

Angola

1 August 2017

8 August has been confirmed as the starting date of the relocation exercise to transfer refugees from Mussungue reception centre to the Lóvua site.

The rate of new refugee arrivals to Angola **remains low with an average of 1 to 5 per day.**

Malaria infection rates decreased in Cacanda reception centre with a morbidity of 28 per cent (decrease from 47 per cent in the past week).

KEY FIGURES

75%

Of Congolese refugees in Angola are women and children

32,677

Biometrically registered Congolese refugees in Dundo area (30 July 2017)

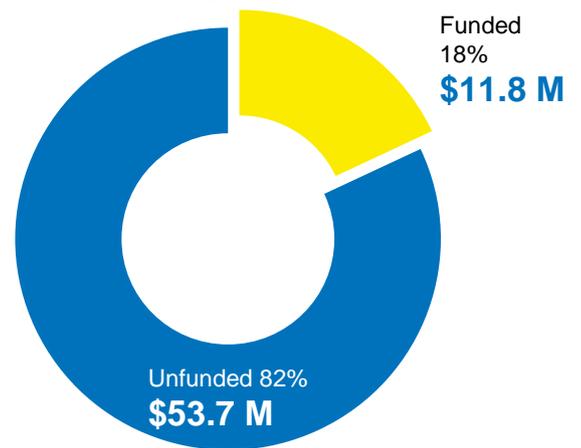
50,000

Inter-agency planning figure for Congolese refugees from the Kasai region in northern Angola by the end of the year

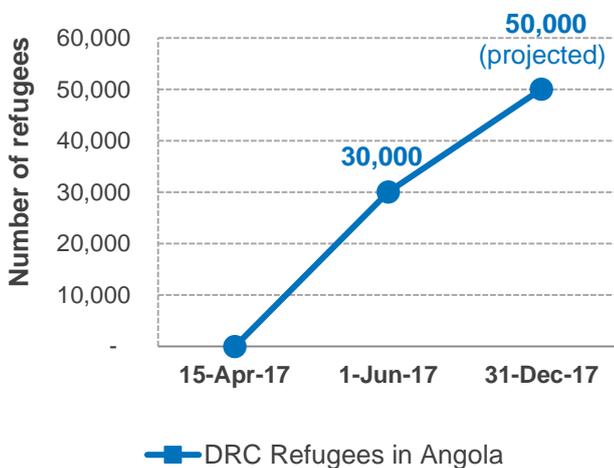
FUNDING (AS OF 24 JULY)

USD 65,507,610

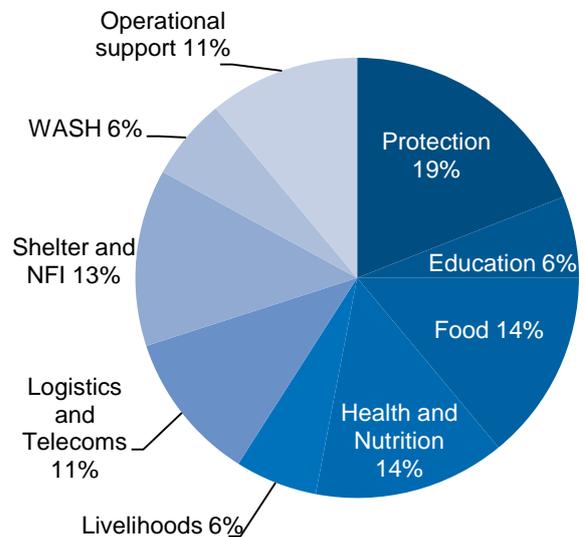
requested for Angola Inter-agency Refugee Response

