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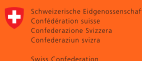
Overview on South-South Migration and Development in Angola

TRENDS AND RESEARCH NEEDS



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IOM Development Fund
*Developing Capacities in
Migration Management*



Country Overview

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ACP Observatory on Migration

The ACP Observatory on Migration is an initiative of the Secretariat of the African, Caribbean and Pacific (ACP) Group of States, funded by the European Union, implemented by the International Organization for Migration (IOM) in a Consortium with 15 partners and with the financial support of Switzerland, IOM, the IOM Development Fund and UNFPA. Established in 2010, the ACP Observatory is an institution designed to produce data on South–South ACP migration for migrants, civil society and policymakers and enhance research capacities in ACP countries for the improvement of the situation of migrants and the strengthening of the migration–development nexus.

The Observatory was established to facilitate the creation of a network of research institutions and experts on migration research. Activities are starting in 12 pilot countries and will be progressively extended to other interested ACP countries. The 12 pilot countries are: Angola, Cameroon, the Democratic Republic of the Congo, Haiti, Kenya, Lesotho, Nigeria, Papua New Guinea, Senegal, Timor-Leste, Trinidad and Tobago, and the United Republic of Tanzania.

The Observatory has launched research and capacity-building activities on South–South migration and development issues. Through these activities, the ACP Observatory aims to address many issues that are becoming increasingly important for the ACP Group as part of the migration–development nexus. Documents and other research outputs and capacity-building manuals can be accessed and downloaded free of charge through the Observatory's website (www.acpmigration-obs.org). Other upcoming publications and information on the Observatory's activities will be posted online.

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Trends and Research Needs

Introduction

After three decades of armed conflict (1975-2002), Angola is a country for which the main concern lies on rebuilding its infrastructure, economy and social fabric and implement institutional reforms that can alleviate poverty and promote sustainable development (IOM, 2005).

During the conflict, Angolan migration trends were mostly characterized by internal rural–urban migration (especially to the capital city Luanda, considered to be safer), internal displacement of persons, cross-border refugee outflows and economic skilled and lower-skilled migration (domestic, intraregional and extra regional). Since the end of the war in 2002, in a context of peace and economic growth, these dynamics can be characterized by labour migrants, asylum-seekers, irregular migrants and trafficking in persons to Angola (IOM, 2010) and a significant number of IDPs and refugees voluntarily returning home. Especially for the latter, the return, resettlement and reintegration are paramount in achieving lasting peace and stability and to promote national reconciliation (IOM, 2005).

The role the Angolan diaspora can play in the country's and the citizens' development by transmitting ideas, skills and financial resources is roughly starting to be addressed by national authorities. There is scarce information available on the inflow of remittances to Angola, challenging the development of an adequate and efficient policy addressing them, which could enhance the positive impacts in the recipient households and the Angolan society.

This report aims to first provide an outline of Angola's population and migration trends and patterns, including labour migration, irregular migration and environmentally-driven migration, to then focus on the impact of migration on human development. The paper concludes with recommendations targeting research and capacity-building.

I. Context: Data and key migration and development trends

In Angola, the decades of civil conflict have left the country scarce of data, which has affected the ability of governmental agencies to produce up-to-date social, economic and demographic indicators (IOM, 2010). Most available figures revolve around refugee statistics available from the United Nations High Commissioner for the Refugees (UNHCR) and statistics on legal migration and information on remittances through the World Bank. There are also a limited number of recent studies, mostly conducted by the International Organization

for Migration (IOM) or the Southern African Migration Project (SAMP). While it is not easy to find accurate or official data on migration and remittances, existing data is many times incomplete, not analysed and hardly ever disaggregated by age, gender or level of qualification. These difficulties limit and challenge the understanding of national migration trends and flows and may inhibit a comprehensive understanding of the Migration and Development relationships when using the available information for analysis and development of policy recommendations.

1.1 Population and immigration

After independence from Portugal in 1975, Angola witnessed three decades of civil war before the signing of the 2002 Luena Memorandum of Understanding, laying the foundations for growth, reconstruction, and development in Angola (IOM, 2010).

