

# Angola

04 December 2017

**1,757 individuals, 424 households, were successfully relocated to Lóvua.** They received tents and moved to allocated plots. **5,907 persons are currently living in Lóvua.**

**32 unaccompanied and separated children were relocated to Lóvua settlement.** They will be progressively integrated into identified and trained foster-care families.

**Eight of the 30 km main access road in Lóvua settlement has been opened and compacted.** Stone pitching / stone masonry will start next week which will enable the completion of new villages.

## KEY FIGURES

**75%**

of Congolese refugees from Kasai in Angola are women and children

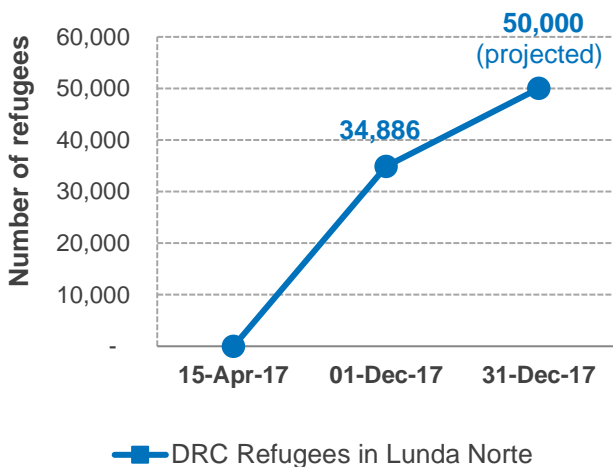
**34,886**

Biometrically registered Congolese refugees in Lunda Norte Province. **26,163 refugees** currently have active status to receive food assistance.

**50,000**

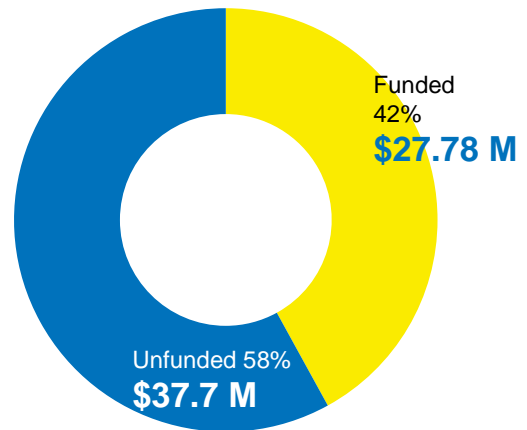
Inter-agency planning figure for Congolese refugees from the Kasai region in northern Angola by the end of the year

