggregation levels in variables, such as occupation, categories of migrants and duration of stay in the case of emigrants.

The Immigration Department is responsible for collecting data on migration through its administrative functions at borders and issuing travel permits and documents. It relies largely on the manual collection of data, except for two airports and one land border post Kamuzu International Airport (KIA), Chileka International Airport (CIA) and Songwe Border Post.

The manual capturing of data is done through entry and exit cards that every migrant is required to fill. This is done in order to identify the number of migrants passing through the borders. The information is then transferred into entry and exit schedules from which monthly returns are generated.

At the end of every month, all data from borders is compiled together and sent to headquarters as a monthly return to the information desk in the Research and Planning Unit. This includes all exit and entry cards as well.

The information desk compiles the data in a generic Microsoft Excel template as an archive. However, some borders do not send their monthly returns, and in some cases, the information is submitted irregularly mainly due to communication challenges. For KIA, CIA and Songwe Border Post, the data is collected electronically. The data is therefore more consistent, reliable and easily available.

The manual collection poses huge challenges on the data's reliability mainly due to huge volumes of traffic in the borders, which also renders compilation at headquarters cumbersome. This also results in the challenges faced by the department in terms of data analysis, which would inform authorities correctly in the area of border management.

The data for asylum-seekers and prohibited migrants are recorded separately. Most of it is collected by the Department of Refugees, in conjunction with the UNHCR. The Malawi Police and Prisons Services have data on migrants arrested for law infringement or those detained or imprisoned for breaking the law. The Ministry of Gender handles all cases of minors who are separated, unaccompanied, smuggled, those who have been legally adopted and also deals with women migrants in vulnerable circumstances. Others with migration-related data include the Ministry of Labour and the RBM. These disparate data set ought to be collated and analysed through a single agency, such as the NSO, in close cooperation with the agencies involved in their collection.

With the exception of the recent thematic report on migration and migration-specific results on census results reports, there is no analysis or research carried out on migration, and no specific survey on the subject has ever been conducted. Thus, a yawning gap exists in terms of proper coordination, collation, analysis and dissemination of migration data, research and information to inform policy and planning. There is also the need to build capacity of relevant institutions that carry out analysis and research on migration. To assist in coordination, it is recommended that the existing Technical Working Group (TWG) for the Malawi Migration Profile process remain as a standing group tasked with improving the migration data collection, analysis and dissemination, as well as carrying out advisory role on improvements in the country's migration management.

Approaches to rectifying the deficiencies

Notable efforts in strengthening data at the NSO should also be further supported with appropriate funding to ensure migration is included. In particular, the NSO has significantly improved data capturing, analysis and archiving capacity, which also continues to be enhanced through assistance from donors especially from the Norwegian and UK governments.

The NSO's Malawi Socio-Economic Database (MASEDA) contains most socioeconomic indicators. The census and other data are archived using the National Data Archive (NADA) toolkit while most of the published reports are uploaded on the NSO website, www.nsomalawi.mw. The National Statistics System also contains most of the line ministries' data management systems.

The NSO's MASEDA was established and continues to receive support from the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), United Nations Children Fund (UNICEF) and the United Nations Fund for Population Activities (UNFPA). All the three regional NSO offices also have established MASEDA labs.¹⁴ The Partnership in Statistics for Development in the 21st Century (PARIS21) initiative provides the NSO with support for the NADA toolkit. In addition, the NSO also receives support from SADC on trade statistics. The Norwegian Government and United Kingdom's Department for International Development provide support for capacity-building and economic statistics. Other support is provided by the World Bank and the African Development Bank.

The UNHCR supports the Ministry of Home Affairs and the Refugee Status Determination Unit in capturing refugee and asylum-seekers' data. This is done at various entry and reception points, mainly at the Karonga reception centre and Dzaleka refugee camp. The IOM has assisted the Immigration Department in establishing digital and biometric migration data capturing systems at the key entry points of KIA in Lilongwe, CIA in Blantyre and Songwe Border Post in the north. Other capacity-building activities currently being supported by IOM include the sensitization of immigration personnel, police and other agencies handling issues related to the management of mixed migration.

It is the informed opinion of the authors that further strengthening of current efforts to improve national data collection should scale-up the migration elements of the exercise. At the same time, specific coordinating bodies, such as the current Malawi Migration Profile TWG, should be formally vested with the responsibility to collate, analyse and report on all aspects of migration through the NSO and the Ministry of Home Affairs.

¹⁴ In the cities of Blantyre, Lilongwe and Mzuzu.

The training element of the Malawi Migration Profile process should further contribute to enhanced capacity for key government officials to analyse migration data and feed the results into policy, planning and implementation of programmes and projects.

In particular, there should be well-established process for capturing migration data, analysis and reporting, as well as enhancement of its use in strengthening policy and operational activities through implementation of systems to institutionalize these processes. The key players previously identified ought to be involved as critical stakeholders in formulating a national migration management forum with the mandate to coordinate activities in the migration value chain from data collection to policy.

G.3 Recommendations regarding migration management

The management of migration in Malawi should take a multipronged approach anchored on the finalization of the comprehensive national migration and citizenship policy and the review of the Immigration Act currently under way. These instruments need to provide the legal and regulatory framework to ensure that the country fully realizes the benefits of migration, and at the same time minimize its pernicious effects. Hence, in recognition of the importance of mainstreaming migration in development, the Government should seek to empower Malawians, such as those who have a claim to Malawian heritage, in participating in the development of the country by providing a regulatory environment that explicitly promotes their role through remittances, investments and other socioeconomic activities. This should be counterbalanced with a careful and judicious encouragement of immigrants with desired investment capacity and skills to enjoy safe domicile in the country. At the same time, in cooperation with international and regional partners, there should be concerted efforts to abide by international conventions for the protection of refugees, asylum-seekers and other vulnerable migrants while providing clear procedures and practices for dealing with irregular migrants and accompanying law infringement.

