

ICMA INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE
ON MIGRATION IN AFRICA
CAPE TOWN 03 DEC 2014

CONFERENCE PROGRAMME

3 DECEMBER 2014

LIFE SCIENCES BUILDING, UNIVERSITY OF THE WESTERN CAPE

RATIONALE

The International Conference on Migration in Africa (ICMA) is a forum that connects research on migration with a focus on the African continent. The aim of this international conference is twofold. The conference brings together leading academic scientists, researchers and research scholars both from Africa and other continents to exchange and share their experiences and research results about different and critical aspects of international migration. Secondly, to present and discuss the most recent research outputs, innovations, concerns, and practical challenges encountered in four selected countries in Africa, i.e. Angola, Ghana, Nigeria and South Africa.

PROGRAMME

8:15 – 09:00 Registration / Tea & Coffee

09:15 Introduction & Welcome

Welcome: Prof Brian O'Connell, Rector and Vice Chancellor, University of the Western Cape

Conference Chair: Emeritus Prof. Simon Bekker, Sociology and Social Anthropology Department, University of Stellenbosch

09:30 – 10:40 Panel #1 Presentation of Africans on the Move report

Dr Fabio Baggio, Scalabrini International Migration Institute (Italy)

Dr Edmond Akwasi Agyeman, University of Education, Winneba (Ghana)

Mr Sergio Carciotto, Scalabrini Institute for Human Mobility in Africa (South Africa)

Dr Sarah Pugh, University of Stellenbosch (South Africa)

Questions and Answers

11:10 Tea break

11:30 – 13:00 Panel #2 Migration and Development

Moderator: Leonir Chiarello, Scalabrini International Migration Network (United States of America)

Prof Raul Delgado Wise, University of Zacatecas (Mexico)

Dr Delali Badasu, University of Ghana (Ghana)

Dr Lothar Smith, Radboud University Nijmegen (Netherlands)

Questions and Answers

13:00 Lunch break

14:00-15:30 Panel #3 Focus Country: Irregular Migration

Moderator: Dr Rene Manenti, Center for Migration Studies (Rome)

Prof Laura Zanfrini, Catholic University of Milan (Italy)

Dr Linda Oucho, African Migration and Development Policy Centre (Kenya)

Dr Roni Amit, University of the Witwatersrand (South Africa)

Questions and Answers

15:30 Tea break

16:00-17:00 Panel #4 Focus Country: Re-integration of Returnees

Moderator: Tobias Kessler, Centre for Migration Research (Switzerland)

Dr Maruja Asis, Scalabrini Migration Center (Philippines)

Dr Carlos Lopes, University Agostinho Neto (Angola)

Questions and Answers

17:00 – 17:15: Concluding remarks

COCKTAIL EVENT

17:30 – 19:00

Sponsored by the DST-NRF Centre of Excellence in Food Security.

Keynote address: Speaker to be confirmed.

Students from Ethiopia, Ghana, the Democratic Republic of Congo and Cameroon will share poster presentations on their experiences of food security and migration. The food served will represent the nationalities of the students.

Entertainment provided by the MusicWorks Marimba band.

BIOGRAPHIES

Prof Brian O'Connell, Rector and Vice Chancellor

Prof Brian O'Connell has been a professional educator for 41 years, serving as a Teacher, Principal, Rector (Head) of a Teacher Education College, Senior Lecturer at the University of the Western Cape, Vice-Rector at Peninsula Technikon and Superintendent-General (Head) of the Western Cape Provincial Education Department with more than 1million students and 2000 schools. Since 2001 he has been the Vice-Chancellor and Rector (President) of the University of the Western Cape (UWC), where he is also a Professor in Education Leadership and Management.

He has a B.A degree and Education Diploma from the University of the Western Cape, a B.A Honours in History (cum laude) from UNISA, and MA and MEd degrees from Columbia University in New York. He is a Fulbright Scholar and has also received study grants from the British Council and the Anglo American Chairman's fund. In May 2011, he received an Honorary Doctorate from the University of Missouri.

