

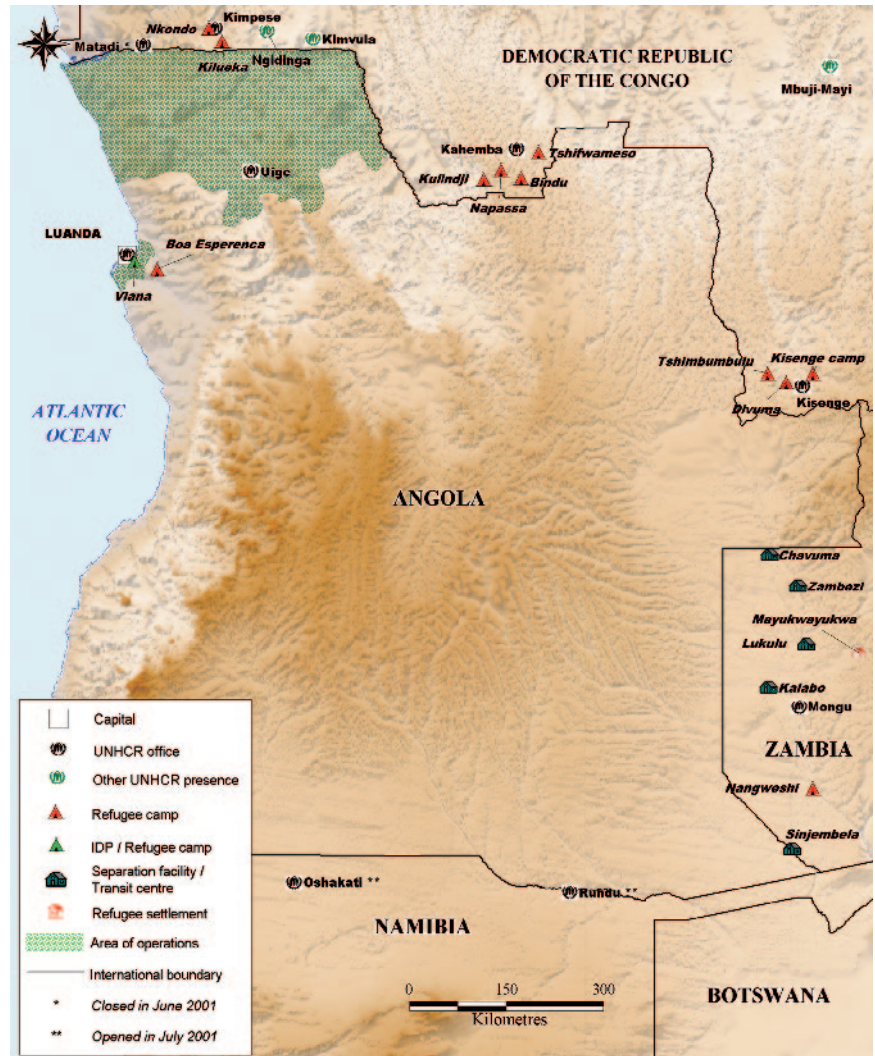
Angola

Main Objectives

Protect and assist refugees and asylum-seekers and work towards achieving lasting solutions through local integration, self-sufficiency and voluntary repatriation; assist the Government in providing protection and improving access to basic services for internally displaced persons (IDPs) in Zaire and Uige provinces as well as in Viana; monitor the situation of IDPs and promote their self-reliance, at the same time strengthening the resources of the authorities to respond to the needs of IDPs.

Impact

- The living conditions of refugees were enhanced through the rehabilitation of health services, shelters, sanitation, education and water distribution systems. Basic non-food items were distributed to the most needy refugees.
- Refugees maintained a good nutritional level as they received their monthly food ration on a regular basis throughout 2001.
- Health conditions improved, and lower morbidity and mortality rates were recorded through gynaecological and paediatric services and the tuberculosis treatment programme. Refugees continued to benefit from health education whilst traditional birth attendants and health visitors were trained.
- In Luanda, urban-based refugees continued to receive community services and counselling through the community centre established in 2000.
- The Protection Working Group, composed of



UN agencies and NGOs, continued to help the Government meet its obligations towards IDPs and supported Angola's civil society in upholding the rights of IDPs.

