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Assessing the Government's Response to Voluntary Repatriation of the Angolan Citizens Refugees in Zambian Camps

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Abstract:

The importance of Assessing The Government's Response To Voluntary Repatriation Of The Angolan Citizens Refugees In Zambian Camps: It is response to the blatant needs that the country faces and once again calling attention to the academic society to look to the problem not only on regional level but also worldwide, because the effects that emanate from it cannot be ignored but treated with greater attention in order to find ways in dealing with this great phenomenon which affected most of the African countries.

This study is not only breaking a new ground but saves to bridge the gap between what other researchers covered and the recent challenges that are bedeviling the voluntary repatriation of Angolan refugees in Zambian Camps. The study will help established institutions and those undertaking the manning to find a way out and establish policies that benefit government, the returned refugees and the society in general.

It will also add value to others who might want to venture into this government and societal responsibility. The research will also be of much help as it will suggest how the institutions can handle the processes of repatriation and reintegration of the refugees in Angola.

Since the focus of this research will entail a personal and professional dialogue with the refugees, and other stakeholders the methodological approach will be qualitative. It is an attempt to understand the perceptions and perspectives of the various key players and all other stakeholders including the returned citizens on the repatriation and reintegration of refugees in Angola. Questionnaires and Face to Face interviews were the major tools to be used apart of others.

The data collection devices were of great importance though there were advantages and disadvantages. In this study the researcher used questionnaires, interviews, and observation analysis. In undertaking this research study the researcher encountered challenges mainly with the Government officials who viewed the information as sensitive.

Participants were chosen using a random sampling. The samples were appropriate for the purpose of the study and met the desired outcome. Interviews were important by generating empirical data.

This research came to add value to the body of knowledge on the topic and to bridge the existing gape on the field of study. The practical and theoretical applications, findings and implications can be useful for future research.

Keywords: *The repatriation and reintegration of refugee, violation of human rights, international policy, human rights observation, UNHCR, international refugee regime, stakeholders, refugees, Zambia, Angola*

1. Introduction

Against a broad background whereby Africa has suffering incessant and recurrent conflict ranging from colonization, slavery trafficking, exploitation of natural resources, apartheid, wars of liberation for the independence of the peoples of the continent, civil wars that followed after independence, covert action by foreign powers, the war for the development and affirmation of African countries in the International arena remains a source of displacement. The conflicts that have triggered much instability and this has led to a huge wave of refugees.

2. Background

Angola is one of the countries that has been affected by long episodes of conflict such that the prospect of protracted conflict has Peace and safety, tranquility and better life have always been man's greatest search and consequently the main factors that lead people to leave their countries or areas of permanent residence to settle in other places that offer them security and better life because everyone fears for his/her lives.

The phenomenon is not new; the history has shown that since ancient times the refugees existed, although the reasons are different. Africa has always been a fertile land of refugee and the continent has the biggest number of refugees to other continents because of the problems and challenges that Africa pass through.

3. Need for the Study

The need for the study, often called the justification is qualified by two important aspect: (i) the theoretical need or justification and (ii) the practical. The theoretical need relates to the extent to which the study in question is able to generate content that can fill in an existing gap in a given body of knowledge.

3.1. Theoretical Significance

Although the issue of refugees has been studied for a very long time in migration studies, conflict management and international relations, it has not subsided and thus it remains clear that there are some issues which have up to now not yet been fully understood. Thus, this study seeks to look in more specific details at items like the factors behind the success or failure of voluntary repatriation and the opinions of the stakeholders involved.

While Africa may have suffered a huge wave of violence over a long period of time, as more countries return to more democratic forms of governance, there is need to resolve the issue of refugees' repatriation. The host countries for refugees typically do not get refugee exodus when the war situation begins to be more peaceful in their mother countries. Thus, it is an important dynamic to understand in light of the fact that voluntary repatriation would logically fit into this frame of thinking.