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ANNEX I: STATISTICS

Table 1 . Selected demographic indicators, 2008–2030 (projections), Malawi

| Year | Sex ratio | Median age | Percentage under 15 years Age | Total dependency ratio | Child dependency ratio | Aged dependency ratio | Population of working age (%) | Women in reproductive age (%) | Ageing index | Caretaker ratio |
|------|-----------|------------|-------------------------------|------------------------|------------------------|-----------------------|-------------------------------|-------------------------------|--------------|-----------------|
| 2008 | 94.7 | 16.9 | 45.7 | 98.1 | 90.6 | 7.6 | 50.5 | 45.0 | 8.4 | 35.8 |
| 2009 | 95.0 | 16.8 | 46.0 | 98.5 | 91.2 | 7.3 | 50.4 | 45.1 | 8.0 | 34.0 |
| 2010 | 95.3 | 16.7 | 46.1 | 98.8 | 91.7 | 7.1 | 50.3 | 45.1 | 7.7 | 32.4 |
| 2011 | 95.5 | 16.7 | 46.3 | 98.9 | 92.0 | 6.9 | 50.3 | 44.2 | 7.4 | 30.9 |
| 2012 | 96.0 | 16.6 | 46.4 | 98.8 | 92.2 | 6.7 | 50.3 | 44.3 | 7.2 | 29.5 |
| 2013 | 96.0 | 16.6 | 46.4 | 98.6 | 92.2 | 6.5 | 50.3 | 45.4 | 7.0 | 28.3 |
| 2014 | 96.2 | 16.6 | 46.4 | 98.3 | 92.0 | 6.3 | 50.4 | 45.5 | 6.9 | 27.1 |
| 2015 | 96.4 | 16.6 | 46.4 | 97.9 | 91.7 | 6.2 | 50.5 | 45.7 | 6.7 | 26.1 |
| 2016 | 96.6 | 16.6 | 46.3 | 97.4 | 91.3 | 6.0 | 50.7 | 45.8 | 6.6 | 25.0 |
| 2017 | 96.8 | 16.7 | 46.2 | 96.8 | 90.9 | 5.9 | 50.8 | 46.0 | 6.5 | 24.1 |
| 2018 | 97.0 | 16.7 | 46.1 | 96.2 | 90.4 | 5.8 | 51.0 | 46.3 | 6.4 | 23.1 |
| 2019 | 97.2 | 16.8 | 46.0 | 95.6 | 89.9 | 5.7 | 51.1 | 46.4 | 6.3 | 22.2 |
| 2020 | 97.4 | 16.8 | 45.8 | 95.0 | 89.4 | 5.6 | 51.3 | 46.5 | 6.2 | 21.3 |
| 2021 | 97.6 | 16.9 | 45.7 | 94.5 | 89.0 | 5.5 | 51.4 | 46.5 | 6.2 | 20.4 |
| 2022 | 97.7 | 17.0 | 45.7 | 94.0 | 88.6 | 5.5 | 51.5 | 46.5 | 6.2 | 19.7 |
| 2023 | 97.9 | 17.0 | 45.6 | 93.9 | 88.5 | 5.4 | 51.6 | 46.7 | 6.1 | 19.0 |
| 2024 | 98.0 | 17.1 | 45.3 | 92.6 | 87.3 | 5.4 | 51.9 | 46.9 | 6.1 | 18.4 |
| 2025 | 98.2 | 17.1 | 45.0 | 91.5 | 86.2 | 5.3 | 52.2 | 47.1 | 6.2 | 17.8 |
| 2026 | 98.5 | 17.2 | 44.7 | 90.5 | 85.2 | 5.3 | 52.5 | 47.2 | 6.2 | 17.3 |

| | | | | | | | | | | |
|------|-------|------|------|------|------|-----|------|------|------|------|
| 2027 | 98.6 | 17.4 | 44.5 | 89.5 | 84.2 | 5.3 | 52.8 | 47.3 | 6.2 | 16.8 |
| 2028 | 98.3 | 17.5 | 44.2 | 88.5 | 83.3 | 5.2 | 53.0 | 47.5 | 6.3 | 16.4 |
| 2029 | 98.7 | 17.7 | 43.9 | 87.6 | 82.4 | 5.2 | 53.3 | 47.6 | 6.3 | 16.0 |
| 2030 | 98.8 | 17.8 | 43.6 | 86.7 | 81.5 | 5.2 | 53.6 | 47.7 | 6.4 | 15.6 |
| 2031 | 99.0 | 17.9 | 43.4 | 85.8 | 80.6 | 5.2 | 53.8 | 47.8 | 6.5 | 15.3 |
| 2032 | 99.1 | 18.1 | 43.1 | 85.0 | 79.7 | 5.2 | 54.1 | 47.9 | 6.6 | 15.0 |
| 2033 | 99.2 | 18.2 | 42.8 | 84.2 | 78.9 | 5.3 | 54.3 | 48.0 | 6.7 | 14.7 |
| 2034 | 99.3 | 18.3 | 42.6 | 83.4 | 78.1 | 5.3 | 54.5 | 48.1 | 6.8 | 14.5 |
| 2035 | 99.4 | 18.5 | 42.3 | 82.6 | 77.2 | 5.4 | 54.8 | 48.2 | 7.0 | 14.4 |
| 2036 | 99.5 | 18.6 | 42.0 | 81.9 | 76.4 | 5.4 | 55.0 | 48.3 | 7.1 | 14.3 |
| 2037 | 99.5 | 18.8 | 41.7 | 81.1 | 75.6 | 5.5 | 55.2 | 48.4 | 7.3 | 14.2 |
| 2038 | 99.6 | 18.9 | 41.5 | 80.4 | 74.8 | 5.6 | 55.4 | 48.5 | 7.5 | 14.1 |
| 2039 | 99.7 | 19.1 | 41.2 | 79.7 | 74.0 | 5.7 | 55.7 | 48.7 | 7.7 | 14.1 |
| 2040 | 99.8 | 19.2 | 40.9 | 78.9 | 73.2 | 5.8 | 55.9 | 48.8 | 7.9 | 14.1 |
| 2041 | 99.8 | 19.4 | 40.6 | 78.1 | 72.3 | 5.8 | 56.1 | 49.0 | 8.1 | 14.1 |
| 2042 | 99.9 | 19.6 | 40.3 | 77.4 | 71.5 | 5.9 | 56.4 | 49.1 | 8.3 | 14.2 |
| 2043 | 100.0 | 19.7 | 40.0 | 76.6 | 70.6 | 6.0 | 56.6 | 49.2 | 8.5 | 14.2 |
| 2044 | 100.0 | 19.9 | 39.7 | 75.9 | 69.8 | 6.1 | 56.9 | 49.4 | 8.7 | 14.3 |
| 2045 | 100.1 | 20.1 | 39.4 | 75.1 | 68.9 | 6.2 | 57.1 | 49.5 | 9.0 | 14.3 |
| 2046 | 100.1 | 20.2 | 39.0 | 74.3 | 68.0 | 6.3 | 57.4 | 49.6 | 9.2 | 14.4 |
| 2047 | 100.2 | 20.4 | 38.7 | 73.5 | 67.1 | 6.4 | 57.6 | 49.7 | 9.5 | 14.5 |
| 2048 | 100.2 | 20.6 | 38.4 | 72.7 | 66.3 | 6.5 | 57.9 | 49.8 | 9.8 | 14.7 |
| 2049 | 100.2 | 20.8 | 38.0 | 71.9 | 65.4 | 6.6 | 58.2 | 49.9 | 10.0 | 14.9 |
| 2050 | 100.3 | 21.0 | 37.7 | 71.1 | 64.5 | 6.7 | 58.4 | 50.0 | 10.3 | 15.1 |

Source: NSO, 2010a.

