

Angola

22 August 2017

The total population in Lóvua settlement stands at 1,495 Congolese refugees who were successfully relocated from Mussungue reception centre.

A total of 23,615 refugees (5,635 households) received monthly food baskets.

1,541 primary health consultations were provided during the past week, representing an increase of 9 per cent.

KEY FIGURES

75%

Of Congolese refugees in Angola are women and children

32,980

Biometrically registered Congolese refugees in Dundo area (21 August 2017)

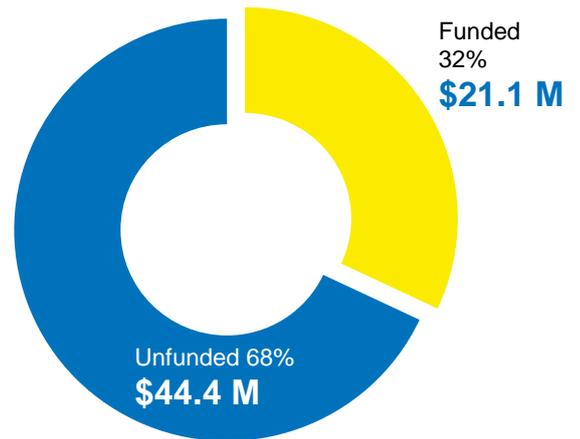
50,000

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

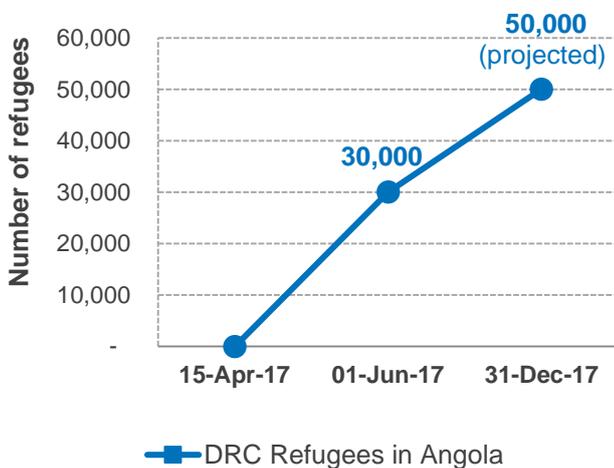
FUNDING (AS OF 22 AUGUST)

USD 65,507,610

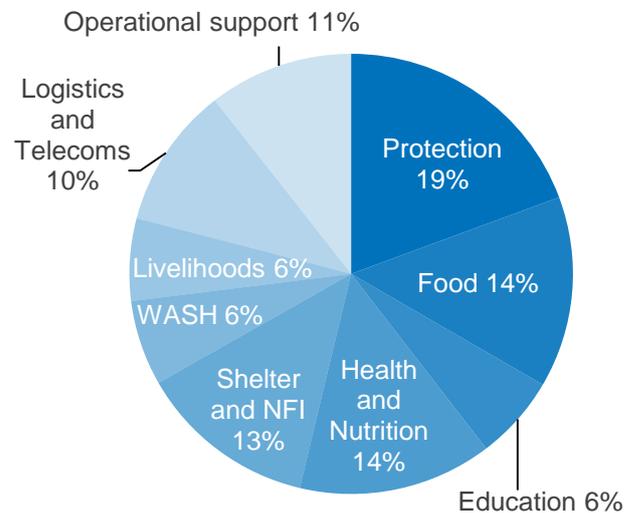
requested for Angola Inter-agency Refugee Response