3.2. Practical Significance

3.2.1. Migration Studies Experts

The results will be of interest to various experts in migration studies. Institute like departments of immigration and the Institute of Migration (IoM) will have a keen interest in understanding the results of such a study. This study takes on a very important dimension on migration studies. The significance of the study is that it will help established institutions and those undertaking the manning of cross boundary migration issues (Crush et al 2005: 13).

3.2.2. SADC Countries/Governments

The governments of SADC and AU will benefit from It will also add value to others who might want to venture into this government and social responsibility. The research will also be of much help as it will suggest how the institutions can handle the situation of repatriation and reintegration of the refugees in Angola.

4. Review of Related Literature

4.1. Theoretical Framework

The importance of understanding the problem-solving effectiveness as well as the importance of Angolan government is very much related to, and supported by, the attribution of the literature review herein framed as the theoretical framework (Borg and Gall 1989:323). Attribution to the theory has fundamental characteristics which are linked the framework of the research topic that the researcher intended to explore. Most authors of the literature under review found that the attribution to the theoretical framework has a place in understanding many organizational phenomena and can further the study of human behavior. These attributions to the literature review can be described as individuals' explanations for the causes of their successes and failures and are therefore bound to influence the expectations, emotions, and behaviors. This is an important concept when discussing problem solving and leadership because understanding the cause and effect of success or failure is the key to discussing group effectiveness.

The insights of the literature review reflected in this study by the works that deals with repatriation of refugees (Chiswick 1984:714) helps in fostering how Angola can deal with reintegration of the refugees. Based on the behavior and interaction between Refugees and Angolan government, there is correlation between successful problem solving and Angolan government method (Borjas 1990:71-72).

4.2. The Origins of Refugees

Since the 'discovery' of Angola by the Portuguese and beginning of the civil war after the independence, Angola's economy and its natural resources have spurred an increase of immigration into the country, (McDonald et al 2000:817, Solomon 2000:1, McDonald et al 1998:4, Crush et al 2005(a):12, IOM 2005:1), mostly composed of Europeans, irregular workers and illegal dealer, regular migrants are a small percentage of the total (Marina Jimenez (2003-11-15). According to the World Bank immigration remittances fact book, the stocks of immigrants in Angola are estimated at being close to 65,400, and are also contributing to the increase of factors that motivate refugee, such as war, poverty and others. Accurate data, on refugee, were not obtained because they are not available in form of written books and published journal.

According to Taylor, (2007), immigration or refuge occurs principally from countries with lower socio-economic circumstances to countries with higher socio-economic circumstances, where people are perceived to have greater economic opportunities and quality of life. (McDonald 2000: xiv; Kok et al 2006: 52; Ranchod 2005:16; Human Rights Watch 2007:14; Danso & McDonald 2000:18). Those people from countries of conflict immigrate to countries with safety, or from countries with all kinds of problems to peaceful countries, but as economic conditions improve in a number of countries, refugees or immigration tends to increase overall; within, Illegal border crossing are included (Tsheola 2008:45-46). It is however noted that the volume has, increased in the last three decades especially since 1990s (McDonald et al 2000:817, Solomon (2000) McDonald et al 1998:4, Crush et al (2005), IOM (2005).

The economic inequalities within the regions have led to the high increase of refugees to other countries with more safety and Zambia is the destination place for many, not only Angolans (HRW 2006:4, FMSP 2007:5, 7-8), and also a transit route because of the facilitation of acquiring the travelling documents such as passports and others (Tsheola 2008). When potential immigrants believe the probability and benefits of successfully immigrating to the destination countries are greater than the costs, refuge or illegal immigration becomes an option. According to the ILO (1998:22-23) the benefits taken into account include not only expected improvements in income and living conditions, but also expectations in relation to potential future residential permits, where refugees are given a path to naturalization or citizenship.

