



ANGOLA Humanitarian Situation Report September 2017

Reporting Period: July – September 2017

SITUATION IN NUMBERS

Highlights

- The chronic drought crisis continues to affect an estimated 1.13 million people in the south of Angola, including 605,982 children.
- UNICEF has rehabilitated 68 water points in drought affected areas (Namibe and Huila), which provides safe water to 34,000 people, including 15,700 children. In total 175 water points will be rehabilitated by the first quarter of 2018 in an aim to reach 80,000 people with safe water.
- UNICEF and partners screened 177,359 children for malnutrition, of whom 9,039 children had been identified with severe acute malnutrition (SAM) and admitted to treatment
- UNICEF has trained 226 education authorities, principals, teachers and members of parents associations on cholera prevention and response.
- Close to 2,900 refugee children are benefitting from UNICEF child friendly spaces (CFS) in Democratic Republic of Congo (DRC) refugee influx reception centres and in the Lovua settlement area, where children benefit from protection, nutrition screening, birth registration and early childhood development (ECD) activities, including informal learning and play through semi-structured activities.
- UNICEF has trained 60 refugees on social mobilization and inter-personal communication to conduct family-to-family communication activities to promote good practices in WASH, Child Protection, and Health and Nutrition, reaching 4000 people in refugee settlement areas per day.

UNICEF's Response with Partners

	UNICEF	
	UNICEF Target	Cumulative results (#)
Nutrition: UNICEF-targeted children in humanitarian situations with SAM 6-59 months admitted into therapeutic treatment programmes	30,000	9,039*
WASH: Number of people with access to safe water as per agreed standards	90,000	284,184
Child Protection: UNICEF-targeted children in humanitarian situations accessing Child Friendly Spaces (CFS)	4,000	2,892**

*Cumulative results from Huila province only

** Results are corresponding to children accessing CFS on a weekly basis

1.16 million

People affected
1.13 million (Post Disaster Needs Assessment, National) and 27,070 refugees (Biometric Registration Update as of 22 September 2017, UNHCR)

620,817

Children affected
605,982 children affected by drought and 14,835 refugee children (Biometric Registration Update as of 22 September 2017, UNHCR)

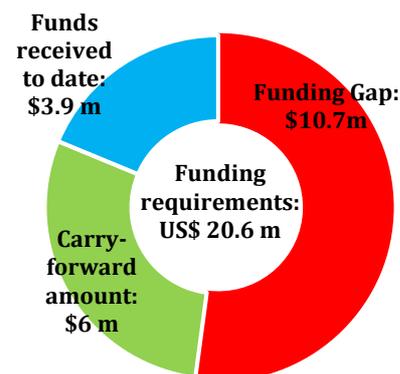
29,706

Total children under 5 with Severe Acute Malnutrition (SAM)

490

Suspected cases of Cholera in 3 affected provinces (Cholera Weekly Bulletin as of 10 September 2017, Angolan Ministry of Health)

Funding Status



*Funds available include funding received for the current appeal year as well as the carry-forward from the previous year.

Situation Overview & Humanitarian Needs

The drought continues to affect the seven southern provinces of Cunene, Huila, Namibe, Cuando Cubango, Cuanza Sul, Bié and Huambo. El Niño has resulted in significant food production losses affecting over 1.13 million people. Estimated damage and losses for the provinces of Cunene, Huila and Namibe were assessed at just over US\$297 million, with agriculture (70 per cent) and food security (18 per cent) sectors mostly affected. Severe Acute Malnutrition (SAM) remains a concern, especially in the hardest hit provinces with wasting rates from 10,5 per cent in Cunene to 5 per cent Bié. Flash flooding has also been experienced in southern Angola, exacerbating migratory movements of whole communities, including cross-border movements, which increases vulnerability to child protection violations, in particular sexual exploitation and abuse of girls while walking long distances to fetch water; to child labour, trafficking; or reduced school attendance. From January 2017 onwards, the cumulative number of suspected cholera cases stands at 490 (Soyo – 249, Cabinda – 236, and Luanda – 1) with 27 deaths reported (13 in Soyo and 14 in Cabinda) with a Case Fatality Rate of 5.5 per cent. Angola has also witnessed a refugee influx from the Democratic Republic of Congo (DRC). As of 22 September, UNHCR has registered 27,070 people, more than half of whom are children, who have fled the conflict in the Kasai region of the DRC into Dundo, Lunda Norte province in northern Angola. UNICEF has actively engaged in providing health and other life-saving responses including WASH, child protection and social mobilization. Local authorities and partners have been developing a new site for relocating all refugees in Lovua municipality, 92 kilometres from the provincial capital Dundo. As of 12 September, 2,018 refugees had been relocated to the new site, with 6,825 refugees remaining in the Cacanda reception centre currently in process of relocation to Lovua. The majority of the refugee population is still living in the host communities.