Professor Brian O'Connell has served on the boards of scores of community and state organisations. These include: the Paarl Detainees Support Group, the Strand Community Forum (Chair for 7 years), the Harold Wolpe Trust, SAQA (South African Qualification Authority), the Centre for the Book, the Golden Arrow Foundation (Chair for 3 years), NEPI (National Education Policy Initiative), and NBFET (National Board for Further Education and Training). Amongst others he currently serves on HOPE (an NGO focusing on HIV and AIDS), OUR PEOPLE (an NGO focussing on youth education with respect to HIV and AIDS), IADP (International Association for Digital Publication), a Not For Profit Organisation focusing on digitally providing higher education text books to students in developing countries at very low cost, the Community Chest Western Cape (Chair for the past 7 years), the Community Chest South Africa, affiliated to United Way International (Chair for 3 years) and now Patron, Patron of ACUHO-SA (Association of College and University Housing Officers South Africa), The National Access Consortium (Chair for 8 years), and Higher Education South Africa (HESA). He has since 2005 represented the South African Universities on SANAC (the South African National Aids Council), and is currently the Chair of the HESA Strategic Advisory Committee on HIV and AIDS. He is also a trustee of CHEC (Cape Higher Education Consortium) and Chair of SANORD (Southern Africa Nordic Centre) based at UWC.

Conference Chair: Emeritus Prof. Simon Bekker

Prof. Simon Bekker is currently Emeritus Professor of Sociology in the Sociology and Social Anthropology Department. His interests in collective identities and ethnicity together with migration have led him to focus on urban studies in South Africa and sub-Saharan Africa. Recent publications include articles on religious and urban identities in South Africa, on xenophobia, and an edited book on capital cities in Africa. He acted as Professor of Development Studies at Rhodes University, Professor of Sociology at UNISA and Director of the Centre for Social and Development Studies at the (then) University of Natal (Durban). He has held visiting fellow appointments at Oxford University, the Centre d'Étude d'Afrique Noire in France, and the Swedish Collegium for Advanced Study in Uppsala, Sweden.

MODERATORS

Leonir Chiarello

Fr. Leonir Chiarello, a Scalabrinian Missionary, is the Executive Director of SIMN and its Permanent Representative to the United Nations and other International Organizations.

Prior to directing SIMN, Fr. Leonir worked in Latin America. From October 1996 to August 1997, he worked with migrant communities in Bahia Blanca, Argentina. From September 1997 to June 2006, he worked in Chile, as Counsel (1998-2001) and Executive Vice-President (2001- 2006) of the Episcopal Commission for Migrations of Chile (INCAMI). He was the

founder and director of the Centro Integrado de Atención al Migrante (CIAMI) of Santiago (2000), founder and first president of the Scalabrini Foundation and Scalabrini NGO of Chile (2003-2006), and Counselor of the Human Mobility Section of the Consejo Episcopal Latinoamericano – CELAM (2003-2006). For his commitment to at-risk Peruvian migrants in Chile, Fr. Chiarello received a Commendation Order of Merit for Distinguished Alan García Pérez, on July 12, 2007.

Fr. Leonir earned a bachelor's degree in Philosophy at the University of Caxias do Sul, Brazil, a bachelor and master's degree in Dogmatic Theology at the Pontifical Gregorian University of Rome, and a master's degree in Social and Political Sciences at Alberto Hurtado University of Santiago, Chile.

Rene Manenti

René Manenti is the Executive Director of the Center for Migration Studies in Rome (CSER) and responsible for the journal *Studi Emigrazione* (Migration Studies). After receiving his master in Sociology at Fordham University in New York with a thesis on Human Trafficking, he subsequently obtained a PhD studying the phenomenon of irregular migration in connection with the shelters for migrants. He had studied philosophy (BA) and theology (MA) in Italy.

Tobias Kessler

Since April 2014, Tobias Keßler is the director of the CSERPE. He belongs to the Congregation of the Scalabrinians. Besides his theological studies, in 2009, Tobias Keßler obtained the master's degree in "international migration and intercultural relationships" at the IMIS in Osnabrück. His scientific interest regards primarily the field of migration and integration from a theological and a sociological point of view.