Table 1. GDP in Angola from 2000 to 2009				
	2000	2003	2006	2009
GDP (Billions USD)	09	14	45	69

Source: World Bank, 2010a.

Located in Southern Africa and very rich in natural resources, Angola is currently the seventh largest and one of Africa’s fastest growing economies. Its gross domestic product (GDP) has grown considerably in recent years (from 9 billion USD in 2000 to 69 billion USD in 2009, Table 1) due to increasing oil production and prices, suggesting the availability of financial resources to be employed in the country’s reconstruction and development (IOM, 2010). Angola’s economy is very dependent on the industry (Table 2), especially on oil production, so the economic growth is primarily led by a sector that generates very little employment, though according to the national quota, the staff in private companies, such as oil companies, should be composed of 80 per cent Angolans and 20 per cent expatriates (IOM, 2005).

Table 2: Structure of the Economy in Angola in 2009 (% of GDP)	
Agriculture	9.74%
Services	36.27%
Industry	54.00%

Source: World Bank, 2010a.

Angola is a country whose population for 2010 is estimated at almost 19 million (Table 2) and is mainly consisting of young people, with 45 per cent being under 15 years old (UN PD, 2009). The country has experienced rapid urbanization. More than half the population (58.5% estimated for 2010) is considered to live in urban areas (Table 3), highly concentrated in Luanda city and its periphery (IOM, 2010) where people from other regions in Angola move to since it was considered both safer and with better economical opportunities. Housing in urban areas is a serious problem in Angola and both real estate prices and rents are exorbitant. As a result of this rapid urbanization, urban areas have assisted an informal enlargement that has strained urban water supply and sanitation systems with serious hygiene and health implications (IOM, 2005).

Table 3. Rural and Urban Population in Angola from 2000 to 2020					
	2000	2005	2010	2015	2020
Total Population (thousands)	14,280	16,618	18,993	21,690	24,507
Rural Population (thousands)	7,284	7,651	7,881	8,126	8,323
Percentage Rural (%)	51%	46%	41.5%	37.5%	34%
Urban Population (thousands)	6,995	8,966	11,112	13,564	16,184
Percentage Urban (%)	49%	54%	58.5%	62.5%	66%

Source: UN PD, 2010.

International migrants represent 0.3 per cent of Angola's population (Table 4). This national percentage is much lower than the percentage of the world's population who are migrants (3.1%). Conversely, disaggregated by sex, 53 per cent of Angola's international migrants are female, in opposition to the world's lower percentage of 49. This is an important phenomenon meriting further attention in research and policy-making.

Table 4: Estimated International Migrants in Angola from 2000 to 2010			
	2000	2005	2010
Estimated number of international migrants at mid-year	46,108	56,055	65,387
Estimated number of refugees at mid-year	12,579	13,977	12,580
Population at mid-year (thousands)	14,280	16,618	18,993
Estimated number of female migrants at mid-year	22,741	28,667	34,674
Estimated number of male migrants at mid-year	23,367	27,388	30,713
International migrants as a percentage of the population	0.3%	0.3%	0.3%
Female migrants as percentage of all international migrants	49.3%	51.1%	53.0%

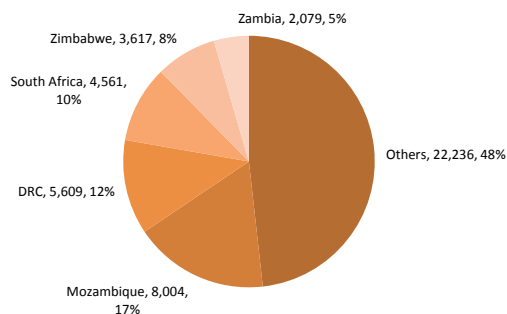
Source: UN PD, 2009.

Table 5: Rate of Change of the Migrant Stock from 2000 to 2010		
	2000-2005	2005-2010
Annual rate of change of the migrant stock (%)	3.9	3.1

Source: UN PD, 2009.

