

Angola

26 September 2017

There are currently **2,633 refugees living in Lóvua settlement**, this represents ten per cent of the overall refugee population from the DRC in northern Angola.

74 refugees were detained during a large-scale operation targeting irregular migrants **in Dundo town. All refugees have now been released.**

438 households living in Dundo area **relocated spontaneously to Cacanda** reception centre **fearing arrest by local authorities.**

KEY FIGURES

77%

Of Congolese refugees in Angola are women and children

27,070

Biometrically registered Congolese refugees in Dundo area (22 September 2017)

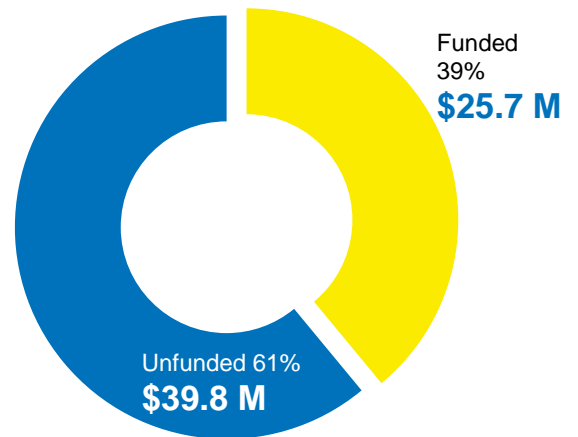
50,000

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

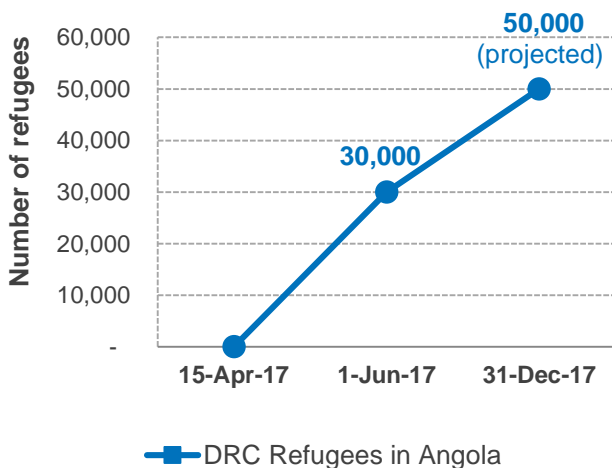
FUNDING (AS OF 26 SEPTEMBER)

USD 65,507,610

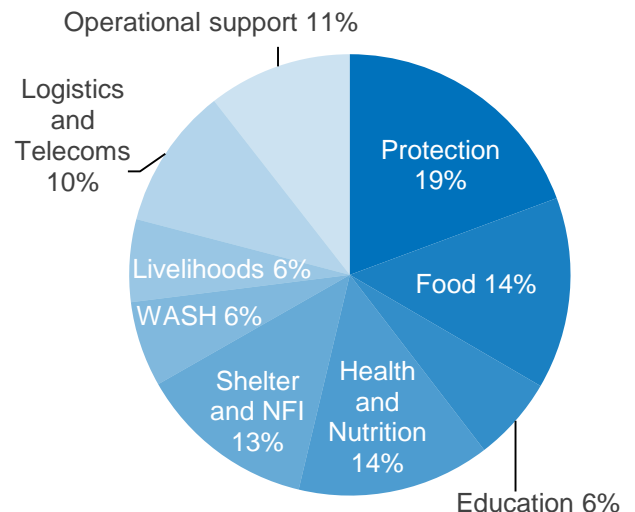
requested for Angola Inter-agency Refugee Response