4.3. Refugees and Economic Effects

According to Hanson in his April 2007 report, the neoclassical economic model looks only at the probability of success in finding refuge and finding employment, and the increase in real income that can be expected. Refugees possibly carry diseases and other issues into the country with them. Furthermore, refugees are more likely to introduce alien plant and animal species and infectious diseases, since they are unchecked by immigration services. For example, this includes the introduction of unwanted substances and diseases which can cause social harm into the hosting country or when they are being repatriated from the countries of refuge. In fact, some years ago, Angola faced big challenge of Ebola, (disease claimed to have originated from DRC Congo), which devastated many citizens from Uige, Bengo and other provinces in northern parts of Angola.

4.4. Refugees and Health Problems

According to Crush et al 2005(a):21-22, it is said to be normal for immigrants to engage in cross-border movement to countries that have better facilities to obtain better health care (Kok et al 2006:121). According to Sing and FMSP (2007:17), the perception that refugees are putting a strain on the health sector may be true because of the collapse of the health system in the countries of origin. The concentration of any kind of immigrants in some places has a potential of affecting health service delivery.

Maharaj (2004:12), asserts that this concentration is not determined by the danger of the diseases and the pressure of local health system, it is only when they are detained that diseases with epidemic potential like yellow fever, cholera, HIV and other subtropical diseases are identified. However, Solomon (1996:8), argues that immigrants do bring diseases, since they come from "strife-ravaged areas" they are said to need more medical attention than the local citizens and thus put a heavy burden on the host country health system. Recipient countries are said to be at risk of being exposed to unfamiliar infectious agents (Koket al2006:121).

According to IOM (2005:5), there is little understanding about the relationship between HIV/AIDS and migration. The outbreak of the disease was, however, associated with migrant labor systems and population mobility (Maharaj 2004:12). In terms of HIV/AIDS, the prevalence is said to be high in labor receiving countries like South Africa. It is, however, not clear whether it is brought in by immigrants hence a need for further research (Cross et al 2006:36). There is since empirical evidence of a link between HIV and migration (Crush et al 2005(a); 21-22).

Thus, the following section of literature review shows a snapshot of the most important aspects which surround the issue of refugees. The following section shall address the objectives of the study.

5. Objectives of the Study

For the purposes of this synopsis, the study objectives have been clustered into broader categories which are nevertheless capable of capturing the various objectives in their original essence. Thus, we have aggregated objectives and those constituent objectives from which the aggregates are derived.

Aggregated Objectives	Relevant Study Objectives
To assess the impact of voluntary repatriation of refugees from Zambia to Angola	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To look at whether the voluntary repatriation of Angolan refugee's citizen was successful. • To assess the social situation and impact on the returned refugees in Angola • To assess the characteristic of the returned refugees from the Zambian camps. • To look at the implication of the influx of refugees in Angola.
To understand the reaction/attitudes of other stakeholders to returned refugees	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To find out how various stakeholders dealt with the issues of the reintegration of the refugees back in Angola. • To look at the kind of perspectives the government and civil societies have on the returned refugees in Angola • To assess whether the government response to voluntary repatriation of Angolan refugees' citizens was effective or not.
To determine possible intervention methods to the outcomes	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To look at any possible programs that can be introduced by the government as a controlling measure in empowering various organizations and society at large • To give recommendations which can be adopted by the government of Angola to avoid a future recurrence

Table 1

The next section addresses the issue of variables of the study. These should be reflected in the data collection exercise.

6. Variables of the Study / Parameters of the Study

The following is a simple illustration of the variables of the study is shown in this diagram.

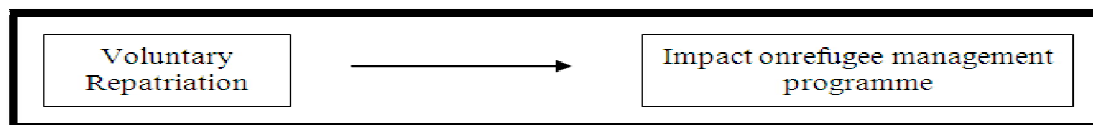


Figure 1

Voluntary repatriation is the independent variable while the dependent is the impact on the refugee management strategy or programme. This is not a very strict categorisation since the study is qualitative. The idea is to separate specific concepts.