SPEAKERS

Panel 1

Fabio Baggio

Fabio Baggio is a missionary of the Scalabrinian Congregation (Missionaries of San Charles Borromeo) since 1991. He holds a PhD in History from the Pontifical Gregorian University (Rome). Fabio worked as researcher in the Center for Latin-American Migration Studies (CEMLA), in Buenos Aires, from 1998 to 2002. He was Director of the Scalabrini Migration Center (Quezon City, Philippines) and editor of the *Asian and Pacific Migration Journal* (APMJ) from 2002 to 2010. At present he is the director of the Scalabrini International Migration Institute (Rome, Italy), a master and PhD program within the Pontifical Urbanian University (Rome). Fabio is also invited Professor at the *Universidad de Valencia* (Spain) and *Universidad Autónoma de Zacatecas* (Mexico).

Edmond Akwasi Agyeman

Edmond Akwasi Agyeman is a Lecturer at the Centre for African Studies, University of Education, Winneba, Ghana. He obtained his PhD in Contemporary International Migration from the Institute for Studies on Migrations, Comillas Pontifical University, Madrid, Spain in 2011. His research interest includes Sub-Saharan African migration to Southern Europe and Japan, return migration and development, migration policies, migration and ethnic stratification, as well as the impact of human mobility on regional integration efforts in Africa. Between 2012 and 2013, he was a post-doctoral fellow at the Centre for the Study of Social Stratification and Inequality (CSSI), Tohoku University, Sendai, Japan.

Sergio Carciotto

Sergio Carciotto is the director of the Scalabrini Institute for Human Mobility in Africa since its establishment in April 2014. He holds an MA Degree in Development Studies from the University of the Western Cape (South Africa) and an MA

Degree in Refugee Rights and Migration Studies from *La Sapienza* University (Rome). He worked for several years in South Africa for the Scalabrini Centre of Cape Town where he was acting director between 2013 and 2014 and in Italy for the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR).

Sarah Pugh

Sarah Pugh currently holds a two year Social Sciences and Humanities Research Council of Canada (SSHRC) post-doctoral fellowship in the Department of Political Science, at Stellenbosch University. She holds a BA from the University of Victoria (British Columbia), an MA in International Development Studies from Dalhousie University (Nova Scotia), and a PhD in Political Science and International Development Studies from the University of Guelph (Ontario). Her doctoral work explored post-apartheid migration policy and practice, the social construction of migrants in South Africa, and the related challenges of advocating for migrant populations in the country. Before starting her PhD, Sarah worked for several years as a project and communications coordinator with the Provincial Health Services Authority in Vancouver, British Columbia. Her post-doctoral research connects her migration interests with her professional background and earlier academic interests in health issues and access. Sarah has lived, travelled, worked and researched in South Africa off and on for 14 years, and is now based full-time in the country.

Panel 2

Raul Delgado Wise

Raúl Delgado Wise received his doctorate in social sciences from the University of Pennsylvania. Through a 35 year trajectory as researcher, he has published/edited 21 books, and written more than 150 essays, including book chapters and refereed articles. He has been guest lecturer in more than 30 countries in the 5 continent and was the key-note speaker for the opening session of the First Global Forum on Migration and Development celebrated in Brussels, July 2007.

Delgado Wise is president and founder of the International Network on Migration and Development, co-Director of the Critical Development Studies Network, director of the Journal *Migración y Desarrollo* (incorporated in the index of scientific journals of the National Council of Science and Technology), and professor and former director (2002-2012) of the Doctoral Program in Development Studies at the Autonomous Zacatecas. He is also coordinator of the UNESCO Chair on Development and Human Rights and member of the advisory board of the UNESCO-MOST committee in Mexico.

Delali Margaret Badasu

Delali Margaret Badasu is a Senior Research Fellow at the Regional Institute for Population Studies, University of Ghana. Her educational background is in Demography and Geography, with specialization in Medical Geography. She has researched and published a number of works on population and development and health related issues with support from a number of sources including UNFPA, CODESRIA, Multiculturalism Canada, and the Guttmacher Institute.

Lothar Smith

Lothar Smith is assistant professor at the Department of Human Geography of the Radboud University Nijmegen, the Netherlands. In research and education he takes a special interest in the globalization-development nexus for the global south, notably where this concerns the migration of people. In this capacity he also coordinates the Human Geography master specialization 'Globalization, Migration and Development'.