Immigration to Angola is in some cases motivated by the enormous wealth of precious minerals, which attract people to work in the mines (Ngoie and Vwakyankazi, nd). According Migration DRC, in 2005, most of the immigrants living in Angola came from neighbouring countries or countries in the region, such as Mozambique (language and cultural link with another Portuguese ancient colony), the Democratic Republic of Congo (DRC), South Africa and Zimbabwe (Chart 1).

As for **internally displaced persons** (IDPs), the number is undetermined and when available only refers to Cabinda (19,566 persons in 2005) as since 2005 displacement and return are no longer being monitored (IDMC, 2008). However, both the decades of conflict and several floods (see below 1.6 on *Environmentally-induced migration*) are thought to have originated forced shift of populations that has now reached an end (IDMC, 2009). The situation of IDPs is, nonetheless rather delicate as most of them settled in the place where they had originally fled to and have frequently experienced forced evictions (IDMC, 2009).

Chart 1: Number and origin of immigrants in Angola in 2005

Source: Migration DRC, 2007.

On **refugees and asylum-seekers** in Angola, there are around more than 14,500 refugees and 4,000 asylum requests in Angola, but the country has been struggling to provide a timely response to all these requests with lack of qualified border area officers, who, due to insufficient training or means, sometimes do not make a distinction between irregular migrants and asylum-seekers (UNHCR ANG, 2010). According to UNHCR (2010f), asylum-seekers and refugees are sometimes caught up in eviction campaigns but a campaign advocating for “the development of a modern and humane migration-management policy in Angola” is being put forward with IOM. A joint IOM/UNHCR border project with the Angolan Department of Immigration has been developed to strengthen official capacity in the areas of refugee protection and migration management, focusing on the identification and referral of asylum-seekers and migrants with specific needs (UNHCR, 2010d).

Table 6: UNHCR Statistical Snapshot of Angola for 2009	
Refugees	14,734
Asylum-seekers	4, 241
Returned Refugees	2,449
Internally Displaced Persons (IDPS) Total	0
Returned IDPs	0
Stateless Persons	0
Various	14,479
Population of concern	35,903

Source: UNHCR, 2010.

The expulsion of reportedly 160,000 nationals of DRC from Angola since the beginning of 2009 originated that reciprocally, during October and November 2009, around 54,000 Angolan nationals, including a significant number of refugees, were expelled from DRC. This led to a humanitarian emergency in northern Angola. The Government of Angola provided assistance and promptly relocated or offered them shelter in transit centres, with the help of UN bodies and non-governmental organizations (NGOs) in the country (UNHCR, 2010e).

UNHCR's calculations point out that (Table 7), at the end of 2010, most of the refugees living in Angola, subject to forced migration due to instability in their countries are expected to have come from DRC, most of the asylum-seekers from Côte d'Ivoire and DRC and 53,000 Angolan refugees are expected to return, given the current stability, legal developments and advances in negotiations with host countries, as explained below in the next chapter.

Table 7: 2010-11 UNHCR Planning Figures for Angola from January 2010 to December 2011							
Type of Population	Origin	Jan 2010		Dec 2010 - Jan 2011		Dec 2011	
		Total in Country	Of Whom Assisted by UNHCR	Total in Country	Of Whom Assisted by UNHCR	Total in Country	Of Whom Assisted by UNHCR
Total		46,600	38,680	69,600	61,830	17,000	8,530
Refugees	DRC	12,000	6,000	12,000	6,000	12,500	6,000
	Various	600	330	1,100	630	1,000	580
	Côte d'Ivoire	1,800	1,000	1,600	1,200	1,600	1,000
Asylum-seekers	DRC	1,000	750	1,000	500	1,000	500
	Sierra Leone	800	400	300	200	300	150
	Various	400	200	600	300	600	300
Returnees (refugees)		30,000	30,000	53,000	53,000	-	-

Source: UNHCR, 2010.

1.2 Emigration

According to Migration DRC, in the beginning of the decade almost two out of three Angolan emigrants move within the African region (65.8%) and only more than a fourth moved to Europe (Table 8). This highlights the importance of emigration within the region, which contrary to perception largely outnumbers mobility to Europe.