- The rights of IDPs have been enhanced as the Government officially adopted the principles and recommendations of the UN Secretary General's Special Representative on IDPs.

Working Environment

The Context

The Government estimates that four million people out of a total population of 12.6 million have suffered recurrent displacement as a consequence of Angola's civil war. In addition, approximately 13,000 refugees and asylum-seekers, mainly from the Democratic Republic of the Congo (DRC), were hosted in the country. These refugees had been relatively well integrated into host communities and had reached a certain degree of self-sufficiency in rural areas in the country's northern provinces until they were displaced in late 1999, when the civil war escalated.

Given the acute vulnerability of large parts of the Angolan population, particularly women and children, the scope of the humanitarian operation in the country is extensive. Angola has one of the highest maternal mortality rates in the world, averaging two deaths per 100 births; only 18 per cent of Angolan women have assisted deliveries and, in certain provinces, less than ten per cent. Women in rural areas have had, on average, only one year's schooling; 42 per cent of children under five are underweight; and life expectancy is one of the lowest in the world – 42 years for men and 40 for women. In 2001, over four million people (a

third of the population) received assistance from humanitarian agencies, including seven UN agencies, 95 international NGOs and more than 280 national NGOs and church organisations.

Constraints

Refugees, IDPs and the local population alike suffered the consequences of the high level of insecurity and crime in the country. UN agencies and NGOs were only able to operate in government-controlled areas and even there, access was sometimes limited due to military activity. During the year, many previously safe locations came under attack. Road travel often had to be ruled out for fear of ambushes or landmines. Humanitarian personnel were occasionally targeted. Precarious security conditions even caused the temporary closure of some airports, resulting in serious delays in project implementation since staff, cars, trucks, relief items and food had to be transported by air.

The protracted civil war also affected the refugees who have been displaced for the sixth time from Boa Esperança and were forced to move to provincial capitals and request, once again, humanitarian assistance.

A serious obstacle to self-reliance is the shortage of suitable land for cultivation, particularly for the refugees living at the Viana site. Many urban-based Congolese refugees face serious difficulties due to xenophobia, language barriers and poor employment opportunities. Implementation of activities suffered a number of delays linked to bureaucratic and administrative issues, including problems of customs clearance for the many goods that could not be obtained locally. UNHCR's operations continued to face serious staffing shortages, which also hampered its effectiveness.

Funding

The budget allocated for the refugee and IDP programme in

Persons of Concern				
Main Origin/ Type of Population	Total in Country	Of whom UNHCR assisted	Per cent Female	Per cent under 18
Angola (IDPs)	202,000	-	-	-
DRC (Refugees)	11,900	9,800	53	64
Returnees (from DRC)	10,700	10,700	-	-
Returnees (from the Republic of the Congo)	2,400	2,400	-	-
DRC (Asylum-seekers)	640	600	-	-

Income and Expenditure (USD) Annual Programme Budget and Supplementary Programme Budget					
	Revised Budget	Income from Contributions ¹	Other Funds Available ²	Total Funds Available	Total Expenditure
AB	3,209,787	948,869	1,866,408	2,815,277	2,815,277
SB	5,427,220	4,621,308	1,596,329	6,217,637	5,568,989
TOTAL	8,637,007	5,570,177	3,462,737	9,032,914	8,384,266

¹ Includes income from contributions restricted at the country level.

² Includes allocations by UNHCR from unearmarked or broadly earmarked contributions, opening balance and adjustments.

The above figures do not include costs at Headquarters.

2001 was sufficient to meet basic needs. The IDP programme was drastically reduced as the civil war increasingly limited access to many areas. Adequate funding was allocated for those IDP areas where work in protection and assistance was possible. UNHCR continued to distribute basic relief items, such as soap and plastic sheeting, to refugees and IDPs under the IDP assistance budget. The IDP assistance programme also covered the costs of the health clinic at Viana throughout the year.