Humanitarian leadership and coordination

The national emergency and disaster management group coordinates partner support and long term emergency response planning, under the leadership of the Ministry of the Interior and in close collaboration with the national civil protection department. The UN Disaster Management Team also supports the Government's response to urgent lifesaving needs, while provincial coordination mechanisms were established for Cunene, Huila and Namibe to ensure joint coordinated emergency response in the most affected areas.

A high level inter-ministerial commission, led by the Minister of Defence has been established to lead and provide overall coordination for the refugee response in Lunda Norte. Under this commission, the Ministry of Social Welfare (MINARS) leads the humanitarian response. Provincial coordination mechanisms led by provincial Governments facilitate local level inter-sectoral coordination involving local authorities and partners.

Humanitarian Strategy

UNICEF delivers life-saving interventions while building local capacity to support emergency response and preparedness. UNICEF is supporting the Government's response to provide for urgent lifesaving needs while supporting provincial coordination mechanisms in order to ensure joint coordinated emergency response in the most drought and flood affected areas. The implementation of the cholera outbreak response plan has been coordinated by the Government of Angola under the leadership of the Ministry of Health and the Provincial Health Directorates, with support from UNICEF, WHO and partners. UNICEF has established a response team in Dundo, Lunda Norte province, and is working closely with UNHCR and partners in areas of Child Protection, WASH, Nutrition, Health, Education and Communications for Development (C4D).

Summary Analysis of Programme Response

Nutrition and Health

Since the beginning of 2017, UNICEF and partners screened 177,359 children for malnutrition, of whom 9,039 children (5 per cent) have been identified with severe acute malnutrition (SAM) and admitted for treatment. UNICEF is providing Ready-to-Use Therapeutic Food (RUTF), therapeutic milks (F75 and F100) and essential medicines (including antibiotics, ReSoMal, Vitamin A, Albendazol and Oral Rehydration Salts with Zinc tablets) for SAM treatment in drought affected provinces (Huila, Cunene and Namibe). UNICEF is also supporting community screening and referral of Moderate Acute Malnutrition (MAM) and SAM cases to Special Nutritional Therapeutic Centres, providing regular household monitoring visits by community agents. During the reporting period, UNICEF conducted a series of trainings on the management of

Special Nutritional Therapeutic Centres (SNTC) and the Management of Acute Malnutrition in the three affected provinces. The trainings targeted 1,190 health technicians, representing 3-4 health technicians per targeted health centre, and in this process 310 Community Management of Acute Malnutrition (CMAM) centres were re-activated.

UNICEF has provided technical assistance in Soyo, as well as in Cabinda and Luanda, following the cholera outbreak in terms of compliance to treatment protocol, health norms, biosecurity measures and stock management in the Cholera Treatment Centres (CTC) of the three municipalities of the provinces of Zaire, Cabinda and Luanda, respectively.

For the DRC refugee crisis in the province of Lunda Norte, UNICEF continues to follow up all diarrheal cases sent to local hospitals and closely monitors the environmental, individual and food hygiene practices. An emergency routine vaccination programme began on 19 June in partnership with WHO and the Municipal and Provincial Expanded Programme on Immunisation (EPI) Officials. Vaccinations take place on a weekly basis as people are moved from welcome centres to Louva settlement and in total, UNICEF has vaccinated 6,770 children between the ages of six months to 14 years against measles between May and September 2017.

Water, Sanitation and Hygiene (WASH)

To date 284,184 people have been reached with safe water nationally through water trucking, piped water and water treatment at household level with water treatment pills by UNICEF and its implementing partners. UNICEF continues its interventions in drought affected areas and has started distributing supplies to rehabilitate 175 water points in Bie, Huambo, Cunene, Namibe and Huila, aiming to reach 80,000 people with safe water by the first quarter of 2018. As of September, UNICEF has already reached 34,000 people, including 15,700 children, in drought affected areas through the rehabilitation of 68 water points in Namibe and Huila. The Community-Led Total Sanitation (CLTS) intervention continues, ensuring that 91,986 people, including around 36,794 children, have access to permanent sanitary facilities. UNICEF provided training on repairing of hand pumps to all Provincial Departments of Water in drought-affected areas.