## POPULATION TRENDS

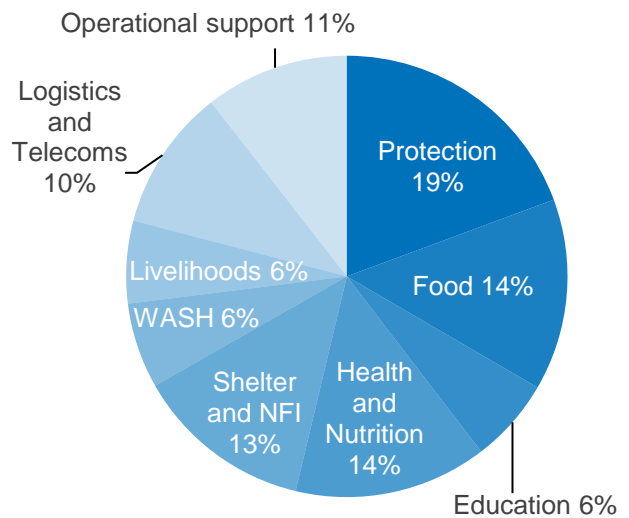


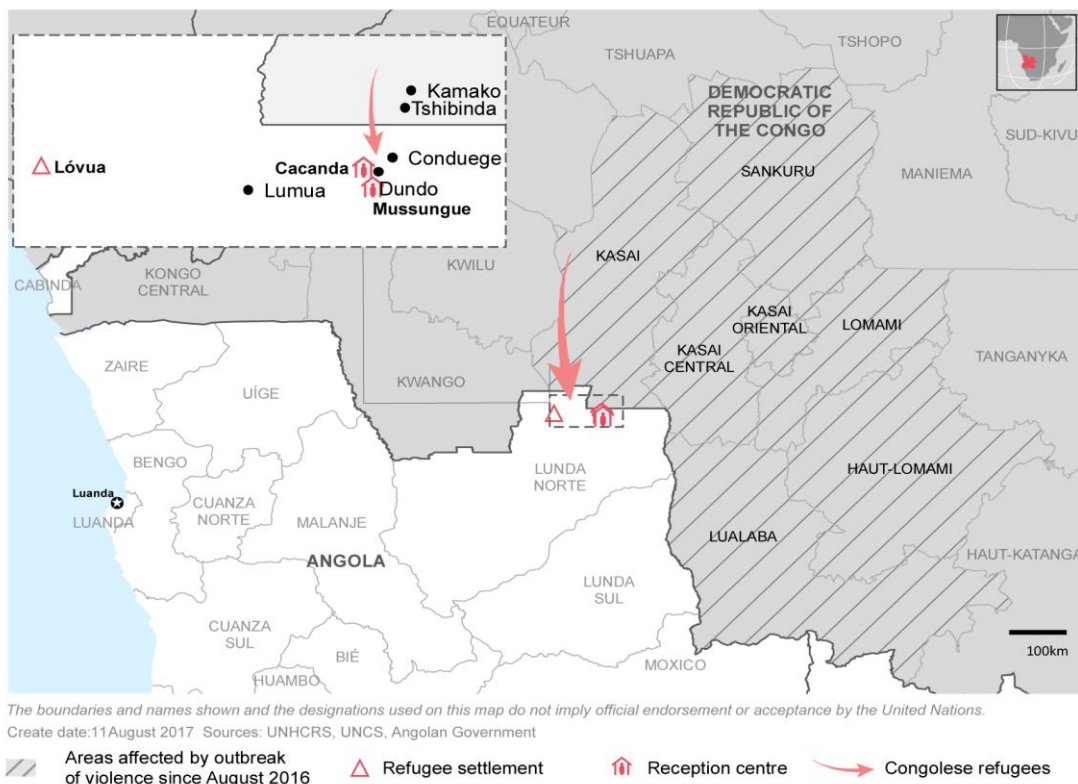
**USD 65,507,610**

requested for Angola Inter-agency Refugee Response



## FINANCIAL REQUIREMENTS





## 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 some 35,000 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 Emergency Relief Coordinator declared an IASC System-Wide L3 Emergency Response for DRC focusing on the Kasai region, Tanganyika and South Kivu provinces, effective 20 October for a period of six months.

The DRC-Angola border, a main artery for trade between the two countries, continues to be closed to trade and commerce despite the Government of Angola (GoA) open door policy to welcome Congolese nationals fleeing as a result of the conflict. Since July, new arrivals have significantly decreased due to protection related challenges of Congolese refugees in accessing the border with Angola, as well as the recent relative stabilization of the security situation in Kasai. As the situation continues to remain 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. 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, including mental health, and education until the end of 2017.

The relocation of refugees from Cacanda reception centre to the new settlement of Lóvua started on 8 August. Since then, 5,907 Congolese refugees from Mussungue and Cacanda reception centres have been relocated.