Table 2. Population of Malawi by age and sex, 1998

| Age group | Male | Female |
|-----------|---------|---------|
| 00–04 | 823,625 | 836,765 |
| 05–09 | 714,830 | 725,540 |
| 10–14 | 616,445 | 616,055 |
| 15–19 | 527,865 | 560,071 |
| 20–24 | 435,138 | 543,922 |
| 25–29 | 393,913 | 398,552 |
| 30–34 | 303,080 | 298,161 |
| 35–39 | 239,043 | 245,784 |
| 40–44 | 180,167 | 180,542 |
| 45–49 | 166,258 | 166,498 |
| 50–54 | 120,193 | 118,653 |
| 55–59 | 89,909 | 85,317 |
| 60–64 | 72,251 | 80,833 |
| 65–69 | 65,655 | 73,665 |
| 70–74 | 45,310 | 52,739 |
| 75–79 | 32,151 | 33,334 |
| 80–84 | 20,495 | 25,137 |
| 85+ | 21,235 | 24,737 |

Source: NSO, Population and Housing Census 1998.

Table 3. Malaria cases and reported deaths, 2011 and 2012

| Indicator | 2011 | 2012 |
|--|---------|-----------|
| Malaria – number of reported confirmed cases | 304,499 | 1,564,984 |
| Malaria – number of reported deaths | 6,674 | 5,516 |

Source: World Health Organization (WHO), 2014.

Table 4. Tuberculosis prevalence rate and death rate per 100,000 population, 2004–2012

| Year | Prevalence rate/100,000 population | Death rate/100,000 population |
|------|------------------------------------|-------------------------------|
| 2004 | 378 | 19 |
| 2005 | 354 | 18 |
| 2006 | 328 | 17 |
| 2007 | 301 | 17 |
| 2008 | 273 | 15 |
| 2009 | 243 | 14 |
| 2010 | 219 | 12 |
| 2011 | 191 | 10 |
| 2012 | 163 | 9 |

Source: WHO, 2014.

Table 5. Reported age-specific mortality rates, 2008

| Age | Total | Male | Female |
|-------|-------|------|--------|
| <1 | 60.6 | 67.0 | 54.4 |
| 1–4 | 14.0 | 14.3 | 13.8 |
| 5–9 | 3.3 | 3.4 | 3.1 |
| 10–14 | 3.2 | 3.7 | 2.7 |
| 15–19 | 3.3 | 3.0 | 3.7 |
| 20–24 | 5.8 | 5.5 | 6.1 |
| 25–29 | 7.2 | 6.4 | 7.9 |
| 30–34 | 10.9 | 10.2 | 11.6 |
| 35–39 | 11.6 | 11.8 | 11.3 |
| 40–44 | 13.6 | 15.6 | 11.6 |
| 45–49 | 12.5 | 14.6 | 10.5 |
| 50–54 | 12.7 | 16.5 | 9.3 |
| 55–59 | 9.5 | 12.4 | 6.8 |
| 60–64 | 16.1 | 21.0 | 11.8 |
| 65–69 | 15.0 | 19.0 | 11.5 |
| 70–74 | 27.1 | 35.8 | 20.3 |
| 75–79 | 20.1 | 27.3 | 14.7 |
| 80–84 | 38.4 | 51.9 | 29.8 |
| 85+ | 40.9 | 53.9 | 32.8 |

Source: NSO Mortality Report, 2010.

Table 6. Malawi macroeconomic indicators, 2004–2013

| | 2004 | 2005 | 2006 | 2007 | 2008 | 2009 | 2010 | 2011 | 2012 | 2013 |
|---|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|-------|-------|-------|
| Economic indicators (a) | | | | | | | | | | |
| Real GDP growth (annual %) | 5.4 | 2.6 | 7.7 | 5.5 | 8.6 | 7.6 | 6.5 | 3.8 | 1.8 | 5.0 |
| Real per capita GDP growth rate (annual %) | 2.7 | -0.2 | 4.7 | 2.5 | 5.4 | 4.4 | 3.3 | 0.8 | -1.1 | 2.1 |
| Gross capital formation (% of GDP) | 18.2 | 12.8 | 7.8 | 17.1 | 26.2 | 26.2 | 25.4 | 20.1 | 18.9 | 26.5 |
| Gross national savings (% of GDP) | 7.0 | 8.0 | 13.2 | 27.4 | 16.0 | 20.1 | 24.7 | 9.4 | 11.8 | 15.5 |
| Agriculture, value added (% of GDP) | 46.0 | 46.0 | 46.0 | 36.3 | 36.3 | 36.3 | 31.6 | 31.6 | 31.6 | 31.6 |
| Industry, value added (% of GDP) | 14.5 | 14.7 | 14.5 | 17.1 | 17.1 | 17.1 | 17.8 | 17.8 | 17.8 | 17.8 |
| Manufacturing, value added (% of GDP) | 4.8 | 4.7 | 4.8 | 5.6 | 5.6 | 5.6 | 11.3 | 11.3 | 11.3 | 11.3 |
| Exports of goods and services (% of GDP) | 25.0 | 22.8 | 20.9 | 26.7 | 23.3 | 23.3 | 25.1 | 29.5 | 24.6 | 34.7 |
| General government final consumption expenditure (% of GDP) | 10.4 | 32.3 | 52.0 | 32.8 | 19.0 | 19.0 | 10.2 | 23.4 | 18.2 | 22.3 |
| Household final consumption expenditure (% of GDP) | 89.6 | 81.8 | 74.8 | 64.0 | 80.1 | 80.1 | 85.1 | 73.0 | 64.0 | 77.1 |
| Imports of goods and services (% of GDP) | 43.2 | 49.7 | 55.5 | 40.6 | 48.5 | 48.5 | 45.9 | -50.9 | -45.5 | -60.7 |
| Industry, value added (annual % growth) | 4.8 | 6.9 | 10.1 | 14.2 | 15.9 | 5.4 | 11.1 | 0.4 | 5.6 | |
| Manufacturing, value added (annual % growth) | 3.0 | 4.3 | 7.8 | 17.1 | 19.5 | 4.8 | 2.2 | 1.7 | 2.9 | |

