

REPUBLIC OF ANGOLA | PROFILE 2021

MIGRATION GOVERNANCE INDICATORS



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MIGRATION GOVERNANCE INDICATORS

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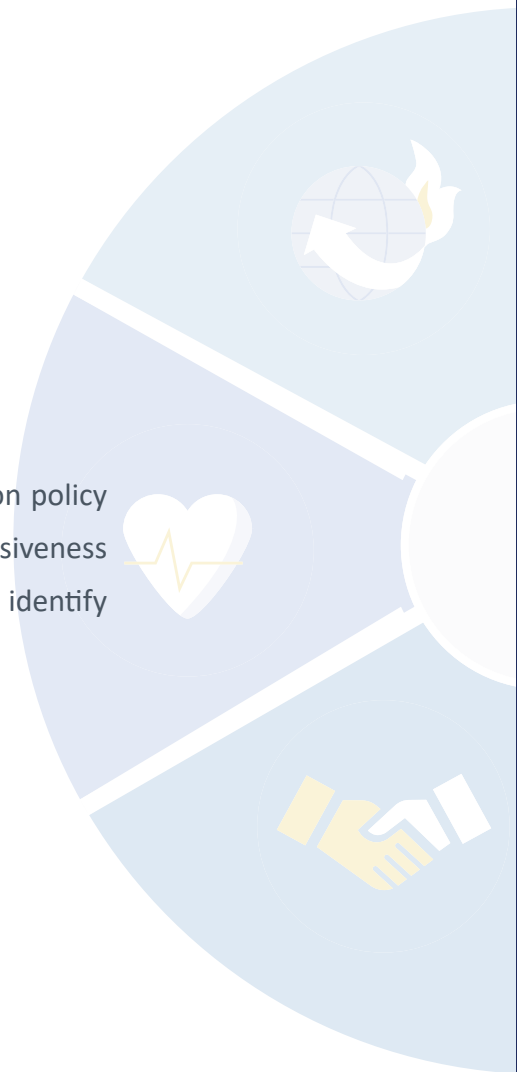
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OBJECTIVE

The MGI aims to support well-managed migration policy by helping countries assess the comprehensiveness of their migration governance structures and identify priorities on the way forward.



The MGI can be used to spark a discussion within governments, with other relevant stakeholders in the country, on their migration policy structures. It can help assess whether these structures, which have often been in place for several years, still address the main challenges and opportunities of today's reality.

INTRODUCTION

This is an era of unprecedented mobility, and the need to facilitate orderly, safe, regular and responsible migration and mobility is becoming increasingly relevant.¹ The need to face the challenges and to maximize the opportunities that this mobility brings has been recognized with the inclusion of migration in the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, which highlights the positive contribution of migrants to inclusive growth and development. Migration is integrated in a number of Sustainable Development Goal (SDG) targets, such as ending modern slavery and addressing the vulnerability of migrant workers. However, the central reference to migration in the SDGs is Target 10.7 on facilitating “orderly, safe, regular and responsible migration and mobility of people, including through the implementation of planned and well-managed migration policies”.²

The incorporation of Target 10.7 into the 2030 Agenda created the need to define “planned and well-managed migration policies”. This is why, in 2015, the International Organization for Migration (IOM) developed the Migration Governance Framework (MiGOF). This Framework offers a concise view of an ideal approach that allows a State to determine what it might need to govern migration well and in a way that suits its circumstances.³ The Framework was welcomed by IOM Member States in the same year.

In an effort to operationalize the MiGOF, IOM worked with The Economist Intelligence Unit to develop the Migration Governance Indicators (MGI), a standard set of approximately 90 indicators to assist countries in assessing their migration policies and advance the conversation on what well-governed migration might look like in practice.

The MGI helps countries identify good practices as well as areas with potential for further development and can offer insights on the policy levers that countries can use to develop their migration governance structures. However, the MGI recognizes that all countries have different realities, challenges and opportunities that relate to migration. Therefore, the MGI does not rank countries on the design or implementation of their migration policies. Finally, the MGI does not measure migration policy outcomes or institutional effectiveness. Instead, it takes stock of the migration-related policies in place and operates as a benchmarking framework that offers insights on policy measures that countries might want to consider as they progress towards good migration governance.