Achievements and Impact

Protection and Solutions

Refugees

UNHCR maintained close co-ordination with authorities involved in processing refugee status and continued to work for the establishment of legal procedures that will contribute to lasting solutions. The present refugee ID card (plain paper with a plastic cover) is not recognised by the authorities, particularly the police; therefore there is an urgent need for an awareness raising campaign and a new ID format.

The number of asylum seekers during 2001 was 902. 139 cases were reviewed of which 20 were granted asylum, 93 rejected, 19 cases left pending and 7 closed since the applicants did not attend the review process. The refugee status law grants refugees the right to employment and income-generating activities. However, these are limited because of the language barrier and general unavailability of job opportunities. The unemployment rate in the provinces is 60 per cent, and in Luanda, the capital city, it exceeds 70 per cent.

To improve its response to refugee women and children, UNHCR sponsored committees on human rights, health, social and economic development and education. These ensured that

women and children's rights were properly considered in all community-based services.

IDPs

Several workshops were held in Luanda and in Uige and Zaire provinces for the police, military, NGOs and government officials. A Human Rights Committee was established in Uige, chaired by the Ministry of Justice's provincial delegate. This greatly enhanced the rights of the IDPs in the country and subsequent laws applied the recommendations of the UN Secretary General's Special Representative on IDPs, namely voluntary relocation, obligatory mine clearance, acceptable security conditions and the availability of basic services and agricultural land.

Activities and Assistance

Community Services: As part of the community services intervention, 34 women are attending handicraft training and 162 refugees (143 women) are attending literacy classes. Seven refugee teachers were trained to conduct these classes. Seminars were held for refugees on leadership, gender and HIV/AIDS prevention. Consultations on the 'Protection of Refugee, Returnee and IDP women' were held among the refugee and IDP population in Viana. As a result, one representative was sent to the Global Consultations in Geneva. The community centre set up in September 2000 in Luanda, contin-



Living conditions are improved through water distribution systems. Here, women have access to potable water for domestic use. UNHCR / W. Schellenberg

ued to provide language training for 20 refugees in English, French and Portuguese and 12 in computer operations. The health post provided medical care for 23 refugees per day and a referral system to public hospitals was established. Sport activities were organised for children in Viana and the “Coach 2 Coach” training programme was well received by young people. The nine coaches trained have organised sport activities such as soccer, volleyball, frisbee and netball involving some 300 children (55 per cent girls) between the ages of five to nine years.

Crop Production: 39 refugee families (109 persons) living in a separate compound near Viana acquired land and started developing horticultural activities. 100 papaya trees were planted. Refugees in Viana and Sungui planted 380 fruit trees. UNHCR, other UN agencies and NGOs provided IDPs with seeds and agricultural tools.

Domestic Needs/Household Support: Minimal support was provided during the reporting period. Based on assessment of needs, a total of 641 plastic sheets, 1853 buckets, 1,038 blankets and one soap/person/month were distributed. Household goods and donated clothes were distributed to vulnerable IDPs, in close co-ordination with local authorities, international agencies and NGOs.

Education: In principle, refugee children are freely admitted in Angolan primary and secondary schools. However, the current situation in the country limits access. Furthermore, many refugee children have not been registered at birth and this is a pre-requisite for acceptance in the public school system. The office in Luanda assisted the enrolment of 90 urban refugee children in public and private schools with UNHCR covering their school tuition fees, uniforms and materials. UNICEF started a countrywide registration campaign in August 2001. The six-classroom primary school at the Viana refugee camp enrolled 425 children, an increase of 21 per cent from the previous year. The school was constructed with the active participation of the community. Nine refugee teachers run the school and receive incentive payments. 120 children in Viana aged between two to five, and 33 in Kifangondo attended a day care centre. The children are provided prepared additional food twice a day. Another 50 children between the ages of six and 13 enrolled in the

public primary school in Kifangondo. As part of a programme for adolescents and women, basic hygiene and sanitation, maternity issues, French classes, and artisan activities were taught. UNHCR paid for 15 refugees to attend vocational training. Trainees were given tool kits upon completion, to encourage self-employment. In addition, 16 adolescent girls from Viana and Kifangondo refugee camps attended courses such as business and administration, rural health promotion and tailoring.

Fisheries: Refugees in Sungui (five families/23 persons) engaged in fishing. They were helped to build their own fishing boats.

