



CONGOLESE SITUATION

RESPONDING TO THE NEEDS OF DISPLACED CONGOLESE AND REFUGEES

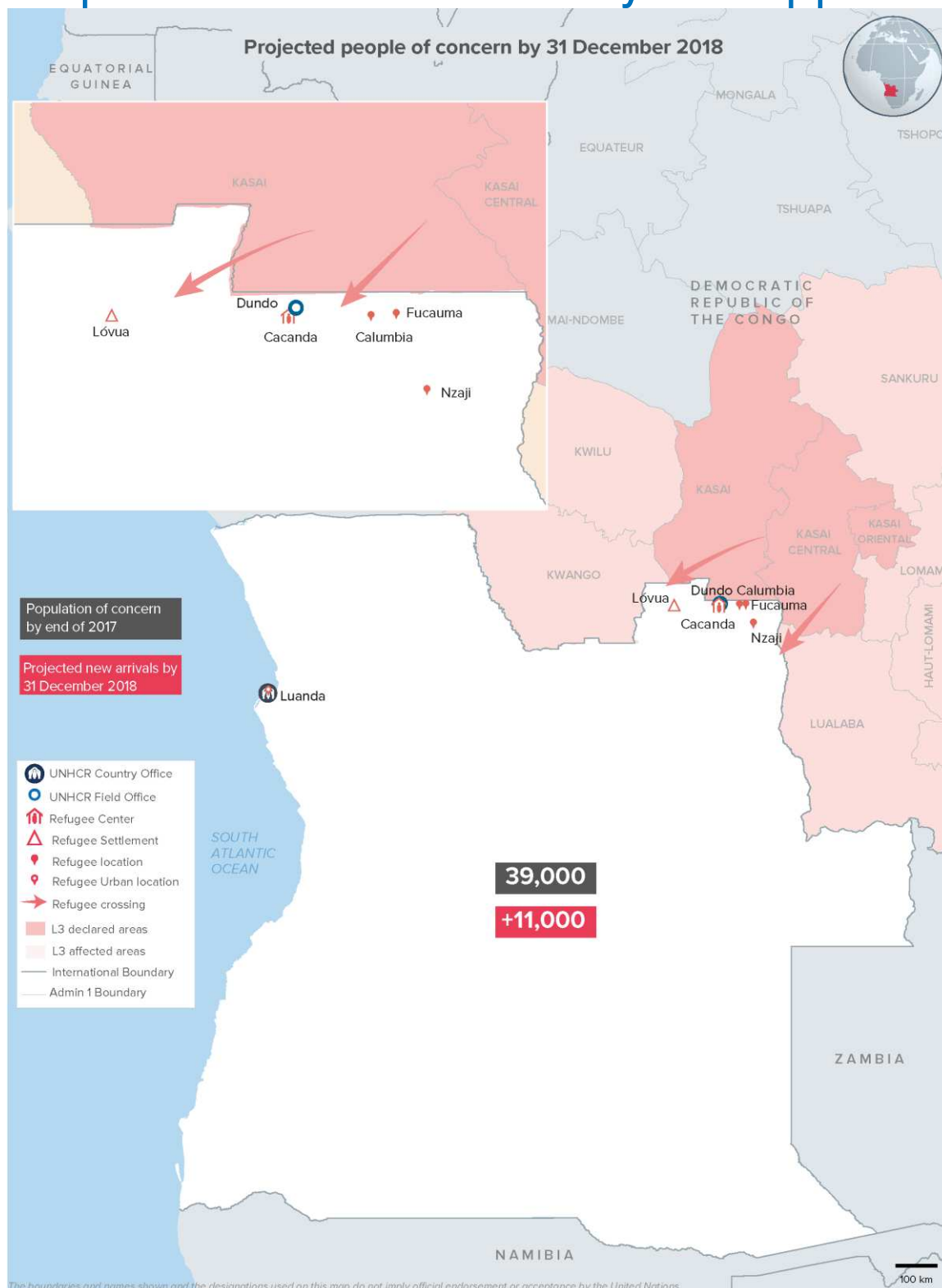
ANNEX - ANGOLA

Supplementary Appeal

January - December 2018

Angola

Map of the area covered by this appeal



Overview



807,000

Congolese refugees
expected to be
hosted in the region
by end 2018



50,000

Congolese refugees
expected to be hosted
in Angola by end 2018



75%

Of Congolese refugees
are women and
children



UNHCR Presence

35 national and
international staff

2 offices in the country

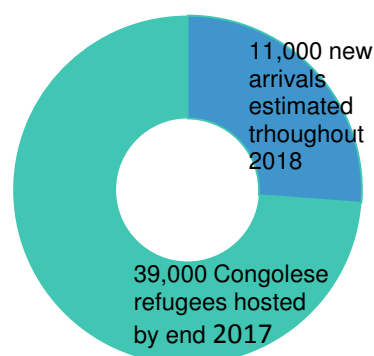
The Angola country annex is part of the supplementary appeal for Congolese situation, which outlines UNHCR's protection interventions planned in 2018 and respond to additional and most urgent needs of people of concern fleeing from the Democratic Republic of the Congo (DRC).

