



UNICEF-trained volunteers share hygiene and cholera prevention messages in the Cacanda reception centre. © UNICEF/UN067907/Gonzalez.

ANGOLA

Refugee Crisis Situation Update

21 June 2017

SITUATION IN NUMBERS

Highlights

- UNICEF is supporting the Government of Angola and UNHCR to resettle refugees from existing reception centres which are near capacity to an identified new settlement site in Lovua. Relocation has not yet commenced.
- UNICEF and partners have constructed 108 latrines and 92 shower units to improve sanitation and hygiene conditions benefitting 5,700 people, and reached 16,729 refugees with hygiene promotion messages.
- To date, UNICEF has provided 9,045 refugees with safe water on a daily basis and distributed 6,000 jerry cans to enable safe transportation and storage.
- A total of 3,580 children have been screened for malnutrition by UNICEF and partners with the malnourished children referred for treatment.
- UNICEF and partners have registered 99 separated and unaccompanied children, of which 12 were reunited with their families during the reporting period for a total of 71. The remaining 28 children are in foster care while family tracing and reunification efforts continue.
- UNICEF has successfully advocated with the Provincial Delegation of Justice for birth registration of refugee children born in Angolans territory. 19 refugee children born in Angola have benefited from birth registration.

30,000

People fled Kasai and entered Lunda Norte, Angola since April 2017 (Government of Angola, 15 June 2017)

26,645

Newly arrived people pre-registered by UNHCR (UNHCR, 15 June 2017)

13,000

Children who require sustainable access to clean drinking water people

16,729

Refugees reached with hygiene promotion messages and activities.

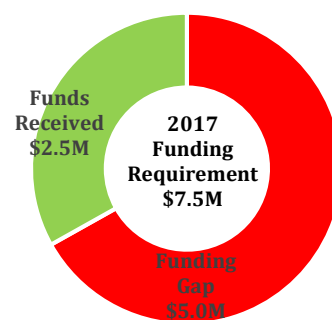
US\$7,528,038

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	3,580	10,500	3,580
HEALTH					
Number of children 6 months to 14 years vaccinated for measles	23,000			23,000	5,138
WATER, SANITATION & HYGIENE					
Number of people with access to safe water as per agreed standards	50,000	50,000	12,500	50,000	9,045
CHILD PROTECTION					
Number of children accessing Child Friendly Spaces	4,000	4,000	1,791	4,000	1,791
EDUCATION					
Number of children and adolescent benefiting from the formal/non-formal education program	20,000	20,000	1,791	20,000	1,791*

* Number of children attending in-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.

Funding Status



■ Funding Gap ■ Funds Received

Situation Overview & Humanitarian Needs

The Angolan authorities estimate that approximately 30,000 people have fled instability in the Kasai region of the Democratic Republic of Congo (DRC) into Angola since early April 2017, among them more than 13,000 children. As of 15 June 2017, 26,645 new arrivals have been pre-registered by UNHCR in Cacanda and Mussungue reception centres, and at the military airport which was receiving refugees who were evacuated by military helicopter from border areas. Local authorities and partners have identified a new site for relocating the refugees in Lóvuá municipality which is away from the border and will provide appropriate settlement conditions and services. UNICEF is supporting the Government of Angola and UNHCR to develop the site plan, and to establish water points, sanitation facilities, child-friendly spaces and classroom areas.

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 response. In Lunda Norte province, UNICEF is coordinating with an inter-sectoral committee which was set up by the provincial government for the support, reception and voluntary repatriation of refugees, and to coordinate all interventions in refugee centres. MINARS is leading the humanitarian response and coordination of camps 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 bi-weekly coordination meetings in Dundo. UNICEF has established 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 underway 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, engaging 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 guided by UNHCR. Within this scenario, 53 per cent of the population under 18 years old, 29 per cent school school-age (10,000 children at primary school age and 5,000 children are 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 Coordinator who has been working with government authorities and humanitarian partners over the last 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. Discussions are ongoing concerning the resettlement of refugees in the new site and the requirements of agencies and possible expansion of the Cacanda reception centre to accommodate the influx of people until such time that they are relocated to the new site.

Summary Analysis of Programme Response:

Water, Sanitation and Hygiene (WASH)

The WASH situation continues to improve significantly within the two reception centres with over 162,000 litres of clean water supplied (Cacanda 126,000 litres and Mussungue 36,000 litres) to 12,500 refugees on a daily basis, while 6,000 jerry cans were previously distributed for the safe collection and transportation of water. Of this total, UNICEF has provided 100,000 litres of treated water to 9,045 people on a daily basis (11L/person/day). Due to the continuing influx of refugees, UNICEF and partners have increased the number of water trucking rotations to ensure all families are able to access sufficient quantities of clean water which is tested and chlorinated by UNICEF prior to distribution. On 11 June UNICEF's drilling and construction contractor commenced drilling of the first borehole to set up a basic water supply system in Cacanda to ensure a reliable and less costly source of potable water. The first borehole was completed in Cacanda on 17 June 2017 and the extracted water will be connected in a maximum of three weeks' time to existing water tanks and

bladders to increase the available water supply at the reception centre. A second borehole was constructed in Cacanda on 20 June 2017.