Food: Refugees in Viana (6,559), Boa Esperança (476) and Luanda (567) received monthly food rations from WFP. Refugees were directly involved in the distribution of food and women collected their respective family rations.

Health/Nutrition: The health post in Viana continued to provide medical services to over 6,500 refugees and estimated 13,000 IDPs. It was expanded at the beginning of the year with a shed as a waiting area. Over 25,000 visits were recorded during 2001, mostly for malaria (39 per cent), respiratory infection (16 per cent), and parasites (13 per cent). Over 8,500 children were treated for various health problems and over 2,500 pre-natal cases were assisted. 106 TB patients are receiving treatment along with nutritional aid. As part of the HIV/AIDS intervention, 1,254 beneficiaries were treated for various sexually transmitted diseases. The HIV/AIDS community awareness programme is ongoing. The temporary health post established with plastic sheeting in Kifangondo prevented diseases that could have been faced by the community after its displacement. 450 refugees were referred to public hospitals for specialised treatment, (51 per cent women). The number of daily patient visits stabilised to an average of 70 (15 more than projected). 230 community health sessions were conducted for IDPs and refugees. 25 traditional birth attendants and 33 community health promoters were trained during 2001. Refugees established a health committee (five members, three women) and are work-ing closely with the health post in Kifangondo. The health service for urban refugees was transferred from UNHCR

Luanda to the community centre run by an NGO. Approximately 30 people are being assisted daily.

Income Generation: Activities were expanded during 2001 and encouraging results have been recorded. An agreement was signed with an NGO to assist 30 adolescent girls head of families. By the end of the year, 118 women engaged in the micro-credit scheme to fund income generation, as a result of some modifications in the regulations. Loans are given and interest is paid. Close to 90 per cent of the beneficiaries have paid back the loans and the scheme has made a significant impact on the lives of the beneficiaries.

Legal Assistance: Twelve protection-related workshops were conducted for 455 persons from local and provincial authorities, church representatives, UN and NGO staff. A formal training on interviewing techniques was conducted for immigration officers and port officials. UNHCR and OCHA implemented a protection capacity-building programme in 10 out of 18 Angolan provinces with the participation of relevant government representatives from the Ministry of Justice, the Ministry of Social Affairs and Reintegration, Military, Police and civil-society representatives. UNHCR established a Human Rights Committee, in Uige province, with technical and financial support of the Ministry of Justice. The programme facilitated gender sensitive protection analysis, training on human rights, IDP principles, refugee legislation, gender and conflict-resolution and the co-ordination and information sharing between UN agencies and NGOs present in the communities, municipal and provincial authorities and community members. Other capacity-building endeavours included programmes designed to strengthen IDP, refugee and returnee communities in Luanda and Bengo.

Operational Support (to Agencies): Due to its scheduled phasing out of IDP operations by the first semester of 2002, UNHCR's implementing partners were chosen according to their long-term commitment to Angola. Throughout 2001, UNHCR participated in all UN co-ordination mechanisms in place and the joint efforts resulted in a more efficient use of resources.

Sanitation: Water points and pit latrines were constructed in the camps to provide women safe access to water and better sanitation facilities.

Shelter/Other Infrastructure: In Viana camp, improvements were made to refugee shelters. Cement and plastic sheeting was provided to refugees to enable them to reconstruct their housing. Similar assistance was provided to several of the most vulnerable refugees residing in urban areas.

Transport/Logistics: The insecurity of roads continued to result in the total dependency on WFP flights for the delivery of project materials and transportation of staff. Transportation by air remains the only viable alternative for the implementation of many of the activities, especially those outside Luanda.

Water: In Viana camp, the three water points supplied water on a regular basis. A shaded community laundry was constructed to enable refugees to wash their clothes in a communal area and thus, minimised the efforts of women and children in carrying water to their respective houses. The communal area also helps to maintain a clean environment. The water supply was estimated to be 10 to 15 litres per day, per person.

Organisation and Implementation

Management

In 2001, UNHCR operated in Angola with five international staff, two UNVs, one JPO and 31 national staff. The programme has been reinforced by 18 international staff on mission. UNHCR maintained offices in Luanda and in Uige.

