

Angola

13 June 2018

There is a **shortage of classrooms** to accommodate both refugee and host community students. More **trained teachers, sanitation facilities, equipment, and materials** are also urgently needed.

Only 32 per cent of required food commodities will be available in August and seven per cent in September due to funding shortage.

Lack of funding is also hampering the transition from emergency shelter to more permanent housing in Lóvua settlement.

KEY FIGURES

77%

of Congolese refugees from Kasai in Angola are women and children

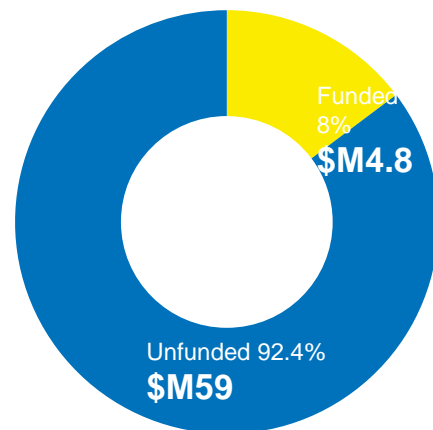
35,592

Biometrically registered Congolese refugees in Lunda Norte Province. Total of **22,650 refugees** are currently receiving food assistance.

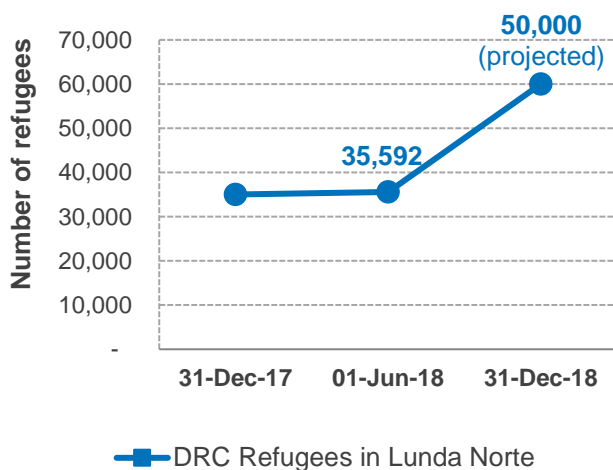
50,000

Inter-agency planning figure for Congolese refugees by the end of the year.

