

Internal Migration, Urbanization in Health in Angola

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Basics about Angola

- **Third economic power** in Subsaharan Africa
- **Fast economic growth** related to the **oil industry**
 - Pole of **attraction of international migrants**
- **Independence from Portugal in 1975**
 - Followed by a civil war of 27 years until 2002
- **2010: Population 19 millions**
 - 45% less than 15 years



Presentation of the study: Internal Migration

➤ Who asked for the study?

Request was submitted by the Ministry of Interior

➤ Authors and coordination :

Coordination: SOCIUS from the Instituto Superior de Economia e Gestão (ISEG)

Study: Consultancy by Carlos Lopes (three researchers: Carlos Lopes, Cristina Rodrigues and Gabriela Simas)

➤ **Objective:** objective the analysis of major trends on return migration, (re) integration strategies of returnees and the existing links between migration and human development.

➤ Methodology

- Literature review
- Three case studies (Luanda – Bairro Palanca, Huambo, Benguela)
- Interview of migrants and institutions

Littérature review: Patterns of internal migration in Angola



Three different periods:

- **1975-1980:** Outflow of European populations and return of Angolans from abroad (international)
- **1980s-1990s:** Civil war → Fast urbanization due to the displacement from rural areas to urban littoral zones (safer from the conflict)
 - 2001: Angola had four million IDPs
 - Luanda went from 700.000 inhabitants in 1975 to five million in 2012
- **After 2002:** Urbanization continues at a slower pace and populations also return to rural areas

Considerations on these movements:

- **Survey in 2008-2009:**
 - **12% of the population resided in a different province than where they were born**
 - **30% of the population in Luanda was born in other provinces**
- **Drivers of internal migration:**
 - **War was the major motivation for migration in the 1980s and the 1990s**
 - **After the end of the conflict, economic opportunities, the concentration of wealth and poor rural development drive migration**
 - **Family reunion and the return to areas of origin are also important**

Case studies:

	Institutional interviews	Interviews to internal migrants
Luanda (Bairro Palanca)	6	40
Huambo	4	43
Benguela	On health issues	None



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Findings from the case studies:

- **Importance of internal migration in Luanda:**
 - 36% of the school students weren't born in Luanda
- **Change of drivers for urbanization:**
 - Economic motives are the main cause for internal migration, followed by family reunion and war displacements
 - In line with the generationnal change of the population
- **Importance of temporal internal migration**
 - Especially young people migrate to urban areas for limited periods of time, which vary greatly, with the project of returning to rural areas

Findings from the case studies:

- **Poor urban planification:**
 - Massive internal migration and urbanization has led to the explosion of settlements without adequate infrastructures
- **Access to health**
 - Case studies show there is no real discrimination towards internal migrants in the access to health
 - Nevertheless, migrants suffer from inadequate preparation of facilities (language)
 - The prevalence of certain diseases, such as STDs and HIV/AIDS is also more important among internal migrants, due to concentration in cities and higher risk groups (transporters, sexual workers)

Innovative findings

- **Continuation of internal migration patterns with a change of motivations:**
 - **The fast-paced urbanization in Angola from 1975 to 2012 responds to different drivers which are compatible and even coordinated**
 - **War displacement has been substituted by economic reasons as the main driver of urbanization**
 - **Displacements and conflict have led to the impoverishment of rural areas and the concentration of wealth and opportunities in the cities**
- **Internal migration in Angola is not exclusively permanent**
 - **Case studies reveal that many internal migrants do not intend to settle in the cities – instead they plan to accumulate wealth and return to their provinces of origin**
- **The health impact of internal migration goes beyond discrimination**
 - **Despite non suffering from discrimination, migrants have a difficult access to health services due to language issues and have certain vulnerabilities that need to be addressed**

Recommendations

- **Recommendations specifically addressing migration policies are general due to the innovative focus of the study:**
 - **Develop further studies and evaluations on migration and development**
 - Including through the establishment of a migration Observatory
 - **Improve data collection mechanisms on internal migration and its linkages with urbanization and health**
 - **Better articulate the linkages between evidence and policymaking**
 - **Advocacy for the promotion of a national migration strategy**
 - Take into consideration the different drivers and patterns on internal migration
 - **Improve the access and the delivery of health services for internal migrants**