

Angola

03 October 2017

As of 29 September, there were **2,970 refugees living in Lóvuá settlement**, which represents 11 per cent of the overall refugee population from the DRC in Lunda Norte Province.

Refugees continue to arrive to Cacanda Reception Centre from Dundo town putting pressure both on structures and services.

Currently there are 1,411 refugees in Cacanda Reception Centre in need of shelter. Plastic sheets are provided to refugees to be used as temporary shelter.

KEY FIGURES

77%

Of Congolese refugees in Angola are women and children

27,173

Biometrically registered Congolese refugees in Lunda Norte Province (29 September 2017)

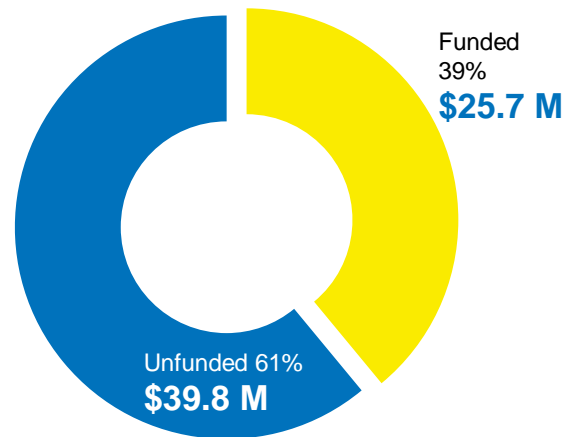
50,000

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

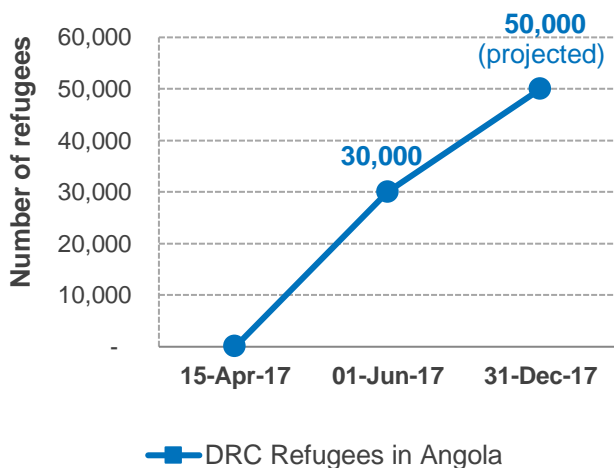
FUNDING (AS OF 26 SEPTEMBER)

USD 65,507,610

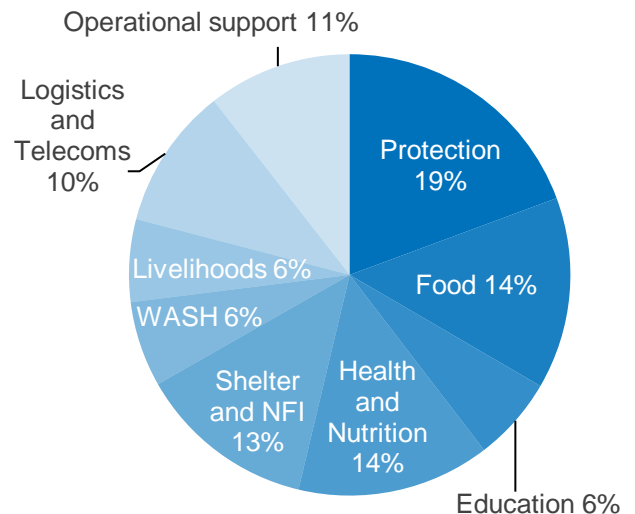
requested for Angola Inter-agency Refugee Response