Table 8: Emigrants from Angola by Region Of Destination Between 2000 and 2002	
	Share of stock
Africa	65.8%
Asia	3.8%
Europe	28.6%
Latin America and Caribbean	0.8%
Northern America	1.0%
Oceania	0.0%

Source: UNDP, 2010 based on Migration DRC, 2007.

Mainly owing to the colonial past and historic bond to Portugal, a fifth of the emigrants from Angola have decided to settle in Portugal (19.80%). Nonetheless, most of the Angolan emigrants chose to live in other African countries, such as Zambia, South Africa, Zimbabwe or Namibia (Table 9). As such, even if Portugal is the principal destination country, in sum, intraregional destinations are more significant.

Table 9: Estimated Number of Emigrants from Angola by Host Country in 2005

Major countries of destination	Estimate number of emigrants	Percentage of total emigrants
Portugal	174,210	19.80
Zambia	153,327	17.40
South Africa	152,057	17.30
Zimbabwe	116,660	13.30
Namibia	69,373	6.90
Germany	34,781	4.00
Congo	14,542	1.70
Malawi	14,267	1.60
Others	150,548	17.11
Total number of emigrants	879,765	

Source: Migration DRC, 2007.

According to OECD numbers (2009), more than 196,000 nationals from Angola live in OECD countries, of which a fifth are highly skilled workers (19.5%) and approximately 5 per cent of those are unemployed (Table 10).

Table 10: Migrant Workers of Angola in OECD Countries in 2008

Stock in OECD countries	Labour force participation rate	Tertiary educated	Unemployment			
			Total	Less than upper secondary	Upper-secondary or post-secondary non-tertiary	Tertiary
196,200	77%	19.5%	9.7%	11.4%	10.2%	4.9%

Source: OECD, 2009 and calculations by UNDP, 2009 based on OECD, 2009.

As for **Angolan refugees**, the post-independence civil war in Angola originated massive refugee outflows and nearly 500,000 refugees fled to the Republic of the Congo, DRC, Namibia and Zambia (UNHCR, 2010d). Currently, there are more than 140,000 still living abroad (Table 11) such as around 7,000 recognized Angolan refugees and 13,000 Angolan asylum-seekers in South Africa, with larger numbers in the DRC and Zambia and smaller populations in Namibia and Botswana (UNHCR, 2010d). Between January and August 2010, approximately 3,500 Angolan refugees returned home from Zambia and the modalities for the return of Angolan refugees from the DRC are to be discussed

at a tripartite meeting to be held between the concerned Governments and UNHCR (UNHCR, 2010c).

Table 11: Refugees, Asylum-Seekers, Internally Displaced Persons (IDPs), Returnees (Refugees and IDPs), Stateless Persons, and Others of Concern to UNHCR from Angola in 2009

Refugees	Asylum-seekers (pending cases)	Returned refugees	Others	Total population concerned
141,021	699	2,449	14,479	158,648

Source: UNHCR, 2010.

In spite of legal developments related to the (regaining or maintenance of) citizenship of Angolan emigrants, returned migrants and refugees have been reported to suffer from discrimination as forced and economic migration are seen as negative. In addition, the long period spent abroad creates major difficulties for emigrants in terms of readapting and reintegrating after return (IOM, 2005). Particularly in the case of professionals, a few years back some Angolan migrants have adopted a cautious attitude towards potential return and prefer waiting to confirm if the situation in Angola further stabilizes (IOM, 2005).

1.3 Labour migration

Regarding labour **immigration**, Angola became a magnet for migrants seeking economic opportunities or protection. Over the past years the country has experienced increasing legal inflows of labour migrants (UNHCR, 2010e; IOM, 2005). Angola has recently recognized the importance of economic growth as a potential pull factor for international migrants and the need to manage mixed migration flows to and from Angola by passing a new immigration law in the Parliament, which regulates the legal situation of foreigners in Angola. Nonetheless, in national policy, professional labour migration and investment in different sectors are privileged, but no reference is made to remittance outflows or the repatriation of workers' earnings (IOM, 2010).