| | | | | | | | | | | |
|--|------------|------------|------------|------------|------------|------------|------------|------------|------------|------------|
| Services, value added (annual % growth) | 6.8 | 8.8 | 3.0 | 10.0 | 15.1 | 7.8 | 6.7 | -2.3 | 4.0 | |
| Central government, total revenue and grants (% of GDP) | 34.7 | 37.5 | 31.2 | 31.7 | 30.1 | 32.7 | 33.8 | 32.1 | 27.0 | 33.2 |
| Central government, total expenditure and net lending (% of GDP) | 42.5 | 42.9 | 31.2 | 33.0 | 32.8 | 38.0 | 33.8 | 34.9 | 34.0 | 34.3 |
| Central government, fiscal balance (% of GDP) | -7.8 | -5.4 | 0.0 | -1.3 | -2.7 | -5.3 | 0.1 | -2.8 | -7 | -1.1 |
| Gross international reserves in months of imports | 1.5 | 1.5 | 1.1 | 1.8 | 1.4 | 0.9 | 1.5 | 1.1 | 1.2 | 2.1 |
| Gross international reserves (current USD millions) | 128.7 | 159.6 | 134.4 | 217.3 | 243.5 | 150.1 | 308.0 | 198.1 | 223.9 | 406.4 |
| GDP per capita (current USD) | 208.9 | 213.2 | 234.2 | 266.0 | 302.5 | 345.2 | 359.6 | 364.1 | 266.6 | 226.5 |
| Social indicators (b) | | | | | | | | | | |
| Population (Total) | 12,569,091 | 12,924,746 | 13,307,535 | 13,713,758 | 14,138,207 | 14,573,338 | 15,013,694 | 15,457,531 | 15,906,483 | 16,362,567 |
| Population growth (annual %) | 2.7 | 2.8 | 2.9 | 3 | 3.1 | 3 | 3 | 2.9 | 2.9 | 2.8 |
| Life expectancy at birth, total (years) | 48.1 | 48.9 | 49.9 | 50.9 | 51.8 | 52.7 | 53.5 | 54.1 | 54.7 | |
| Literacy rate, adult total (% of people aged 15 and above) | | | | | | | 61.3 | | | |
| Poverty gap at USD 1.25 a day (PPP) (%) | 32.3 | | | | | | 26.2 | | | |
| Poverty gap at national poverty line (%) | 17.8 | | | | | | 18.9 | | | |

Sources:

(a) African Development Bank, 2014.

(b) World Bank, 2014.

Table 7. Various Malawi development indicators, 2011

| Indicator | 2010 | 2011 | 2012 |
|--|---------------|---------------|---------------|
| Population, total | 15,013,694 | 15,457,531 | 15,906,483 |
| Population growth (annual %) | 3.0 | 2.9 | 2.9 |
| Population density (people per sq. km of land area) | 159.3 | 164.0 | 168.7 |
| Urban population (% of total) | 15.5 | 15.7 | 15.8 |
| Urban population growth (annual %) | 3.7 | 3.7 | 3.7 |
| Net migration | . | . | 0 |
| Birth rate, crude (per 1,000 people) | 40.9 | 40.5 | 40.1 |
| Death rate, crude (per 1,000 people) | 12.4 | 12.0 | 11.7 |
| Mortality rate, infant (per 1,000 live births) | 52.5 | 49.0 | 45.7 |
| Life expectancy at birth, total (years) | 53.5 | 54.1 | 54.7 |
| Fertility rate, total (births per woman) | 5.6 | 5.6 | 5.5 |
| Literacy rate, adult total (% of people aged 15 and above) | 61.3 | . | . |
| School enrolment, primary (% gross) | 137.7 | 140.2 | 141.3 |
| School enrolment, secondary (% gross) | 32.7 | 33.8 | 34.2 |
| GDP per capita, PPP (current international dollar) | 723.1 | 747.3 | 752.8 |
| GDP per capita, PPP (constant 2011 international dollar) | 737.3 | 747.3 | 739.9 |
| Poverty head count ratio at USD 1.25 a day (PPP) (% of population) | 72.2 | . | . |
| Inflation, consumer prices (annual %) | 7.4 | 7.6 | 21.3 |
| International tourism, number of arrivals | 746,000 | 767,000 | . |
| Imports of goods and services (BoP, current USD) | 2,458,143,942 | 2,807,754,960 | 2,531,890,230 |
| Goods imports (BoP, current USD) | 2,287,819,691 | 2,628,870,483 | 2,302,366,065 |
| Service imports (BoP, current USD) | 170,324,251 | 178,884,478 | 229,524,165 |
| Exports of goods and services (BoP, current USD) | 1,221,909,024 | 1,629,467,031 | 1,393,958,377 |
| Goods exports (BoP, current USD) | 1,139,243,980 | 1,539,345,501 | 1,284,630,976 |
| Service exports (BoP, current USD) | 82,665,045 | 90,121,530 | 109,327,401 |
| External balance on goods and services (current USD) | -840,268,032 | -578,968,089 | -704,460,278 |
| FDI, net (BoP, current USD) | -54,710,016 | -79,255,424 | -79,675,004 |

Source: World Bank, 2014.