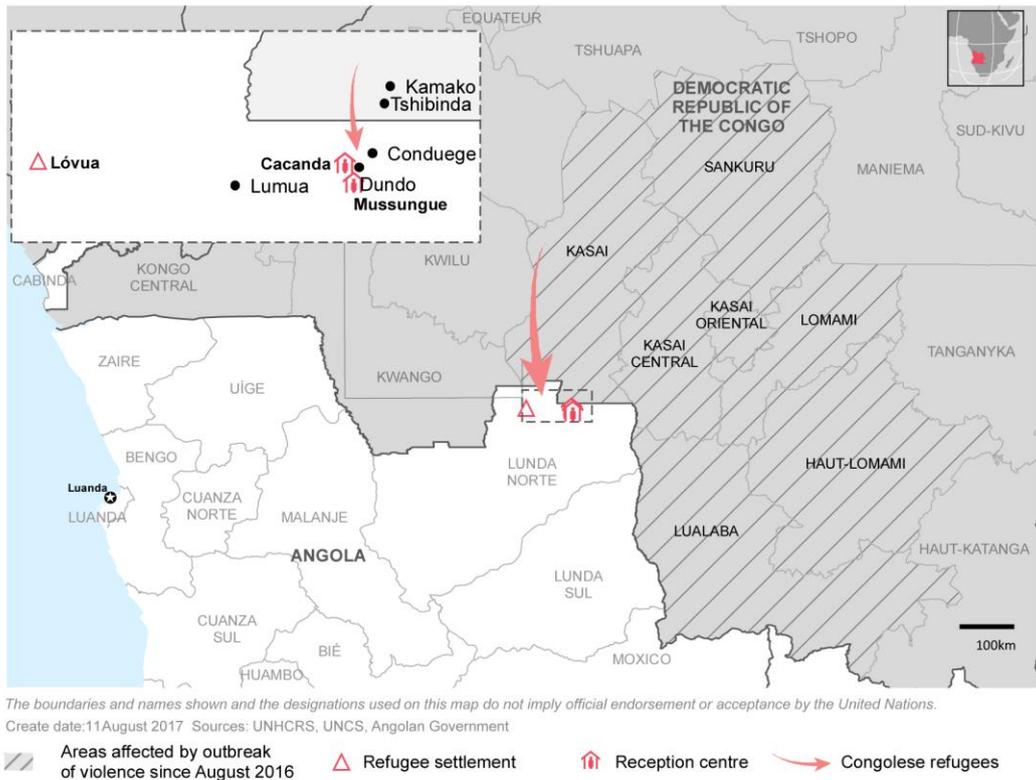


POPULATION TRENDS



FINANCIAL REQUIREMENTS





Operational Context

Violence and ethnic tensions, in the Kasai region of the Democratic Republic of the Congo (DRC), has forced some 33,000 Congolese to seek safety in Angola’s Lunda Norte Province. Some 75 per cent of the registered refugees are women and children.

The conflict continues and refugees report incidents of indiscriminate violence, sexual and human rights abuses, and a shortage of basic items. However, the number of newly arrived refugees has decreased significantly since early July. 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 first phase of the relocation of Congolese refugees in Lunda Norte to Lóvua settlement, 94 km west of Dundo, was completed. A total of 1,495 refugees, from Mussungue reception centre, were relocated to Lóvua between 8 and 13 August. The second phase of the relocation will start as soon as the plot clearing process is completed and the necessary facilities, such as latrines and showers are ready to accommodate these refugees.

The arrival centre of Lóvua settlement is completed and comprises of eight hangars for overnight shelter which together have a capacity of accommodating 432 individuals per day. The site has now eight villages completed out of the planned nine. Once finalized, Lóvua settlement will consist of nine zones, each with nine villages; each village will have

72 plots making it possible to host up to 360 refugees. The overall capacity of the site will be 30,000 refugees with the possibility of expansion.



Refugee families receiving maize meal, beans, vegetable oil, salt, super cereal and soap during the inter-agency general food distribution that took place in Cacanda on 19 August 2017. © UNHCR / Rui Padilha.

Achievements



PROTECTION

Achievements and Impact

- As of 21 August, a total of **32,980** refugees from DRC have been biometrically registered in Lunda Norte Province of Angola.
- The refugee population figure was adjusted due to the inactivation of individual records of refugees who did not show up at the time of the relocation from Mussungue to Lóvuá settlement. As a result, the records were deactivated, though not erased, from the database prior to the transfer to Lóvuá settlement. The population figures will continue to reflect inactivation of individuals who do not show up for two consecutive general food distributions as per standard operating procedures, as well as registration of new births and reunification of nuclear families currently in Cacanda.
- In Lóvuá, there are currently 1,495 refugees living in the settlement, of which 754 are children. The remaining reception centre of Cacanda has a total of 7,182 residents.

The relocation exercise has been temporarily discontinued due to national general elections in Angola.