Projects in which Lothar Smith is involved include a capacity building project supporting the development of a migration centre in Ghana to resolve the current imbalance in policy and academic debates on migration; a migration-climate change programme focusing on educational programmes (Lean-CC); the New Indonesian Frontiers programme; Remittances for

Community Development, an initiative linking migrants to entrepreneurs in their countries of origin. Case studies: Bangladesh and Ghana; and TRANSCODE, a programme that takes a multi-stakeholder approach in exploring sustainable approaches connecting foreign based migrants, through transnational ties, to local development in the global South.

Panel 3

Laura Zanfrini

Laura Zanfrini is Professor of Sociology at the Catholic University of Milan, having been involved in research activities carried out by the Department of Sociology since 1991. Ms. Zanfrini holds 20 years of research and teaching experience at various faculties with particular regard to issues of labour and economic sociology, the sociology of development, as well as the sociology of migration and ethnic relations. From 1991 to 2011 Ms. Zanfrini has also worked for the “Fondazione per le Iniziative e lo Studio della Multietnicità”.

Linda Oucho

Linda Adhiambo Oucho has a PhD in Ethnic Relations from the Centre for Research and Ethnic Relations (CRER) at University of Warwick; an MA in Advice and Paralegal Work and is familiar with legal frameworks in relation to immigration and employment law in the United Kingdom; and a BA in Humanities from the University of Botswana. She is currently the Director for Research and Data Hub Department at AMADPOC. Her role involves management and coordination of research projects, research and support staff. Her area of specialism is migration of African women both international and internal as well as exploring migration and development from a gender perspective. She has contributed to a wide range of interdisciplinary areas of research as well as participated in several conferences and seminars such as the Global Forum for Migration and Development (GFMD) in November 2012.

Roni Amit

Roni Amit is a Senior Researcher with the African Centre for Migration & Society at the University of the Witwatersrand in South Africa. She previously worked as a research and strategic litigation fellow at Lawyers for Human Rights in Johannesburg. She has a PhD in political science from the University of Washington and a law degree from New York University. Her research focuses on rights protection, administrative justice, judicial processes, and practice in the areas of refugee law and immigration detention.

Panel 4

Maruja Asis

Maruja M.B. Asis is Director of Research and Publications at the Scalabrini Migration Center, Manilla, Philippines. She is a sociologist who has long been working on international migration and social change in Asia. Her areas of interest and research experience include gender, family and migration; migration and development; and migration governance. She recently completed work on youth, employment and migration in the Philippines; assessment of pre-departure information programs for migrants in Indonesia, the Philippines and Nepal; and the displacement of Filipino workers in Libya and Syria. She is co-editor of the Asian and Pacific Migration Journal. She has authored various publications and has participated in many international conferences.

Carlos Lopes

Carlos M. Lopes was born in Huambo, Angola. He has a degree in economics, masters and PhD in African Interdisciplinary Studies. Angola and Mozambique are the geographic areas where he has developed his research, which appears reflected in the publication of books, chapters in books, articles in national and international journals and papers presented at conferences and seminars in Angola and abroad.

Urban economy and informal economy, including the informal markets, urban passenger transport and processes of organization and representation of players, are at the core of his research studies. More recently he has also begun to address issues related to migration and development in the Angolan context. Issues as decentralization, poverty and social protection have also been treated by the author in the context of their relationship with informal activities.

ABSTRACTS

Panel 2

A Southern Perspective on Migration, Development and Human Rights: imperialism, unequal development and forced migration