Table 8. Ratio of selected financial flows to GDP, 2006–2013 (%)

| Indicator | 2006 | 2007 | 2008 | 2009 | 2010 | 2011 | 2012 | 2013 |
|--|-------------|--------------|--------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|
| Personal remittances, received (current USD) | 14,789,864 | 21,013,554 | 16,674,175 | 16,656,874 | 21,767,545 | 25,320,293 | 28,303,380 | |
| FDI, net (BoP, current USD) | -29,651,277 | -110,744,578 | -176,874,038 | -50,460,878 | -54,710,016 | -79,255,424 | -79,675,004 | |
| FDI, net inflows (BoP, current USD) | 35,561,532 | 124,388,839 | 195,424,461 | 49,130,855 | 97,010,028 | 128,810,738 | 129,492,665 | 118,437,890 |
| Portfolio equity, net inflows (BoP, current USD) | -2,470,106 | -1,740,543 | -1,450,033 | -270,005 | 990,000 | 1,070,850 | 1,076,519 | |
| Personal remittances, received (% of GDP) | 0.5 | 0.6 | 0.4 | 0.3 | 0.4 | 0.5 | 0.7 | |
| FDI, net inflows (% of GDP) | 1.1 | 3.4 | 4.6 | 1.0 | 1.8 | 2.3 | 3.1 | 3.2 |
| Agriculture, value added (% of GDP) | 31.6 | 31.6 | 29.7 | 31.2 | 29.6 | 29.9 | 28.7 | 27.0 |
| Manufacturing, value added (% of GDP) | 10.7 | 11.3 | 12.3 | 12.0 | 11.8 | 11.8 | 11.5 | 10.7 |
| Industry, value added (% of GDP) | 17.2 | 17.8 | 18.6 | 18.0 | 19.6 | 19.2 | 20.1 | 18.8 |
| Services etc., value added (% of GDP) | 51.3 | 50.6 | 51.7 | 50.8 | 50.8 | 51.0 | 51.2 | 54.3 |
| Agriculture, value added (annual % growth) | -0.4 | 11.1 | 4.2 | 13.1 | 2.0 | 6.9 | -2.8 | 5.4 |
| Manufacturing, value added (annual % growth) | 7.9 | 17.1 | 19.5 | 4.8 | 2.2 | 0.0 | -6.4 | 6.2 |
| Industry, value added (annual % growth) | 10.1 | 14.2 | 15.9 | 5.4 | 11.1 | 0.4 | 0.8 | 6.5 |
| Services etc., value added (annual % growth) | -2.7 | 9.7 | 27.6 | 8.1 | 7.6 | 4.3 | 4.7 | 4.3 |

Source: World Bank, 2014.

Table 9. Malawi foreign trade, 2006–2013

| Indicator | 2006 | 2007 | 2008 | 2009 | 2010 | 2011 | 2012 | 2013 |
|--|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|
| Imports of goods and services (BoP, current USD) | 1,319,926,663 | 1,537,957,671 | 1,977,693,016 | 2,175,464,636 | 2,458,143,942 | 2,807,754,960 | 2,531,890,230 | |
| Exports of goods and services (BoP, current USD) | 785,537,601 | 877,240,399 | 1,024,527,620 | 1,347,464,867 | 1,221,909,024 | 1,629,467,031 | 1,393,958,377 | |
| Imports of goods and services (current USD) | 1,468,317,769 | 1,468,752,757 | 2,091,637,346 | 1,959,764,886 | 2,426,168,103 | 2,241,975,257 | 2,297,232,354 | 2,378,205,639 |
| Exports of goods and services (current USD) | 705,004,067 | 1,033,381,794 | 1,205,568,960 | 1,239,999,122 | 1,585,900,071 | 1,663,007,168 | 1,592,772,076 | 1,716,849,372 |
| External balance on goods and services (current USD) | -763,313,702 | -435,370,964 | -886,068,387 | -719,765,764 | -840,268,032 | -578,968,089 | -704,460,278 | -661,356,266 |
| Imports of goods and services (% of GDP) | 47.1 | 40.3 | 48.9 | 39.0 | 44.9 | 39.8 | 54.2 | 64.2 |
| Exports of goods and services (% of GDP) | 22.6 | 28.3 | 28.2 | 24.7 | 29.4 | 29.6 | 37.6 | 46.3 |
| External balance on goods and services (% of GDP) | -24.5 | -11.9 | -20.7 | -14.3 | -15.6 | -10.3 | -16.6 | -17.9 |
| Imports of goods and services (annual % growth) | 16.2 | 0 | 42.5 | -6.2 | 23.7 | -7.8 | 1.1 | 4.5 |
| Exports of goods and services (annual % growth) | -1.1 | 46.5 | 16.7 | 2.9 | 27.8 | 4.6 | -5.5 | 8.8 |

Source: World Bank, 2014.

Table 10. Graduate output: bachelor's degree, postgraduate diploma, master's degree and doctorate degree, 2009–2012

| Indicator | 2009 | 2010 | 2011 | 2012 |
|------------------------|-------|-------|--------|--------|
| Enrolment | 9,502 | 9,446 | 10,630 | 10,473 |
| Output | | | | |
| Degree or Doctorate | 1,308 | 1,995 | 2,186 | 2,296 |
| Certificate or Diploma | 120 | 132 | 210 | 298 |
| Academic Staff | 1,080 | 1,144 | 1,030 | 980 |

Source: NSO, 2012.

Table 11. Population distribution by region of origin and sex in the 2008 census

| Country/Nationality | Male | Female | Total |
|-----------------------------|-----------|-----------|------------|
| Total population | 6,358,933 | 6,718,227 | 13,077,160 |
| Malawi | 6,258,343 | 6,607,903 | 12,866,246 |
| Mozambique | 28,468 | 26,087 | 54,555 |
| Zambia | 17,422 | 25,232 | 42,654 |
| Zimbabwe | 16,175 | 20,828 | 37,003 |
| Burundi | 2,182 | 1,819 | 4,001 |
| Rwanda | 1,287 | 1,159 | 2,446 |
| India | 1,300 | 1,108 | 2,408 |
| United Republic of Tanzania | 4,256 | 5,317 | 9,573 |
| United Kingdom | 761 | 711 | 1,472 |
| Congo | 766 | 641 | 1,407 |
| South Africa | 3,685 | 4,547 | 8,232 |
| Others | 24,288 | 22,875 | 47,163 |

Source: NSO, Population and Housing Census 2008.

