



ANGOLA

Refugee Crisis

Situation Update
24 July 2017

Highlights

- The latest biometric data indicate that 32,486 refugees from DRC have been registered in Lunda Norte. The majority of this refugee population has found some shelter in the host community, with 8,770 people remaining at the reception centres.
- At the existing reception centers, UNICEF and partners constructed 110 latrines and 92 shower units to improve sanitation and hygiene conditions benefitting approximately 5,700 people, and have reached 18,293 refugees with hygiene promotion messages.
- UNICEF continues to provide 9,272 refugees with safe water on a daily basis, distributed 6,000 jerry cans to enable safe water transportation and storage and installed 60 hand washing facilities.
- A total of 5,481 children have been screened for malnutrition by UNICEF and partners with all malnourished children referred for treatment.
- UNICEF and partners have registered 106 separated and unaccompanied children, of which 77 were reunited with their families over the past month. The remaining 29 children are in foster care while family tracing and reunification efforts continue for these children.

Situation in Numbers

32,486

Refugees from Kasai DRC who arrived in Lunda Norte, Angola since April 2017 (UNHCR, Biometric Registration, July 23, 2017)

8,770

Refugee population remaining at the two reception centres. (UNHCR, Biometric Registration, July 23, 2017)

17,153

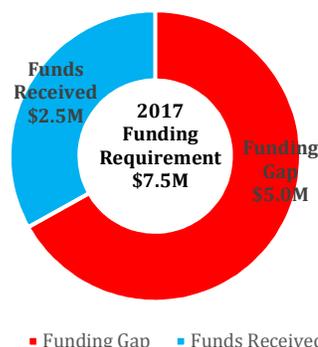
Refugee children in need of sustainable access to clean drinking water

US\$7,528,038

Funding required to ensure children and women have access to basic services

	Overall needs	Refugee Cluster Response		UNICEF Response	
		2017 Target	Total Results	2017 Target	Total Results
NUTRITION					
Number of children screened for malnutrition	10,500	10,500	5,481	10,500	5,481
HEALTH					
Number of children 6 months to 14 years vaccinated for measles	23,000			23,000	5,457
WATER, SANITATION & HYGIENE					
Number of people with access to safe water as per agreed standards	50,000	50,000	12,454	50,000	9,272
CHILD PROTECTION					
Number of children accessing Child Friendly Spaces	4,000	4,000	2,505	4,000	2,505*
EDUCATION					
Number of children and adolescent benefiting from the formal/non-formal education program	20,000	20,000	2,505**	20,000	2,505**

Funding Status*



*This funding requirement is in addition to the 2017 Humanitarian Action for Children (HAC) appeal for Angola of US\$ 20.2 million. The HAC will be revised in July to reflect the additional needs.

* Average number of children accessing Child Friendly Spaces on a weekly basis.
 ** Number of children attending non-formal education and recreational activities at child friendly spaces.
 The initial response is focusing on life saving interventions, education services will commence in the second phase.

Situation Overview & Humanitarian Needs

The Angolan authorities estimate that more than 32,000 people (17,153 children) have fled instability in the Kasai region of the Democratic Republic of Congo (DRC) and have arrived as refugees in Angola since early April 2017. Biometric registration data shows that 8,779 people remain in the reception centres while the majority found shelter in the host community. There is constant movement of people between the centres and the host community which indicates that humanitarian services in the centres, including food distribution, is reaching the refugee population which found shelter in the host communities.

Local authorities and partners have identified a new land site at Lóvua municipality which will be used for relocating the refugees and will provide appropriate settlement conditions and services. UNICEF has supported the Government of Angola and UNHCR in the development of the site plan, and to establish water points, sanitation facilities, child-friendly spaces and classroom areas. To date, over 15 Kilometres of road have been opened in the new refugee settlement area, and works have also started to clear the area where the arrival centre will be established. UNICEF has been supplying water in trucks and is supporting construction of the first sanitation facilities at the arrival area of the camp, while preparing the drilling of boreholes for permanent water supply.

Humanitarian leadership and coordination

A high level inter-ministerial commission, including the Ministry of Defence and Ministry of Social Welfare (MINARS), has been established at the central level to lead and provide overall coordination for the refugee response. In Lunda Norte province, UNICEF is working within an inter-sectoral committee which was set up by the provincial government to coordinate all interventions in the refugee response. Within the camps, MINARS is leading the coordination and response with support from UNICEF, UNHCR and several authorities of the Provincial Government. UNHCR is the refugee coordinating agency for the crisis and chairs weekly multi-sectoral national coordination meetings and weekly coordination meetings in Dundo. UNICEF maintains a response team in Dundo and is working closely with UNHCR and partners on Child Protection, WASH, Nutrition, Health, Education and C4D issues. Biometric registration is currently being undertaken by UNHCR.