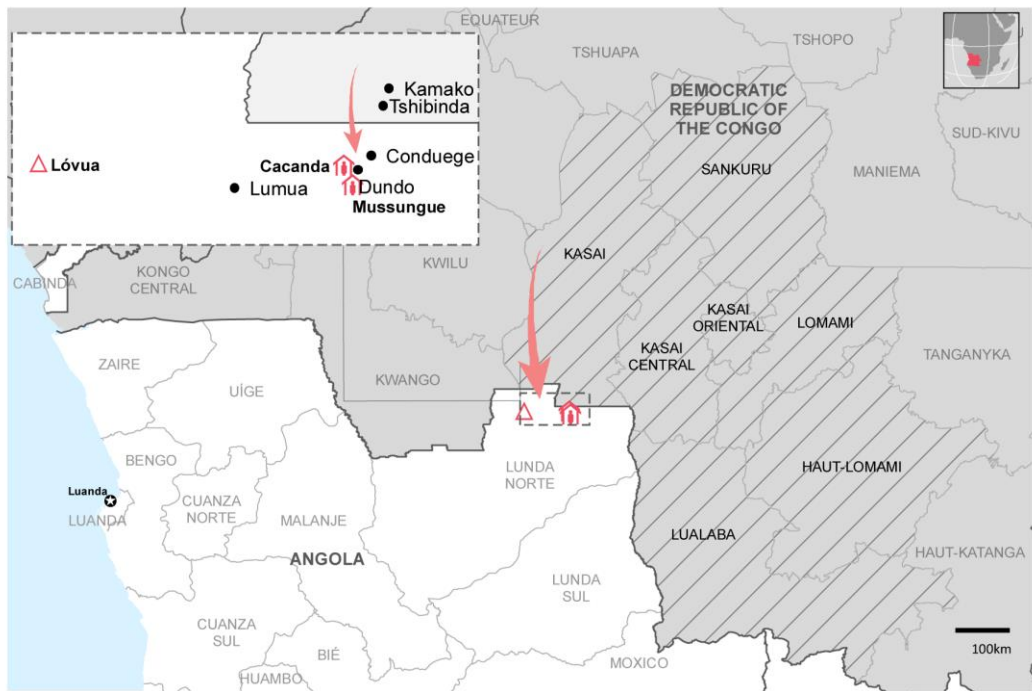


POPULATION TRENDS



FINANCIAL REQUIREMENTS





The boundaries and names shown and the designations used on this map do not imply official endorsement or acceptance by the United Nations.
 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

Violence and ethnic tensions, in the Kasai region of the Democratic Republic of the Congo (DRC), triggered the internal displacement of some 1.4 million persons, and forced over 31,000 Congolese to seek safety in Angola's Lunda Norte Province. 77 per cent of the registered refugees are women and children.

Refugees continue to report incidents of indiscriminate violence, sexual and gender-based violence and human rights abuses, as well as a shortage of basic items, in DRC. The number of newly arrived refugees has decreased significantly since early July. According to recently arrived refugees, access to border areas through the main roads is limited. As the security situation remains fluid in the Kasai region, humanitarian organizations are preparing to provide protection and assistance for up to 50,000 Congolese refugees who may seek asylum in Angola by the end of 2017. The interagency humanitarian response, for the current population of 27,070 Congolese refugees, consisting of 6,630 households, covers the areas of protection, emergency shelter, food and nutrition, non-food items, water, sanitation, hygiene, health and emergency education until the end of 2017. The change in the population figures is explained by the significant increase in the number of individuals inactivated during the general food distribution (GFD), under the standard operating procedures' inactivation criteria.

The DRC-Angola border serves as a main arterial route for trade between the two countries. While Congolese and Angolan authorities negotiate the reopening of the border to trade and commerce, the Government of Angola (GoA) has sustained an open door policy to welcome Congolese nationals fleeing as a result of the civil unrest.

On 8 August, the voluntary relocation of refugees to Lóvua settlement, some 100 kilometres west of Dundo, began. As a result, Mussungue reception centre closed on 13 August. Relocation of refugees from Cacanda reception centre is ongoing since 31 August. Lóvua settlement currently accommodates 2,633 refugees (765 households) or ten per cent of the Congolese refugee population in northern Angola. A further 5,753 refugees continue to live in Cacanda, pending transfer to Lóvua. The settlement has a total planned capacity for approximately 30,000 refugees, and it is expected to respond to the needs of all refugees currently living in Lunda Norte. If required, it can be further expanded in order to accommodate the 2017 year-end planning figure of 50,000.

The main challenge hampering the development and installation of basic facilities in the site of Lóvua is the lack of heavy machinery to open primary and secondary roads. Moreover, the lack of tents to distribute to newly relocated refugees will impede future relocation exercises unless further tents are provided by partners.

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 the optimal use of resources for more durable response mechanisms.



A refugee child plays in his new village at Lóvua settlement, Angola, 2017. © UNHCR / Margarida Loureiro