Table 12. Migration stock by origin and destination, 1990–2013

| Migrant stock by origin | 1990 | 2000 | 2010 | 2013 |
|--|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|
| Mozambique | 1,103,684 | 103,105 | 54,435 | 52,021 |
| Zambia | 5,786 | 38,516 | 42,560 | 40,673 |
| Zimbabwe | 3,953 | 29,682 | 36,924 | 35,287 |
| United Republic of Tanzania | 3,366 | 11,670 | 9,552 | 9,128 |
| South Africa | 1,310 | 6,750 | 8,214 | 7,849 |
| Burundi | 724 | 2,798 | 5,276 | 5,042 |
| Rwanda | 2,309 | 4,572 | 4,598 | 4,394 |
| India | 1,398 | 1,269 | 2,402 | 2,295 |
| Democratic Republic of the Congo | 1,374 | 1,238 | 2,222 | 2,123 |
| United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland | 699 | 1,499 | 1,468 | 1,402 |
| Congo | 351 | 754 | 1,403 | 1,340 |
| Somalia | 217 | 195 | 55 | 52 |
| Migrant stock by destination | | | | |
| Zimbabwe | 68,465 | 106,555 | 101,164 | 98,384 |
| Zambia | 16,891 | 6,863 | 4,462 | 3,940 |
| South Africa | 13,853 | 25,638 | 59,706 | 70,038 |
| United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland | 10,771 | 9,630 | 14,748 | 16,137 |
| United Republic of Tanzania | 7,218 | 7,098 | 7,011 | 6,947 |
| Mozambique | 2,103 | 35,716 | 74,523 | 76,058 |
| United States of America | 967 | 1,304 | 1,670 | 1,731 |
| Botswana | 713 | 1,675 | 3,459 | 4,190 |
| Australia | 376 | 526 | 992 | 1,071 |
| Canada | 304 | 395 | 547 | 570 |
| Other | 940 | 1,466 | 2,664 | 2,961 |

Source: UN DESA Population Division, 2014.

Table 13. Arrivals in Malawi by age group and nationality, June 2013–July 2014

| Nationality | Malawi citizen | | | | Resident permit holder | | | | Visitor | | | |
|-----------------------------|----------------|--------------|---------------|--------------|------------------------|--------------|---------------|--------------|----------------|--------------|----------------|--------------|
| | Total | 00–14 | 15–64 | 65+ | Total | 00–14 | 15–64 | 65+ | Total | 00–14 | 15–64 | 65+ |
| Malawi | 77,187 | 3,846 | 71,939 | 1,402 | 1 | | | 1 | 11 | 1 | 9 | 1 |
| Mozambique | | | | | 222 | 25 | 186 | 11 | 1,644 | 86 | 1,518 | 40 |
| Zimbabwe | | | | | 995 | 113 | 859 | 23 | 4,922 | 121 | 4,666 | 135 |
| Zambia | | | | | 541 | 44 | 491 | 6 | 4,194 | 234 | 3,834 | 126 |
| United Republic of Tanzania | | | | | 333 | 73 | 258 | 2 | 2,080 | 68 | 1,958 | 54 |
| South Africa | | | | | 3,592 | 403 | 3,112 | 77 | 20,559 | 702 | 18,894 | 963 |
| India | | | | | 6,313 | 1,058 | 5,138 | 117 | 6,884 | 270 | 6,351 | 263 |
| United Kingdom | | | | | 10,738 | 1,567 | 8,021 | 1,150 | 23,350 | 1,455 | 19,656 | 2,239 |
| United States | | | | | 2,553 | 381 | 2,064 | 108 | 19,202 | 769 | 16,675 | 1,758 |
| Other | | | | | 15,093 | 1,611 | 12,777 | 705 | 55,154 | 1,600 | 50,337 | 3,217 |
| Total | 77,187 | 3,846 | 71,939 | 1,402 | 40,381 | 5,275 | 32,907 | 2,199 | 138,000 | 5,306 | 123,898 | 8,796 |

Source: Immigration Department, 2014.

Table 14. Refugees in Malawi by nationality, 2002–2013

| Country/Territory | 2002 | 2003 | 2004 | 2005 | 2006 | 2007 | 2008 | 2009 | 2010 | 2011 | 2012 | 2013 |
|----------------------------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|
| Burundi | 596 | 710 | 980 | 1,310 | 1,245 | 508 | 805 | 1,220 | 1,287 | 1,394 | 1,428 | 1,325 |
| Democratic Republic of the Congo | 627 | 940 | 860 | 1,099 | 814 | 706 | 1,577 | 1,950 | 2,227 | 2,558 | 2,827 | 2,485 |
| Eritrea | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 1 | 1 | 1 | | | | |
| Ethiopia | 4 | 4 | 5 | 5 | 5 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 3 | 5 | 3 | |
| Kenya | | | 1 | 1 | 1 | | | | | | | |
| Rwanda | 813 | 1,423 | 1,753 | 1,744 | 1,832 | 1,693 | 1,774 | 2,226 | 2,163 | 2,289 | 2,226 | 1,935 |
| Sierra Leone | | | | 1 | | | | | | | | |
| Somalia | 119 | 115 | 74 | 73 | 42 | 20 | 13 | 40 | 56 | 55 | 55 | 49 |
| South Africa | | | | | | | | | | 1 | | |
| Sudan | 3 | 3 | 3 | 3 | | | 3 | 2 | 2 | 4 | 3 | |
| Uganda | | | 1 | | | | 1 | | | | | |
| Various | | 3 | 1 | | | | | | | | | |
| Zimbabwe | | | | | | | | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | |
| Total | 2,166 | 3,202 | 3,682 | 4,240 | 3,943 | 2,929 | 4,175 | 5,443 | 5,740 | 6,308 | 6,544 | 5,794 |

Source: Population Statistics Reference Database, UNHCR

Table 15. Asylum-seekers in Malawi by nationality, 2002–2013

| Country/Territory | 2002 | 2003 | 2004 | 2005 | 2006 | 2007 | 2008 | 2009 | 2010 | 2011 | 2012 | 2013 |
|----------------------------------|---------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|
| Angola | 2 | | 1 | 2 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 2 | |
| Belgium | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Brazil | | | | | | | | | | | 2 | |
| Burundi | 2,155 | 1,582 | 1,059 | 1,419 | 1,051 | 1,979 | 2,044 | 1,040 | 2,333 | 2,092 | 2,284 | 2,830 |
| Democratic Republic of the Congo | 2,044 | 2,024 | 1,198 | 1,269 | 1,213 | 1,939 | 1,844 | 1,725 | 2,614 | 5,385 | 4,995 | 5,728 |
| Eritrea | | | | 4 | | | | | 1 | 1 | | |
| Ethiopia | | | | 7 | 233 | 8 | 8 | 11 | 35 | 24 | 19 | 20 |
| Kenya | 1 | | | 2 | 1 | 2 | 4 | 1 | 2 | 1 | 1 | |
| Rwanda | 6,800 | 5,235 | 1,030 | 2,541 | 2,636 | 2,802 | 2,578 | 1,778 | 4,319 | 2,976 | 2,786 | 2,529 |
| Sierra Leone | | | | | | | | 5 | 5 | 5 | 4 | |
| Somalia | 55 | | 40 | 74 | 98 | 43 | 49 | 35 | 31 | 48 | 16 | 14 |
| South Africa | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Sri Lanka | | | | | | | | | | | 1 | |
| Sudan | 6 | | 2 | 10 | 8 | 4 | 2 | 1 | 1 | | 1 | |
| Uganda | 5 | 5 | 3 | 2 | 1 | 2 | 4 | 4 | 6 | 5 | 2 | |
| Various | | 2 | 1 | | | | | | | | | |
| Zambia | | | | | | 2 | 2 | 1 | 14 | 7 | 7 | 6 |
| Zimbabwe | | | 1 | 1 | 3 | | 5 | | | | | |
| Total | 11,068 | 8,848 | 3,335 | 5,331 | 5,245 | 6,782 | 6,541 | 4,602 | 9,362 | 10,545 | 10,120 | 11,127 |

