

Angola

10 October 2017

Over 10,000 children enjoyed activities at the Child Friendly Space (CFS) activities in Cacanda reception centre and in Lóvua settlement.

The migration and border provincial authorities agreed to collect data on voluntary returns at all Lunda Norte border points.

The new communal kitchen providing reinforced meals to malnourished children served 209 children in Lóvua.

KEY FIGURES

77%

Of Congolese refugees in Angola are women and children

32,980

Biometrically registered Congolese refugees in Lunda Norte Province

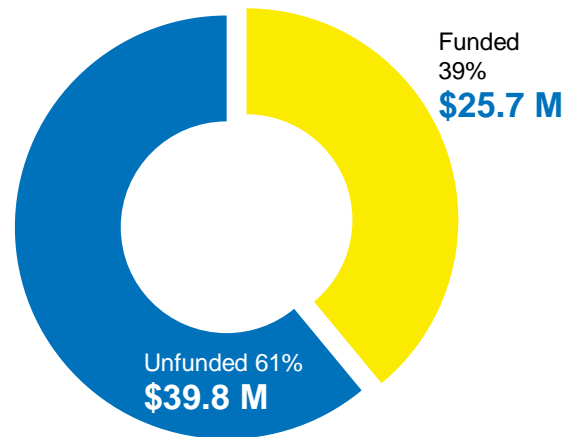
50,000

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

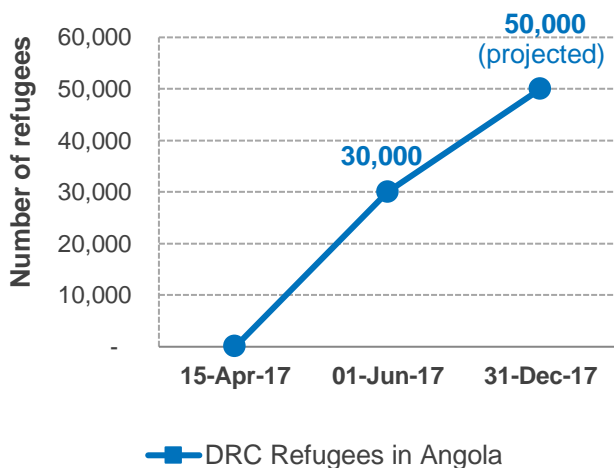
FUNDING

USD 65,507,610

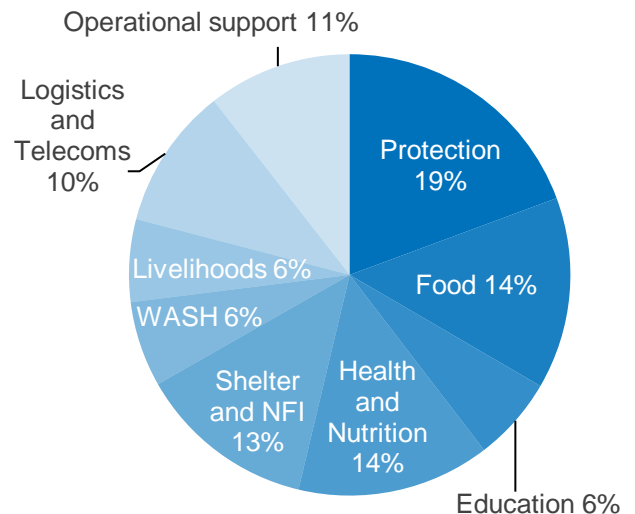
requested for Angola Inter-agency Refugee Response