7. Operational Definitions

Terms used in this study should be understood within the context below:

7.1. Refugees

Refers to people in another country than their country of origin forced by a circumstance (McDonald 2000: xiv; Kok et al 2006: 52; Ranchod 2005:16; Human Rights Watch 2007:14; Danso & McDonald 2000:18, Free Online Dictionary). Refugee also referred to as undocumented immigration or irregular immigration is migration into a country to seek refuge and there are under international laws of refugees. Refugees raise many political, economic and social issues and have become a source of major controversy in developed countries and the more successful developing countries.

7.2. Migration

Migration refers to short-term departure, involving the crossing of magisterial boundaries for purposes of seeking income-generating activities (McDonald 2000: 50). Kok et al (2006:135). Cross et al (2006:104) defines migration as any movement for one month or more that involves crossing of magisterial boundary or any change from one type of settlement area to another.

Immigrant is a person who has Citizenship in one country but who enters a different country to set up a permanent residence. Just entering another country does not make the person an immigrant, in order to be an immigrant,

the person must have citizenship in one country and have gone to a different country with the specific intention of living there.

The other important issue the study addresses is whether refugees are or not legal immigrants. A legal immigrant is a person who has entered a country different from the country where he has citizenship with the purpose of setting a permanent residence while he first receives a legal entrance visa and permission access to enter the new country and settle. Illegal immigrant is a person who enters a different country than his undocumented with the intention to set a permanent residence without being authorized or receiving the legal entrance visa or clearance.

8. Hypothesis/Assumptions Made

The study is based on qualitative methods and thus there is no formulation of hypothesis per se. However, the most important assumption is that at first value, those who designed the programme assumed, albeit implicitly, that the refugees are somehow stuck in the foreign country without the means to return. However, this assumption is tested by the data from the field.

9. Design of the Study/Technique Used

According to Jankwicz (2000:90) a research design provides the glue that holds the research project together. The researcher also understood that research design is used to structure the research, to show how all of the major parts of the research project the samples or groups, measures treatments or programs and methods of assignment work together to try to address the central research questions.

Qualitative enquiry focuses on exploring, describing, understanding, and interpreting to understand social situations and/or how participants in a social setting perceive the world around them (De Vos et al 2005:268). It is important to note that qualitative research is based upon a premise that there is no single measurable concrete truth, but multiple social dimensions that emerge from complex societal interactions (Patton 2002:07). Therefore, in order to look at these multiple perspectives, the self as researcher is significant in observing, asking questions, and interacting with research participants extensively in the field.

This research as a case study will probe deeply and analyze interactions between factors that explain present data and organize social data for the purposes of viewing social reality. Stake, (1995:11) describes a case study as the "study of particularity and complexity of a single case in coming to understand its activity within important circumstances". The researcher in a case study collects data on the individuals on which the investigation is focused. Since according to Leedy & Ormrod, (2001) a case study is especially suitable for learning about a little-known situation, it fits appropriately for understanding the complexities of the refugee's phenomenon (De Vos et al 2005:268).

Qualitative method takes place within a socio-cultural context, which makes the dynamism of the researcher an important tool in the field. In fact, According to De Vos et al (2005:272), the researcher must acknowledge the self as an instrument and be able to comprehend the various energies that are engaged in the field. In other words, the researcher must be able to positively exploit his or her own subjectivity. The researcher's ability to interpret and make meaning of what he or she sees is crucial for understanding a social phenomenon according to Leedy & Ormrod, (2001). Peshkin, (1988:3) argues that, although in many cases an interpretation may bear the subjective philosophies of the research, it may not be considered as negative, but a unique interpretation of a phenomenon.