This country profile presents a summary of the well-developed areas of the migration governance structures of the Republic of Angola (hereinafter referred to as Angola), as well as the areas with potential for further development, as assessed by the MGI.⁴

¹ IOM Standing Committee on Programmes and Finance, seventeenth session (S/17/4 of 29 September 2015), article 2.

² IOM Council, 106th session, Migration Governance Framework (C/106/40 of 4 November 2015), page 1, footnote 1. Available at <https://governingbodies.iom.int/system/files/en/council/106/C-106-40-Migration-Governance-Framework.pdf>.

³ Ibid.

⁴ The MGI initiative is a policy-benchmarking programme led by IOM and implemented with the support of The Economist Intelligence Unit. Funding is provided by IOM's Member States.

CONCEPTUAL FRAMEWORK

MiGOF

The IOM MiGOF sets out the essential elements to support planned and well-managed migration. It seeks to present, in a consolidated, coherent and comprehensive way, a set of three principles and three objectives which, if respected and fulfilled, would ensure that migration is humane, orderly, and benefits migrants and society.

PRINCIPLES

1. **Adherence** to international standards and fulfilment of migrants' rights.
2. **Formulates** policy using evidence and "whole-of-government" approach.
3. **Engages** with partners to address migration and related issues.

OBJECTIVES

1. **Advance** the socioeconomic well-being of migrants and society.
2. **Effectively** address the mobility dimensions of crises.
3. **Ensure** that migration takes place in a safe, orderly and dignified manner.

At the basis of

MGI

WHAT IT IS



A set of indicators that offers insights on policy levers that countries can use to strengthen their migration governance structures



A tool that identifies good practices and areas that could be further developed



A consultative process that advances dialogues on migration governance by clarifying what "well-governed migration" might look like in the context of SDG Target 10.7

Which supports the measurement of

WHAT IT IS NOT



Not a ranking of countries



Not assessing impacts of policies



Not prescriptive



TARGET 10.7

"Facilitate orderly, safe, regular and responsible migration and mobility of people, including through implementation of planned and **well-managed migration policies**."



KEY

FINDINGS

The MGI is composed of around 90 indicators grouped under the 6 different dimensions of migration governance that draw upon the MiGOF categories:



MIGRANTS'
RIGHTS
PAGE 12

Indicators in this domain look at the extent to which migrants have access to certain social services such as health, education and social security. It also looks at family reunification, access to work, and access to residency and citizenship. The international conventions signed and ratified are also included.



WHOLE-OF-GOVERNMENT
APPROACH
PAGE 14

Indicators in this area assess countries' institutional, legal and regulatory frameworks related to migration policies. This area also looks at the existence of national migration strategies that are in line with development objectives and overseas development efforts, as well as institutional transparency and coherence in relation to migration management.



PARTNERSHIPS
PAGE 16

This category focuses on countries' efforts to cooperate on migration-related issues with other States and with relevant non-governmental actors, including civil society organizations and the private sector.



WELL-BEING
OF MIGRANTS
PAGE 18

Indicators in this area assess countries' policies on the recognition of migrants' educational and professional qualifications, provisions regulating student migration and the existence of bilateral labour agreements between countries. Aspects of diaspora engagement in the country of origin and migrant remittances are also under this domain.



MOBILITY DIMENSION
OF CRISES
PAGE 20

This category looks at the type and level of preparedness of countries when they are faced with mobility dimensions of crises. The questions look at the processes in place for nationals and non-nationals both during and after disasters, including if humanitarian assistance is equally available to migrants as it is to citizens.



SAFE, ORDERLY
AND REGULAR
MIGRATION
PAGE 21

This area looks at countries' approach to migration management in terms of border control and enforcement policies, admission criteria for migrants, preparedness and resilience in the case of significant and unexpected migration flows, as well as the fight against trafficking in persons.



1

ADHERENCE TO INTERNATIONAL STANDARDS AND FULFILMENT OF MIGRANTS' RIGHTS

1.1. International conventions ratified

Table 1. Signature and ratification of international conventions

Convention name	Ratified
International Labour Organization (ILO) Migration for Employment Convention (Revised), 1949 (No. 97)	No
United Nations Convention relating to the Status of Refugees (also known as Geneva Convention), 1951	Yes (1981)
United Nations conventions on statelessness, 1954 and 1961	Yes (2019)
ILO Migrant Workers (Supplementary Provisions) Convention, 1975 (No. 143)	No
United Nations Convention on the Rights of the Child (UNCRC), 1989	Yes (1990)
United Nations International Convention on the Protection of the Rights of All Migrant Workers and Members of Their Families (ICRMW), 1990	No

1.2. Migration governance: Examples of well-developed areas

Migrants with regular status have equal access as nationals to Government-funded education. The General Regulations on Access to Higher Education (2019) states that migrants with study visas can attend public and private schools and institutions, as well as vocational education centres.