Raúl Delgado Wise

It is impossible to disentangle the complex relationships between migration, development and human rights today without a deep understanding of the nature of contemporary capitalism, namely, neoliberal globalization. One of the main features of the new global architecture, boosted by the emergence of one of the most distressing global crisis since the 1930 recession, is the assault on the labour and living conditions of the majority of the working class. The migrant workforce is among the most vulnerable segments of the global working class. The purpose of this presentation is to analyse some key aspects of the system in which contemporary migration is embedded, with particular emphasis on the process of segmentation and the precarization of labour markets worldwide. More specifically, the aim is to unravel: a) the re-launching of imperialism (policies of global domination) in search of cheap and flexible labour, as well as natural resources from the south; b) the growing asymmetries among and within countries and regions; c) the increase and intensification of social inequalities; d) the configuration of a gigantic global reserve army of labour associated with the emergence of severe forms of labour precarization and exploitation; and e) the predominance of forced migration as the main modality of human mobility under conditions of extreme vulnerability. From this perspective, the unbearable conditions of systematic oppression against migrants and the working class in general promoted by neoliberal globalization and its driving forces are unravelled. This situation demands, *inter alia*, the unity of social organisations and movements in alliance with progressive intellectuals in order to foster an anti-systemic process of social transformation.

Harnessing the Social Factor in Transnational Migration for Human Development in Sub-Saharan Africa

Delali Margaret Badasu

Despite the lingering debate on the migration-development nexus, the last decade has seen increasing interest of African governments in placing migration in their development agenda. Such interest has been sustained mainly by evidence from research and other sources that indicates the contribution of remittances to poverty alleviation at the household level specifically. Some sources of migration and remittance statistics also show that at the macroeconomic level, remittances now exceed overall overseas development assistance (ODA) in some African countries. Subsequently, a number of governments are beginning to adopt policies to manage migration with the overall goal of maximizing its benefits while minimizing associated negative impacts and risks. At the international level, a number of efforts are directed at partnerships that can facilitate the realization of the benefits of migration, for example, the “Euro-Africa Dialogue on Migration and Development”. While these initiatives are laudable, the socio-cultural practices and behaviours that

underpin the migration experience and outcomes of African emigrants are yet to be fully integrated into them. This paper examines the contribution of socio-cultural factors to transnational migration in Africa. The focus is on the potential of informal sources of social protection for increasing the wellbeing and productivity of African transnational migrants and their eventual contribution to human development in their country of origin. The main argument of the paper is that public management of migration can achieve higher goals when the *social* factor in international migration is given more prominence in the migration policies and initiatives of and for African countries.

Bilateral, Multilateral, Why-lateral? Exploring the attachment to the nation-state of the migration-development debate

Lothar Smith, Radboud University Nijmegen, Nijmegen Centre for Borders Research, The Netherlands

At a workshop on the migration-development nexus, held in Amsterdam in 23 October 2014, organized by concerned 'African Dutch' through Oikos (an NGO) wanting a more direct say in the direction of policy in the field of migration and development something defiantly obvious came to the fore. What emerged out of the debate of that evening is that up till now incentive taken in the field of migration and development always seem to orient towards the interests of the states of the countries in which migrants live, or those they originate from. Notably the potential of these states as potential donors for initiating certain activities remains a strong factor explaining the continuous 'flirtation' with government agencies, by migrant organizations in particular, but also vice versa. Yet how has this come about, particularly when taking into cognition the fact that funding actually available from these state, with The Netherlands for instance providing an annual budget of 9 Million Euros, while not insignificant, at the same time is hardly worth fighting a strong competition over. Crowd funding, sustainable development goals, transnational community organizations, social entrepreneurship – the scope for alternative modes of creating sustainable 'development' out of migration is multiple, and the modes through which to achieve this many. So what is it with this intimate tie to the state, and in what contexts should we understand this as beneficial.

This paper then seeks to explore the conception of the various avenues, the various laterals, through which to achieve development as a follow-through to migration. Thereby this paper seeks to provide input to a discussion of the conceptual underpinnings of the nexus out of the experiences of various ongoing practices. To that end this paper will focus on the particular projects Transnational Synergy for Cooperation and Development (TRANSCODE), an initiative for an own voice (beyond the migrant) in the 'Dutch' debate, and finally the establishment of a specific migration institute in Ghana to strengthen the role of a southern voice in the global migration-development nexus.

Panel 3

Irregular Migration

Laura Zanfrini, Catholic University of Milan – ISMU Foundation, Milan

The presentation provides a theoretical framework of the irregular migration phenomenon, focusing the attention on the most critical aspects.

After describing the historical origins of the concept of irregular migration, and the process of social and institutional construction of this phenomenon, it will draw the attention on the ethical – or non ethical – foundations of the *border* which discriminates regular and irregular migration.

