

Angola

8 August 2017

On 8 August a total of 351 Congolese refugees (121 families) were successfully relocated from Mussungue reception centre to the Lóvua site.

The relocation of refugees from Mussungue reception centre to Lóvua is expected to be completed by the end of the week.

Malaria infection rates remain similar to last week - 348 cases were registered in both centres (last week 335 cases were registered).

KEY FIGURES

75%

Of Congolese refugees in Angola are women and children

33,132

Biometrically registered Congolese refugees in Dundo area (8 August 2017)

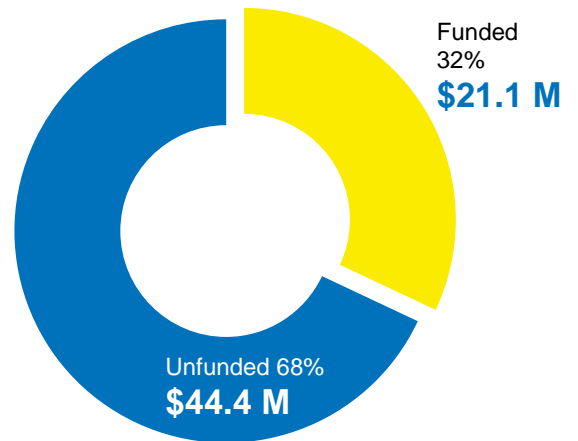
50,000

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

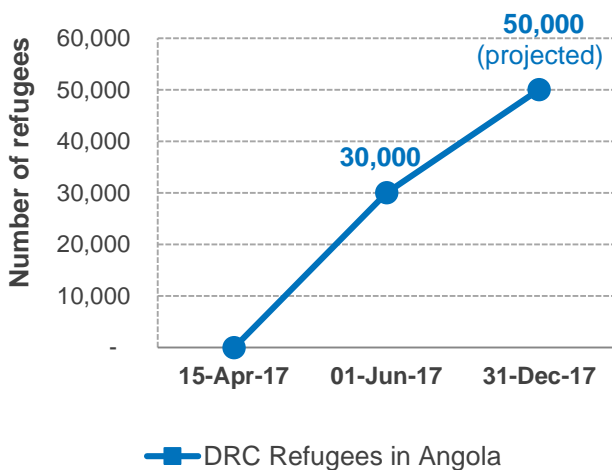
FUNDING (AS OF 8 AUGUST)

USD 65,507,610

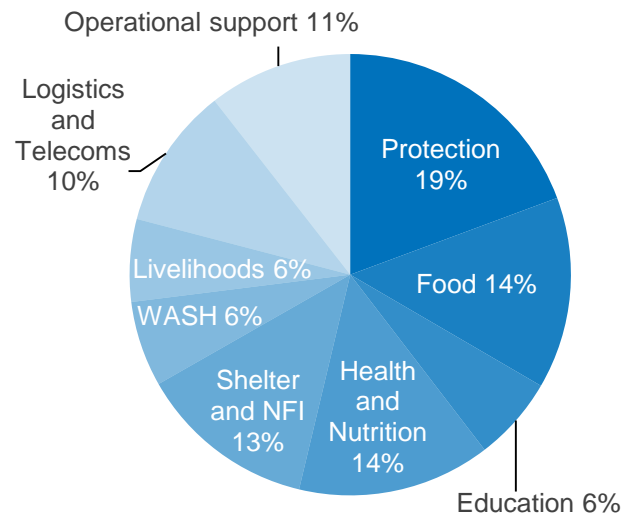
requested for Angola Inter-agency Refugee Response