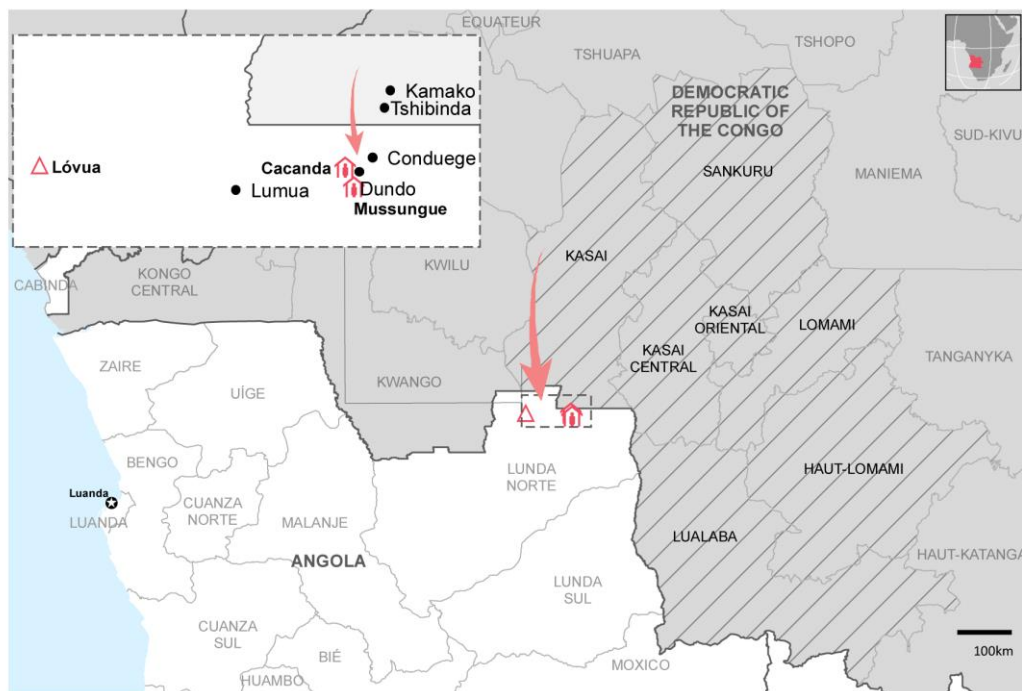


POPULATION TRENDS



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: UNHCRS, 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 of 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 the shortage of food and the lack of access to basic services and goods.

The DRC-Angola border serves as a main artery for trade between the two countries. While the border is closed to trade and commerce, the Government of Angola (GoA) has maintained an open door policy to welcome Congolese nationals fleeing as a result of the civil unrest. 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 the end December 2017. The interagency humanitarian response to the existing 27,173 Congolese refugees (6,646 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 September's general food distribution (GFD), under the standard operating procedures' inactivation criteria.

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. Since 31 August, relocation of refugees from Cacanda reception centre has been ongoing, and the current refugee population in this centre stands at 5,631 individuals,

pending transfer to Lóvua. Currently, 2,970 refugees (862 families), or eleven per cent of the Congolese refugee population in northern Angola were relocated to the settlement in Lóvua, which has a total planned capacity for approximately 30,000 refugees. This settlement is expected to respond to the needs of all refugees living in Lunda Norte Province, and, if required, it has the capacity to accommodate the 2017 year-end planning figure of 50,000 people.

The lack of heavy machinery to open primary and secondary roads and the lack of shelter materials in Lóvua continue 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 to be relocated to Lóvua – as Cacanda is currently overcrowded this trend represents a major challenge.



Congolese refugees relocated to new settlement in Lóvua, Angola. © UNHCR / Rui Padilha

Achievements



Achievements and Impact

- **Registration:** As of 29 September, the total number of biometrically registered refugees from the DRC is **27,173**, consisting of **6,646** households. Eleven per cent live in Lóvuá settlement, 21 per cent in Cacanda while 68 per cent are in Dundo town with the host community. A total of 2,970 refugees / 862 households, currently live in Lóvuá, where the average family size is four.
- **Continuous registration in Cacanda:** a total of 33 new-borns and 78 individuals were biometrically registered (out of whom 66 arrived in Dundo between August and September). In total, 348 new refugees were registered in September 2017.
- **Child Protection:** The standard operating procedures to relocate the 32 Unaccompanied and Separated Children (UASC) from Cacanda reception centre to Lóvuá are complete. Four workshops attended by 120 military and paramilitary personnel were conducted on child rights, human rights and refugee rights. The demand for Child Friendly Spaces has increased both in Cacanda and Lóvuá (daily attendance in Cacanda was 751 and 575 in Lóvuá). A new CFS will be installed in Lóvuá to address the current needs and increasing demand.
- **Lóvuá:** community consultations are being held with men, women and adolescents regarding the peaceful election of refugee representatives in each village.
- **Sexual and Gender Based Violence (SGBV):** Heads of agencies and team leaders in Dundo received training on Protection from Sexual Exploitation and Abuse (PSEA).

Identified Needs and Remaining Gaps

- **SGBV:** SGBV prevention and response needs to be improved as well as tackling the impunity of SGBV perpetrators in Cacanda and Lóvuá. The exposure of refugee women and girls to survival sex and the reported absence of police officers in Cacanda Reception Centre at the night is leading to situations where the security of refugees is compromised.



FOOD SECURITY AND NUTRITION

Achievements and Impact

- **Nutrition:** Nutrition partners screened a total of 3,082 children for malnutrition, 1,919 in Cacanda and 1,163 in Lóvuá. 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.

Identified Needs and Remaining Gaps

- The food supplements provided to refugees in the general food distributions are not covering the total monthly needs according to the population of concern and partners on the ground.