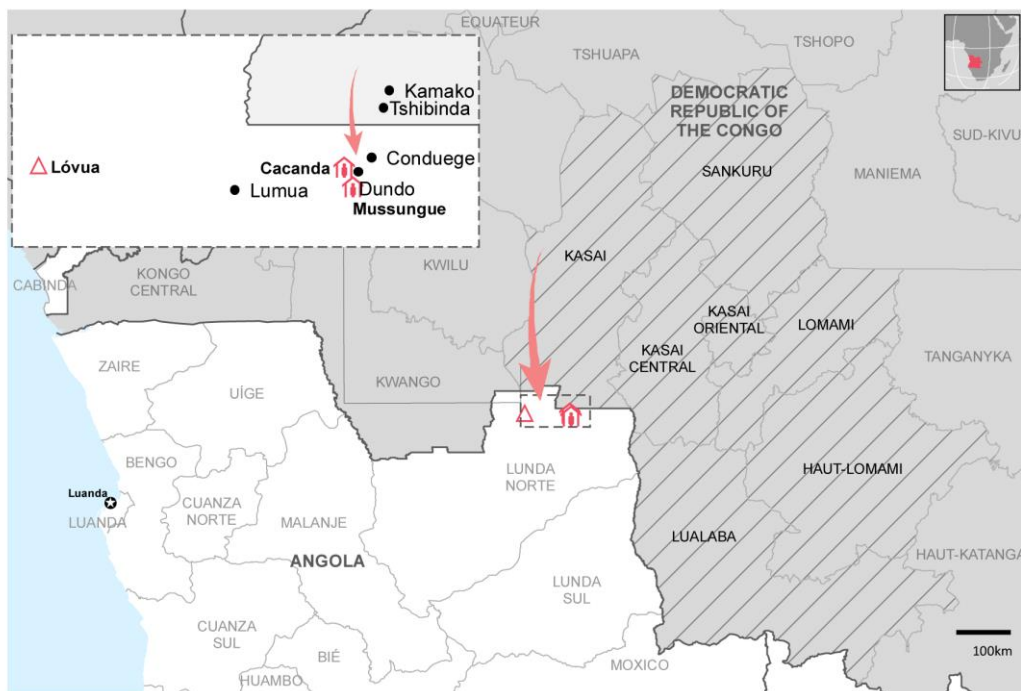


POPULATION TRENDS



FINANCIAL REQUIREMENTS





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 Create date: 11 August 2017 Sources: UNHCR, UNCS, Angolan Government

Areas affected by outbreak of violence since August 2016
 Refugee settlement
 Reception centre
 Congolese refugees

Operational Context

The outbreak of violence in the Kasai region of the Democratic Republic of the Congo (DRC) in March 2017 triggered the internal displacement of some 1.4 million persons and the flight of over 33,000 refugees into Lunda Norte Province, Angola. Refugees have reported generalized violence, mass killings, mutilations, burning of property, destruction of villages, schools and churches, rape of women and girls and human rights abuses, as well as food shortage and the lack of access to basic services and goods.

The DRC-Angola border is a main artery for trade between the two countries. While the border is currently closed to trade and commerce, the Government of Angola (GoA) has kept an open door policy to welcome Congolese nationals fleeing as a result of the conflict. As the situation remains volatile in the Kasai region, humanitarian agencies in Angola have developed a response plan to assist an influx of 50,000 refugees by end December 2017. The interagency humanitarian response for the Congolese refugees covers the areas of protection, emergency shelter, food security and nutrition, non-food items, water, sanitation, hygiene, health and education until the end of 2017.

The voluntary relocation of refugees from Mussungue reception centre to Lóvua settlement, some 100 kilometres west of Dundo, started on 8 August and concluded on 13 August. Relocation of refugees from Cacanda reception centre has been on-going since 31 August. 5,463 individuals (1329 households) await to be relocated as soon as Lóvua settlement is prepared to receive additional families. To date, 3,337 refugees (935 households) in northern Angola reside in the settlement that has the capacity to accommodate approximately 30,000 refugees, and, if required, up to the 2017 year-end planning figure of 50,000 people.

The lack of heavy machinery to open primary and secondary roads in Lóvua continues to be one of the biggest challenges faced, hampering site development and installation of

basic facilities to receive refugees. The slow pace of relocation to Lóvua, poses challenges to the protection response, both in Cacanda and Lóvua, by stretching the existing capacity of protection actors and preventing optimal use of resources for more durable response mechanisms. Families who were previously staying with the host communities in the Dundo area continue to move to Cacanda reception centre wishing to be relocated to Lóvua. 1411 individuals living in Dundo town moved spontaneously to this over-crowded reception centre outpacing relocation to Lóvua, posing a major operational challenge.