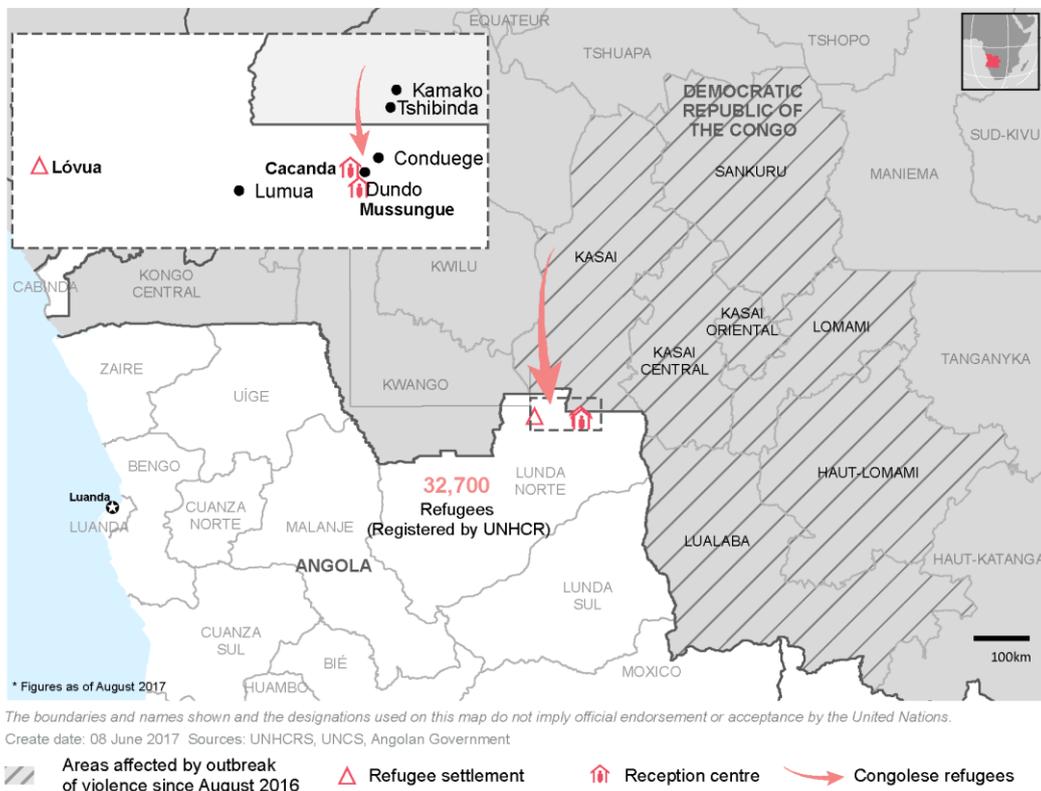


POPULATION TRENDS



FINANCIAL REQUIREMENTS





Update on Key Achievements

Operational Context

Violence and ethnic tensions in the Kasai Province, the Democratic Republic of the Congo (DRC), has forced over 32,000 individuals to seek safety in Angola's Lunda Norte. Refugees report indiscriminate mass killing of unarmed civilians, rape, burning of villages and people, dismemberment and other grave human rights abuses together with the shortage of food, basic goods and services as reasons for flight.

While thousands of refugees from DRC have arrived in Angola since April 2017, the number of newly-arrived refugees has decreased significantly since early July 2017. According to interviews with recently arrived refugees, the reasons for the reduction in the number of refugee arrivals is due to people hiding in the bush fearful of being caught in the ongoing conflict and insecurity, attacks by government and militia forces as well as limited access to border points adjacent to Lunda Norte.

As the security situation in the Kasai region remains fluid, humanitarian organizations in Angola stand ready to provide protection and assistance to a potential 50,000 Congolese refugees who may seek asylum in the country by the end of 2017. This will bring the total number of DRC refugees arriving in Lunda Norte in 2017 to 80,000 individuals.

The Government of Angola (GoA) has identified the site of Lóvua, some 94 km West of Dundo, to host refugees. Humanitarian partners, supporting the GoA, the Ministry of Welfare and Social Reintegration (MINARS) in particular, continue to develop the site ensuring establishment of an arrival/reception center and installation of basic services prior to the relocation of refugees in August, before the onset of the rainy season.



Cacanda Town Hall meeting to address relocation issues with refugees. Rui Padilha/UNHCR.

Achievements



PROTECTION

Achievements and Impact

- As of 30 July, a total of **32,677** refugees from DRC have been registered. Children continue to represent 53 per cent of the total population while women represent 22 per cent.
- The Inter-Agency Protection Team (IAPT) met with GoA to review the draft contingency plan aimed at responding to a potential influx of 50,000 refugees from the DRC. The IAPT agreed on key protection preparedness and emergency response activities to be implemented.
- A protection meeting was held in Cacanda with 16 refugee leaders. Issues discussed related to the development of rules and regulations for the reception centres and the consultative process to be implemented for the protection of refugees regarding sexual

exploitation and abuse by the humanitarians and the Government staff involved in daily protection activities.