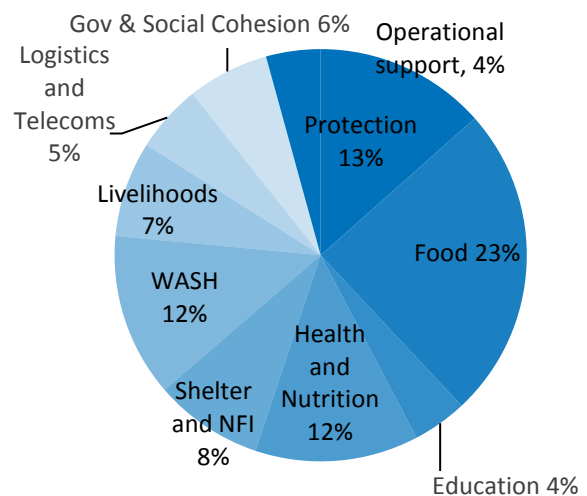
USD 63,881,333

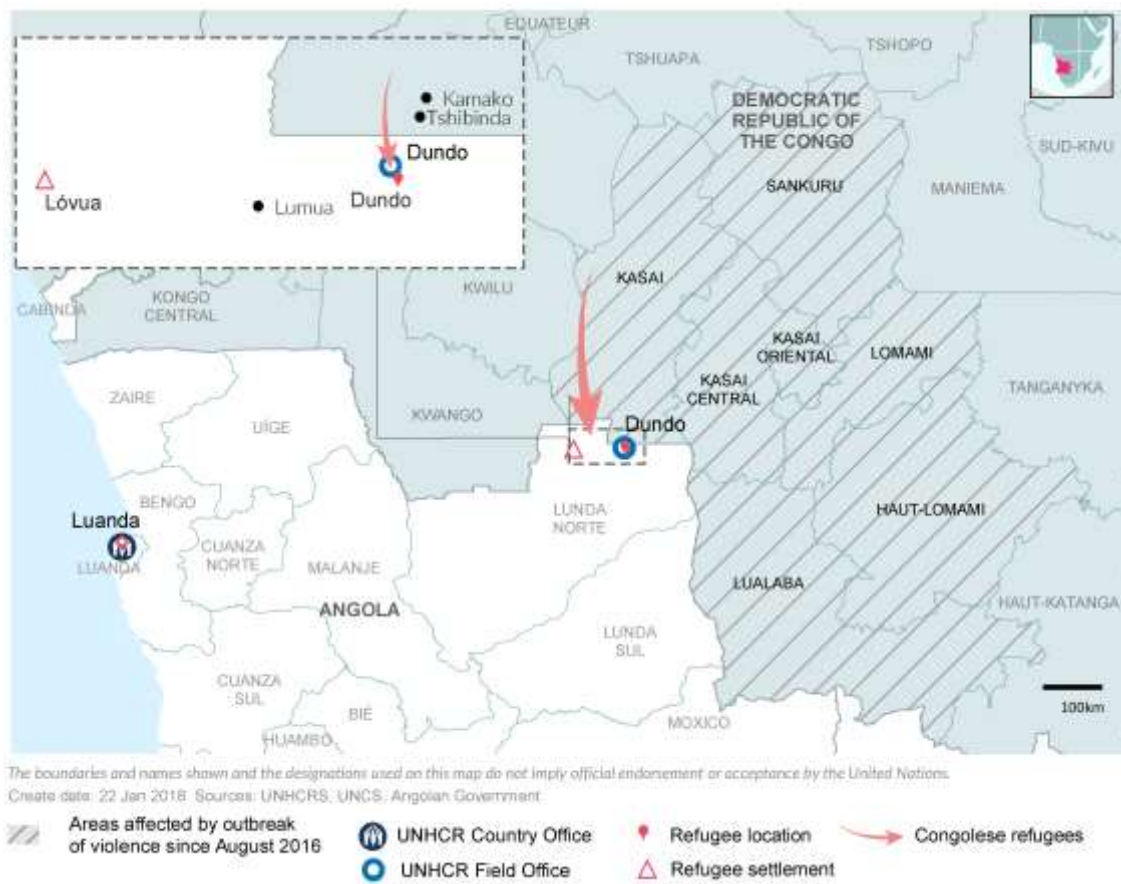


POPULATION TRENDS



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 over 35,000 refugees into Lunda Norte Province, Angola.

The Government of Angola (GoA) has an open door policy to welcome Congolese nationals fleeing as a result of the conflict. However new arrivals have significantly decreased since July 2017.

As the situation remains volatile in the Kasai region with rising numbers of internally displaced people, humanitarian agencies in Angola maintain the 2017 response planning figure of 50,000 refugees until end of December 2018. UNHCR is not currently promoting voluntary repatriation of Congolese refugees from Lunda Norte Province to their country of origin.

The interagency humanitarian response for the Congolese refugees launched a new appeal for funding to cover the areas of protection, emergency shelter, livelihoods, food security and nutrition, non-food items, water, sanitation, hygiene, health including mental health, and education until the end of 2018. Currently, 13,606 Congolese refugees (3,343 families) are residing in Lóvua settlement.

Achievements



PROTECTION

Achievements and Impact

- **Registration:** Out of the 35,592 biometrically registered refugees, 22,650 individuals (5,455 families) participated in the last food distribution. The decrease in number of assisted refugees affects mainly the urban population and may be due to poor communication and the long distance to Dundo town distribution centre, amongst other factors.
- Ninety-two individuals were successfully registered and reunited during the joint government and partners' family reunification campaign in Lóvua settlement.
- **Discrimination:** A Ministry of Interior delegation, led by Lunda Norte's provincial Police Commander, visited Lóvua settlement to observe its development and to discuss security matters in the context of recent incidents involving unidentified individuals who threatened to carry out attacks against refugees. The delegation congratulated partners on the initiative to set up a community watch group and the Police Commander promised to closely monitor the situation and increase the police contingent in the settlement if needed.
- **Training:** During the reporting period several protection training and coaching activities took place at country level.
 - **Cabinda Province:** Partners facilitated a workshop on the role of protection in emergency and preparedness contexts. Some 40 participants from civil society, NGOs, the judiciary and government institutions and authorities appreciated the opportunity to participate.
 - **Dundo Province:** Partner staff were coached on border monitoring activities and detention referral systems to improve their interventions in safeguarding the rights of refugees in detention.
 - In addition, partners held a joint workshop on mixed refugee and migrant movements. The workshop presented an opportunity to discuss issues relating to refugee protection, human trafficking and the protection of vulnerable irregular migrants. Some 60 people from different civil society and governmental sectors participated in this event.
 - **Luanda Province:** Partners met with *Alliance Française* on a new partnership to allow skilled French-speaking refugees all over the country, including those in Lunda Norte, to be trained as French teachers.
 - **Uíge Province:** Another joint partners and government working session on "The Role of Communication in Protecting Refugees" was held, targeting the media and its key role in refugee protection. The session had full-on participation of national journalists, editors, photographers and camera crews from a wide spectrum of news agencies, newspapers, radio stations, TV channels and communication officers from all the line ministries (Health, Interior, Foreign Affairs and Defence). The objective was to explain the role of communication professionals in protecting refugees, raise awareness about refugees in Angola and continue creating a stronger relation with the media in the country.
- **Communicating with Communities (CwC):** The community radio is operational in Lóvua settlement and is being used primarily by humanitarian partners to broadcast key sectorial messages.