Livelihoods in Lóvua settlement, Angola. © UNHCR / H. Bensusan

Achievements



Achievements and Impact

- **Registration:** The total number of biometrically registered refugees from the DRC is 32,980. The registration status of some 17 per cent who missed the food distribution since August had their status inactivated to receive food assistance. Their status as refugees remains unchanged. According to distribution procedures, an adult family member (or a child escorted by an adult caregiver) is authorized to collect food during the general food distribution. The inactivated status will be reactivated for food assistance when present at the third cycle of the monthly food distribution.

Registration in Cacanda reception centre continues for new-born and family reunification.

- **Child Protection:** 34 unaccompanied and separated children (UASC) were relocated from Cacanda reception centre to Lóvua settlement. Partners are identifying foster-care families through consultation activities with the refugee population.
- **Education:** During the reporting period an average of 4,700 children attended informal schooling. Over 10,000 children benefited from the Child Friendly Space (CFS) activities during the month of September, which marked the highest record.
- **Training:** Provincial government authorities and local NGOs received training on child protection and refugee rights and obligations.
- **Lóvua:** 412 men, women and adolescents were consulted regarding the peaceful election of refugee representatives in each village. The overall feedback is positive, and the request raised by the majority for elections to take place towards the end of the year allowing the village community to get better acquainted will be considered.
- **Border monitoring and freedom of movement:** Migration and Border provincial authorities to collect data on voluntary returns at all Lunda Norte border points. This will allow a better understanding of the current population movement and facilitate population statistics.

Identified Needs and Remaining Gaps

- **Relocation:** Community representatives in Cacanda reception centre agreed to prioritize families without shelter during the relocation exercise acknowledging their particular vulnerability during the rain season. The relocation strategy is being modified accordingly.



FOOD SECURITY AND NUTRITION

Achievements and Impact

- **Nutrition:** Nutrition partners screened a total of 1,181 children for malnutrition, 479 in Cacanda and 702 in Lóvua. The results of this week's screening confirms that the current nutrition indicators for Global Acute Malnutrition are low and under control, especially when compared to the first months of the refugee emergency.
- **Lóvua:** The communal kitchen project to tackle malnutrition has started to operate, serving 209 children up to 24 months old. Initially the kitchen will provide reinforced meals to malnourished children twice a week. A similar project is under consideration for Cacanda reception centre.
- **General Food Distribution (GFD):** Food commodities needed for October general food distribution are ready to assure the scheduled monthly supplies in Dundo and Lóvua.
- **Cash Based Intervention (CBI):** A feasibility assessment was carried out to set up CBI in Lóvua. The system entails the use of SCOPE, the corporate tool for

distribution, that would work as an electronic voucher to purchase food from contracted retailers. Partners would tender for traders to open outlets in Lóvuá site.



HEALTH

Achievements and Impact

- **Primary health care and medical consultations:** General consultations of 1,133 cases slightly increased compared to the previous week. In **Cacanda** the main cause of **morbidity** was malaria (32.8 per cent), followed by URTI (upper respiratory track infections, 17.2 per cent) and acute watery diarrhoea (12.2 per cent). The main morbidity factor for children under five was malaria (46 per cent). In **Lóvuá**, the main morbidity was linked to musculoskeletal pain syndrome (28.5 per cent), followed by URTI (13.7 per cent) and intestinal parasitose (12.9 per cent).
- **Sexual reproductive health (SRH):** Antenatal (ANC) and postnatal (PNC) care services continued. In Cacanda, 40 women received ANC consultations: 26 first consultations and 14 follow-up. One woman received PNC consultation. In Lóvuá, 32 ANC consultations took place: 20 new visits and 12 follow up visits. 4,000 dignity kits will be distributed in Cacanda reception centre and 3,500 more were dispatched to Dundo for future distribution.
- **Vaccination:** Child vaccination continues in Cacanda reception centre and Lóvuá settlement. A total of 40 children have been vaccinated against measles, 6 against yellow fever, 17 for pentavalent, 12 against pneumonia, 21 for polio and 13 for rotavirus. Vaccinations continue being provided to children prior to relocation to Lóvuá.
- **Referral care:** A total of 33 patients were medically referred from Cacanda to secondary health care, and two were referred from Lóvuá to Chitato Hospital.
- One leprosy case has been identified in Cacanda reception centre. The case was reported to the Ministry of Health in Luanda in order to provide medical treatment.



