

# Angola

04 September 2018

The second health clinic was opened in Lóvuá settlement to improve the delivery of medical services to refugees and the host community.

Due to funding shortages, 22,502 Congolese refugees in Lunda Norte received only reduced food rations in August. Full food rations will be provided again in September.

A survey was conducted with urban refugees on their intention to relocate to Lóvuá settlement. Out of 7,995 individuals who replied to the survey, 6,905 have expressed their willingness to relocate to Lóvuá settlement.

## KEY FIGURES

75%

of Congolese refugees from Kasai in Angola are women and children

35,645

Biometrically registered Congolese refugees in Lunda Norte Province. Total of 22,502 refugees are currently receiving food assistance.

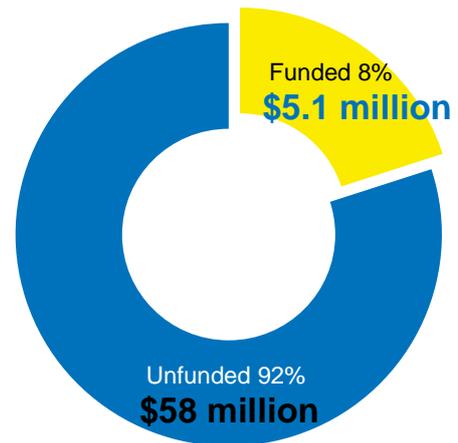
50,000

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

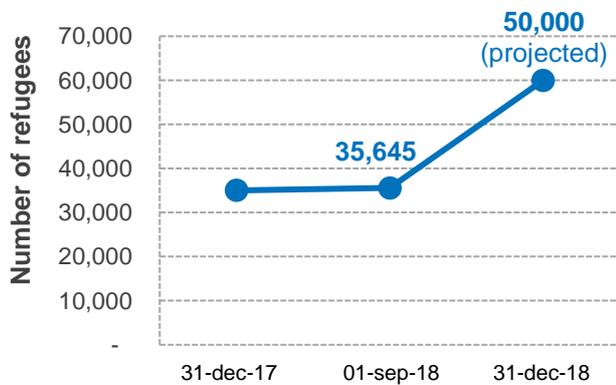
## FUNDING (AS OF 31 AUGUST)