Oil production and offshore oil exploration have provided opportunities for the growth of the construction industry, such as the new liquefied natural gas (LNG) project in Soyo (Zaire Province) that started in early 2007 and is estimated to have employed more than 7,000 workers; 50 per cent of which were nationals from Angola and of which half were from Zaire province (IOM,

2006), meaning that half of the workers are expected to be immigrants and a quarter is expected to migrate from other regions of Angola.

Moreover, as example of South-South cooperation to fill shortages of highly skilled workers, Angola has concluded bilateral agreements with different countries such as the Russian Federation, Bulgaria, Viet Nam, Northern Korea, Egypt and Cuba to attract foreign doctors to work in the provinces (IOM, 2005). Furthermore, thousands of Chinese work for Chinese companies financed by an oil-backed loan China granted to Angola and 30,000 more Chinese workers are expected to arrive (Politzer, 2008).

As for labour **emigration**, some Angolans take up wage employment as agricultural workers on border farms in neighbouring countries like Namibia (IOM, 2006). The majority of Angolans first migrate to a neighbouring country (such as South Africa, Namibia, Zambia and Zimbabwe) and, at a later stage, after acquiring financial, human and social resources needed to enter industrialized countries with stricter immigration policies, they move overseas (IOM, 2005). In this case, intraregional migration seems therefore to function more as a first step or transit in international migration rather than permanent migration.

The Angolan government has acknowledged the importance of human, financial and social capital of the Angolan diaspora (IOM, 2005; IOM, 2010). Despite increasing recognition of the role professionals and qualified Angolans could play in national development, a significant percentage of skilled Angolans may not wish to return because they are already too settled in the host country. However, given the opportunity and favourable policies, they could agree to return on a temporary basis to make a contribution to their country (IOM, 2005). It is therefore of great importance to map the diaspora and enhance their development impact in Angola.

1.4 Irregular migration

Angola's recent political stability and economic growth has created a favourable environment for increased cross border trade and migration between Angola and its neighbouring countries over the past years. From the beginning of the peace process, in 2002, irregular immigration met an increase, especially across the country's northern borders (IOM, 2006). There is also a high level of irregular immigrants arriving from Eastern European countries (MASR ANG, 2010). Concerned with this fact, the Angolan government is strengthening border controls and combating irregular immigration.

According to UNHCR (2010f), “Angola does not have an appropriate legal framework to deal with the large numbers of irregular migrants streaming into the country, thousands of whom are periodically expelled from Angola in degrading conditions” (UNHCR, 2010f). In fact, the increasing streams of undocumented migrants has led to deportations of DRC nationals (IOM, 2006) and, in 2004, of 300,000 irregular migrants mainly from the diamond mining areas, within the framework of the *Operação Brilhante* (IOM, 2005). In order to respect internationally accepted standards, policies for the withdrawal of these irregular immigrants are currently under study (MASR ANG, 2010).

On the other hand, Angola is reported to be both source and destination of trafficking in persons. Internally, victims are subject to force labour in agriculture, construction, domestic servitude, artisanal diamond mines and increasingly Angolan women and children become victims of sex trafficking. Moreover, women and children are trafficked to South Africa, DRC, Namibia and Portugal. Irregular migrants from DRC were also reported to enter Angola’s diamond-mining districts voluntarily to then be subject of forced labour or prostitution in the mining camps (UN DOS, 2010).

1.5 Remittance flows from and to ACP countries

Though there is scarce information available on the inflow of remittances to Angola, it is possible to deduce from the information gathered by the World Bank (Table 12), that the value of outflow of remittances from Angola is increasing exponentially throughout the years, more than doubling in only five years (2003 to 2008). Moreover, its value was, in 2008, seven times the value of inflow of remittances to Angola, which only represents 0.1 per cent of the national GDP. Given that, in 2005, the number of Angolan emigrants (880,000, Table 9) was sixteen times higher than the number of immigrants living in Angola (55,000, Table 4), it seems likely that there is a large scale under-reporting in what concerns inflows of remittances. Studies could help to define data collection and capacity-building needs to support policy development.