The outbreak of violence in the Kasai region of the Democratic Republic of the Congo (DRC) in March 2017 triggered displacement inside the country and across the border into neighbouring Angola, which hosted some 39,000 refugees. Among them, 74 percent (or 26,000 refugees) are living in the Lunda Norte Province where they received assistance from UNHCR and partners.

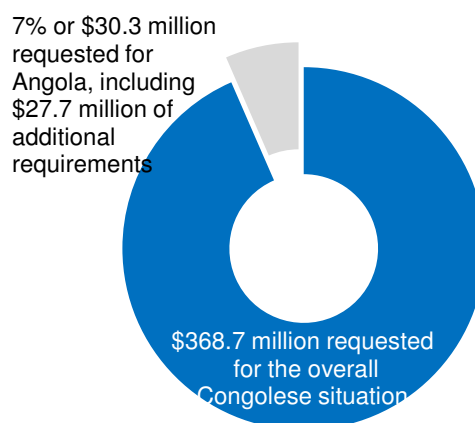
While the DRC-Angola border is closed to trade and commerce, the Government of Angola has allowed access for Congolese refugees to reach safety while providing unhindered access by UNHCR to border crossing points. Approximately 28 percent of the Congolese refugees are living in the Cacanda reception centre and in the Lóvua settlement, a site designated by the Government of Angola to accommodate new refugee arrivals from the DRC. The remaining refugee population resides among local communities. UNHCR and partners will continue to strengthen the development of Lóvua site to ensure long-term access to basic services.

As the situation remains volatile in the Kasai region, UNHCR expects an additional 11,000 refugees in Angola, bringing the overall Congolese refugee population to 50,000 people of concern by end of 2018. UNHCR's response will focus on providing protection, basic needs and services, community empowerment and self-reliance, and coordination. In addition, UNHCR and partners will continue to strengthen the development of Lóvua site to ensure long-term access to basic services.

Population of concern



Financial requirements



Needs and response

Identified needs

The conflict in Kasai has resulted in the upsurge of arrival of Congolese refugees from Kassai province in Angola in 2017. 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 food shortage and the lack of access to basic services and goods. The Emergency Relief Coordinator declared an IASC System-Wide L3 Emergency Response for the DRC focusing on the Kasai region, South Kivu and Tanganyika provinces in October 2017, and UNHCR declared Emergency Level 2 for Angola in May 2017, which requires stepped-up support.

The Congolese situation has created considerable humanitarian needs:

- Refugees have been hosted in severely overcrowded reception centres in Dundo whose conditions fall short of international standards. In early August 2017, UNHCR started relocating refugees to the Lóvua settlement.
- The emergency response in Angola is seriously affected by very limited national services in Lunda Norte Province and the limited number of implementing partners present in the country. UNHCR has set up the joint emergency coordination mechanisms with the Angolan authorities to deliver life-saving assistance, together with other UN agencies and NGOs in a timely and effective manner, as well as to prepare for a situation which may deteriorate further.
- Many people of concern live in precarious conditions, mainly due to the severe economic crisis. Refugees cannot own businesses, but can obtain work permits. Asylum-seekers cannot work. Very few are formally employed, and most are engaged in informal labour or are self-employed.

Response

Throughout 2018, UNHCR interventions will be guided by the following strategic priorities to respond to protection and immediate needs of Congolese refugees:

Access to territory and legal assistance—UNHCR will ensure equal and unhindered access to the territory of Congolese refugees and protection space and facilitating the movement of refugees from the border areas to the reception centers. UNHCR and partners will assist the Government of Angola in providing protection and legal assistance to Congolese refugees by strengthening reinforcing the protection response. Biometric individual registration will continue to be undertaken to obtain reliable planning data, identify people with vulnerabilities and specific needs, as well as to strengthen the delivery of humanitarian assistance.

Protection including emergency response—UNHCR will strengthen the protection response in particular in Lóvua settlement, which is expected to accommodate 20,000 refugees by the end of 2018, and support host communities in Dundo in particular. The Office will complete the relocation of 16,000 remaining refugees from Dundo to Lóvua settlement. Targeted interventions will be provided to children at risk, as well as survivors of sexual and gender-based violence (SGBV). UNHCR will ensure provision of basic services, public health, food and nutrition, WASH, energy, education and shelter to up to 50,000 refugees. The Office will provide core relief items and basic services at the transit centres in all locations and at the border entry points.