Migrants, depending on their migratory status, have equal access as citizens to social protection. There are three types of social protection in Angola: basic, compulsory and complementary. Basic social protection is available to the entire resident population, regardless of migratory status, who lacks means of subsistence, such as those in extreme poverty or unemployed people at risk of marginalization. Compulsory and complementary protection are available only to workers, including regular migrant workers, as outlined by the Basic Law on Social Protection (2004).⁵ Complementary social protection is optional but requires enrolment in the compulsory scheme. Migrant workers are also entitled to old-age pensions, early retirement and old-age allowances pursuant to Law No. 40/08 (2008).

Migrants can apply for Angolan citizenship after residing in the country for at least 10 years.⁶

1.3. Areas with potential for further development

Migrants' access to Government-funded health care in Angola depends on their migratory status and whether Angola has agreements with their countries of origin on the principle of reciprocity of health-care

⁵ Compulsory social protection covers workers in situations of failure or diminished capacity to work, maternity, accidents at work and occupational diseases, unemployment, old age, death, as well as in "cases of worsening of family responsibilities".

⁶ As additional requirements, immigrants who wish to apply must: be of legal age in Angola; offer moral and civic guarantees of integration into Angolan society; have legal capacity and be able to support themselves financially; have a good level of Portuguese assessed by exam; show evidence of connection to the community; be aware of the rights and duties described in the Constitution; and prove to not have been convicted of a crime punishable with a prison sentence of more than three years.

provision. The Basic Law of the National Health System (1992) states that foreign residents can access the National Health System of Angola only on conditions of reciprocity. The Legal Regime for Foreign Citizens in the Republic of Angola (2019) also establishes that foreign citizens can apply for a Medical Treatment Visa, which is valid for 180 days and allows them to receive treatment in a public or private hospital.⁷

Angola signed social security conventions with Portugal and Cabo Verde in 2004 and 2010, respectively, which aim to ensure the principle of reciprocity regarding social protection. Angola also signed a protocol with Portugal in 2020 that focuses on the portability of social security entitlements and the implementation of the 2004 convention. Angola adopted a multinational social security convention with the Community of Portuguese Language Countries (CPLP) in 2015, which provides for social security protection in the member States, covering incapacity, old age and death. The social security conventions with Portugal, Cabo Verde and the CPLP are yet to be operationalized as of April 2021.

Only permanent residents, temporary residents,⁸ and migrants with certain categories of temporary stay visas⁹ have equal access to employment as nationals. All other migrants require work visas, which do not allow holders to change jobs or undertake new employment. The employment contracts of non-resident migrant workers¹⁰ can be extended on a rolling basis for a maximum duration of 36 months, as outlined by the Regulations on the Exercise of a Professional Activity by Non-Resident Foreign Workers (2017).

The Legal Regime for Foreign Citizens in the Republic of Angola (2019) states that foreign citizens are entitled to permanent resident status after 10 consecutive years of residence in the country, and their status must be renewed every 5 years.

While Angola does not have a policy or strategy to combat hate crimes, violence, xenophobia or discrimination against migrants, the Constitution (2010) prohibits discrimination based on various factors, including place of birth.¹¹

The Electoral Law (2004) guarantees all Angolan citizens, including those living abroad, the right to vote in national presidential and parliamentary elections. However, voting from abroad was not possible in practice for the 2012 and 2017 elections due to a lack of resources.

⁷ Public health-care services are free for all migrants and nationals. Private health-care fees payment needs to be agreed upon before admission.

⁸ Temporary residence permits can be valid for up to 3 years, while permanent residence permits are valid up to 5 years. However, the latter is only available for foreigners who have been living in Angola for at least 10 years.

⁹ This concerns those carrying out missions in religious or non-governmental institutions; performing scientific investigation; accompanying a family member who holds a residence, study, medical treatment, investor or work visa; and spouses of national citizens.

¹⁰ Non-resident migrant workers are those who have fixed-term working contracts and have been issued with work visas.