- Protection from Sexual Exploitation and Abuse (PSEA) training sessions for refugees and partners were carried out in Cacanda and Mussungue reception centres. Consultations were held to set up a Community Based Complaints and Reporting mechanism. The refugee community underwent the nomination of PSEA Coordinators and nominated a total of 18 PSEA Focal Points for both centres.
- **Child protection:** In Cacanda a shelter for unaccompanied children was created to provide temporary care. This decision was taken when the influx of refugees was high and among them there was a significant number of unaccompanied minors. For UNHCR, the best interests of the child should guide any decision regarding alternative care arrangements. Residential or institutional care should always be a last resort and only considered when family-based care arrangements are not possible and only for the shortest time possible.
- The Protection team is working on the establishment of community based protection mechanisms, which will enable UNHCR to identify families willing and able to take care of unaccompanied minors. As this can only take place once relocation to Lóvua is completed, in the interim period, UNHCR is considering establishing temporary installations to accommodate those children in Lóvua while working to find the best solution for them. Currently, 27 children are being cared for in such shelter while others are under foster care in Mussungue.
- **Sexual and gender-based violence (SGBV):** Medical, legal and psychosocial services are available for identified survivors of SGBV in the reception centres. Efforts to encourage survivors to seek medical and psychological support have been reinforced.
- The total number of SGBV incidents recorded in July stands at 30. Major SGBV incidents recorded in July include physical assault (73.3 per cent), psychological violence (13.3 per cent), rape (1 per cent), and sexual assault (0.03 per cent);
- Cacanda is the centre where the highest number of SGBV incidents have been registered (21 cases against 9 cases in Musungue);
- Communication with communities: A town-hall meeting was organized in Cacanda on the relocation to Lóvua as part of the information campaign on the subject. Initial anxiety leading to misinformation about the exercise dissipated as photos and reports were shared. Main apprehensions pointed at family reunification issues and possible ethnic tensions at the new site.
- In line with the above, seven Focus Group Discussions (FDG) were carried out in Dundo city. This exercise aimed to provide information to some 60 per cent of refugees living outside the two refugee centres on guiding principles and relocation procedures, the logistics and the identification of community-based support mechanisms during the transfer. A short needs assessment was also carried out on the types and ways of power/energy used. Additional FDGs will be conducted in neighbourhoods hosting large numbers of refugees and findings will be shared upon completion of the exercise.

- **Education:** Portuguese language lessons for both children and adults continue in the Child Friendly Spaces. Currently language classes are the only form of education taking place at the two reception centres.

Identified Needs and Remaining Gaps

- In spite of advances made, lack of adequate shelter, as well as issues related to prevention of and response to SGBV, remain significant protection concerns in both centres. It is worth mentioning that 100 per cent of the survivors benefited from psychosocial support, and all the rape cases had a medical response however, of the total number of 30 SGBV incidents in July, only nine cases were reported to the police and five cases had access to legal/judiciary response, despite the availability of services on the ground.
- Concerns regarding the peaceful coexistence of the different tribes in the refugee community due to recent tensions.



FOOD SECURITY AND NUTRITION

Achievements and Impact

- **Nutrition:** 230 children were screened for malnutrition and 19 were found with Moderate Acute Malnutrition (MAM) and 5 with Severe Acute Malnutrition (SAM). Thirteen (13) children were referred to Health centres of both reception centres.

Identified Needs and Remaining Gaps

- Limited storage capacity in Dundo hampers effective and timely deliveries of relief items. Efforts are ongoing to scale up the capacity to store items at the reception centres.



HEALTH

Achievements and Impact

- **Primary health care and medical consultations:** A significant decrease in the number of consultations in the clinics was noted (from 1,973 to 1,294 cases).
- Malaria cases continue to decrease in both transit centers. This could be as a result of the distribution of mosquito nets and sensitization campaigns on the use of these items.
- **Sexual reproductive health:** In Cacanda, 65 women have been assisted with Antenatal Care (ANC), while no patients have approached the clinic for Postnatal Care (PNC). In Mussungue, seven patients were assisted with ANC.

- **Immunization:** No signs of epidemics have been detected in the reception centres or in the surrounding host communities. Routine vaccination has been made available at both reception centres through support to a provincial mobile health care team (DPS) which is focused on vaccinating refugees at Cacanda reception centre twice a week. An emergency immunization team provided injections to children under five years of age arriving at the reception centre with antigens for yellow fever, measles and polio. Mothers and women of reproductive age are provided Tetanus Toxoid vaccines.
- A new health partner arrived in Dundo (Médecins du Monde – MdM). The organisation plans to begin its activities in early September. Interventions will be in areas such as psychosocial support, SGBV and vaccinations.

Identified Needs and Remaining Gaps

- While psychosocial support has been strengthened in the reception centres, access to mental health services remains limited.



WATER AND SANITATION

Achievements and Impact

- **Lóvua:** In order to prepare Lóvua site in time for the relocation exercise, UNHCR has hired some 200 refugees from Mussunge and Cacanda reception Centres as well as 50 from among the host community to assist with the manual clearing of the site. The refugees were also involved in building temporary structures including latrines and showers in the arrival centre. Refugee workers were transferred to Lóvua on 26 July. UNHCR provided tents for refugee workers and the GoA deployed security personnel to the site.
- One bladder of 5,000 litres with tap stands has been installed in the reception area as well as one tank of 10,000 litres for the refugee workers. The construction of 20 emergency latrines and 20 emergency showers, as well as installation of water storage tank platforms in the Arrival Centre is proceeding smoothly. More partners have arrived to the site to accelerate the installation of WASH facilities in Lóvua.
- **Water supply:** A total of 8,871 people have been reached with potable water at 18 litres per person per day in both reception centres. In Lóvua settlement safe water was provided for 500 refugees and local community members involved in site preparation. Similarly, for a more sustainable water supply, offers have been tendered for the drilling of the Lóvua borehole at national level.
- **Sanitation and hygiene:** Daily maintenance and cleaning of latrines continue in both reception centres. Solid waste management, site cleaning and hygiene promotion sessions are conducted regularly.