Humanitarian Strategy

UNICEF has responded swiftly from the outset of the DRC refugee influx crisis through the provision of life-saving support while assisting the government-led multi-sectoral assessment. Medicine, WASH and other non-food item (NFI) supplies have been dispatched through government-provided transportation to meet immediate needs. UNICEF teams on the ground liaised closely with the Armed Forces to evacuate arriving wounded children and adults brought by military trucks and helicopters to the local hospital, and engaged social welfare partners for the necessary follow-up care and provision of medicine.

An Inter-Agency Refugee Response Plan was finalized based on a 50,000-person scenario by the end of December 2017, as estimated by UNHCR. Within this scenario, 53 per cent of the population is under 18 years old, 29 per cent are school school-aged children (10,000 primary school age and 5,000 secondary school age) and 2 per cent are unaccompanied and separated children.

In Dundo, UNICEF has deployed a continuous presence of specialists, covering WASH, Child Protection, C4D, Health and Nutrition, supported by a Field Manager, working with government authorities and humanitarian partners over the last few months. Specialists are rotating on a bi-monthly basis with back-up operations support in finance, supply and logistics, to ensure continuity and efficiency of the response. Current efforts focus on sustaining the response in the two existing reception centers in Mussugue and Cacanda, while planning the transition for resettlement of refugees to the designated settlement site in Lovua.

Summary Analysis of Programme Response:

Water, Sanitation and Hygiene (WASH)

The WASH support continues within the two reception centres with over 137,000 litres of clean water supplied in total, of which UNICEF is providing 72,000 litres to Cacanda and 30,000 litres to Mussungue, reaching 9,272 refugees on a daily

basis (calculating an average need of 11 litres per person, per day). 6,000 jerry cans were distributed for the safe collection and transportation of water.

Two boreholes were also drilled in Cacanda to increase the available water supply at the reception centre. However, after further testing the boreholes were found unproductive, and UNICEF continues to provide water trucking to the temporary reception centres and focuses WASH-related planning and prepositioning of material on the new settlement camp of Lovua. UNICEF has installed two water bladder platforms, 20 latrines and 20 shower units at the Lovua reception centre site, while temporarily supplying water through trucks. A preliminary geophysical survey for borehole drilling at the new site has been concluded and based on the technical report UNICEF has launched a tender for drilling works in Lovua, following the geophysical recommendations.

UNICEF also engaged the Lutheran World Federation in a partnership to support the day-to-day WASH activities in the two reception centres as well as future assistance in Lovua.

UNICEF and partners mobilized refugee volunteers to build 110 latrines and 92 shower units in Mussungue and Cacanda reception centres, benefitting approximately 5,700 people, thus using the total space available in the two camps for this type of WASH intervention. UNICEF, in coordination with UNHCR and MSF, distributed 5,264 soap bars and 1,000 buckets to 4,520 families in the two reception centres and installed 40 hand washing facilities in Cacanda and 20 in Mussungue to improve hygiene conditions. Maintenance of WASH facilities and hygiene promotion is conducted through refugee volunteers. UNICEF continues to proactively engage in Dundo-based technical coordination meetings where it leads the WASH sector.

Nutrition and Health

Malaria and acute diarrhoea remain the main health concerns among the refugee population. The most seriously ill patients are referred to the health system in Dundo. Paediatric cases are referred to a specific hospital in Dundo and UNICEF undertakes frequent follow up. UNICEF donated a number of medicines to the provincial government and continues to monitor the health situation in the camps. UNICEF has also provided 3,000 long-lasting insecticidal nets for the prevention of malaria to complement 1,500 nets which were procured by the Central de Compras de Medicamentos de Angola (CECOMA). These are benefitting approximately 7,000 people and were distributed together with food and other non-food items through a mass distribution programme organised by UNHCR.

Since the last reporting period, UNICEF and partners screened 1,190 children for malnutrition, of which 27 children (2.1 per cent) had been identified with severe acute malnutrition (SAM) and admitted to treatment. More than 5,400 children have been screened since the response began. UNICEF is providing Ready-to-Use Therapeutic Food (RUTF) for SAM treatment and is referring the SAM cases with complications to the local hospital, providing regular monitoring visits. In Mussungue, UNICEF monitors the clinical evolution of previously 40 undernourished children already identified and referred to the MSF clinic and does the sensitization and nutritional education for their mothers. As a result, today only four children are registered with MAM in Mussungue. UNICEF supported WFP in the distribution of Super Cereal Plus with educational sessions for mothers on child feeding and exclusive breastfeeding for children up to six months of age. Forty cases of acute diarrhoea were identified during the last reporting period out of which 52.5 per cent occurred in children younger than 24 months of age. UNICEF continues to follow up all diarrheal case sent to local hospital and monitors closely the environmental, individual and food hygiene.