Table 12: Inflow and Outflow of Remittances in Angola from 2003 to 2008							
Year	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	Remittances as a share of GDP, 2008
Inflow (million USD)	-	-	-	-	-	82	0.1%
Outflow (million USD)	266	296	215	413	603	603	-

Source: World Bank, 2010b.

As regards remittances' impact, according to a recent IOM study on remittances to Angola from Portugal and South Africa (2010), for 67 per cent of respondents, remittances are used to meet basic household necessities, buy consumables and pay for utilities, 14 per cent used a portion of income-generating activities and only 1 per cent of the household respondents claimed to invest part of the remittance funds in agricultural activities. As follows, remittances improved basic needs for the majority of the households (food) and ensured educational opportunities, in particularly for the households' males. Forty two per cent of households that receive in kind remittances resell some of the goods, indicating that remittances are a source of supplementary income that contributes to the welfare of the household, despite the fact that this impact does not appear in macroeconomic or social indicators (IOM, 2010). Another interesting finding of the survey was that the majority of respondents in Portugal (78.5%) claimed to know how the money remitted was being used, while in South Africa only 13.5 per cent of migrants had control of this information (IOM, 2010).

Given that no data is available on inflows to the country, it is challenging to devise effective and adjusted policies that can enhance the positive impacts of remittances in recipient households and national economy at large. Data collection and analysis is therefore paramount in achieving appropriate recommendations (IOM, 2010).

1.6 Environmentally induced migration

Angola has been victim of consecutive years of floods, originating the destruction of infrastructure and the displacement in thousands of people. In February 2010 in Cunene, south of Angola, due to floods, 106 schools were destroyed while 22,000 persons were displaced (GOA, 2010). In 2009, an estimated 160,000 people have been affected by floods in Cunene, Kuando Kubango, Moxico, Malange, Bie, Huambo and Lunda Sul provinces and relocation camps for displaced people have been established in Ongiva and Cunene provinces. It was reported that 1,229 houses were destroyed in Kuando Kubango, 1,048 in Moxico, 261 in Malange, 625 in Bie, 40 in Lunda Sul and that 52,646 persons in Cunene, 1,220 persons in Malange, 12,000 persons in Moxico and 12,000 in Kuando Kubango were displaced.

In February 2008, heavy rains falling in south-eastern parts of Angola also resulted in flooding. Reports indicated that in Cunene 52,300 people had been indirectly affected and 16,100 people had been displaced. It was also reported that 2800 buildings were destroyed and approximately 2000 cattle died. Settlement camps were set up in order to accommodate the displaced persons (SADC, 2008). Finally, in January 2007, thousands of people were displaced and hundreds were stranded in isolated areas by floods in eastern Angola near the Zambian border. More than 400 houses were destroyed and 9,000 people displaced, caused by rising water levels on the River Zambezi. (BBC News, 2007)

Despite this fact, no information is available on the current number or living conditions of these persons, as since 2005 displacement and return are no longer being monitored (IDMC, 2008). This constitutes a matter of concern and migration as an adaptation measure should be studied and could potentially be addressed in National Adaptation Plans.

2. The impact of migration on human development

Within sub-Saharan Africa, Angola is considered among the countries in which some Millennium Development Goals are possible to achieve by 2015, such as the reduction of child mortality (Goal 4), improvement of maternal health (Goal 5), combating HIV/AIDS, malaria and other diseases (Goal 6) and environmental sustainability (Goal 7) (IOM, 2010). The potential impacts that remittances could have on poverty alleviation and economic and social development have been a growing topic of interest and remittances constitute most of the times a supplementary source of income for recipients (IOM, 2010).