¹¹ Angola adheres to the principle of *jus soli*. Therefore, anyone born on its territory automatically gains Angolan citizenship.



2

FORMULATES POLICY USING EVIDENCE AND WHOLE-OF-GOVERNMENT APPROACH

2.1. Migration governance: Examples of well-developed areas

The Migration and Foreigners Service (SME) under the Ministry of Interior (MOI) is responsible for enacting the country's immigration policy. It is tasked with promoting, coordinating and implementing measures related to the transit, entry, stay, residence and exit of migrants, along with border surveillance. The Ministry of Foreign Affairs (MIREX) is in charge of issuing visas through the diplomatic and consular network. The Institute Providing Support to Angolan Communities Abroad (IAECAE), established in 1992 and operating under MIREX, is tasked with engaging with and providing assistance to the diaspora, along with supporting the reintegration process of nationals returning to Angola. In 2020, it helped arrange humanitarian flights for the repatriation of nationals during the COVID-19 pandemic. The Institute also organizes information campaigns on peace and reconciliation.

The development of the Angola Migration Policy (AMP) was led by the SME, and it was adopted in 2018 by the Council of Ministers. Cross-sectoral working groups of key migration stakeholders – including the MOI, MIREX, the private sector and civil society bodies – are responsible for its dissemination and integration into their respective working areas. The AMP focuses on: the management of migration flows; the study of migration trends; the integration of migrants and reintegration of nationals; the collection, analysis and publication of migration data; the analysis of the effects of climate change on migration policies; the promotion of tourism as a key to development; the engagement of the diaspora and its contribution to Angola's development; the return of qualified nationals; and the prevention of transnational crime.

To address migrant integration, AMP provides for broad measures, such as the creation of information networks, speedy family reunification and more efficient immigration regularization processes. In addition, it establishes specific integration measures to be adopted for the diaspora upon its return to Angola, including the creation of labour market incentives and attractive salaries, good housing conditions, and simple procedures to access health and education services.

The AMP is aligned with the Angola National Development Plan (2018–2022) on the need to control irregular migration and attract foreign investment and expertise in the interests of national development. Also, the AMP and the Plan both refer to the need to adopt legal instruments to manage migration, such as the Legal Regime for Foreign Citizens in the Republic of Angola (2019).

Rules and regulations concerning migration are available on the SME website in Portuguese, English and French. The website provides information on over 10 types of visas, including the validity and cost of each and how to apply. It also has a section on “Legislation” with links to relevant migration laws.¹²

Angola's National Institute of Statistics (INE) published the *Survey on Expenditure, Income and Employment in Angola IDREA 2018–2019* (2020), which includes data on the distribution of the internal and international migrant population per province, disaggregated by sex, age, education level and socioeconomic quintile.

2.2. Areas with potential for further development

There is no lead government agency responsible for designing, and coordinating the implementation of, an overall migration policy in Angola. The AMP states that “there is the need to create a multisectoral organ responsible for the implementation, follow-up and evaluation of the national migration policy”, but one is yet to be set up. There is also no implementation action plan in place for the AMP.

¹² The SME website requires updates as of April 2021.

The AMP recommends the creation of an interministerial coordination mechanism on migration issues at the national level – the National Migration Observatory (OMIGRAN) – but this has not yet been established as of April 2021. The OMIGRAN will be tasked with ensuring vertical policy coherence and multisectoral involvement with and within government bodies and civil society.

The INE *Trends on Population Growth in Angola* (2018, latest edition available as April 2021) report contains data on the number of internal and international immigrants and emigrants per province, and on the size of the international immigrant population disaggregated by sex, but the report is not published on a regular basis.

There is no dedicated government agency responsible for enacting emigration policy in Angola. The AMP recommends the development of an implementation plan that considers emigration and diaspora engagement as joint responsibilities of key migration stakeholders, such as the MOI, MIREX and the SME.

The AMP states that women, as the main victims of human trafficking, are a vulnerable group, but it makes no further reference to gender issues.