## Achievements



### PROTECTION

#### Achievements and Impact

- Out of the **34,886** individuals biometrically **registered**, **26,163** individuals (6,370 families) were **present at the food distribution**. Changes in numbers are explained by a total of 473 individuals (115 families) re-activated after showing up for food distribution and being screened in by the protection helpdesk, one birth and six persons were registered in the context of family reunification.
- **Child Protection:** 32 unaccompanied and separated children were relocated from Cacanda to Lóvua settlement. They will be integrated into identified and trained foster-care families. The integration into their new families will be progressive. Currently the children are in a temporary space created in Lóvua where they will receive all necessary assistance.
- **Education:** **5,016** children attended the child friendly space's informal education classes in Cacanda and Lóvua, with an average of 502 children participating per day.
- **Birth Registration:** The new birth registration programme held in both centres and the host community is fully operational. **246 children were registered** in Cacanda reception centre, Samaconda, Camaquenzo areas and Chitato's delivery room.
- **Border Monitoring:** The Migration Services (SME) accepted to use the data collection questionnaire developed jointly with partners to collect basic data of the population who are voluntarily returning to the DRC. This system will bring more accuracy into the population statistics allowing a basic profiling of individuals voluntarily returning to the DRC. SME has delivered evidence of 2,000 spontaneous returns to DRC and submitted all documentation to UNHCR for further data analysis.
- **Cacanda reception centre:** Shelters are being dismantled after departure of each relocation convoy. The remaining materials such as bamboo will be recycled in Lóvua for individual latrines. Refugees have been informed that those with a registered address in Cacanda will be prioritised for relocation. After three weeks' absence, police were present in Cacanda on 4 December to avoid new families settling in Cacanda.
- **Sexual and Gender Based Violence (SGBV):** The 16 days of activism campaign against SGBV under the theme "Leave No One Behind – Working Together to End Sexual and Gender Based Violence" is taking place in cooperation with the GoA and partners. Activities focus on awareness raising among the refugee communities, and work sessions with and capacity building of stakeholders on SGBV.
- **Lóvua settlement:** 102 refugees (81 females and 21 males), partners and the GoA held debates on SGBV. The refugees stressed the vulnerability of men and urged UNHCR and partners to improve the implementation of non-discriminatory access to multi-sectorial responses for male survivors of SGBV as ways to restore family roles of men in the community and prevent domestic violence. Dundo's police attended a work session on SGBV and discussed challenges relating to the implementation of security and safety responses for SGBV survivors at the Cacanda reception centre. The police pointed out that the Angolan Law 25/11 has tight and strict deadlines to gather evidence against alleged SGBV perpetrators and recognises female rape cases only, creating discrimination against male SGBV survivors.



*Road construction resumed with the much awaited bulldozer opening the main roads in Lóvua settlement, November, 2017 © UNHCR / Guy-Rufin Guernas*



## FOOD SECURITY AND NUTRITION

### Achievements and Impact

- **Nutrition:** A total of 1,218 children (6 to 59 months) were screened for malnutrition in Cacanda and Lóvua. 41 children suffer from malnutrition and one case of Severe Acute Malnutrition (SAM) was referred to the clinic.
- **General Food Distribution (GFD):** 5,916 families (24,892 individuals) have received food during November's GFD. 80% of those who received food were women and children. 1,183 individuals were de-activated as per the SOPs after missing both October and November GFD.
- **Food Security:** A baseline survey exercise was conducted in Dundo, Cacanda and Lóvua to reinforce food security and nutrition efforts as of early 2018. The exercise included training of enumerators and meetings with key UN partners, followed by visits to food distributions points and interviews with respondents from household samples assisted during the food distribution. This exercise is key in identifying and ensuring the beneficiaries' future livelihoods and ultimately improving the partners' humanitarian services to the refugee population.
- Consignments of maize meal have reached Dundo and Lóvua. Another shipment of vegetable oil and maize meal was discharged at Luanda port and should reach Dundo in the next days.