While Angola is in a context of alleviating poverty, reconstructing infrastructure, economy and social fabric, and promoting sustainable development, only recently migration policies started to be considered within the development agenda and the multifaceted impact of migration flows to and from Angola recognized. In a survey published by IOM in 2010, “Setting the stage for enhanced development impacts of remittances in Angola – A study of migrant remittance flows to Angola from Portugal and South Africa, and their current use and impact on receiving households”, results showed that a large share of remittances is used to meet basic needs including food, education and health care, fulfilling, on the one hand, the realization of the human right to an adequate standard of living, including food, clothing, housing and medical care, according to Article 25 of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights and, on the other, by facilitating the access to education and to higher education, allowing household recipients to be better skilled when facing job opportunities.

Nonetheless, in the case of Angola, the inflow of remittances seems to be concentrated in urban areas such as the capital city, Luanda, where households are better off and their impact in rural areas, in need of revitalization, is negligible (IOM, 2010). Moreover, a temporary return-scheme of highly-skilled Angolan migrants could result in the making the Angolan job-market fabric more skilled and competitive.

3. Recommendations: Possible research and capacity-building priorities

In terms of data collection and analysis on migration issues, institutional capacity could be strengthened further. As follows, the capacities of government officials, experts and academics should be fostered by means of training, a common research methodology should be created and a network sharing data and data analysis should be set up. The ACP Observatory on Migration aims at supporting the improvement of the quantitative and qualitative data collected, strengthening national capacities and promoting the successful implementation of research activities that foster knowledge on the impacts of migration in sustainable development and poverty reduction and inform policies aiming at promoting the beneficial effects of migration on human development, while addressing its inherent risks.

The data harmonized will provide a tangible basis for the preparation of adjusted and holistic policy recommendations that aim at maximizing the understanding of positive effects of migration in the development of the both

countries of origin and destination and their citizens and at improving the living conditions of migrants in and outside of Angola. In this sense, this report has identified three particular areas where research and capacity-building will be most beneficial in fulfilling that goal.

Capacity-building on data collection and analysis

First and foremost, the capacities of experts, including Government officials, to collect and process data should be strengthened. The first stage would thus focus on enhancing the capacities of experts from the Government, civil society and academia in collecting data on migration and development by using a common methodology, while fostering the share of available data between national authorities, research centres and international organizations and encouraging the analysis of that data in terms of the impact of migration in the development of the countries of origin and destination.

By creating a network of experts and experts' training tools, identifying and discussing at the national level research gaps and needs and developing a common methodology for data collection, the ACP Observatory on Migration will provide a platform fostering both exchanges and an increase of knowledge and expertise on migration and development.

Research priorities

1) Links between internal migration, urbanization and health

As more than half of the population is considered to live in urban areas in Angola, and is highly concentrated in the capital Luanda, living conditions in urban areas are rapidly declining, especially in what concerns access to water, sanitation and health, despite the prospects of continuously growing urbanization. Research on internal migration trends to urban areas, urbanization planning and health is thus vital in order to ensure Angolans, in particularly the newly arrived returned refugees, to live their lives in dignity.

2) Integration of newly returned refugees

The prospects of reintegration of the newly return refugees should be carefully planned and accompanied to ensure that they are repatriated in safety and in dignity and that they are provided basic assistance (including food, housing, health care and education). In order to avoid stigmatization, the impact of their return within local communities and the labour market should also be addressed. The results of the research and its employment in policy may also be used as a basis to attract other Angolan emigrants in returning to the country.

3) The impact of diaspora engagement, including the social impact of the transfers of money, skills and ideas

The diaspora engagement may also have several positive results for the development the countries of origin through the transfer of human, financial and social capital. Beyond remittances, research should also focus on the impact in terms of human development envisaging the adoption of policies facilitating the spontaneous return of skilled and highly skilled expatriate nationals, even if on a temporary basis.

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Meetings in Angola by the ACP Observatory on Migration

Ministry of Assistance and Social Reintegration of Angola (MASR ANG)

22.07.2010 Meeting with Deputy Minister Ms. Maria da Luz Cirilio de Sá Magalhães

United Nations High Commissioner for the Refugees in Angola (UNHCR ANG)

22.07.2010 Meeting with Ms. Zelmira Sinclair, International Protection Officer



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