3

ENGAGES WITH PARTNERS TO ADDRESS
MIGRATION AND RELATED ISSUES

3.1. Migration governance: Examples of well-developed areas

Angola is a member of the Migration Dialogue for Southern Africa (MIDSA), a regional consultative process (RCP) comprising the member States of the Southern African Development Community (SADC). MIDSA was established in 2000 to enhance inter-State cooperation and thereby improve migration governance. Angola is also a member of the Pan-African Forum on Migration of the African Union – which was created in 2015 to promote and deepen inter-State dialogue as well as intra- and interregional cooperation on migration – and the Community of Portuguese Language Countries (CPLP).¹³ Angola is a signatory to the CPLP and implements several mobility agreements with other CPLP members. These include the Agreement on the Granting of Visas to Students Who Are CPLP Nationals (2007) and the Agreement on Granting Multiple Entry Visas for Specific Categories of Persons (2002). Angola is also part of the Joint Technical Meeting on Mobility in the CPLP, which is typically held as needed.

Angola signed bilateral trade agreements with mobility components with Equatorial Guinea in 2007; South Africa, Turkey and the United States of America in 2009; the Central African Republic in 2010; Benin in 2012; and the Philippines in 2013. Angola also signed bilateral agreements regarding mobility with 38 other countries, an example of which is an ongoing economic partnership with Namibia as of April 2021, which was signed in 2009 and allows for the free movement of people between the two countries.

Angola signed a memorandum of understanding (MOU) with Zambia in 2019 that focuses on bilateral cooperation to combat drug trafficking, irregular migration, and transnational crime, as well as improve their bilateral visa exemption agreements. Angola has also signed a migration-related MOU with Rwanda and another with Switzerland on the repatriation of Angolan citizens in 2013.

Angola engages in bilateral and multilateral negotiations and discussions on migration issues with other countries. For example, it held meetings in 2020 and in previous years with the Democratic Republic of the Congo on the repatriation of Congolese citizens with irregular migratory status in Angola. In 2020, the two countries signed an agreement related to security and domestic order, as well as the movement of people across their border.

3.2. Areas with potential for further development

Angola engages civil society organizations and the private sector in agenda-setting and the implementation of migration-related measures on an ad hoc basis. For example, the private sector, non-governmental organizations and civil society bodies were consulted during the development of the Angola Migration Policy. Civil society organizations were also consulted during the development of the Law on the Right of Asylum and the Refugee Status (2015) and the Legal Regime for Foreign Citizens in the Republic of Angola (2019).

Angola engages members of the diaspora and expatriate communities in agenda-setting and the implementation of development policy on an ad hoc basis. For example, the Government organized a meeting in November 2004 with around 250 highly qualified Angolans living abroad and over 260 national experts and policymakers. Participants discussed the rights of the diaspora, the return and reintegration of Angolan cadres, and the participation of the diaspora in national development, among other issues.

¹³ Member States of the Community of Portuguese Language Countries (CPLP) include Angola, Brazil, Cabo Verde, Equatorial Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Mozambique, Portugal, São Tomé and Príncipe, and Timor-Leste.

More recently, with IOM's support, the Institute Providing Support to Angolan Communities Abroad (IAECAE) is organizing the first national diaspora forum to engage the diaspora and promote its active participation in the development of the country as of April 2021.

Angola is not part of any regional agreement promoting labour mobility.



4

ADVANCES THE SOCIOECONOMIC WELL-BEING OF MIGRANTS AND SOCIETY

4.1. Migration governance: Examples of well-developed areas

Angola considers labour migrants' skills and capabilities as criteria for admittance into the country. The general category of "work visa" includes the following visa subcategories: (a) to work in a public institution or entity; (b) self-employed workers; (c) to work in mining, construction or the oil sector; (d) to work in commerce, industry, fishery, or sea and air transport sectors; (e) to work in activities set by cooperation agreements; and (f) any other sector. The requirements for all work visas are the same, and migrants are required to submit their educational qualifications and professional experience when applying for any of them.

The Basic Law on the Education System (2001) states that education certificates obtained in other countries are valid in Angola if they are recognized by the National Institute for Evaluation, Accreditation and Recognition of Higher Education Studies (INAAREES). For foreign qualifications to be recognized, individuals must submit a certificate to INAAREES outlining the curricular units and their content, the duration of study, and the grade obtained from a legal and accredited university.

International students have equal access as nationals to university education in Angola, provided that they obtain a student visa, as outlined by the General Regulations on Access to Higher Education (2019). International students are also not required to take the general university admission exam that nationals are required to take. Public universities reserve 5 per cent of their admissions to international students.¹⁴

4.2. Areas with potential for further development

Angola does not collect labour market data disaggregated by migration status or sex. The latest National Institute of Statistics (INE) *Annual Social Statistics Report* (data is available as of 2011) does not contain labour market data disaggregated by migration status. INE publishes national assessment reports to monitor the labour market demand for immigrants every three months; these reports do not contain a labour shortage list.