## HEALTH

### Achievements and Impact

- **Primary health care and medical consultations:** In **Cacanda**, the main cause of **morbidity** was malaria (35.4 per cent), followed by parasitosis (12.3 per cent), respiratory tract infections (11.6 per cent) and osteomuscular pain (7.7 per cent). 27 cases of tuberculosis are being followed and one has been discharged. In **Lóvua**, the main morbidity was linked to osteomuscular pain (27.2 per cent), followed by upper respiratory tract infections (13.9 per cent) and dermatological problems (10.2 per cent). Thirteen cases of tuberculosis continue to be monitored and one new admission from Cacanda is receiving treatment.
- A team of specialist doctors visited Lunda Norte for one week. The medical team held consultations for refugees in both Cacanda and Lóvua, as well as for the host population at Centralidade Hospital. The results / needs will soon be reported.
- **Sexual & reproductive health (SRH):** Antenatal (ANC) and postnatal (PNC) care services continue. In Cacanda, 20 women received ANC consultations; 14 received first consultations and all were screened for HIV. In Lóvua, 13 women received ANC consultations and four were screened for HIV.
- **Mental health and psycho-social support:** 97 families in Lóvua and one in Cacanda benefited from psycho-social support.

### Identified Needs and Remaining Gaps

- **Vaccination campaigns:** Routine vaccination has been irregular due to lack of transport to the sites and occasional lack of the vaccination including, for example, against measles. The GoA and health partners are working together on finding solutions to these gaps



## WATER AND SANITATION

### Achievements and Impact

- **Sanitation:** Household sanitation construction continues in Lóvua. 107 household latrines were completed in the reporting period. Communal latrines for the newly relocated were complete previous to the transfer exercise. Constructions are on-going by WASH partners.
- Construction of WASH facilities (latrines, showers and water distribution point) for the 32 unaccompanied and separated children temporary space in Lóvua has been completed.
- **26,756 refugees** living in Cacanda reception centre, Dundo Town and Lóvua settlement **received 250 gr of laundry soap** per person as well as jerry cans (according to family size).

### Identified Needs and Remaining Gaps

- The water source (stream) that supplies the refugees is located 7km west of Lóvua. Access to the source by heavy lorries during the long rainy season will be hindered by mud. Gravel will be needed to facilitate easy movement.



## SHELTER & SITE PLANNING

### Achievements and Impact

- **Relocation:** UNHCR and partners continue the relocation from Cacanda reception centre to Lóvua settlement. During the reporting period, **1,757** individuals (**424** households) were successfully relocated in three convoys, received 391 tents and moved to their allocated plots. A total of 5,907 persons are currently living in the settlement.
- **Cacanda reception centre:** A massive ravine is about to sink the main road to Cacanda reception centre. Deviation work allowing an alternative access has started with the deployment of heavy machinery.
- **Site Planning:** An updated layout of Lóvua settlement is under development. Currently 26 out of the total 53 villages were demarcated, among them 21 villages with WASH facilities.
- **Shelter:** All the persons relocated are accommodated in emergency family tents. 10 groups of 50 refugees help build emergency family shelters and a demonstration shelter construction began this week preparing the groups for the next step in more durable shelter construction.

### Identified Needs and Remaining Gaps

- **Lóvua:** Eight of the 30 km main access road in Lóvua settlement has been opened and compacted. The remaining stone pitching / stone masonry will start next week according to the contractors. The contractor has five machines on the ground, and expects another three to expedite the work. Partners will soon start constructing the police post in the settlement.



## ENERGY & ENVIRONMENT

### Achievements and Impact

- **Lóvua:** Despite previous environment campaigns and marking of trees that should be preserved, the refugee population continues to cut trees in the settlement mostly to produce charcoal. Consequently, partners are implementing a new co-existence strategy in light of tensions between refugees and the host community due to excessive tree-cutting and charcoal production by refugees. Discussions with local traditional leaders are on-going and focus group discussions with local populations will start soon.

### Working in partnership

- Humanitarian and development partners, working 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
- 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.

**Special thanks to China, Denmark, Italy, Portugal, the United States of America and private donors in Italy and in the United States of America** for their contributions to UNHCR's operations in Angola.

**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
<b>Total</b>	<b>65,507,610</b>

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## LINKS

[Angola Operational Data Portal](#)