USD \$63.9 million

requested for the Angola situation

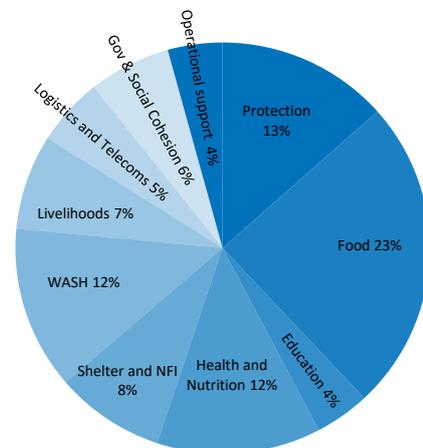


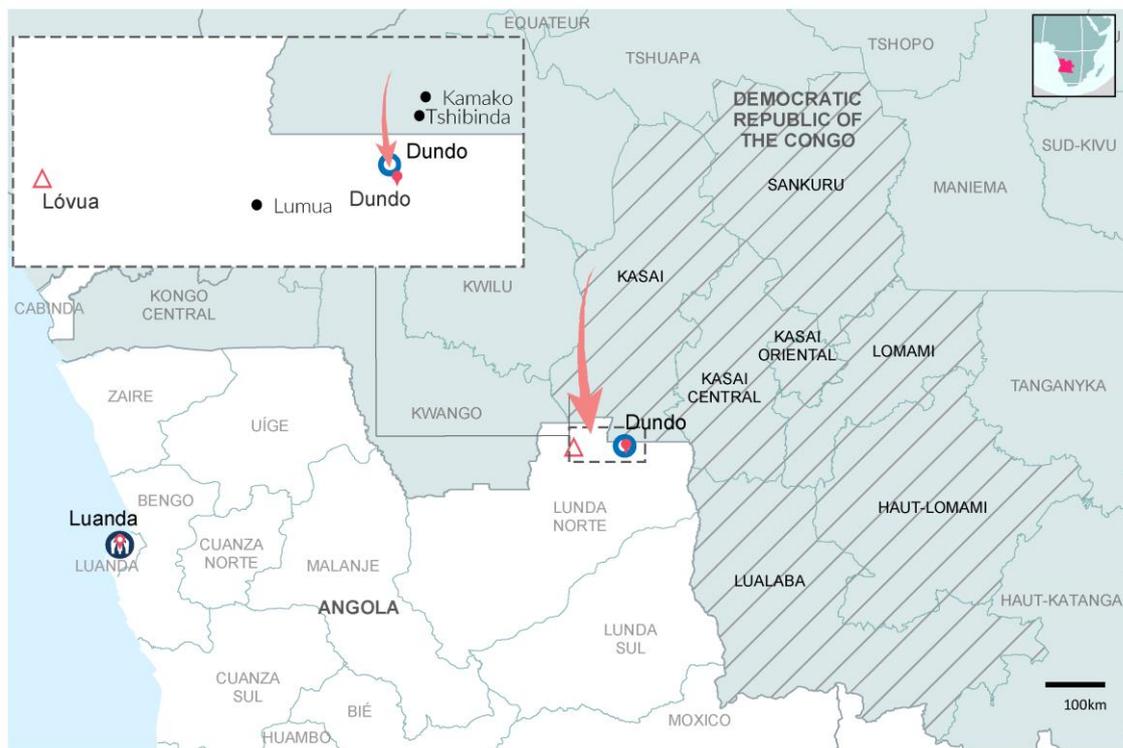
## POPULATION TRENDS



■ DRC Refugees in Lunda Norte

## 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: 22 Jan 2018 Sources: UNHCRS, UNCS, Angolan Government

- Areas affected by outbreak of violence since August 2016
- UNHCR Country Office
- UNHCR Field Office
- Refugee location
- Refugee settlement
- 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 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. Voluntary repatriation of Congolese refugees from Lunda Norte province to their country of origin is not currently being promoted.

The interagency humanitarian response for the Congolese refugees launched an 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, 13,669 Congolese refugees (3,353 families) are residing in the Lóvua settlement.



Donors visited Lóvua settlement in August to gain a better understanding of inter-agency response and current challenges on the ground and held discussions with refugees, partners, and authorities. UNHCR/O. Akindipe.



## PROTECTION

### Achievements and Impact

- A child protection workshop was organized with 38 refugees between 12-17 years old.
- The second family reunification exercise took place in Lóvua settlement. A total of 90 households were reunited out of 130 households that had been interviewed. Pending cases will be assisted soon.



## FOOD SECURITY AND NUTRITION

### Achievements and Impact

- General food distribution for August was undertaken with significantly reduced food rations. Refugees received only 40 per cent of maize meal and 50 per cent of other food commodities due to critical funding shortfall. Monitoring and acute malnutrition prevention continue regularly.

### Identified Needs and Remaining Gaps

- Full food rations will be provided again in September. However, another food pipeline break might be expected in the coming months if necessary resources are not mobilized on time.



## HEALTH

### Achievements and Impact

- Chicken pox in Lóvuá settlement is decreasing due to the combined efforts of partners and refugees.
- Community health workers in Lóvuá held 260 promotional activities on important health issues such as domestic burns, personal hygiene as well as the importance of antenatal care (NAC) and postnatal care (PNC).
- Workshops on malaria prevention were held for 168 field mobilizers.

### Identified Needs and Remaining Gaps

- In Lóvuá settlement 1,171 medical consultations were undertaken, including 336 consultations with children under five years. 15 cases were referred to secondary health care.
- Total of 1,425 children were screened by the community health workers resulting in the identification of three cases of Moderate Acute Malnutrition.
- The main morbidities were musculoskeletal pain (18 per cent), respiratory tract infection (16 per cent), chicken pox (9 per cent) and malaria (7 per cent).
- A mapping of mosquito nets was carried out and there are 333 households (approximately 631 individuals) currently without mosquito nets. The field team will be distributing mosquito nets to these families.



## WATER AND SANITATION

### Achievements and Impact

- Distribution of latrine kits took place in Zone D, villages 3, 4, and 5; and Zone E, villages 3, 4, 5, and 6; and Zone C, village 1.
- A total of 500 household latrines have been built for vulnerable people.
- Communication with Communities.
  - Total of 82 mobilizers reached more than 2,300 persons per day on family competencies, WASH, nutrition and other key messages.
  - Two radios broadcast programmes six hours per day with an active participation of more than 50 listeners, one third of them children.
  - The theatre group performed daily, reaching around 130 people per day.

### Identified Needs and Remaining Gaps

- Four blocks of communal latrines (latrine kits) will be distributed.
- New assessments on vulnerable families will be conducted.
- Funding for water trucking beyond September will be required.



## SHELTER & SITE PLANNING

### Achievements and Impact

- Excavation for one of three permanent school structures in Lóvuá has started.
- Total of 127 households received plastic sheeting for their self-built transitional shelters.
- There are total of 3,571 shelters in Lóvuá settlement including 1,886 family tents, 575 government donated tents, 819 emergency shelters and 291 transitional shelters.

### Identified Needs and Remaining Gaps

- The arrival of Refugee Housing Units will reduce the gap in transitional shelter.

## **LIVELIHOODS**

### **Achievements and Impact**

- “Livelihoods in Lóvua settlement” document was shared as an inter-agency initiative, explaining the context in the Lóvua settlement and possible projects to be explored among livelihood partners.
- Agriculture forms the largest part of the livelihoods programme in Lóvua. Livelihoods team have designated an area near the river for agriculture development. The area is 1.3 km by 12 km, and plots have already been cleared and provided to 480 families.

### **Identified Needs and Remaining Gaps**

- Biggest challenge to implement livelihood interventions is the lack of funding.
- Strategy to diversify livelihood projects is being developed.
- The Detailed Livelihood Assessment will be finalized shortly to feed into the livelihood strategy.

## **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.
- Embassies of **France, Namibia, Netherlands, South Africa, United Kingdom** and **United States of America** in Luanda, accompanied by the UN Resident Coordinator, UN agencies and partners, visited Lóvua settlement during 14 – 16 August. Visitors were pleased to see positive developments during the past year but were concerned over continuing gaps particularly in the areas of food security, WASH and health.

### **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

[Operational Portal Refugee Response in Angola](#)

[Inter-Agency Appeal for Angola 2018](#)

[UNHCR Multi-media education story on Angola](#)