An emergency routine vaccination programme began on 19 June in partnership with WHO and the Municipal and Provincial Expanded Programme on Immunisation (EPI) Officials. Since the last reporting period, UNICEF supported measles vaccination for 206 children, polio vaccination for 244 children and yellow fever vaccination for 205 children. In total UNICEF has vaccinated 5,457 children between the ages of six months to 14 years against measles. UNICEF participates in the Inter-Agency Technical Group on Health and Nutrition which develops a vaccination micro-plan including host-communities and integrating other health and nutrition interventions.

Child Protection

UNICEF and partners continue to engage with local authorities to establish and strengthen mechanisms for the prevention and response to cases of violence, exploitation and abuse of children. Concurrently, UNICEF is partnering

with the National Children’s Institute (INAC) and the the Center for Scientific Research and Legal Counsel of the Faculty of Law, University of Lueji A’ Nkonde in Dundo to conduct trainings on child protection including workshops and dissemination of relevant legislation and policies for child protection against violence, including trafficking and gender-based violence. A series of training sessions will benefit law enforcement agents and other governmental and non-governmental entities, border guards, immigration services, military, churches and other members of civil society. This initiative encompasses the establishment of an accountability based referral system, early warning and community mobilization and engagement. UNICEF works closely with MINARS on referral and case management systems for child victims of violence, engaging the local authorities and refugee community leaders. Two Child Friendly Spaces (one per reception centre) are operational where approximately 2,505 children per week are benefitting from informal learning and play while mothers receive protection messages. UNICEF is undergoing an exercise to stabilize data collection with the move to the settlement centre and more specific figures will be reported in subsequent reports.

To date, 106 unaccompanied and separated children have been identified of which 77 have been reunited with their relatives in the camps, 29 children remain under foster care while family tracing and reunification efforts continue for these children. Following successful advocacy with the Provincial Delegation of Justice for birth registration of refugee children born in Angola, UNICEF-supported the establishment of birth registration services at the Cacanda and Mussunge centres. An initial group of 35 refugee children born in Angola received official birth registration certificates at the launch of the programme and to date 88 refugee children born in Angola have received official birth registration certificates.

Education

UNICEF has been engaging children in non-formal education and recreational activities at the two child friendly spaces established at the existing reception centres with 2,505 children attending informal education and recreational activities at child friendly spaces on a weekly basis. Formal Education has been planned under the inter-agency plan and will commence in the second phase of the humanitarian response, once refugees are settled at the new Lovua camp. At this second phase of the response, UNICEF also plans to strengthen Early Childhood Development (ECD) programmes, undertake capacity building of caregivers and provide quality assurance of services. In partnership with UNHCR and the Provincial Directorate of Education, UNICEF has conducted a preliminary estimation of the school age refugee population, as well as an estimation of the corresponding requirements in terms of number of teachers and classrooms. To date 9,547 refugee children (5-18 years old) and 7,280 children under the age of 5 will require ECD and formal education. This information is currently being used in the estimation of the required number of teachers, classrooms, equipment, supplies and budget for establishment of ECD, formal primary and secondary education services in the new settlement area.

Communication for Development (C4D)

UNICEF has identified and trained 57 refugees on social mobilization and inter-personal communication which includes volunteers from the Angolan Red Cross. In addition, the C4D team finalized a cooperation agreement with the Lutheran World Federation who will in close coordination assume supervision and training as well as data collection with 40 volunteer refugees. The UNICEF-trained refugee volunteer hygiene promoters are conducting family-to-family communication activities to promote key messages and to date have reached 18,293 people in Cacanda and Mussunge reception centres with messages on the use of latrines and toilets, hygiene practices, breastfeeding, sexual abuse, care for pregnant women and use of latrines; on average C4D activities reach 3,954 people per day. This figure has not increased since the last report given that the population in the centres is decreasing and stabilizing as refugees move into host communities. From July 18-24, the mobilizers supported WFP in distribution of Super Cereal Plus to families with children between 6 and 23 months, educating parents about how it helps prevent malnutrition and how to prepare it.

Since June 9 UNICEF has provided the Cacanda community radio which broadcasts messages in five languages, this complements the community radio set up on 24 May in Mussungue reception centre. The radio continuously supports social mobilisation activities, shares integrated messages on protection and healthy behaviours, use of mosquito nets, informs new mothers of the process to obtain birth registration for new-born children, and supports the process of UNHCR registration and distribution activities, and services/activities available through MSF. To reinforce child protection measures, the radio programmes in both camps added content on preventing family separation and child trafficking and informs about preparations for the settlement centre in Lovua.