- The protection team assisted in identifying persons with specific needs during the general food distribution. A litigation desk was set at the site supporting the registration team with outstanding case-management issues.
- **Communicating with communities:** In both Lóvua and Cacanda, individual case-management has been ongoing as well as communication with communities mainly on the relocation process. Refugees registered in Cacanda reception centre are keen to relocate to Lóvua and individuals living in urban settings approach UNHCR on a daily basis seeking information on the resumption of the relocation exercise. The community radio station, available to all partners, continues to operate in Lóvua and Cacanda.
- **Child protection:** Protection partners continue to monitor new arrivals and unaccompanied and separated children (UAM/SC) living in Cacanda where a total of 34 UAM/SCs reside and are assisted at a children's centre. For each child, partners conduct a best interest assessment and daily follow-up.
- The first Child Friendly Space (CFS) in Lóvua has opened, with 207 children attending during its first week. In Cacanda, 964 children were assisted at CFS which was rolled out by protection partners.
- A training on CFS methodology and early childhood education has been conducted in Lóvua.
- **Sexual and gender based violence (SGBV):** In the past week, protection partners recorded some 13 cases of GBV instances for which they provided psycho-social support and follow-up. All 13 cases were cases of domestic violence. None has required legal intervention. In parallel, partners continue to provide psycho-social support to women who are survivors of (sexual) violence and abuse in the DRC and an assessment of the mental health condition of the refugee population in Lóvua, including women suffering from past trauma has started. The protection team provided necessary tools for protection partners to start building an effective reporting and tracking of individual GBV/SGBV cases. The next phase will include consolidation of the existing capacity on the ground to strengthen SGBV interventions through use of information management tools.
- **Border monitoring:** A border monitoring visit has been conducted on the 22 August, accompanied by the representative of the Ministry of Welfare and Social Reintegration (MINARS). Discussions with border authorities have confirmed that voluntary returns to the DRC are taking place on a daily basis, albeit in very small numbers. However, exact figures are difficult to obtain as movements recorded at the border also include individuals who are not registered as refugees in Lunda Norte. In parallel, protection team conducted interviews with newly arrived refugee families in Cacanda reception centre in order to document the conditions of the journey.

Identified Needs and Remaining Gaps

- Concerns regarding the peaceful coexistence of the different tribes within the refugee community.



FOOD SECURITY AND NUTRITION

Achievements and Impact

- **General food distribution:** General food distribution took place between 16 and 19 of August in Cacanda reception centre. A total of 23,615 refugees (5,635 households), received a monthly food basket (maize meal, beans, vegetable oil and salt). This food distribution indicated that some 22 percent of refugees registered in Cacanda did not show up to collect their food basket. 809 children aged 6 to 23 months received Super Cereal Plus.
- On 20 August, the general food distribution took place for the urban refugee population registered in Mussungue who had not yet relocated to Lóvua. 236 individuals (57 households) received the food basket. Seven children under the age of two years received Super Cereal Plus.
- **Nutrition:** 1,672 children under the age of five were screened: 0.6 per cent had Severe Acute Malnutrition (SAM) and 0.8 per cent Global Acute Malnutrition (GAM). In total some 23 case were referred for nutritional follow-up. New cases admitted to the program, are mainly children living outside Cacanda centre. In Lóvua, 146 children under the age of five were screened; no cases of SAM or GAM were recorded.
- Food partners are installing a community kitchen to support the CFS initiative and provide life-skills training to mothers aiming to improve the nutritional condition of their children.



HEALTH

Achievements and Impact

- **Primary health care and medical consultations:** General consultations have increased by nine per cent (from 1,541 to 1,417). In Cacanda, the main morbidity rate is malaria at 27.4 per cent, followed by Upper Respiratory Tract Infection (URTI) at 14.5 per cent, non-bloody diarrhoea at 11 per cent and osteo-muscular pain at 11 per cent. In Lóvua, the main morbidity rate stems from URTI at 17.8 per cent, followed by non-bloody diarrhoea at 14.9 and malaria at 10.6 per cent. Dressings represent 21.8 per cent of all consultations. Malaria cases have increased slightly this week, proportional to the rise in number of consultations.
- **Sexual reproductive health (SRH):** Antenatal and postnatal care services (ANC/PNC) continued at both reception centres. In Cacanda, 49 persons received antenatal care. HIV positive pregnant refugee women started with the programme of prevention of mother to child transmission (PMTCT). 13 ANC consultations and one PNC consultation took place in Lóvua settlement.
- **Sexual gender based violence:** Longstanding cases continue to be followed up for psychological support. No new cases were reported both in Cacanda and Lóvua.

- **Immunization:** No sign of epidemics has been detected at the reception centres or in the surrounding host community. Routine vaccinations should resume in Lóvua after the elections.
- **Referral care:** 22 referrals to secondary health care (4 per cent less than last week). 77 per cent were carried out from Cacanda and 13 per cent from Lóvua.
- **Community outreach activities:** Community health workers continued with SGBV sensitization of the refugee population and active case finding in Cacanda. In addition, health partners are undertaking a mapping of families with children under five years of age in Lóvua settlement to start community based monitoring of health indicators. Sensitization activities on hand-washing, proper use of latrines and solid waste management were conducted and reached 2,483 individuals in Cacanda and Lóvua.
- **Mental Health:** Mental health partners are assessing and designing specific mental health identification and intervention tools adapted to the Lóvua caseload.
- **Medicines and medical items:** Health partners have received essential drugs and are working with the Provincial Health Department on a distribution plan covering Chitato and Lóvua Municipalities. The quantities are sufficient for the demand of all registered refugees and identified host community children. Sexual and Reproductive Health (SRH) kits as well as medical and non-food items for Lóvua's women friendly spaces under the GBV Project have been received and will be distributed.