Source: Population Statistics Reference Database, UNHCR popstats.unhcr.org

Table 16. Departures from Malawi by age group and nationality, July 2013–June 2014

| Nationality | Malawi citizen | | | Resident permit holder | | | Visitor | | | | | |
|-----------------------------|----------------|--------------|---------------|------------------------|---------------|--------------|---------------|--------------|----------------|--------------|----------------|--------------|
| | Total | 00–14 | 15–64 | 65+ | Total | 00–14 | 15–64 | 65+ | Total | 00–14 | 15–64 | 65+ |
| Malawi | 63,517 | 3,346 | 58,987 | 1,184 | 1 | | | | 22 | 5 | 16 | 1 |
| Mozambique | | | | | 208 | 23 | 175 | 10 | 1,323 | 66 | 1,227 | 30 |
| Zimbabwe | | | | | 849 | 87 | 746 | 16 | 4,128 | 81 | 3,928 | 119 |
| Zambia | | | | | 465 | 39 | 421 | 5 | 3,469 | 188 | 3,173 | 108 |
| United Republic of Tanzania | | | | | 302 | 54 | 246 | 2 | 1,701 | 53 | 1,602 | 46 |
| South Africa | | | | | 3,156 | 376 | 2,707 | 73 | 16,905 | 517 | 15,600 | 788 |
| India | | | | | 6,239 | 1,037 | 5,076 | 126 | 5,006 | 178 | 4,635 | 193 |
| United Kingdom | | | | | 9,653 | 1,449 | 7,231 | 973 | 19,700 | 1,078 | 16,804 | 1,818 |
| United States | | | | | 2,416 | 323 | 1,987 | 106 | 17,201 | 646 | 15,072 | 1,483 |
| Other | | | | | 14,417 | 1,421 | 12,364 | 632 | 45,253 | 1,354 | 41,242 | 2,657 |
| Total | 63,517 | 3,346 | 58,987 | 1,184 | 37,706 | 4,809 | 30,954 | 1,943 | 114,708 | 4,166 | 103,299 | 7,243 |

Source: Immigration Department, 2014.

Table 17. Departures from Malawi by nationality and destination country, April 2013/September 2014

| Nationality | Malawi | Zimbabwe | | | Zambia | United Republic of Tanzania | | | South Africa | India | United Kingdom | United States | Other | Total |
|-----------------------------|----------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|-----------------------------|-----------------------------|-----------------------------|---------------|---------------|----------------|---------------|-------|-------|
| | | Mozambique | Zimbabwe | Mozambique | | United Republic of Tanzania | United Republic of Tanzania | United Republic of Tanzania | | | | | | |
| Malawi | 4 | 409 | 968 | 1,924 | 1,566 | 16,935 | 1,211 | 3,048 | 2,099 | 20,386 | 48,550 | | | |
| Mozambique | 1 | 586 | 5 | 19 | 4 | 244 | 73 | 16 | 3 | 161 | 1,112 | | | |
| Zimbabwe | . | 26 | 1,896 | 201 | 32 | 961 | 2 | 54 | 24 | 313 | 3,509 | | | |
| Zambia | . | 10 | 32 | 2,083 | 28 | 273 | 42 | 39 | 31 | 328 | 2,866 | | | |
| United Republic of Tanzania | . | 7 | 7 | 16 | 1,207 | 83 | 5 | 14 | 13 | 207 | 1,559 | | | |
| South Africa | . | 65 | 83 | 290 | 73 | 13,393 | 17 | 135 | 44 | 542 | 14,642 | | | |
| India | . | 27 | 34 | 285 | 111 | 294 | 5,748 | 106 | 57 | 981 | 7,643 | | | |
| United Kingdom | . | 73 | 209 | 641 | 230 | 3,773 | 346 | 14,638 | 354 | 2,967 | 23,231 | | | |
| United States | . | 65 | 89 | 427 | 259 | 1,886 | 34 | 434 | 10,555 | 1,926 | 15,675 | | | |
| Other | 3 | 469 | 357 | 1,357 | 636 | 5,535 | 126 | 1,638 | 797 | 34,491 | 45,409 | | | |
| Total | 8 | 1,737 | 3,680 | 7,243 | 4,146 | 43,377 | 7,604 | 20,122 | 13,977 | 62,302 | 164,196 | | | |

Source: Immigration Department, 2014.

Table 18. Outflow of asylum-seekers from Malawi by nationality, 2000–2013

| Country | 2000 | 2001 | 2002 | 2003 | 2004 | 2005 | 2006 | 2007 | 2008 | 2009 | 2010 | 2011 | 2012 | 2013 |
|----------------------------------|-------|-------|------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|
| Burundi | 608 | 750 | 596 | 710 | 980 | 1,310 | 1,245 | 508 | 805 | 1,220 | 1,287 | 1,394 | 1,428 | 1,325 |
| Democratic Republic of the Congo | 1,154 | 1,478 | 627 | 940 | 860 | 1,099 | 814 | 706 | 1,577 | 1,950 | 2,227 | 2,558 | 2,827 | 2,485 |
| Eritrea | | | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 1 | 1 | 1 | | | | |
| Ethiopia | | | 4 | 4 | 5 | 5 | 5 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 3 | 5 | 3 | |
| Rwanda | 1,939 | 3,761 | 813 | 1,423 | 1,753 | 1,744 | 1,832 | 1,693 | 1,774 | 2,226 | 2,163 | 2,289 | 2,226 | 1,935 |
| Sierra Leone | | | | | | 1 | | | | | | | | |
| Somalia | 182 | 175 | 119 | 115 | 74 | 73 | 42 | 20 | 13 | 40 | 56 | 55 | 55 | 49 |
| South Africa | | | | | | | | | | | | 1 | | |
| Sudan | | | 3 | 3 | 3 | 3 | | | 3 | 2 | 2 | 4 | 3 | |
| Uganda | | | | | 1 | | | | 1 | | | | | |
| Various | 17 | 36 | | 3 | 1 | | | | | | | | | |
| Zimbabwe | | | | | | | | | | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 |