The impacts, in terms of advantages and disadvantages, of irregular migration are then taken into consideration, emphasizing the role of some "cultures of migration" deeply rooted in many origin countries.

In the second part of the presentation the attention is devoted to the European experience. Here the phenomenon of irregular migration is one of the various consequences of some unresolved paradoxes of the relationship between immigration and the European society, where the logic of inclusion goes hand in hand with the logic of exclusion. This

same dialectic can be observed in the manner in which European countries are currently facing humanitarian and mixed flows coming from Africa, strongly reinforced after the “Arab Spring” and the crisis in Syria and Eritrea.

With specific reference to the Italian experience, a critical analysis of the impact of irregular migration will be finally developed. The attention is focused on its costs on both migrants integration and economic achievements, the quality of interethnic cohabitation, the development of the sending communities and delegitimizing migratory policies, thus penalizes those who want to migrate in a regular way.

Irregular Migration in Kenya

Dr. Linda A. Oucho, Director, Research and Data Hub, African Migration and Development Policy Centre

According to the Regional Mixed Migration Secretariat (RMMS), an irregular migrant is “someone who, owing to illegal entry or the expiry of his or her visa, lacks legal status in a transit or host county” (2013:6). Kenya has been known to be a transit and destination country for many migrants including irregular migrants. The state of irregular migration in Kenya is a bit of a mystery as the actual numbers are unknown and there are few studies that have investigated the extent of irregular migration in Kenya. Irregular migrants access Kenya through both legal and illegal entry points, whereby the legal entry points refer to those migrants that have entered Kenya with the valid documentation but have overstayed in the country thereby breaching to visa conditions. These migrants enter through valid border posts bordering Kenya as well as through ports and airports. Migrants that enter Kenya through illegal entry points usually use porous borders found in the north, west and south part of Kenya. These borders are usually unmanned by border officials making it easy for an irregular migrant to enter the country. Irregular migration can be linked to the conditions of the source country of the migrant which pushes them to find alternative destinations to meet their needs. Countries near and around Kenya have been experiencing economic and political instability that has led many migrants to consider moving to Kenya based on some of the potential benefits they hope to harness once they are in the country. Reports of irregular migrants from Ethiopia bound for South Africa or Mozambique have been highlighted by different local media houses in Kenya indicating that the use of the porous borders in northeastern to access the country. In addition, there is evidence of irregular migrants from West Africa, Pakistan, India and China (Opiyo, 2013). Opiyo (2013) argues that irregular migration may increase criminal activities such as drug and arms trafficking and smuggling, xenophobia and poses a security risk in tourist spots such as Mombasa.

The Government of Kenya is concerned about the state of irregular migration in Kenya as it creates an environment for organized crime to thrive and increases migrant smuggling and human trafficking. In addition, the history of corruption the country has been known to have has allowed for fraudulent documents to be obtained with the purpose of illegally accessing other countries or maintaining residence in Kenya. Recent government approved activities such as the *Operation Usalama Watch* led to the arrest, detention and deportation of persons not having legal documentation that allows them to be resident in Kenya. At this time, the insecurity was high due to the Al Shaba violent activities in Kenya. Most of the migrants targeted were of Somali descent which included urban refugees that were required to show valid documentation of their stay in Kenya. Currently, the Aliens Restrictions Act (1973) Cap 173 No. 5 and the Immigration Act Cap 172 (amended in 1972) and No. 25 of 1967; No.6 of 1972; and Cap 172 1 December 1967 (ICMPD, 2008:64-65), outline the laws in relation to irregular migration.

The purpose of this presentation is to provide an overview of irregular migration in Kenya. It aims to outline the current policies and practices that have been developed by the government to handle irregular migration and explores the effectiveness as well as efficiency of the policies in managing irregular migration in Kenya. The media is an effective tool that allows the policies to be shared with the public and show evidence of how they apply in practice. As such, the presentation will also outline how the media has represented irregular migration in Kenya.