For the refugee response in Lunda Norte province, UNICEF provided over 190,000L of clean water per day, benefitting approximately 10,000 people. UNICEF is maintaining 161 sanitary blocks in Cacanda reception centre, and has installed two (5,000L) water bladder platforms, 20 latrines and 20 shower units at Lovua relocation centre, while at the same time has installed 48 communal sanitary blocks (latrines and showers) and 5,000L elevated bladders with tap stands in five of its villages. UNICEF is also providing prefab emergency latrine slabs to all humanitarian actors and partners for a target population of 35,000 refugees. UNICEF has also provided support to host communities in Lovua by installing a 5000L tank and providing safe water through water trucking twice a day which benefits approximately 700 people.

In response to the cholera outbreaks, UNICEF has ensured temporary access to safe water through water trucking, chlorination of water in the supply network and distribution of water treatment pills for 95,600 children and their families in Soyo and Cabinda. UNICEF also trained the three cholera-affected provincial authorities on water treatment solutions.

Child Protection

Close to 2,900 refugee children are accessing UNICEF child friendly spaces (CFS) in DRC refugee influx reception centres and in the Lovua settlement area, where children benefit from protection, nutrition screening, birth registration and early childhood development (ECD) activities, including informal learning and play through semi-structured activities. The spaces also serve as protection platforms that enable parents to access information and services on the above topics.

To date, 112 unaccompanied and separated children have been identified of whom 80 have been reunited with their parents or primary carers; 32 remain in temporary care while family tracing and reunification efforts continue. UNICEF continues to engage with local authorities to strengthen mechanisms for prevention and response to cases of violence, exploitation and abuse of children. A referral pathway for children and women survivors of violence has been established.

UNICEF is partnering with the National Children's Institute (INAC) and the Center for Scientific Research and Legal Counsel of the Faculty of Law (CICAJ), University of Lueji A' Nkonde, to conduct trainings on child protection and disseminate relevant legislation and policies, including on trafficking and gender based violence. A series of training sessions began mid-September, targeting law enforcement agents which include border police, military as well as

immigration services, NGOs, churches and other members of civil society, refugees and host communities. To date 180 agents, service providers and civil society members have benefitted from training conducted by CICAJ. In the first week of October INAC will begin a capacity development programme to reactivate and strengthen the child protection networks in the province, benefiting both the refugees and the host communities. UNICEF supported the establishment of birth registration services at the refugee reception centres and it is expanding those services to the municipalities of Chitato and Lovua, benefitting the host community as well. To date above 200 Congolese refugee children born in Lunda Norte have had their births registered by the Provincial Civil Registration Office.

Education

UNICEF continues to work in collaboration with the Ministry of Education (MoE) and the National Commission for Civil Protection to support the sector response to drought, floods and cholera. UNICEF has trained 226 education authorities, school principals, teachers and members of parents associations on cholera prevention and response in Soyo, Zaire province. As a result, 46 schools are implementing “WASH in Schools” initiatives, reaching more than 30,000 children. The same training is currently under preparation by the MoE in 5 provinces (Cabinda, Cunene, Luanda, Lunda Norte and Zaire) to strengthen the capacity of 292 teachers and school principals to reach approximately 45,000 children.

In response to the flash floods in Cunene, UNICEF provided technical assistance to the provincial education directorate (DPE) to carry out an assessment of the impact on the education sector in three municipalities. As a result, three temporary classroom tents were delivered to the affected sites benefitting 270 children.

In response to the refugee crisis, UNICEF is currently providing technical assistance to the MoE and the DPE in Lunda Norte to begin formal education in the refugee settlement area. Simultaneously, UNICEF is advocating for the expansion of the education system to host communities near the Lovua refugee settlement, where social services are equally non-existent. In the meantime, UNICEF installed six tents, provided eight recreation kits and 12 ECD kits to support informal education in the reception centres and in Lovua which benefits 2,505 children. Furthermore, eight tents, 22 recreation kits and 20 ECD kits will be delivered to Dundo in the next two weeks, while additional school bags, stationery, tents and mathematic teaching kits were already procured and expected to arrive in Luanda November 15th and Dundo by the end of November 2017. An assessment will be made later in October to determine the number of children who will benefit from this activity.

Communication for Development

In its response to the refugee crisis, UNICEF has identified and trained 60 refugees and volunteers from the Angolan Red Cross on social mobilization and inter-personal communication between May and September 2017. These mobilizers conduct family-to-family communication activities to promote good practices on WASH, Child Protection, and Health and Nutrition, reaching an average of 4000 people per day in both Cacanda and Lovua reception centres.

UNICEF launched two community radio systems which broadcast through a community loudspeaker system. The initiative engaged refugee DJs to support social mobilization activities, disseminate integrated messages on protective and healthy behaviours, provide critical information about services available in the refugee centres and overall promotion of community integration and recreation.