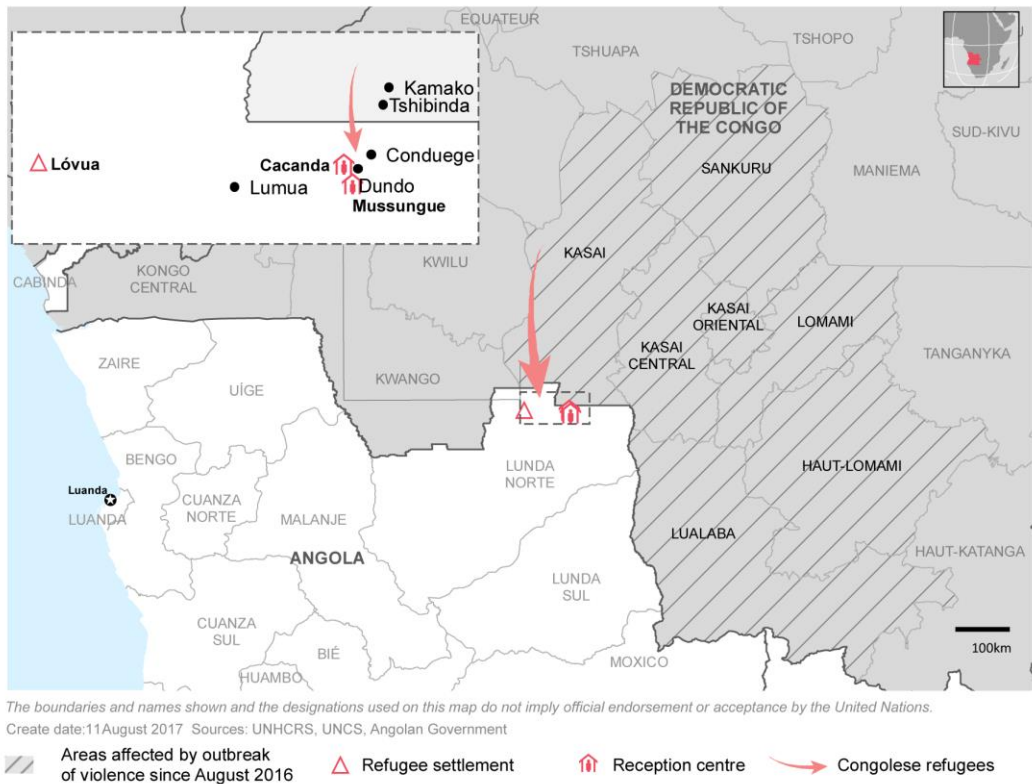


POPULATION TRENDS



FINANCIAL REQUIREMENTS





Operational Context

Violence and ethnic tensions in the Kasai Province, the Democratic Republic of the Congo (DRC), has forced over 33,000 individuals to seek safety in Angola’s Lunda Norte. 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 50,000 Congolese refugees who may seek asylum in the country by the end of 2017.

The current ongoing plan is to relocate the Congolese refugees in Lunda Norte to Lóvua settlement, 94km west of Dundo. As the Government of Angola (GoA) was facing delays in clearing and preparing the land, partners took the initiative to speed up the settlement preparation by assuming part of the GoA responsibilities and engaged with the cleaning and opening of the roads using refugee and host community labour. The relocation was carefully planned by all partners involved in the operation by preparing an inter-agency relocation plan shared with partners and authorities, and conducting several messaging

initiatives to understand cultural / ethnic protection aspects within the refugee population and with the host communities to consider in the plan.

Relocation of refugees from Mussungue reception centre to Lóvua started on 8 August with the successful movement of 351 people (112 families). The site will consist of nine zones with nine villages each, and each villages will have 72 plots making it possible to each village to host 360 refugees, the overall capacity of the site will be 30,000 refugees with the possibility of expansion. Some 200 refugees from Mussungue and Cacanda reception centres as well as 50 workers from among the host community were hired to assist with the manual clearing of the site.

So far, three villages are ready and the forth is being finalized. The arrival centre is ready with lighting and integrated cooking energy needs. All health partners are ready to provide medical services starting from the first day of relocation. Communal latrines and showers in the reception area are ready.



*First families boarding the bus to Lóvua settlement, during the first day of the relocation in Mussungue centre.
© UNHCR / Rui Padilha.*

Achievements



PROTECTION

Achievements and Impact

- As of 8 August, a total of **33,132** refugees from DRC have been biometrically registered. Children continue to represent 53 per cent of the total population while women represent 22 per cent.
- Ahead of the relocation to Lóvua, which started on the 8 August, the pre-relocation procedures went smoothly. In Mussungue reception centre, both the pre-manifest and loading of luggage was completed for the first convoy of 357 people (121 families).
- A protection strategy was developed by all protection partners to ensure the identification and assistance for Persons with Specific Needs (PSNs) during the relocation. During the pre-manifest stage, 13 families were identified and eligible for assistance in building their shelters in Lóvua. Coordination between partners ensured the required support was provided.
- A total of 20 police officers (18 men and 2 women) in charge of security at the Lóvua settlement and three SME (Migration Service) officers received training on international protection. It focused namely on protection in a refugee setting, Sexual and Gender Based Violence (SGBV) and Protection from Sexual Exploitation and Abuse (PSEA), child protection, Persons with Specific Needs, and how to operationalize security in the settlement.
- From a total of 59 Unaccompanied and Separated Children (UAC/SC), 28 have been reunited with their respective families and 31 continue to be assisted in the dedicated space in Cacanda reception centre. In addition, five children have been reported missing from the two reception centres. Protection case management teams are following up each case with the authorities.
- Communication for Communities has been collaborating with other programme areas in Mussungue and Cacanda disseminating messages related to postnatal care, prevention of domestic violence, prevention of separation from children during the relocation to Lóvua, adoption of safe hygiene practices and safe excretion disposal. This was done using various communication means including the two community radios, theatre shows and activists.
- An Innovation team has been supporting the teams in Dundo on their referral, feedback, and complaints management system and other Communication with Communities (CwC) mechanisms. It has been exploring ways to strengthen data collection with partners during the referral process through the use of new tools. Additionally, it has been working on standardizing information sharing practices of partners during the relocation process to Lóvua.