Angola has two tools for monitoring the domestic labour supply: the Nominal Registry of Workers – which collects information on, among other things, the number of workers, their qualifications and the pay structures in different employment sectors – and the Registry of Labour Contracts. However, neither provides information on the effects of emigration on the domestic labour market.

Angola does not have a programme for managing labour immigration into the country. The approval of a work permit depends on there being no Angolans available or willing to take the job, as determined by the Migration and Foreigners Service (SME). The Angola Migration Policy (AMP) states that the national migrant quota must not exceed 15.5 per cent of the population, but this quota is not based on labour market demand.

Angola takes measures to promote gender equality in the labour force, but none are specifically targeted at migrants. The General Labour Law (2015) prohibits discrimination against women in the workplace, and the National Policy for Gender Equality and Equity (2013) offers an overall framework for the promotion of gender equality, including in the job market.

¹⁴ If the number of international students is below 5 per cent, nationals with conditional admissions are allowed to fill the seats.

Angola does not have measures in place to promote the ethical recruitment of migrant workers. The General Inspectorate of Labour (part of the Ministry of Public Administration, Labour and Social Security) is responsible for supervising general inspections of employers and recruitment agents, although the ministry has no access to the recruitment process.

Angola does not have mechanisms in place to protect the rights of its nationals working abroad.

Angola is not actively involved in promoting the creation of formal remittance schemes. There are no channels available to send or receive remittances in the country as of April 2021. However, the AMP establishes the need to create favourable remittance schemes and advocates the creation of a “solidarity bank” to promote such schemes.



5

EFFECTIVELY ADDRESSES THE
MOBILITY DIMENSIONS OF CRISES

5.1. Migration governance: Examples of well-developed areas

Angolan citizens living abroad may register with embassies on a voluntary basis. The consulates and embassies provide nationals with relevant documentation and support for their return.

The Institute Providing Support to Angolan Communities Abroad (IAECAE), in cooperation with consulates and embassies, is responsible for providing support to nationals abroad in times of crisis. In addition, the Government provides ad hoc assistance to them through its consulates. For example, as of April 2021, these consulates have assisted more than 26,000 nationals stranded overseas during the COVID-19 pandemic, including through the provision of repatriation flights from Brazil and Portugal, among other countries.

In light of the pandemic, the Government also established exceptional measures for foreigners in the country, such as extending the validity of visas and residence permits, pursuant to Presidential Decree 229/20.¹⁵

Angola has measures in place to grant exemptions from immigration procedures to migrants whose countries of origin are experiencing crisis. The Regulations on the Legal System for Foreigners (2011) states that temporary residence visas can be granted for humanitarian reasons, and the Legal Regime for Foreign Citizens in the Republic of Angola (2019) provides that border visas can be granted when entry into the national territory is justified by “unforeseen and well-founded reasons”.

5.2. Areas with potential for further development

The National Commission for Civil Protection (CNPC) (under the Ministry of Interior) and the National Civil Protection and Firefighter Service are responsible for disaster management. The Strategic Plan for the Prevention and Reduction of Disaster Risk within the Framework of the National Development Plan (2013–2017), which was developed by CNPC, aims to contribute to disaster risk reduction through awareness-raising, training and capacity-building, but it does not include specific measures for migrants. Neither the National Plan for the Preparation, Resilience, Response and Recovery from Natural Disasters (2015–2017) nor the National Development Plan (NDP) (2018–2022) contains relevant measures related to migration. The NDP does not set out measures regarding displacement and internally displaced persons, although it does establish as one of its key priorities the registration of “former refugees”¹⁶ who wish to remain in Angola and the legalization, on an exceptional basis, of their status. The NDP does not address the reintegration of returning migrants.

Angola does not have a disaster risk reduction strategy with specific provisions to prevent and address the displacement impacts of disasters, nor a contingency plan to manage large-scale population movements in times of crisis. Key disaster documents also make no reference to large-scale population movements.