Source: Population Statistics Reference Database, UNHCR popstats.unhcr.org

Table 19. Distribution of non-returning emigrants by sex, year of departure and activity abroad, 1998–2008

| | | Mines | Farms | Student | Official business | Medical | Other |
|---------------|----------------|---------------|--------------|---------------|-------------------|--------------|---------------|
| Total | 128,681 | 11,051 | 7,999 | 16,464 | 13,104 | 1,136 | 78,927 |
| 1998 | 3,661 | 335 | 298 | 456 | 460 | 65 | 2,047 |
| 1999 | 4,083 | 307 | 373 | 491 | 491 | 69 | 2,352 |
| 2000 | 8,211 | 1,501 | 496 | 1,141 | 1,245 | 147 | 3,681 |
| 2001 | 5,615 | 457 | 484 | 837 | 636 | 80 | 3,121 |
| 2002 | 6,015 | 492 | 486 | 1,011 | 667 | 89 | 3,270 |
| 2003 | 7,489 | 570 | 549 | 1,191 | 766 | 105 | 4,308 |
| 2004 | 9,504 | 757 | 684 | 1,523 | 924 | 106 | 5,510 |
| 2005 | 12,693 | 997 | 854 | 1,730 | 1,207 | 93 | 7,812 |
| 2006 | 17,949 | 1,412 | 1,015 | 2,094 | 1,648 | 110 | 11,670 |
| 2007 | 36,639 | 2,884 | 2,033 | 4,154 | 3,251 | 170 | 24,147 |
| 2008 | 16,822 | 1,339 | 727 | 1,836 | 1,809 | 102 | 11,009 |
| Male | | | | | | | |
| Total | 106,115 | 9,840 | 6,340 | 11,854 | 11,117 | 682 | 66,282 |
| 1998 | 2,859 | 296 | 217 | 326 | 374 | 36 | 1,610 |
| 1999 | 3,210 | 267 | 287 | 363 | 394 | 41 | 1,858 |
| 2000 | 6,588 | 1,315 | 351 | 855 | 1,082 | 94 | 2,891 |
| 2001 | 4,430 | 394 | 377 | 573 | 513 | 46 | 2,527 |
| 2002 | 4,574 | 437 | 343 | 644 | 534 | 55 | 2,561 |
| 2003 | 5,822 | 503 | 392 | 788 | 631 | 59 | 3,449 |
| 2004 | 7,453 | 663 | 507 | 1,017 | 742 | 47 | 4,477 |
| 2005 | 10,344 | 886 | 647 | 1,178 | 1,006 | 57 | 6,570 |
| 2006 | 15,201 | 1,275 | 867 | 1,516 | 1,404 | 75 | 10,064 |
| 2007 | 31,567 | 2,615 | 1,743 | 3,218 | 2,871 | 108 | 21,012 |
| 2008 | 14,067 | 1,189 | 609 | 1,376 | 1,566 | 64 | 9,263 |
| Female | | | | | | | |
| Total | 22,566 | 1,211 | 1,659 | 4,610 | 1,987 | 454 | 12,645 |
| 1998 | 802 | 39 | 81 | 130 | 86 | 29 | 437 |
| 1999 | 873 | 40 | 86 | 128 | 97 | 28 | 494 |
| 2000 | 1,623 | 186 | 145 | 286 | 163 | 53 | 790 |
| 2001 | 1,185 | 63 | 107 | 264 | 123 | 34 | 594 |
| 2002 | 1,441 | 55 | 143 | 367 | 133 | 34 | 709 |
| 2003 | 1,667 | 67 | 157 | 403 | 135 | 46 | 859 |
| 2004 | 2,051 | 94 | 177 | 506 | 182 | 59 | 1,033 |
| 2005 | 2,349 | 111 | 207 | 552 | 201 | 36 | 1,242 |
| 2006 | 2,748 | 137 | 148 | 578 | 244 | 35 | 1,606 |
| 2007 | 5,072 | 269 | 290 | 936 | 380 | 62 | 3,135 |
| 2008 | 2,755 | 150 | 118 | 460 | 243 | 38 | 1,746 |

Source: NSO; Population and Housing Census 2008.

Table 20. Remittance inflows and outflows, 1994–2012

| Year | Personal remittances, received (current USD) | Personal remittances, received (% of GDP) | Personal remittances, paid (current USD) |
|------|--|---|--|
| 1994 | 766,906 | 0.06 | 583,764 |
| 1995 | 523,432 | 0.04 | 804,777 |
| 1996 | 647,354 | 0.03 | 1,175,820 |
| 1997 | 744,945 | 0.03 | 996,706 |
| 1998 | 746,887 | 0.04 | 1,408,955 |
| 1999 | 746,884 | 0.04 | 821,082 |
| 2000 | 746,886 | 0.04 | 424,877 |
| 2001 | 746,886 | 0.04 | 623,015 |
| 2002 | 843,694 | 0.03 | 448,162 |
| 2005 | 22,531,929 | 0.82 | 7,336,592 |
| 2006 | 14,789,864 | 0.47 | 7,338,131 |
| 2007 | 21,013,554 | 0.58 | 10,185,965 |
| 2008 | 16,674,175 | 0.39 | 10,385,511 |
| 2009 | 16,656,874 | 0.33 | 13,316,857 |
| 2010 | 21,767,545 | 0.40 | 14,907,703 |
| 2011 | 25,320,293 | 0.45 | 17,450,295 |
| 2012 | 28,303,380 | 0.67 | 17,793,284 |

Source: World Bank, 2014.

International Organization for Migration (IOM) - Malawi
Off Presidential Highway, Area 14
Plot number 156, Lilongwe, Malawi
Website: <http://www.iom.int>