SHELTER AND NFIS

Achievements and Impact

- Construction work at the arrival centre in Lóvua is on-going with the completion of the communal kitchen and storage facility “number one”. The set-up of initial overnight hangars is being conducted simultaneously with preparations for 1,000 metres of fencing and ground work to install the second rub hall.
- The demarcation of the first village in Lóvua settlement has been completed and the clearing for an additional two villages is in progress.

Identified Needs and Remaining Gaps

- The two reception centres are at their maximum capacity without the option to extend the area, resulting in sub-standard shelter conditions for many new arrivals.



ACCESS TO ENERGY

Achievements and Impact

- UNHCR and a representative from the city of Dundo conducted a joint visit to Dundo's waste disposal site in Mussungue District. This led to the endorsement of the waste management facilities in Cacanda and Mussungue.
- A strategy ensuring safe access to energy and fuel for refugees in Lóvua settlement has been prepared. The strategy consists of three progressive stages: emergency, installation and operation of the settlement. The strategy has been shared with a potential partner for review and compilation.
- The clearance work in Lóvua is resulting in stockpiles of dead wood which are being stored to provide fuel for cooking in the first weeks of refugee arrival at the settlement.
- A joint procurement between UNFPA and UNHCR for solar street lights was approved, which will provide lighting for communal centres. This will promote safety of the general population and women and girls in particular.



ENVIRONMENT

- Tree marking for the protection of species of interest with environmental benefits is ongoing in Lóvua. The host community is involved in the identification of endemic trees that are used for traditional medicine and consumption of their fruit. Refugees received training on recognition and preservation of such species.

Working in partnership

- Humanitarian and development partners working on the ground and in the country on various projects are actively supporting the Government of Angola to ensure an adequate response to the needs of the Congolese refugees. A weekly inter-agency coordination meeting takes place in Luanda, as well as in Dundo, in order to ensure a comprehensive and integrated operational response. Sectorial working group coordination meetings on protection, WASH, health/nutrition are organized weekly in Dundo. A security management system as well as logistics working group will be established.

Partners in the response:

- Angolan Red Cross Society
- CARITAS
- CICAJ - Centro de Investigação Científica e Assessoria Jurídica
- FAO - Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations
- IOM - International Organization for Migration
- JRS - Jesuit Refugee Service
- LWF - Lutheran World Federation
- MAG - Mine Advisory Group
- MdM - Médecins du Monde
- MSF - Médecins Sans Frontières
- NCA – Norwegian Church Aid
- PIN - People in Need
- UNAIDS - The Joint United Nations Programme on HIV/AIDS
- UNDP - United Nations Development Programme
- UNDSS - United Nations Department for Safety and Security
- UNFPA - United Nations Population Fund
- UNHCR - United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees
- UNICEF - United Nations' Children's Fund
- UNRCO - United Nations Resident Coordinator's Office
- WFP - World Food Programme
- WHO - World Health Organization
- WVI - World Vision International

The [Angola Inter-Agency Refugee Appeal \(April – December 2017\)](#) is available on the [Angola Operational Data Portal](#). Agencies are very grateful for the financial support provided by donors who have contributed to their activities with unearmarked and broadly earmarked funds, as well as for those who have contributed directly to the operations in Angola.

Special thanks to Denmark, Italy and the Central Emergency Response Fund for their contributions to the inter-agency refugee response in Angola.

Special thanks to the United States of America and private donors in Italy for their contributions to UNHCR's operations in Angola.

Financial requirements by agency:

Organization	Total (USD)
FAO Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations	1,030,000
IOM International Organization for Migration	1,869,438
JRS Jesuit Refugee Service	1,574,790
MAG Mine Advisory Group	585,000
UNAIDS The Joint United Nations Programme on HIV/AIDS	400,000
UNDP United Nations Development Programme	2,550,000
UNDSS United Nations Department for Safety and Security	830,000
UNFPA United Nations Population Fund	1,367,414
UNHCR United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees	36,705,352
UNICEF United Nations' Children's Fund	8,499,703
UNRCO United Nations Resident Coordinator's Office	100,000
WFP World Food Programme	9,100,000
WHO World Health Organization	895,913
Total	65,507,610

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LINKS

[Angola Operational Data Portal](#)