A communication assessment conducted by UNICEF and partners at the end of July revealed that all refugees, regardless of whether they live in the reception centres or in Dundo municipality, obtain information mostly through UNICEF community radios (first choice), UN/NGO workers (second choice) and mobilizers (third choice).

A WASH C4D Knowledge, Attitudes and Practices (KAP) survey conducted by UNICEF in Lovua and Cacanda reception centres, as well as Dundo community confirmed that the majority of the refugees receive information about water treatment, handwashing, and sanitation mostly through UNICEF-supported radios and mobilizers. Specific data has not yet been released from this survey.

UNICEF continues to train refugee volunteers on community theatre methodologies to further strengthen refugees' engagement around key messages on WASH, Child Protection and Health prevention. As a result, a group of refugee comedians conducts theatre performances in the reception centres and at the several villages of the Lovua refugee settlement camp.

Funding

UNICEF Angola revised its humanitarian funding requirements from US\$ 19,675,000 as indicated in the regional Southern Africa El Niño/La Niña chapter to US\$ 20,683,449 in late August to reflect the increased humanitarian needs due to the refugee response, while also addressing the ongoing vulnerability of Angolan women and children which has been exacerbated by the economic and financial crisis. Additional funding is urgently needed to support the national response which includes treatment of acute malnutrition, strengthening WASH interventions, scaling up response interventions in health, education, and child protection while also addressing the life-saving needs of refugee children and women. Without additional funding, UNICEF will not be able to meet the urgent needs of the population in the critical sectors of Nutrition, WASH, Health, Education and Child Protection.

Appeal Sector	Revised 2017 HAC Requirements (US\$)	Funds available* (US\$)	Funding gap	
			(US\$)	Per Cent (%)
Nutrition	2,294,045	1,009,311	1,284,734	56
Health	8,961,461	5,346,266	3,615,195	40
WASH	3,640,000	1,880,159	1,759,841	48
Child Protection	2,090,500	500,760	1,589,740	76
Education	1,916,955	80,000	1,836,955	96
Coordination, PME, Communication	1,780,488	1,096,108	684,380	38
Total	20,683,449	9,912,604	10,770,895	52%

*Funds available include funding received against the current appeal as well as carry-forward funds from the previous year.

UNICEF Angola: https://www.unicef.org/infobycountry/angola_latest.html

UNICEF Angola: <https://www.facebook.com/UNICEFAngola/>

UNICEF Angola: <https://twitter.com/unicefangola>

UNICEF Angola: <https://www.youtube.com/user/UNICEFangola>

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Annex 1

SUMMARY OF PROGRAMME RESULTS 2017

	UNICEF and Implementing Partners Response		
	2017 Target	Total Results (Jan –Sept 2017)	Change since last report ▲ ▼
NUTRITION			
UNICEF-targeted children in humanitarian situations with SAM 6-59 months admitted into therapeutic treatment programmes	30,000	9,039	311 ▲
UNICEF-targeted children in humanitarian situations under 5 years old screened for malnutrition	400,000	177,359	171,878 ▲
Number of primary caregivers with access to IYCF messages in humanitarian situations	5,000	3,954	3,954 ▲
HEALTH			
UNICEF-targeted children 6 months to 14 years in humanitarian situations who are vaccinated against measles	12,000	11,668	6,211 ▲
Number of cholera cases managed with UNICEF support	500	490	253 ▲
WATER, SANITATION & HYGIENE			
Number of people with access to safe water as per agreed standards	90,000	284,184	248,184 ▲
Number of people reached with key messages on hygiene practices in humanitarian situations	360,000	527,226	182,418 ▲
Number of people with access proper sanitation facilities	90,000	91,986	29,218 ▲
CHILD PROTECTION			
UNICEF-targeted children in humanitarian situations accessing Child Friendly Spaces	4,000	2,892 ¹	387 ▲
UNICEF targeted children in humanitarian situations registered as unaccompanied or separated who received appropriate alternative care services	200	112	6 ▲
Number of people reached by key protection messages in humanitarian situations	20,000	18,293	No Change ²
UNICEF-targeted children in humanitarian situations reached by child protection services in regards to Violence Against Children	1,500	73	73 ▲
EDUCATION			
UNICEF-targeted children in humanitarian situations accessing education services	17,243	2,505	No Change
Number of teachers in humanitarian situations trained to respond to Education in Emergency.	500	226	No Change ³

¹ Results are corresponding to children accessing CFS on a weekly basis

² The number of people reached is dependent on the number of people residing in the camps, to date the maximum number of people have been sensitized with key protection messages.

³ Due to data clean up since the last sitrep, the revised figure of 226 teachers is reflected above