- Refugee radio and communication activists received training on community radio broadcasting techniques to promote WASH, nutrition, health, child protection and social cohesion messages.
- Refugee stand-up comedians started performing theatre plays on safe water, family competencies, peaceful coexistence, and non-discrimination themes reaching around 500 people throughout Lóvua settlement. The performances are planned to take place five days a week in all the settlement villages.

Identified Needs and Remaining Gaps

- **Education:** School materials, such as plastic chairs and tables, arrived in Lóvua settlement. However, the number of classrooms in the four existent schools remains insufficient to accommodate 4,700 children attending school. In order for refugee children and those of the local host communities to be fully integrated into the Angolan formal school system more classrooms, school equipment, WASH facilities and trained teachers are needed.
- **Patrolling:** The Police contingent in Lóvua settlement lacks transportation means to patrol the site. The long distances and the absence of a permanent police vehicle in the settlement due to the lack of fuel hamper the daily policing activities, in particular during night-time.



Partners scale up their protection and communication training activities around the country. UNHCR/ M. Pereira



FOOD SECURITY AND NUTRITION

Achievements and Impact

- **Nutrition:** A total of 2,913 children (6 to 59 months) were screened for malnutrition in Lóvua resulting in identification of 16 cases of Severe Acute Malnutrition (SAM) and 29 with Moderate Acute Malnutrition (MAM).
- **Food Security:** Based on May Joint Assessment Mission (JAM) findings and recommendations, partners are currently designing a Transitional Interim Country Strategic Plan to extend its refugee response from August 2018 until June 2019 to ensure that refugees can meet their food and nutrition requirements through the provision of unconditional food and voucher transfers where no other options are available.

Identified Needs and Remaining Gaps

- Unless additional resources are made available, the operation will have a shortage of Super Cereal and Super Cereal Plus in July and of maize meal and pulses in August. Based on current funding, only 32 per cent of required food commodities will be available in August and seven per cent in September. Additional resources are urgently required to meet the refugee population's basic food and nutrition requirements.



HEALTH

Achievements and Impact

- **Primary health care and medical consultations:** In Lóvua, 673 consultations were undertaken. The main morbidity was linked to malaria (20 per cent), musculoskeletal pain (11 per cent), upper respiratory tract infections (11 per cent), followed by parasitizes (seven per cent). Twenty one patients continue receiving the HIV/AIDS prophylaxis and 45 patients are benefiting from the TB treatment programme at Sakavula provincial hospital.
- **Sexual & reproductive health (SRH):** Antenatal (ANC) and postnatal care (PNC) services continue. In Lóvua, 75 women received ANC consultations and 47 women attended their first PNC consultation. All 47 received mosquito nets.
- Refugee social mobilisers conducted a door-to-door sensitisation campaign on the importance of prenatal consultation. The mobilisers encourage pregnant women who are yet to start prenatal consultations to go to the clinic and initiate it. Some 115 pregnant women without prenatal care were reached and sensitised.
- A mapping exercise in Lóvua determined the number of pregnant refugee women to be 672. This number includes 42 cases of teenage pregnancy between the ages of 15 and 17.
- Given the increasing number of pregnant adolescents mapped in the two last weeks, partners conducted an HIV/AIDS awareness session. A total of 298 adolescents, 220 girls and 68 boys, attended this session in Lingala to allow all participants a comprehensive understanding and intervention during the event.