10. Sampling Technique

10.1. Population

Population in research refers to is the group of people or objects that the researcher wants study about, can also be called targeted group or population. (De Vos et al 2005:193; Welman et al 2005:53). In this study the researcher has a small group of selected members which is the representative of all others. The chosen population is composed by Angolan government officials, Angolan Embassy in Zambia, Angolan National Police, Members of civil society, Human Rights Organizations and refugees

10.2. Sample Population

The total sample size was 54 people. The breakdown is as follows:

Participant	Number
Angolan government officials	6
Angolan Embassy in Zambia	6
Zambian Government officials	6
ACNUR officials	6
Angolan National Police Angola	6
Members of Civil Society in Angola	8
Human Rights Organizations in Angola	8
Refugees repatriated to Angola	8
Total	54

Table 2

Participants were chosen using purposive and criterion sampling. The sample was appropriate for the purpose of the study and met certain criteria. For instance, Refugees interviewed fit the criteria or the definition that has been given previously. A sample according to De Vos et al (2005:194), comprises of elements of the population considered for actual inclusion in the study (Welman et al 2005:68), also, since the purpose of the study is to gain an understanding of a particular phenomenon that is the research of the challenges of the increase of refugees in Angola, participants who were key players in refugees were chosen. Participants may not seem enough; the sample size is not out of the norm for a phenomenological qualitative study. For example, Patton (2002:227) posits that, "qualitative methods typically produce a wealth of detailed data about a much smaller number of people and cases".

The focus of the study is not to generalize, but to gain an in-depth understanding of the phenomenon of the refugees in Angola. Again, Glesne and Peshkin (1992:27) argue that, "qualitative researchers do not need to depend on a particular numerical basis for the generation of generalizations". Furthermore, they postulate that, "in the numbers game, depth is traded for breadth. For in-depth understanding one should repeatedly spend extended periods with a few respondents". In tandem with the above assertions by Glesne and Peshkin (:227), Patton maintains that qualitative inquiry focuses on in-depth relatively small samples, selected purposefully.

11. Tools for Collecting the Data

The collection data devices are of great importance. Through to each there are disadvantage or interview schedule. In this study the researcher makes use of questionnaires and interviews and advantages, observation questionnaire and interviews are the research instruments that were used. According to Polite and Hunger (1999), an instrument is defined as a written device that the researcher uses to collect data, for example a questionnaire or interview schedule. In this study the researcher made use of questionnaires and interviews. Discussion were done in the offices and houses where government officials and members of the society where interviewed.

11.1. Survey Questionnaire

The major instrumentation for this study was semi structured interviews. According to Patton (2002: 348), the interviewing is for capturing how those being interviewed view their world, to learn their terminology and judgments, and to capture the complexities of their individual perceptions and experiences. Holstein & Gubrium in Weinberg, (2002:112-113) also define interviewing as delving into the social world, as well as being collaborative, interactional, and meaning making: For them interviewing provides a way of generating empirical data about the social world by asking people to talk about their lives.

There are some general characteristics that a researcher doing interviews and more especially with Government officials who have developed little trust for people have to possess, they open up to people they trust. Trust building is an essential component in interviewing.

11.1.1. Advantages Of Questionnaires

These are commonly used instrument in research (Chikoro & Mhloyi 1995:64) define a questionnaire as "a document containing questions designed to solicit information appropriate for analysis. Information by respondents in the questionnaire is converted to data so that it can be easily analyzed. The questionnaires consist of open questions, multiple choice questions based on the response of the respondent to the plight of society. It is also help to find out the knowledge of respondents about area of discussion "Refugees".

11.1.2. Disadvantages of Advantages

- The questions were very easy and quick to gather information or data from many respondents on the same time.
- Respondent answered as individuals and gave personal opinion representing others in the same sector.
- The questionnaire collected a lot of relevant information of its way of design.
- It was time consuming to deliver and follow up the completed questionnaires.
- Some respondent has no commitment in answering the questions.
- Sometime some fails to divulge adequate information, respondents may withhold vital information because they feel a questionnaire is a way to expose them and what they are.
- The questionnaires were distributed to five different groups regardless of their educational or professional level.

11.2. Interviews

11.2.1. Advantages of Interviews

The interview was another research instrument used in this research, Nondo (1988:6) defines interview as "a method, which brings the researcher who is the interviewer and the interviewee face to face and the situation they converse with the interviewee supplying information required by interviewer". This was part of the method of acquiring data.