Angola does not have strategies in place to address migratory movements caused by the adverse effects of climate change. The Angola Migration Policy (AMP) recommends that the Ministry of Environment, in collaboration with other relevant actors, should conduct an analysis of the effects of climate change on migration policies. The National Strategy for Climate Change (2018–2030), drafted by the Ministry of Environment, also mentions the effects of climate change on agricultural activities, leading to internal displacement.

Angola does not have communication systems in place to provide information on the evolving nature of crises.

¹⁵ These measures remain in place as of April 2021, requesting those who can regulate their status without delays to do so.

¹⁶ The National Development Plan does not define “former refugees”.



6

ENSURES THAT MIGRATION TAKES PLACE IN A SAFE, ORDERLY AND REGULAR MANNER

6.1. Migration governance: Examples of well-developed areas

The Borders Department, part of the Migration and Foreigners Service (SME) under the Ministry of Interior, is responsible for integrated border control and security. The department is tasked with coordinating and implementing immigration policy, including at border crossings to manage the entry and exit of persons. Through its provincial branches, the department checks the passports and the authenticity and validity of the visas of those arriving in Angola. The department works in coordination with the National Command of the Fiscal Police, the National Command of the Border Police, the National Directorate of Criminal Investigation, the National Directorate of Inspection and Investigation of Economic Activities, and the National Customs Services.

Angola has a mixed online and paper-based system for visa applications prior to arrival. Applicants can access visa application forms on the SME website, although applications must be submitted in person. A face-to-face meeting with officials from the SME or diplomatic missions abroad is also required.

The Angola Migration Policy (AMP) contains measures to combat human trafficking, including the creation of multidisciplinary support institutions for victims of trafficking and the dismantling of human trafficking networks. The Mid-term National Strategy for Human Rights (2020–2025), established by Presidential Decree 100/20, also outlines relevant measures, including the elaboration of the National Action Plan to Combat Trafficking in Human Beings (Presidential Decree 31/20), the creation of a referral mechanism to assist victims (in process as of April 2021) and a statistical database on trafficking, and the approval of the Victims Protection Law (Law 1/20). The Interministerial Commission to Combat Human Trafficking – created in 2014 under the authority of the Ministry of Justice and Human Rights and the Ministry of Social Action, Family and Gender Promotion – has a regularly updated database to follow up on cases. From 2015 to 2020, a total of 110 cases were recorded in this database. The Commission works towards the so-called four *Ps*: prevention, protection of victims, prosecution of perpetrators, and bilateral and multilateral partnerships.¹⁷ Angola also enrolled in the Southern African Development Community (SADC) Regional Anti-Trafficking in Persons Data Collection System¹⁸ in 2017.

6.2. Areas with potential for further development

Visa overstays are not systematically monitored. The Foreigners Department, under the SME, is responsible for registering, monitoring, and approving entry and residence visas.

Angolan border officials receive training on an ad hoc basis. For example, in December 2019, almost 200 officers of the Border Control Police and the Public Order Police were trained to develop their operational and tactical responses to irregular migration, and to increase their knowledge of border protection and control mechanisms. Ad hoc trainings are also provided by international organizations. For example, the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC), in coordination with the Government of Angola, trained 50 participants – among them, the Criminal Investigation Police, the Border Control Police, prosecutors and judges – on combating human trafficking in February 2021.

There is no formal government programme focused on attracting nationals who have migrated from Angola. There are ad hoc initiatives that focus on facilitating migrant reintegration in the country.

¹⁷ Angola has bilateral agreements with Portugal and the United States, among other countries. It also has multilateral agreements with Southern African Development Community (SADC) member States, the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC), IOM, the Jesuit Refugee Service (JRS) and other organizations.

¹⁸ As a result of the concerns raised by SADC member States, the SADC Secretariat and the UNODC have collaborated to strengthen the capacities of SADC member States to collect and manage trafficking-in-persons data through the SADC Regional Anti-Trafficking in Persons Data Collection System.

In 2003 and ongoing as of April 2021, government bodies cooperated with IOM to establish a programme aimed at facilitating the return and reintegration of nationals abroad by offering pre-departure information, travel assistance, provisional accommodation, subsidies, training, and access to microprojects and counselling.¹⁹ The Institute Providing Support to Angolan Communities Abroad (IAECAE) is also tasked with receiving returning Angolans.