- A radio broadcasting campaign with the purpose of sharing information on the relocation exercise and to promote peaceful coexistence has started. It is being broadcasted countrywide through the Lunda Norte and the National Radio of Angola.

Identified Needs and Remaining Gaps

- Concerns regarding the peaceful coexistence of the different tribes in the refugee community due to recent tensions.



FOOD SECURITY AND NUTRITION

Achievements and Impact

- Food partners have received 267 tons of maize meal for distribution in August. Additional stock of vegetable oil, Super Cereal Plus and beans will arrive in Angola this week.
- Focus group discussions were conducted in Cacanda to assess Infant and Young Child Feeding (IYCF) and Household feeding Practices among Congolese refugees living in this reception centre. These discussions involved mothers and caregivers of children under two years old, midwives (formal and traditional) and other key informants.
- **Nutrition:** In general terms the nutritional situation is improving each week. Some 1,716 children under five were screened for malnutrition in both centres, where no cases of Severe Acute Malnutrition (SAM) and less than half per cent were Global Acute Malnutrition (GAM) the malnutrition cases were verified in Cacanda reception centre.



HEALTH

Achievements and Impact

- **Primary health care and medical consultations:** The number of general consultations has slightly decreased in both centres during the reporting period (from 1,973 to 1,230). In Cacanda, the percentage of cases with Malaria stood at 31 per cent (307 cases), followed by Acute Respiratory Tract Infection (ARTI) at 19 per cent (mostly Upper Respiratory Tract Infection - URTI) and trauma (non-intentional) 17.3 per cent. The number of cases with non-bloody diarrhoea decreased by 23 per cent (from 105 to 85). As for Mussungue, the main morbidity has been related to ARTI which stood at 41.5 per cent (mostly URTI), followed by Malaria (17.4 per cent and non-bloody diarrhoea (13.5 per cent). Dressings represented 12.6 per cent of the consultations.
- **Sexual Reproductive health:** Antenatal and Postnatal Care (ANC/PNC) services continued at both reception centres. In Cacanda reception centre, 39 patients received ANC services, while in Mussungue five patients received ANC services.

- **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 provincial mobile health care team (DPS) which focuses on vaccinating refugees at Cacanda reception centre twice a week. 40 unvaccinated children were identified through general vaccination screening.
- **Referral care:** A total of 23 health referrals were conducted, of which 78 per cent of cases were from Cacanda (15 cases) and 22 per cent cases were from Mussungue (five cases). Among these, six were referred for Team-Based Care (TBC) study, five for delivery, three for complicated malaria, two for severe malnutrition while the others included a range of other causes.
- **Mental Health:** Activities of mental health consultations continued this past week with consultations and training of a new team for wellbeing and mental health, concept of stress, skills' support and psychological first aid.
- **Relocation to Lóvua:** All Health partners have identified their roles and setups in Lóvua settlement, and were ready to provide medical services since the first day of relocation.



WATER AND SANITATION

Achievements and Impact

- All WASH partners continue to work efficiently on preparing WASH facilities for seven villages for the refugees who started arriving from Mussungue as part of the first phase of the relocation process.
- Works on the communal latrines and showers in the reception area were concluded before the start of the relocation. WASH partners are constructing communal latrines and showers in the first four villages, ahead of the clearing and plotting. Sites for the latrines and for the kitchen in the arrival area were allocated in accordance with SPHERE standards.
- Safe water provision through water trucking continued in Mussungue and Cacanda reception centres. In Lóvua settlement, a new contractor will be providing potable water, while the engagement of a partner to undertake drilling works continues to be sought.
- **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

- In Lóvua settlement, three villages have been finalized in Zone A. The creation of additional villages in this zone was suspended due to adjacent gardens belonging to host community.
- The clearing and demarcation of the first village in Zone B is currently in progress. So far 10 km of road was opened while a further 30km is yet to be cleared.
- The Lóvua site's arrival centre is fully functional with some minor improvements and adjustments pending.

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

- Energy needs for lighting and cooking needs are fully integrated in Lóvua's settlement arrival centre. Community lighting will be provided in the latrines/shower and overnight shelter areas. Firewood from the collection of dead wood generated from the clearing of the site is being distributed for cooking purposes.
- 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.
- Solar street lights will be installed as lighting for communal centres. This will promote safety of the general population and women and girls in particular. In addition, the procurement of solar street lamps is ongoing.



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 (i.e. an endemic species is one that is restricted to a specific area such as an island or continent or even a group of mountains) 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 the Central Emergency Response Fund for their contributions to the inter-agency refugee response in Angola.

Special thanks to Denmark, Italy, 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](#)