- According to Nondo (1988:12), one advantage of using the interview is that people are usually more willing to talk than to write.
- All this is done in one sitting, the research needs no to follow up collecting completed questionnaires.

11.2.2. Disadvantage of Interviews

- Nondo (1988:13) goes on saying that the disadvantage of using the interviews is that the respondents may feel uncomfortable and adopt avoidance if the questions are complicated.
- Both the interviewer and the interviewee may hold back part of what is in their power to state due to mistrust.

However, this research instrument was design for the government officials.

12. Experimentation/Field Work Details

12.1. Fieldwork Protocols and Logistics

These were the steps the researcher followed in collecting the data; as the study have noted earlier, this is a phenomenological study, we grouped our research sample into three, stakeholders (governmental and nongovernmental), civil society and refugees. The study's initial process was the interviewing of the stakeholders with the consent of heads of the institutions, who acted as the responsible for the refugees. The interviews were conducted at the places with little interruptions. All interviews were conducted on the stakeholders' offices, and some of the refugees were interviewed on their new premises, the aim was to reduce interruptions during the interviewing process. The researcher ensured confidentiality by using pseudonyms for the participants. The members of the society from the communities were interviewed on the school premises.

12.2. Fieldwork Procedures

12.2.1. Transcriptions

The researcher transcribed all the interviews to aid in the final analysis of the data. In cases where the interviews were not conducted in Portuguese (the most common language in Angola), the researcher translated from the indigenous Angolan languages to Portuguese and then to English. In cases where the language spoken by a participant was not the working language of the researcher, interpretation services were sought. Apart from the participant who could speak English, other respondents speak Portuguese, and some they spoke Humbundo, Kiokwe Ngangwela and Kimbundo, (Angolan local languages).

These languages are spoken predominately by natives from Southern, East and Middle sections of Angola. The majority of the elderly participants spoke their native languages. Working knowledge of the languages was inadequate, so the services of a translator were sought. All other participants were interviewed in Portuguese.

13. Tools for Analysis/Statistical Techniques

Methods used in analyzing data for a case study includes categorization and interpretation of data in terms of common themes, and the synthesis of data into an overall portrait of the case. The data was organized around the perspectives of the respondents on the phenomenon of refugees. The researcher employed analytic noting, coding and highlighting as the techniques for analysis. Using the processes suggested by Strauss & Corbin (1998:102), it became easy to use open codes by uncovering, naming and developing concepts in the gathered data. Strauss & Corbin contend that events, happenings, objects, and actions or interactions that are found to be conceptually similar in nature or related in meaning are grouped under more abstract concepts termed categories. Because the study is a phenomenological study, analysis using a phenomenological framework included;

- A focus on understanding people's perceptions, perspectives, and understandings of the refugee phenomenon.
- The final result was a description of the phenomenon of refugee, as seen through the eyes of people who have experienced the consequences in the firsthand, which is; the refugees the choice of the methodology was based on the nature of the study. Understanding a phenomenon of refugee required the researcher to dialogue with all who have a stake in the issue. The researcher used the proposed methods and procedures as much as possible, but also remained open minded, and followed the directions of the data as much as possible.

14. Findings and Discussions

14.1. To Assess the Impact of Voluntary Repatriation of Refugees from Zambia to Angola

In terms of a legal remedy, the positive effect of the mechanism was clearest for refugees in countries with a less developed judicial system such as in the camps Zambia. The only clear case where the ACNUR's mechanism could be useful in Zambia is in creating a sure place claim where mention of refugee in the ACNUR's annual report would put them at risk if they were to return to her country of origin before time.

