

Migration and Inclusive Growth in Africa

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PANEL P23 - MIGRATION AND INEQUALITY

Presentation structure



Based on ESRC/GCRF-funded project called Migration for Inclusive African Growth

https://www.open.ac.uk/researchprojects/migration-inclusive-african-growth/

Outline of paper

- 1. Situating MIAG in Migration and Development Debates
- 2. What is Inclusive Growth?
- 3. Beyond the critique of Inclusive Growth
- 4. Inclusive Growth and Migration
- 5. Operationalising Inclusive Growth in our research
- 6. COVID and Inclusive Growth



Migration and Development

Migration and development focused on financial remittances and to a lesser extent social remittances – instead we focus on **immigrant entrepreneurs in Africa** as potential agents of inclusive growth.

Much is focused on global South to North migration – we want to focus on **South-South** and **North-South flows**

King and Collyer (2016) - 'development as being less about economic measures and more about human well-being'.

We have two linked aims:

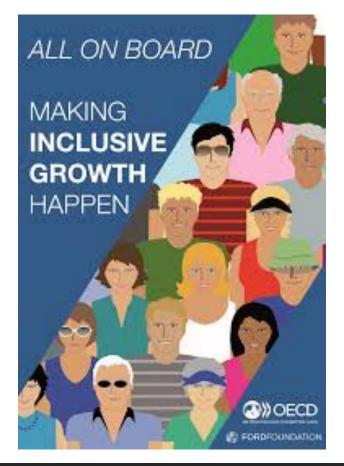
- What does inclusivity add to understandings of migration and growth?
- What does migration add to understandings of inclusive growth?

What is Inclusive Growth?



OECD - inclusive growth is where the gap between the rich and the poor is less pronounced and the 'growth dividend' is shared in a fairer way, resulting in 'improvements in living standards and outcomes that matter for people's quality of life (e.g. good health, jobs and skills, clean environment, community support)' (OECD 2013).

IG also about the means by which people are included. **IPC-IG** emphases everyone being able to 'participate in the growth process, both in terms of decision-making for organising the growth progression as well as in participating in the growth itself' (Ranieri & Ramos 2013).



Critiques....and resolution



Saad Filho (2010) sees IG as essentially the Washington Consensus coupled with a government-led push for growth.

Lee (2019) warns against IG becoming a 'placebo' which promises to address low growth/high inequality 'but doing little expect make policy-makers feel better about themselves' (p.429).

We can view IG as a 'vehicular idea' (McLennan 2004, p.485):

"because their significance can change with context, and they can be 'owned'... by different parts of the user network...they serve as inclusive umbrellas under which quite a range of advocates can shelter, trade and shift their alignments and allegiances" (2004: 485).



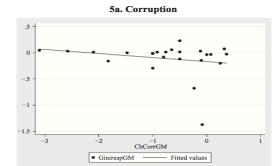
Operationalising IG in research

Few studies have tried to apply IG empirically

- Some use it to look at phasing of economic policy and the quality of institutions with respect to growth.
 Conclude that institutions matter.
- Other analysis seeks to unpack IG at national or sub-national level (across groups/regions). Find that IG harder to sustain than growth.

But we lack 'mature metrics'. Also few studies use qualitative data, beyond 'good news' case studies.

Figure 5. Responsiveness of Inequality (Gini) to Institutional Change during Growth Maintenance (GM)



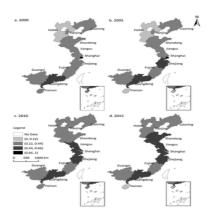


Figure 3. Level of inclusive growth in coastal regions from 2000 to 2015.

Inclusive Growth & Migration



The use of IG in migration research has largely been inductive.

But broad framework which we use is based on Keller and Scheja's work

- Block 1 Understand characteristics & determinants of migration (who, why, ease of migration)
- Block 2 Impact of migration (household at separation, household upon return, broader economy)
- Block 3 Policy (determining what policies are needed to ensure sustainable growth and inclusion into the future).

This migration-sensitive analysis provides a useful starting point but beyond these high-level blocks the framework loses coherence.

Operationalising IG

- 1. Augment multilaterals' quantitative data with data that are available nationally/locally.
- 2. Interested in the channels/mechanisms through which migration is linked to growth. We use a survey and interviews to probe these issues.
- 3. Tension between capturing the nuances of country cases and the value of cross-country comparison.
- 4. Need to analyse other scales of political economy.

Ghana	'Northern' migrant groups British • • • • Financial services	'Southern' migrant groups Chineseeeee Construction	Regional migrant groups	Total No. of Groups
			Nigerians • • •	
		Chinese • • • • • Construction • Trade	Retail and wholesale trade If & Services	7
			South African • • • Financial services & trade	
	British Ghanaian • • Ratail • Wholesale Trade	Indian •••• If Services	Togolese • Construction	
Kenya	British • • • IT Service	Construction Trade (electronics/ household)	Nigerians • • • IT • Service (Hosp/Finance)	7
		Transcribing)	Ugandans • Trade (Household Goods) Service (Hosp)	
	British-Kenyan • Agriculture Service (Hosp/Ed)	Indian **** Manufacturing If	Tanzanians • • Trade (Household Goods) • Service (Hosp)	
Mozambique	Hospitality (restaurants and accommodation) & Retail	Chinese • • • • Public Construction Hospitality (restaurants) and retail	Burundians • Hairdressing/Salons Retail (small business in containers within neighbourhoods)	7
			Rwandese • Hairdressing/Salons Retail (small business in containers within neighbourhoods)	
	Portuguese Mozambican e Hospitality (restaurants and accommodation) & Retail	Indian •••• Hospitality (hotels/restaurants) & and retail (selling in shops in downtown)	Nigerians • • • • Trade (car parts, tailoring, hairdressing • IT (comp and informatics assistance)	
Nigeria	British e e e Construction Hospitality	Chinese • • • • • Construction • Manufacturing	South Africans • • • Telecoms • Retail	6
	British-Nigerian •	Indian **** Hospitality IT	Beninese • • Retail/Trade • Informal Sector	

By way of a conclusion: COVID, migration and inclusive growth



We are in the middle of data collection.....and now COVID-19

- we have seen lockdowns across all the case study countries.
- some countries have clamped down on **temporary migrants** and forced them to return to their home countries.
- emigrants are returning to their 'home' countries which the authorities are not prepared for
- remittances from migrants falling.
- migrants from more affluent countries are trying to return home.
- seeing rising xenophobia against migrants in certain countries/localities.
- wider impacts on African economies as the world's leading economies enter deep recessions.