UNICEF, partners and refugee volunteers have built 108 latrines and 92 shower units in Mussungue and Cacanda reception centres, benefitting approximately 5,700 people in total. Since the last report, UNICEF, in coordination with UNHCR and MSF, distributed 4,520 soap bars and 1,000 buckets to 4,520 families in the two reception centres. 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 as well as in WASH-related planning concerning the new settlement camp of Lovua which is expected to take place in July 2017.

Nutrition and Health

Malaria and acute diarrhoea remain the main health concerns, the most seriously ill patients are evacuated to hospitals in Dundo based on the alignment and age group of the patient. Paediatric cases are referred to a specific hospital in Dundo and UNICEF undertakes frequent follow up. UNICEF has donated a number of medicines to the provincial government and continues to monitor the health situation in the camps. UNICEF has also donated 2,000 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 nets are being distributed together with food and other non-food items through a mass distribution programme organised by UNHCR.

During the reporting period, UNICEF and partners screened 1,040 children for malnutrition, of which 1.4 per cent had been identified with severe acute malnutrition (SAM).¹ UNICEF is providing Ready-to-Use Therapeutic Food (RUTF) for SAM treatment and is referring the SAM cases with complications to the local hospital. An emergency routine vaccination programme began on 19 June in partnership with WHO and the Municipal and Provincial Expanded Programme on Immunisation (EPI) Officials. Data on the number of children reached will be shared in the next Sitrep.

Child Protection

UNICEF and partners continue to engage with local authorities to facilitate support for children at high-risk for abuse or have been previously recruited as child soldiers. 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 for law enforcement agents on child protection including workshops and lectures on refugee law, violence against children, counter trafficking, and gender-based violence. In addition to law enforcement agents, trainings will also be conducted for governmental and non-governmental entities, border guards, immigration services, military, churches and other members of civil society. UNICEF and partners will also establish 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 1,791 children are benefitting from informal learning and play while mothers receive protection messages. UNICEF is undergoing an exercise to stabilize data collection and more specific figures will be reported in subsequent reports.

To date, 99 unaccompanied and separated children have been identified of which 71 have been reunited with their relatives in the camps, 28 children remain under foster care while family tracing and reunification efforts continue. Children have reported being used as soldiers while others have been subject to violence and abuse. Following successful advocacy with the Provincial Delegation of Justice, UNICEF-supported birth registration services were launched at the Cacanda centre. An initial group of 19 refugee children born in Angola benefited from birth registration and were issued with certificates.

Education

Education services, including Early Childhood Development (ECD) and formal education, are incorporated in the inter-agency plan and will commence in the second phase of the humanitarian response, once refugees are settled at the new Lovua camp. In the second phase of the response, UNICEF plans to establish ECD programmes, undertake capacity building of caregivers and quality assurance of services, and provide technical support for the establishment of formal primary and secondary education services. Prior to the relocation, UNICEF is engaging children in informal education and recreational activities at the child friendly spaces.

¹ Week 2 results are being compiled and will be included in the next Sitrep

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. UNICEF-trained refugee volunteer hygiene promoters are conducting family-to-family communication activities to promote key messages and have reached 16,729 people in Cacanda and Mussungue 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 9 June UNICEF launched 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 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 and activities available through MSF. Three children were successfully reunited with parents due to community radio messaging.

A C4D assessment conducted by UNICEF on 19 June determined that of 6,011 people surveyed, 87 per cent were able to correctly recall messaging which was disseminated through the community radio and community mobiliser systems.

Supply and Logistics

The refugee response in Angola has included the procurement and delivery of essential supplies. These include 300 boxes of RUTF, 6,000 jerry cans and 1,000 buckets, 300 latrine slabs and 6 rolls of UNICEF tarpaulins, assorted medicines, 2,000 insecticide-treated mosquito nets and soap, three bladders, four tents, six ECD kits, eight recreational kits, assorted 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.

Funding

UNICEF would like to express its appreciation to the Central Emergency Response Fund (CERF) for the contribution of US\$ 2,493,565. In view of the continuous DRC refugee influx into Angola, UNICEF requires a total of US\$7,528,038² for the refugee response programme in 2017 to ensure refugee children and women are protected and able to access basic social services. The funding requirements are in line with the inter-agency refugee appeal that was launched on 12 June. These requirements will be incorporated in the revision of the Humanitarian Action for Children (HAC).

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 funds due to the lifesaving urgency of the refugee response.*

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² Inter-Agency Appeal figures are currently 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	3,580	10,500	3,580	1,040
HEALTH						
Number of children 6 months to 14 years vaccinated with Measles Vaccine	23,000			23,000	5,138	0**
WATER, SANITATION & HYGIENE						
Number of people with access to safe water as per agreed standards	50,000	50,000	12,500	50,000	9,045	4,681
People reached with key messages on hygiene practices	50,000	50,000	16,729	40,000	16,729	998
CHILD PROTECTION						
Number of children accessing Child Friendly Spaces ¹	4,000	4,000	1,791	4,000	1,791	-
Number of separated and unaccompanied children who have received / receiving appropriate care and protection services	520	520	99	520	99	0***
EDUCATION						
Number of children and adolescent benefiting from the formal/non-formal education program ¹	20,000	20,000	1,791*	20,000	1,791*	-

¹ 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 in-formal education and recreational activities at child friendly spaces. Education services will commence in the second phase.

** Vaccinations were not conducted during this reporting period

***UNICEF continues to provide services to the initial 99 children. No new cases of unidentified children were registered during the reporting period.