In terms of political or strategic solutions for refugee in Zambia, the reports and information on this matter is limited both by the low number of reported cases referred to the refugees and also by the lack of detailed observations or analysis provided. A very small catalogue of cases of refugees, with only from ACNUR or UN, cannot reveal any trends that could be used politically or strategically. An analysis of trends could be built on if all refugees' problems were communicated to the ACNUR or UN or if cases were used strategically to raise awareness of a particular issue. However, the mechanism unable to offer a definite legal protection, refugee legal representatives are unlikely to be motivated to approach the ACNUR or UN about the problems that happen on the refugee camps.

Although the GOVERNMENT / UNITA parties renewed their commitment to the peace process, a number of obstacles to divergence arose during the congress, which often led either party to reject its obligations or duties, such as UNITA had not categorically accepted the post of Vice-President, taking a cautious stance on many other relevant issues, thereby compromising progress in the peace process, and postponing the expectation of peace that was expected to be achieved in the short term.

14.1.1. To Understand the Reaction/Attitudes of Other Stakeholders to Returned Refugees

Despite these shortcomings and with some delays in the process, some progress has been made so that five of the ten UNITA generals have taken up positions in the National Unity army. The developments in general were such that UNHCR, in the light of current circumstances, has decided not to actively promote large-scale repatriation including organized repatriation.

14.1.2. To Determine Possible Intervention Methods to the Outcomes

The ACHNUR's reports are clearly useful in providing country research to support refugee's asylum claims. Legal representatives should be encouraged to consider information from the ACNUR's reports when preparing cases.

The ACNUR could also produce its annual thematic report on the topic of refugees and repatriation; government high offices and NGOs could lobby for this.

Finally, the regional consultation which the ACNUR or UN and government offices must be hold in the strategic camps in order to offers a strategic opportunity to progress the issues which refugees or asylum seekers face. Topics to be covered include refugee, immigration and repatriation. The issues relating to refugee must fall within the UN or ACNUR's mandate.

For this entire factor, it is necessary for countries to see the issue of refugees as a human rights issue, in which everyone has the right to life. Every country must join forces to protect it regardless of race, color, creed and culture. For this, it is necessary that an infrastructure is created to receive these people, giving them basic conditions to stay until they can establish themselves better, and civil society must be receptive teaching everything so that the adaptation is faster as well as relieving the suffering of these people.

15. Recommendations for Further Research

15.1. Right to Protection

Although there are a number of scholars and authors who claim that there is a link between refugee and human rights, however, there is still a big gap between refugee rights and protection in the host country. The fundamental aspect of the international refugee regime, had open a door for research that aims to contribute and analyze how international institutions such as UNHCR, has express itself regarding to the human rights of refugees in countries of asylum.

It is also important to understand that, once we acknowledge the regime and its intrinsic relation with the right's human principles, the last must represent the parameter for the protection mechanisms of international institutions. Because of the attention, on the issue of human rights has appeared in UNHCR publications over the years.

It is important to highlight that the relationship between human rights and the refuge has been overlooked by many scholars after the recognition of refugee status - focusing on UNHCR, one of most influential stakeholders within the regime.

According to Fielden, 2008, the principle of local integration is firmly established in international refugee law. It has, however, continued to be a forgotten or underutilized solution to refugee crises in Africa and globally. Arguably, local integration has the potential to promote economic development in refugee-hosting communities, protect refugee rights and provide long-term solutions to protracted refugee situations.

Full realization of local integration of former Angolan refugees calls for access to education and other social services that also form a critical part of one's development. Legal integration can enhance access to such social services as education and health. A number of declarations demand that contracting parties provide social services to refugees which are commensurate to the nationals of those countries. For example, in Article 28 of the 1989 Convention on the Rights of the Child, signatories bind themselves to fulfill their obligation of providing education to all children, whether refugees or not.

16. Limitations of the Study

The limitations facing the researcher are due to financial problems and distance, since the researcher is living in UAE at the time of the undertaking of this research and he cannot travel to Angola every time it is needed because of expenses and the nature of his work. The researcher does not have ample time to carry out the research in full as he needs to be travelling or is always at work most of the time.