On June 19 UNICEF-trained mobilizers conducted an assessment in both reception centres to determine if refugees from understood how to use latrines, showers and when and how wash their hands. Results showed that of the 6,011 people surveyed, 87 per cent were able to correctly recall messaging and showed good hygiene practices. The C4D team also contributed to finalize a rapid assessment on communication needs and most effective information channels. The survey started on July 17 with the help of UNICEF mobilizers who interviewed 170 people. Simultaneously UNICEF began training with volunteers on community theatre methodologies to further strengthen community engagement around key messages on WASH, Child Protection and Health prevention; a first two hour theatre session was performed at both reception centres and assisted by an estimated total of 2,000 children.

Supply and Logistics

The refugee response in Angola has included the procurement and delivery of essential supplies. These include 300 boxes of RUTF which is being distributed by DPS, 14,700 jerry cans out of which 1,380 have been distributed and the remaining will be soon distributed to the resettled population in Lovua and 1,228 buckets, 300 latrine slabs and 6 rolls of UNICEF tarpaulins, 500 boxes of water treatment tables, assorted medicines, 3,000 insecticide-treated mosquito nets out of which 2,500 have been distributed and a total of 626 boxes of soap out of which 346 boxes have been distributed, six bladders, four tents, six ECD kits, eight recreational kits, assorted Information, Education and Communication (IEC) materials and two community sound system kits. Additional supplies are being procured and replenished in a continuous basis as UNICEF scales up its response and strengthens its intervention in the new settlement camp of Lovua.

Funding

In view of the continuous DRC refugee influx into Angola, UNICEF requires a total of US\$7.5 million¹ for the refugee response programme in 2017 to ensure refugee children and women are protected and able to access basic social services. The funding requirement is in line with the inter-agency refugee appeal that was launched on 12 June 2017. These requirements will be incorporated in the revised UNICEF's Humanitarian Action for Children (HAC) appeal in July 2017. UNICEF would like to express its appreciation to the Central Emergency Response Fund (CERF) for the contribution of US\$ 2.5 million which was essential for life-saving refugee response activities.

Appeal Sector	Requirements US\$	Funds available US\$	Funding gap	
			US\$	per cent
Nutrition	2,135,630	652,087	1,483,543	69%
Health	497,907	340,718	157,189	32%
WASH	2,140,000	952,000	1,188,000	44%
Child Protection	940,449	500,760	439,689	47%
Education	1,033,564	0	1,033,564	100%
Communication for Development	288,000	48,000	240,000	83%
Coordination Support	492,488	0	492,488	100%
Total	7,528,038	2,493,565	5,034,473	66%

*Current results achieved through reallocation of existing programme funds due to the lifesaving urgency of the refugee response.

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¹ Inter-Agency Appeal figures are under revision

Annex A

SUMMARY OF PROGRAMME RESULTS

	Overall needs	Refugee Cluster Response		UNICEF Response		Change since last report ▲ ▼
		2017 Target	Total Results	2017 Target	Total Results	
NUTRITION						
Number of children under 5 years old screened for malnutrition	10,500	10,500	5,481	10,500	5,481	1,190 ▲
HEALTH						
Number of children 6 months to 14 years vaccinated with Measles Vaccine	23,000			23,000	5,457	206 ▲
WATER, SANITATION & HYGIENE						
Number of people with access to safe water as per agreed standards	50,000	50,000	12,454****	50,000	9,272****	227 ▲
People reached with key messages on hygiene practices	50,000	50,000	18,293*	40,000	18,293*	-
CHILD PROTECTION						
Number of children accessing Child Friendly Spaces ¹	4,000	4,000	2,505**	4,000	2,505**	415 ▲
Number of separated and unaccompanied children who have received / receiving appropriate care and protection services	520	520	106	520	106	7 ▲
EDUCATION						
Number of children and adolescent benefiting from the formal/non-formal education program ¹	20,000	20,000	2,505***	20,000	2,505***	415 ▲

¹ UNICEF is undergoing an exercise to stabilize data collection and more specific figures will be reported in subsequent reports with the move to the settlement centre.

* People reached since onset of emergency. The centre population stabilized at 8,779, on average C4D activities reach 3,954 people per day.

** Average number of children accessing Child Friendly Spaces on a weekly basis. UNICEF is undergoing an exercise to stabilize data collection and more specific figures will be reported in subsequent reports.

*** This figure represents the number of children attending informal education and recreational activities at child friendly spaces on a weekly basis. Education services will commence in the second phase of the response which is expected to begin in July 2017.

**** This figure represents the camp population accessing safe water as well as refugees residing in host communities who access camp water facilities.