**PROTECTION****Achievements and Impact**

- **Registration:** As of 22 September, the total number of biometrically registered refugees from the Democratic Republic of Congo is **27,070**, consisting of **6,630** households. The average family size is four. Some ten per cent live in Lóvua settlement, 21 per cent in Cacanda while 69 per cent are in Dundo town. A total of 2,633 refugees / 765 households, live in Lóvua.
- A total of 23,046 individuals / 5,379 households received food. This includes a total of 209 absentees (100 households) who were absent in August's general food distribution (GFD), and re-emerged and received food in Cacanda. Thirteen (13) households / 15 individuals in Lóvua, and 2,161 households / 6,222 individuals in Cacanda missed September's GFD, causing a significant increase in the number of individuals deactivated under the current procedures. In total, 4,492 individuals / 1,590 households have missed both August and September GFDs.
- **Birth registration:** 19 children were registered in Cacanda reception centre. Preparations are underway to start birth registration in Lóvua settlement.
- **Relocation:** On 22 September, a convoy facilitating the voluntary relocation of refugees, from Cacanda to Lóvua, took place with the transfer of 320 refugees (83 households), to village 6B. Currently there are 148 persons with specific needs (PSN), sixty per cent of which are single parents followed by eleven per cent of unaccompanied or separated children (USC).
- **Child protection:** A total of 951 children in Cacanda and Lóvua were cared for in three available child friendly spaces (CFS). These spaces, which are part of the measures taken by the establishment of an inter-agency child protection network which focuses on sexual and gender based violence (GBV) and child case management.
- **Education:** Four new classrooms were built in Cacanda reception centre using materials such as bamboo and plastic sheets to accommodate an increasing number of children attending Portuguese literacy classes.
- **Sexual and gender based violence (SGBV):** Ten SGBV cases involving girls/women were reported this week: four cases of forced marriage, three cases of rape, two cases of physical assault and one case of sexual assault. Survivors received psycho-social support and legal counselling. Two third of the cases received medical response, but only two survivors took legal action.
- **Freedom of movement:** On 18 September, the Provincial Police and Border Guard forces initiated a large-scale operation targeting irregular migrants in Dundo town. Between 21 to 23 September, 74 refugees were either detained or arrested but upon confirmation of their refugee status everyone was released. Protection partners are in discussion with authorities and group arrests and border movements will continue to be closely monitored
- **Communicating with Communities (CwC):** Lóvua has staged several community consultations in Zone A regarding the election of refugee representatives. Key findings indicate apprehension towards electing community representatives in addition to gender inequality within possible community structures. Similar consultations will

proceed in Zone B. Protection partners took note of the refugee concerns and plan to address them during a second round of discussions.

- **Coordination:** In view of recent arrests, protection partners are, jointly with GoA, developing key messages to disseminate among the urban refugee population. Radio volunteers and community leaders are on alert and informing refugees to carry documents when moving in/out of the reception centre and avoid movements at night and in mining areas.

Identified Needs and Remaining Gaps

- The increased daily arrival of refugee families who were previously based within urban areas to Cacanda reception centre creates additional pressure on services and infrastructures. 438 recently arrived households have received provisional shelter.



FOOD SECURITY AND NUTRITION

Achievements and Impact

- **Food Security:** GFD's food basket in both Lóvua and Cacanda included fortified maize meal, pulses, vegetable oil and iodized salt benefiting 23,046 persons of concern. An additional mobile storage unit (MSU) will soon be established in Lóvua settlement to serve as final distribution point.
- **Coordination:** Prevention activities continue targeting children aged between 6-23 months, in addition to pregnant and lactating women. Discussions between food and nutrition partners are underway to strengthen joint community nutrition messaging and support individual follow-up for children with either moderate acute malnutrition (MAM) or those at risk for MAM. This will take place through nutrition counselling to caregivers as well as guidance and demonstrations on how to properly use specialised nutritious food.
- **Nutrition:** Malnutrition trends remain stable. A total of 1,427 children (under 5) were screened in Cacanda and 1,138 children in Lóvua.



HEALTH

Achievements and Impact

- **Primary health care and medical consultations:** General consultations slightly increased (1,256 cases vs. 1,032 cases last week). In **Cacanda** the main cause of **morbidity** factor was malaria (19.3 per cent), followed by injuries and osteo-muscular pain. The number of diarrhoea cases has decreased to 11.3 per cent. Nineteen (19) tuberculosis (TB) cases in phase one (two new patients) and 14 patients in phase two are being monitored. In **Lóvua**, the main morbidity was linked to other acute conditions, mainly headaches (30 per cent), followed by physical injury (16.4 per cent), skin

diseases (11.7 per cent) and upper respiratory tract infections (10.3 per cent). Five (5) TB cases were detected, one of which was in phase two.

- **Sexual reproductive health (SRH):** Antenatal (ANC) and postnatal (PNC) care services continued in both reception centres. In Cacanda, 26 women received ANC consultations, 14 first consultations and 12 follow-up. One woman received PNC consultation. In Lóvua, ten ANC consultations took place: eight new visits and two follow up visits.
- **Sexual Gender Based Violence:** One SGBV case was reported in Lóvua by the health sector during reporting week. Two SGBV cases were reported in Cacanda.
- **Vaccination:** Child vaccinations continue in Cacanda reception centre and Lóvua settlement. A total of 76 children have been vaccinated against measles, 67 against pneumonia, 67 were covered with pentavalent and 47 received the yellow fever vaccine.
- Lóvua municipality received a new cold chain equipment allowing proper storage and management of vaccines.
- **Medical evacuation:** Five children (two girls and three boys) are facing severe health problems. Two children with progressive blindness, one child with hydrocephaly, one with cleft-palate and malnutrition, and one with intestinal obstruction are being evacuated to Luanda for treatment.