Other limitations facing the researcher are to do with research materials. There is limited published literature on this topic in UAE and Angola so the research will have to rely on information posted on internet, newspaper, journals and any published articles. Most organizations like Angolan Embassy in Zambia, Angolan Air Lines (Taag), are closed during weekends thus limiting the researcher from accessing them, and travelling to Angola is costly. The non-availability of financial resources to facilitate this research will affect the outcome of the study.

17. Conclusions

The research revealed that there are many factors that have contributed to the surging of Refugees from Angola to other countries, especially to Zambia since the 1980s. Wars, Historical, cultural, economic, and political factors can also partly explain the causes and progression of the Refugees. The causes of human smuggling do change from time to time and from one location to another. The Refugees who entered a decade ago have different experiences from the experiences of those who arrived in Zambia some years after.

If immigration is spontaneous and unassisted, like what is happening in some countries, the issue of Refugees can lead to mismanagement of resources, because when these Refugees make some inroads into the country, they engage in different activities like mining, fishing, agriculture and poaching, thereby causing uncontrolled extraction of mineral resources like what is happening in diamond areas such as happened in Angola in the area of Lunda north, Lunda South, and other provinces where, Refugees from DRC Congo and illegal immigrants cross Angolan borders getting into areas of diamonds.

The Zambian authorities have raised complaints about activities such as invading agricultural land uncontrollable by Refugees working for their survival, since the food that they were receiving was insignificant for the families. And this has raised a complaint and if the government of Zambia does not take any measures towards the rectification of the situation of Refugees in areas of agricultural and fishing, there is bound to be land resource shortages in the near future in Zambia.

In Zambia, there is other immigrants than Angolan community of refugees, the history shows that from long back to the colonial period up to the present moment, with the significant increase from the 1980s soon after independence, Zambia started to establish international relations with neighboring countries such as DRC Congo, Congo Brazzaville, Zimbabwe, Namibia and Angola, the border control almost was not exist, there government institutions were not in place. Therefore, entrance of foreign in the country was obvious.

The program has thus not been very effective. Despite having been given an open ticket to be repatriated, it appears that there are other factors which determine their stay beyond the mere fact of the opportunity to return. When these people have entered the host countries as refugees, they are then integrated in many ways and become part of the society they are now part of the local ecosystem in many different ways and thus the bonds that ties them into the societies make it difficult for them to return easily and quickly.

18. Tentative Structure of Dissertation (Brief Descriptions of the Chapters)

Given below is a diagrammatic sketch of the research project report structure

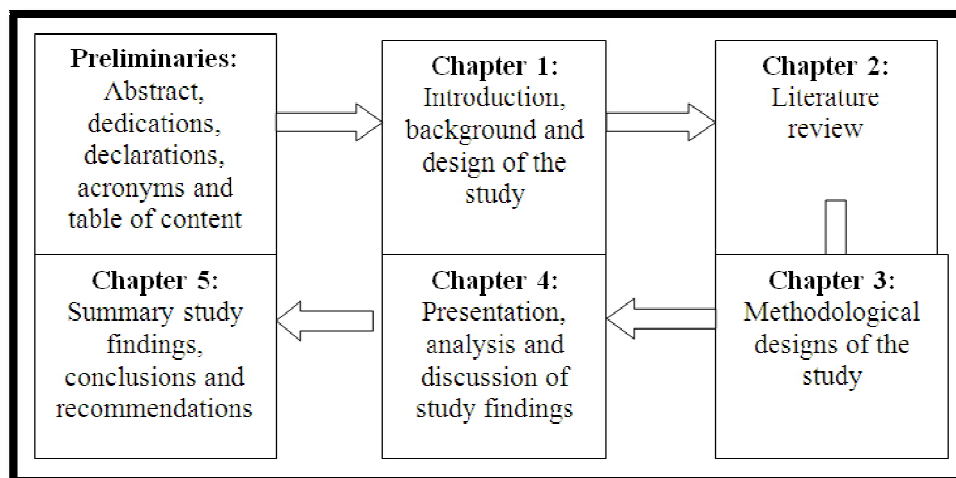


Figure 2

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