The Limits of South Africa's Migration Management Regime: Expanding 'Illegality' in Policy and Practice
Roni Amit, Senior Researcher, African Centre for Migration & Society, University of Witwatersrand

South Africa's immigration policy has been largely reactive, formed in response to perceived threats from irregular migrants believed to be exploiting the country's relative prosperity. As a result, migration has predominantly been framed as a security issue, while development and humanitarian aspects have been displaced. This has created misplaced policies that are both poorly framed and poorly implemented. The talk will unpack policy goals and implementation, highlighting why the focus on securitization and illegal migration results in ineffective policies, and the myths informing these policies. It will address the effects that this approach has on issues of border security, enforcement mechanisms, the labour market and the economics of migration, the expansion of illegality, and the asylum system in the broader migration management system.

Panel 4

Return Migration Policies and Programs in the Philippines: A Work in Progress
Maruja M.B. Asis, Scalabrini Migration Center, Philippines

This presentation focuses on how the Philippines, a country which has experienced large-scale international migration in the last four decades, has attempted to craft policies and programs to facilitate the return and reintegration of different types of returnees. Although the Philippines has developed a comprehensive approach to govern the different stages of migration, interventions to facilitate return migration and reintegration are still in the process of fine-tuning. Since temporary labour migration is a prominent feature of international migration from the Philippines, return migration has been framed as the end of the temporary migrants' journey. Policy discussions on the return migration of overseas Filipino workers started way back in the 1970s and various schemes had been developed since then. Following the discussion of the main policy and research trends in return migration in general, the discussion will focus on the Philippine experience and will explore the following questions: (1) What are the key research findings and knowledge gaps on the return and reintegration of Filipino migrants? (2) What are the major policy developments and key programs aimed at facilitating the return and reintegration of Filipino migrants? (3) What are the prospects to maximize the development potentials of return migration? The concluding section will attempt to draw lessons from the Philippine experience that may be relevant to other origin countries.

Refugees, reintegration and internal mobility: looking at the case of Angola, 2002-2013
Carlos M. Lopes, UAN / CESA-ISEG researcher, Faculty of Social Sciences, Angola

One of the most significant effects of prolonged military conflict in Angola was the massive displacement of populations to areas of safety in larger urban centers, particularly for Luanda, as well as to neighboring countries. According to the UN High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR), the armed conflict, including colonial war and civil war in Angola, between 1961 and 2002, led to the forced displacement of four million people and the exile of others 600 000.

Recent public statements by the head of department of the Ministry of Refugee Assistance and Social Reinsertion of Angola (MINARS), under the International Day of Refugees, suggest that "from 2002 to 2013 have already returned more than 500 000 Angolans who had the status of refugees ". According to the same source, the Angolan government provides for the voluntary return of the last 26 000 refugees who expressed this intention, notably from the Democratic Republic of Congo and Zambia.

While the Angolan authorities assess the process as a success despite the difficulties, an assessment report published in 2008 by UNHCR has identified the following difficulties in the reintegration process of returnees: low levels of food security for the returnees and their communities; limited access to jobs, income generating activities and public services;

significant movements of returnees from rural to urban areas; serious constraints for national identity documents and validate the academic and professional qualifications in the host countries.

A study of the Development Workshop on the Integration of former refugees Angolans, published in 2013, stressed that the majority of respondents considered they were better off than before repatriation. However, insufficient access to land and basic social services as well as problems arising from cultural barriers continue to pose threats to the reintegration process, inducing feelings of marginalization among some groups of former refugees.

Simultaneously, Angola currently hosts more than 14,000 refugees of different nationalities. MINARS advocates that "most of this group is well inserted in communities, receive support and medical and medication assistance, and have access to education and paid work."

The transition and the consolidation of the peace process, with subsequent socio-economic changes after 2002, has become the country of "exporter" in "importer" of refugees. This process develops in parallel with changes in the nature and dynamics of internal migration flows, which remain intense and poorly understood.

The purpose of this reflection is to systematize the main features associated with the return and reintegration of Angolan refugees in neighboring countries. We also intend to do some light and identify clues that allow a better understanding of the relationship between return process and the trajectories and logical internal mobility of Angolan former refugees. A complementary analytical axis relates the return of refugees to the characteristics of urbanization of Angolan society.

The information support of reflection are the data collected in the literature recently produced on migration in the Angolan context, the statistical information available and the information published by the principal organs of the Angolan press.