HEALTH

Achievements and Impact

- **Primary health care and medical consultations:** General consultations slightly decreased (1,066 cases vs. 1,256 cases last week). In **Cacanda** the main cause of **morbidity** was malaria (23 per cent), followed by acute watery diarrhoea and non-intentional wounds. The number of diarrhoea cases has decreased (86 cases vs. 101 cases on the previous week). In **Lóvua**, the main morbidity was linked to other acute conditions, mainly headaches (38 per cent), followed by intestinal parasitose (17 per cent) and upper respiratory tract infections (17 per cent).
- **Sexual reproductive health (SRH):** Antenatal (ANC) and postnatal (PNC) care services continued in both reception centres. In Cacanda, 52 women received ANC consultations, 16 first consultations and 18 follow-up. One woman received a PNC consultation. In Lóvua, 19 ANC consultations took place: 11 new visits and 8 follow up visits.
- **Vaccination:** Child vaccination continues in Cacanda reception centre and Lóvua settlement. A total of 19 children have been vaccinated against measles, 19 against yellow fever, 14 for pentavalent, 14 against pneumonia and 15 for polio. Vaccinations are also being provided to children prior to departure before relocation to Lóvua.
- **Referral care:** A total of 31 patients were medically referred from Cacanda to secondary health care, and two were referred from Lóvua to Chitato Hospital.
- This week, an ambulance was sent by the partners to Lunda Norte to assist the needs of the refugee population in Lóvua and Cacanda, as well as the host community.



WATER AND SANITATION

Achievements and Impact

- Partners continue to cover refugees' needs through water trucking in both Cacanda and Lóvua. Currently, an average of 20 litres of water is being supplied per person per day.
- **Lóvua:** WASH Partners have agreed on drilling boreholes in the Arrival Centre and in two host communities. Showers were constructed at the arrival centre. Furthermore, 1,500 latrine slabs and tarpaulin arrived in Dundo to be used for household latrines in Lóvua.
- **Cacanda:** The regrouping of water points is about to be completed. The newly raised rain-resistant latrines at the far end of the centre were installed.

- Community radios and social mobilizers continue to disseminate messages to refugees in Cacanda and Lóvua on hand washing and appropriate management and storage of water.

Identified Needs and Remaining Gaps

- **Cacanda:** refugees, who were previously staying with the host community in Dundo area, are moving to Cacanda putting pressure on existing WASH facilities. Solid waste collection and removal needs to be improved. The drainage channels are functioning but will need to be maintained/cleaned daily. The shortage of funding is limiting partners' ability to continue providing a robust response in this reception centre as poor sanitation conditions are posing health hazards for the camp residents.
- **Lóvua:** In Zone B, village 9, the access road needs to be cleared to allow the installation of a water tank, latrine doors and showers.



Achievements and Impact

- **Site Planning:** A field survey and GPS verification was conducted in Lóvua Settlement due to a discrepancy observed in the location of one of the villages. The survey and the consecutive mapping of existing villages against initial site plan revealed unused areas. An overall rearrangement of the site plan is ongoing.
- **Cacanda:** A total of 338 families relocated spontaneously from surrounding host communities to Cacanda this week Plastic sheeting was provided to be used in the construction of temporary shelters.
- **Lóvua:** On 28 September, 97 households were relocated and accommodated in 99 tents. Village 8 in zone B is cleared, and the road linking V7B and V8B is complete while V9B clearance is ongoing. The lack of shelter may slow the relocation exercise. So far, MINARS has supported with 200 additional tents.

Identified Needs and Remaining Gaps

- **Cacanda:** Daily arrival of families, who were previously staying with the host communities in Dundo area, are moving to Cacanda putting pressure both on services and infrastructures; a rapid assessment shows that 405 families (1,411 individuals) are in need of shelter in Cacanda: some because they moved recently to this reception centre, others because their shelters have been affected by the rain.
- **Lóvua:** the lack of tents and shelter materials (timber) may delay the relocation exercise. Efforts are being made to rapidly procure this material.



LIVELIHOODS

- Two joint visits to Lóvua were carried out by UNHCR, MINARS, Ministry of Agriculture, Rural development and Fisheries (MINADER) and the Lóvua Administration to identify a potential area for agricultural soil preparation. During World Food Day, October 16, MINADER will provide some 140 Ha of land in Lóvua municipality, benefiting the refugees living in Lóvua Settlement and in the host communities, aiming to promote self-reliance through agricultural income generation projects.



ENVIRONMENT AND ENERGY

Achievements and Impact

- The constitution of a cartographic database for environmental parameters namely water bodies and streams, topography, land occupations including WASH facilities and sensitive ecological areas has been completed, which will enable to better mainstream environmental components and standards in Lóvua Settlement.
- In Lóvua, a total of 170 Ha of area are marked for tree protection

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, 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.

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

Special thanks to 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.

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](#)