Self-reliance and livelihoods improved—UNHCR will promote livelihood activities to enhance self-reliance. Cash-based interventions will be preferred, whenever possible, as a more effective and dignified way to support refugees.

Key intervention areas



Protection

UNHCR and partners will continue to support the Government of Angola in providing protection and legal assistance to Congolese refugees. UNHCR will focus on access to territory, registration and civil documentation, access to protection services, prevention of and response to SGBV and addressing the protection needs of unaccompanied and separated children and those with other vulnerabilities. UNHCR will:

- Ensure access to territory and undertake regular border monitoring to formal and informal entry points and migration facilities in Lunda Norte.
- Organize capacity building sessions for Police Border Officials, Service of Migration and Foreigners, and Angolan Armed Forces to ensure access to the territory.
- Support with legal assistance, reception, civil registration and assist people with specific needs and family reunification whenever it is needed.
- New refugee arrivals are biometrically registered and provided with documentation.
- Provide civil documentation to people of concern and ensure the provision of birth certificates.
- Maintain effective case management and multi-sectorial response (medical/legal/safety/psychological) for refugees relocated to Lóvua settlement and advocate to the Government of Angola to extend the same assistance to refugees who continue to live in local communities.
- Undertake awareness-raising and sensitization campaigns on SGBV with refugees, including community leaders, refugee committees, men, women, boys and girls, as well as with local authorities.
- Identify and register unaccompanied and separated children and other children at risk.
- Undertake timely best interests assessments and determinations as required and ensure an effective child protection case management system and referral pathways for all unaccompanied and separated children.



Education

UNHCR and its partners will strengthen the capacity of the Government of Angola and support the Ministry of Education to meet the educational needs of refugees. UNHCR will:

- Support access to primary and secondary education for 12,000 refugee children, including enrolment of 9,800 children aged 6-14 years in primary education and 2,200 children aged 15-18 years in secondary education including children with disabilities the existing and new camps sites.
- Construct at least 3 schools with facilities (9 classrooms, as well as administrative block, latrines and water).
- Build capacity and train teachers in close coordination with relevant partners and the Angolan Ministry of Education.



Shelter and core relief items

Bearing in mind the parameters set by the Government of Angola, UNHCR will:

- Complete the relocation of 16,000 remaining refugees from Dundo to Lóvua by 31 March 2018.
- Ensure availability of construction materials to build shelters, provide assistance to vulnerable households for the construction of shelters, and distribute core relief items.
- Identify an alternative site / more land for refugees once Lóvua settlement reaches its capacity of 20,000.
- Provide core relief items to 2,800 families and procure hygiene supplies for general distribution and selective distribution (dignity kits) to around 9,800 women and girls.



Health

UNHCR will strengthen, expand and support the health services to meet the health needs of the refugees through national systems when feasible. Through its partner in charge of health, UNHCR will:

- Ensure access of refugee population to general consultation is guaranteed, including antenatal and postnatal care services.
- Maintain appropriate referrals for refugees to secondary health care facilities.
- Build the capacity of health staff and non-health staff and refugee community health workers.

**WASH**

UNHCR will take a lead in supplying potable water and regarding sanitation of the settlement. UNHCR will:

- Install boreholes equipped with solar motor pumps and ensure construction of latrines and a water distribution system.

**Community empowerment and self-reliance**

UNHCR will strengthen the local capacity to host refugees and promote peaceful coexistence among refugees and with host communities. UNHCR will:

- Strengthen protection and enhance peaceful coexistence in the settlements through the establishment of community policing mechanisms.
- Support host communities and facilitate their access to services (water, health and education).
- Provision of capacity building to refugees for livelihoods development to include, entrepreneurship, business and vocational skills.
- Promote livelihoods including through cash-based interventions.

**Logistics and operations support**

UNHCR will ensure timely provision of immediate life-saving needs and support effective sourcing, transportation, delivery, storage, distribution and accounting for assistance including programme support.

- UNHCR will also ensure the safe and dignified transport of refugees and their belongings during relocations.

Congolese refugees relocated to new settlement



UNHCR and its partners are relocating thousands of Congolese refugees from overcrowded reception centres in northern Angola to a settlement in Lóvua, 100 kilometres from the border. The new 33 square-kilometre site will improve living conditions for refugees who have been

预览已结束，完整报告链接和二维码如下：

https://www.yunbaogao.cn/report/index/report?reportId=5_17912