Identified Needs and Remaining Gaps

- **Health facilities and equipment:** Refugees continue to prefer giving birth either in their emergency shelters or to arrive at the clinic in Lóvua very late because they do not want to be referred to the general hospital in Dundo due to discrimination and distance. Lóvua clinic is not equipped to deal with any complication during childbirth. This comes despite the efforts from partners to discuss this

issue with the hospital management and to sensitise refugee women. Partners need to consider capacitating the Lóvuá Municipality health post as a first line of referral for non-high-risk births, which would also benefit the local communities.

- The lack of a second ambulance continues to delay the rapid transfer of medical referrals to Dundo hospital as well the movements of patients in the settlement as many villages are far from the clinic.
- With the population increase the settlement requires two additional medical doctors and six nurses to face the current demand in Lóvuá.
- **Reproductive Health:** 3,500 dignity kits are required to address the needs of 1,780 females under the sexual and reproduction health age for the upcoming three months.
- Additional adolescent and youth friendly spaces are needed for 10,000 refugees for sexual and reproductive health lifesaving services.



WATER AND SANITATION

Achievements and Impact

- **Water:** The development of the first borehole is almost complete. The construction team drilled 138m to find water and is working on completing the installation of the pump, casing and pipes.

Identified Needs and Remaining Gaps

- **Water:** Water trucking by partners continues to present severe challenges due to a lack of fuel for the two government water trucks and funding to proceed with WASH activities.
- The overall lack of funding for prolonged water trucking, needed due to the fact that the borehole drilling was fraught with delays and complications will soon affect the settlement's water supply. Five boreholes still need drilling, and will therefore only be operational in the coming months, much later than initially anticipated.
- **WASH:** The current four schools and the twelve new villages in the settlement have no WASH facilities. The lack of resources to complete sanitation and water supply works in these villages is affecting the resumption of the relocation process for refugees living in Dundo town to the settlement.



SHELTER & SITE PLANNING

Achievements and Impact

- **Shelter:** Mobilisation for the construction of a second medical clinic in Lóvuá by partners is ongoing.
- Refugee leaders met with partners to discuss ways to move from emergency shelter to more permanent shelter in Lóvuá settlement. Examples of alternative shelter already constructed by refugees were analysed by partners, to be considered within the current transitional shelter strategy.

- **Site planning:** Refugees in Lóvua have begun to cut trees beyond the settlement area. There are ongoing deforestation campaigns to sensitise refugees to its legal consequences and to encourage them to stop.
- The prototype solar light has been successfully installed in Dundo transit centre. The roll out in Lóvua is being pursued by using the aforementioned prototype.

Identified Needs and Remaining Gaps

- **Shelter:** The plastic sheets and family tents, used to construct 3,195 emergency shelters in Lóvua early 2018, are gradually getting run-down due to the harsh weather conditions over the last six months. The current lack of funding is hampering the purchase of materials needed to activate the transitional shelter strategy and move from emergency shelter to more permanent housing made of mud bricks and, preferably, zinc roofs. In addition, the procurement of wood in the region is proving to be problematic as suppliers now face legal restrictions to cut, transport and sell wood.
- Six-hundred additional emergency shelters are required above the current operational plan to enable fully accommodation of 2,827 refugee families living in Dundo town.
- **Site Planning:** Additional personnel is required for plotting and to complete the new villages to accommodate the 11,000 refugees living in Dundo town.



LIVELIHOODS

Achievements and Impact

- **Commerce:** A market has officially opened and is functioning in Lóvua settlement, following recommendations from the municipal authorities.

Identified Needs and Remaining Gaps

- **Partnerships:** Livelihoods activities are limited but very much needed to move from the emergency setting to a more stable developing situation. Without resources, the operation will not have enough development partners to assist both the refugee and the host communities in Lóvua.

Working in partnership

- Humanitarian and development partners are actively supporting the Government of Angola to ensure adequate and effective response to the needs of the Congolese refugees. A bi-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 are also organised weekly in Dundo.

Partners in the response:

- Angolan Red Cross Society
- CARITAS
- 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 \(January – December 2018\)](#) is available on the [Angola Operational Data Portal](#). Agencies are very grateful for the financial support provided by donors, contributing to their activities with un-earmarked and earmarked funds, as well as for those who have contributed directly to the operations in Angola.

[Special thanks to China, Germany, Japan and the United States of America](#) for their contributions to UNHCR's operations in, Lunda Norte, Angola in 2018.

[Special thanks to Japan](#) for their contribution to UNICEF's operation in Lunda Norte, Angola in 2018.

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LINKS

[Angola Operational Data Portal](#)