WATER AND SANITATION

Achievements and Impact

- **Coordination:** Field operations taking place in Cacanda to assist with the persistent problems of solid waste management and drainage have been reinforced among acting partners.
- An average of 20 litres of water is being supplied per person per day in Cacanda reception centre and in Lóvuá settlement. In Lóvuá the water distribution is extended to the host community, police station and the settlement clinic.

- **Cacanda:** The regrouped water points are fully operational with fences around and controlled water consumption. On waste management and removal, trucks will place big containers in two areas of the centre, while dispersing some 80 refuse bins around the centre. The existing open dumps will be removed and brought to the municipal waste dump. Some 28 new latrines are being built. Other latrines are being rehabilitated. All major drainage channels are complete and functioning.
- **Lóvua:** An agreement was reached among partners for the drilling of five boreholes in Lóvua and the construction of a large storage volume. Two host communities will receive water through short pipelines from this storage.

Identified Needs and Remaining Gaps

- **Cacanda:** The shortage of funding is limiting partners' ability to continue providing a robust response in this reception centre.



SHELTER AND NFIS

Achievements and Impact

- **Cacanda:** A total of 405 families relocated spontaneously from surrounding host communities to Cacanda this week. Refugees living in the communal shelters received 118 solar lamps.
- **Lóvua:** On 05 October, a total of 367 individuals (76 households) relocated from Cacanda and are accommodated in 101 tents. The total population in Lóvua now stands at 3,337 individuals (935 households). The Government of Angola has so far supported the refugees with 175 tents and is working to provide another 300.

Identified Needs and Remaining Gaps

- **Lóvua:** The lack of tents and shelter materials is currently delaying the relocation to new and completed villages in the settlement.



LIVELIHOODS

- A joint assessment has been made around Lóvua settlement to identify available land for refugees' agricultural activities. Agricultural techniques will be adapted to ensure maintenance of natural resources, namely the Makoso caterpillar trees, an important livelihood activity among the host community.
- **World Food Day (WFD):** The Government of Angola will hold WFD in Lóvua settlement on 16 October. 140 Ha of land, seeds and agricultural tools are being prepared by the Ministry of Agriculture to be handed over to the refugee community.



ENVIRONMENT AND ENERGY

Achievements and Impact

- **Lóvua:** The protection of trees and green belts continues to be monitored and mapped. The procedure will be documented in standard operating procedures to share with the partners for clearing and opening of roads and villages, as well as the private company for road opening.
- **Cacanda:** A waste management plan is under discussion between partners and the The Government of Angola to ensure safe and sound waste collection and disposal. The average daily production of waste has been estimated at 5 m³.

Identified Needs and Remaining Gaps

- **Environment:** The solid waste management requires urgent attention and stronger intervention to mitigate the health and environmental risks.
- **Energy:** The 60 solar streetlights are yet to be delivered. The mapping of the solar streetlights is pending and will require the involvement of operational partners for establishing needs in a consultative approach with the refugee community according to expressed needs for security, livelihoods, services, assistance and mobility.

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 adequate and effective response to the needs of the Congolese refugees. A weekly inter-agency coordination meeting is held in Luanda. In Dundo, weekly inter-agency meetings ensure a comprehensive and integrated operational response to the refugee situation. Sectorial working group coordination meetings on Protection, WASH and Health/Nutrition are also organized weekly in Dundo.

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 - Médicos del Mundo
- 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 un-earmarked and broadly earmarked funds, as well as for those who have contributed directly to the operations in Angola.

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

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Special thanks to the United States of America for their contribution to WFP's operation 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](#)