WATER AND SANITATION

Achievements and Impact

- **Coordination:** The WASH coordination meeting took place on in Lóvua site to share progress and experiences in the first five villages. Partners agreed that the refugee relocation should only take place into villages where WASH facilities are operational. A monitoring system for the water indicators is now in place in Lóvua.
- **Lóvua:** Water installations for villages A1, A2, B1 are completed while village A3 are almost complete. Water trucking (two truckloads per day of 20,000 litres each) serves the current population of refugees and temporary workers in Lóvua with an average of 20 to 30 liters of water per person per day (l/p/d). Installation of WASH facilities in Villages B2 and B3 has begun.
- A Water Engineer has arrived and will support the design of the water distribution system in Lóvua.
- **Cacanda:** In light of the relocation exercise and the expected flow of urban/rural refugees to Lóvua, water trucking to Mussungue has been redirected to Cacanda centre. Some 17 litres of water (l/p/d) is provided. Maintenance work is ongoing while roofing will be completed on latrines in view of the rainy season. The vector control through daily spray of Creolin in sanitation facilities has been resumed, and a similar approach will follow in Lóvua.

- **Hygiene:** 314 boxes of soap were distributed at a rate of 250 grams per person per month. Hygiene education sessions continue addressing hand washing and proper use of sanitation facilities through partners.



SHELTER AND NFIS

Achievements and Impact

- **Lóvua:** The arrival centre is complete. It comprises eight communal shelters for overnight accommodations, one hangar for firewood distribution, two hangars as a waiting-area at the registration centre, a communal kitchen and garbage pits. Currently, the eight communal shelters for overnight accommodations measures 864 m² and has a capacity to host approximately 432 individuals per day.
- Zone B has two additional villages, bringing the total to eight villages; three in Zone A and five in Zone B. 435 individuals received 127 tents and persons with specific needs were assisted with putting up 137 tents in village A3, B1, B2 and B3. As it stands, Lóvua settlement has 1,495 individuals in 440 tents, well within the average of 5 persons per tent and thus complying with the standard of 3.5 m² per person.
- The school and a market areas have been demarcated near zones A and B.
- The demining group has finalized its assessment in Lóvua site and sensitization campaigns to refugees. The reported preliminary results indicate that Lóvua site (31 km²) and its immediate area are mine free. A non-technical survey was performed on six suspected hazardous areas in Lunda Norte. The mine risk education (MRE) teams gave 158 MRE sessions to 4,429 beneficiaries, out of which 3,309 were refugees and the remaining were from the host community. One MRE session was provided to humanitarian workers from different agencies.

Identified Needs and Remaining Gaps

- Cacanda reception centre in Dundo is at its maximum capacity without the option to extend the area, resulting in sub-standard shelter conditions for many new arrivals. This will be addressed through relocation of refugees from Cacanda reception centre to Lóvua in the coming weeks.



ACCESS TO ENERGY

Achievements and Impact

- A hangar serving as a cooking area has been built in the Lóvua arrival centre. It will be used as a communal kitchen by the refugees upon arrival at the site reducing the number of open fires and reducing smoke in the overnight shelter area. The communal kitchen will serve as an entry point for community health and energy/environmental programs in the settlement where activities on promotion of fuel-saving techniques as well as environmental awareness-raising including on collection of firewood can be carried out.



ENVIRONMENT

- **Waste management:** Environmental partners and the technical services of the Lóvua Administration on waste management held the first meeting to assess the feasibility of a joint controlled solid waste disposal site benefiting both host and refugee communities. Waste segregation (in particular organic waste for re-use through compost) and recycling objectives were also debated to decrease the environmental impact of waste generated at the settlement. A joint visit on a potential site will be conducted after the general elections in Angola.
- **Tree preservation:** Fifty hectares of tree preservation were marked by refugee and host community workers. The marking process is on-going, following the development of the settlement and the installation of refugees into the villages.

Identified Needs and Remaining Gaps

- Tree marking continues, however due to the current process of relocation and installation of tents in areas which are not completely cleared, refugees are removing trees without taking into consideration the species, age, benefit of the trees present on their plots. This is having a clear impact on the forest integrity preservation. Awareness raising initiatives are being organized such as key messages, awareness raising groups, and information boards on the important local tree species.

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 an adequate 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. Sectoral 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 - Médecins du Monde
- 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](#)