Identified Needs and Remaining Gaps

- This week's referrals to Secondary Health Care more than doubled reaching 32 cases. This could be related to the increase of admissions in Chitato Hospital and a higher number of lower respiratory tract infections needing oxygen.
- Women are expressing reluctance to use contraceptive methods. Health partners are working in targeted sexual reproductive health campaigns to address this issue.



WATER AND SANITATION

Achievements and Impact

- **Coordination:** In Lóvua, a pilot WASH project will be implemented in Zone A with the creation of WASH Committees run by voluntary community mobilizers in its three villages. As part of this project, water caretakers and latrine cleaners will be recruited and remunerated for their services. The Cacanda Emergency Plan pertaining to preparedness for the rainy season has been reviewed and new deadlines for its completion. The Plan is expected to be implemented by 30 September.
- **Cacanda:** WASH partners continue to relieve the site from flooding of areas and latrines by installing drainage channels and piloting elevated latrines constructed on sunk steel drums. The water points are being regrouped and upgraded, fenced and better managed.

- Water supply continues to be provided to the Congolese refugee population in Lóvua and Cacanda, with an estimated 23 litres per person per day. Latrines are being closed / reconditioned and new ones constructed leading to sufficient availability (41 people per latrine while 50 is the maximum). Currently each shower serves 46 individuals. After the relocation of the people living in the first row of tents at the swampy area, the area was cleared and holes in the wall have been opened and optimizing storm water run-off.
- **Lóvua:** All cleared villages in zone A / B have WASH facilities and access roads to the water tanks/bladders. Work continues in zone C. The last male showers are being finalised in the Arrival Centre.
- In Lóvua, water trucking is delivering 27 litres per person per day.

Identified Needs and Remaining Gaps

- Solid waste removal to the municipal waste dump is hampered due to the trucking company's lack of means. Partners are trying to contract a second company.



SHELTER AND NFIS

Achievements and Impact

- **Site Planning:** In Lóvua a total of nine villages are inhabited and fully equipped with communal WASH facilities. Plot demarcation and manual opening of secondary roads is ongoing in Zone C.
- The demarcation of Village 9B was interrupted due to a discrepancy between site plan geographical information and field physical setting. Partners initiated a global verification of Lóvua Settlement site plan to assess how to readjust construction interventions with a reviewed and verified cartography.
- **Shelter & Core Relief Items (CRI):** As the operation for the relocation of refugees stabilises, partners are preparing the shift from tent distribution to the provision of individual shelter/latrines kits for refugees who are already relocated. This follows the original shelter strategy which has been affected by delays in supply. Individual shelter kits and construction material are progressively being put together (3,000 partial shelter kits are stored). In addition, a technical review of the relocation process and recommendations for preparing the villages' communal shelter structures to host refugees in the allocated plots, is ongoing.

Identified Needs and Remaining Gaps

- Many refugees from Dundo's urban areas are settling in Cacanda reception centre using their own means. They are in need of plastic sheeting to protect them from the rain. A shelter needs assessment and the follow up on the population statistics is ongoing to ensure a fast distribution of CRIs and shelter materials.



LIVELIHOODS

- Partners are working on a livelihoods partnership agreement. The agreement aims at providing refugees access to agricultural, livestock and fisheries production, development of small scale businesses and access to wage earning employment.
- A joint visit with representatives from the Ministry of Agriculture and MINARS was conducted in Lóvua for the preparation of World Food Day (WFD). GoA aims to host WFD in Lóvua and to hand-out 50 Ha of farming area to refugees and 20 Ha to the host community for communal agricultural activities. This is a first step into the initiation of livelihoods for the refugees in Lunda Norte Province. The joint field survey and cartographic analysis will provide demarcation of potential areas for developing subsistence farming systems accessible from the settlement and the villages.



ENVIRONMENT AND ENERGY

Achievements and Impact

- **Environment:** In Lóvua settlement, 130 Ha have been marked for tree preservation. The tree marking is carried out by a group of refugee workers previously trained on the protected species and vegetation. An Environmental Impact Assessment (EIAs) will be conducted with the Ministry of Environment's support.
- **Energy:** A night visit was held in Cacanda to assess the repair needs in the existing community lighting safeguarding the centre's security at night in particular next to sanitation facilities.

Working in partnership

- Humanitarian and development partners in the country are actively supporting the Government of Angola to ensure an 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, Health/Nutrition and Communication with Communities 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.

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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](#)