Angola has measures in place to combat labour exploitation, but these are not specifically targeted at migrant workers. The Constitution and the General Labour Law prohibit forced labour. The Law on the Criminalization of Infractions Surrounding Money Laundering (2014) tackles human trafficking as defined in the Palermo Protocol.²⁰ It introduces prison sentences for trafficking for the purposes of sexual exploitation, forced labour, or trafficking in organs; slavery and servitude; buying and selling of children under 14 years of age for adoption or for slavery; and pimping. These provisions are reinforced by the Criminal Code (2019).

Angola's formal agreement with Portugal on legal and judicial cooperation, which was signed in 1997, covers civil and criminal matters and serves as a basis for ad hoc cooperation between the two countries. While it makes no specific reference to migrant smuggling, it has resulted in the conviction, by a Portuguese court, of Angolan child traffickers residing in Portugal.

¹⁹ The bodies involved included the Ministry of Assistance and Social Reintegration, the National Directorate for Assistance and Social Protection, the National Institute for Children, and family courts.

²⁰ This is the Protocol to Prevent, Suppress and Punish Trafficking in Persons, Especially Women and Children.



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ANNEXES

MiGOF: Migration Governance Framework²¹

In an attempt to define the concept of “well-managed migration policies”, the International Organization for Migration (IOM) devised a Migration Governance Framework (MiGOF), which was welcomed by the IOM Council in November 2015. For the purposes of the Migration Governance Framework, IOM defines governance as “the traditions and institutions by which authority on migration, mobility and nationality in a country is exercised, including the capacity of the government to effectively formulate and implement sound policies in these areas”.

The Framework sets out the essential elements of “good migration governance” – 3 principles and 3 objectives which, if respected and fulfilled, would ensure that migration is humane, safe and orderly, and that it provides benefits for migrants and societies.²² IOM’s view is that a migration system promotes migration and human mobility that is humane and orderly and benefits migrants and society:

When it:

- (i) Adheres to international standards and fulfils migrants’ rights;
- (ii) Formulates policy using evidence and a “whole-of-government” approach;
- (iii) Engages with partners to address migration and related issues.

As it seeks to:

- (i) Advance the socioeconomic well-being of migrants and society;
- (ii) Effectively address the mobility dimensions of crises;
- (iii) Ensure that migration takes place in a safe, orderly and dignified manner.

The MiGOF does NOT create new standards or norms. In drafting the Framework, IOM relied on its expertise and analytical work, as well as on existing commitments, non-binding declarations and statements. It does NOT address global migration governance that is the international architecture for dealing with issues related to migration and human mobility. Instead, the focus is on the governance and management of migration from the point of view of the State as the primary actor. It does NOT propose one model for all States. The Framework presents a “high road” or ideal version of migration governance, to which States can aspire.

The MiGOF is based on the understanding that, as the primary actor in migration, mobility and nationality affairs, a State retains the sovereign right to determine who enters and stays in its territory and under what conditions, within the framework of international law. Other actors – citizens, migrants, international organizations, the private sector, unions, non-governmental organizations, community organizations, religious organizations and academia – contribute to migration governance through their interaction with States and each other.

²¹ IOM Council, Migration Governance Framework, 106th session, C/106/40 (4 November 2015). Available at <https://governingbodies.iom.int/system/files/en/council/106/C-106-40-Migration-Governance-Framework.pdf>.

²² Migration Governance Framework infosheet (2016). Available at <https://publications.iom.int/books/migration-governance-framework>.

The MGI process



1

Launch of the MGI process

The first step of the process is to explain what the MGI entails to key government officials, in order to ensure full understanding of the project and complete buy-in.



2

Data collection

The second step of the process is to start the collection and analysis of data, based on about 90 indicators grounded in the 6 dimensions of the MiGOF. A migration governance profile based on the analysis of the findings is then drafted and shared with the government counterparts.



3

Interministerial consultation

The third step of the process is to convene an interministerial consultation where all relevant ministries and other stakeholders discuss the good practices and main areas that could be developed further as identified in the draft migration governance profile, as well as priorities on the way forward. It is also an opportunity for them to comment and provide suggestions on the draft profile.



4

Publication of the report on the Global Migration Data Portal

After the migration governance profiles are finalized and vetted by government counterparts, they are published on the Global Migration Data Portal²³ and uploaded on the IOM Online Bookstore.²⁴

²³ You can find the profiles at <https://migrationdataportal.org/overviews/mgi#0>.

²⁴ Please see <https://publications.iom.int/>.



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