Working with Others

UNHCR worked in partnership with the Government of Angola, particularly the Ministry of Social Affairs and Reintegration. For the implementation of its refugee and IDP programmes, UNHCR relied on 15 NGOs. In addition, UNHCR worked closely with other UN agencies in Angola, namely UNDP, OCHA, WFP, UNICEF, UNESCO, UNFPA, UNV and WHO.

Overall Assessment

Despite refugees being displaced again during the year, UNHCR's programme in 2001, made considerable progress. Assistance to refugees is now at acceptable levels. Unfortunately, refugees have faced repeated displacement, as have nationals. The question of refugees having a safe site with sufficient farming land is yet to be addressed by the Government. There are still no prospects of a solution, either to the predicament of forced displacement in Angola or to the conflict in the DRC that is preventing refugees from returning home. Under these circumstances, UNHCR had to focus on short-term activities to enhance protection and assistance. Linkages were established with relevant governmental counterparts, NGOs and UN agencies, to ensure that they would assume responsibility, especially for the IDP population. Other activities were designed to build up expertise of NGOs and the skills and resources of displaced and other affected populations. UNHCR worked closely with the local populations to increase their capacity to manage and maintain community resources and services.

The recent death of Jonas Savimbi, leader of UNITA and the subsequent signature of a cease-fire between the Government of Angola and UNITA have greatly improved the peace prospects for the country. Should the trend towards peace hold, the role, functions and structure of UNHCR in Angola will have to be drastically reviewed in the near future.

Offices

Luanda
Uige

Partners

Government Agencies

Ministry of Justice
Ministry of Social Affairs and Reintegration

NGOs

Acção das Igrejas Angolanas
African Humanitarian Action
Associação para a Cooperação Intercambio e Cultura
Association of Medical Doctors of Asia
Caritas
Christian Children Fund
Cordenação das Organizações de Serviço Voluntário
Danish Refugee Council
Fraternidade para Infancia Solidaridade e Humanismo
Handicap International
IBIS
International Medical Corps
Jesuit Refugee Services
Norwegian Refugee Council
University College of Doctors on Mission

Financial Report (USD)						
Expenditure Breakdown	Current Year's Projects			Prior Years' Projects		
	Annual Programme Budget	Supplementary Programme Budget	Total	notes	Annual and Supplementary Programme Budgets	notes
Protection, Monitoring and Co-ordination	476,270	754,229	1,230,499		12,221	
Community Services	157,627	266,189	423,816		93,127	
Crop Production	16,740	85,240	101,980		24,899	
Domestic Needs / Household Support	2,393	4,700	7,093		0	
Education	41,558	228,092	269,650		146,962	
Fisheries	1,484	0	1,484		0	
Food	21,834	0	21,834		0	
Health / Nutrition	202,847	360,977	563,824		463,237	
Income Generation	43,633	5,119	48,752		14,889	
Legal Assistance	36,584	344,802	381,386		15,457	
Operational Support (to Agencies)	204,535	659,308	863,843		329,451	
Sanitation	5,051	44,051	49,102		(1,855)	
Shelter / Other Infrastructure	5,983	286,798	292,781		123,014	
Transport / Logistics	50,381	615,387	665,768		89,077	
Water	5,955	340,233	346,188		73,022	
Instalments with Implementing Partners	242,358	880,553	1,122,911		(1,167,758)	
Transit	0	0	0		16,464	
TOTAL Sub - total Operational	1,515,233	4,875,678	6,390,911		232,207	
Programme Support	1,224,577	392,624	1,617,201		151,628	
Sub - total Disbursements/Deliveries	2,739,810	5,268,302	8,008,112	(3)	383,835	(5)
Unliquidated Obligations	75,467	300,687	376,154	(3)	0	(5)
TOTAL	2,815,277	5,568,989	8,384,266	(1) (3)	383,835	

Instalments with Implementing Partners

Payments Made	820,768	3,463,330	4,284,098		855,518	
Reporting Received	578,411	2,582,777	3,161,188		2,023,276	
Balance	242,357	880,553	1,122,910		(1,167,758)	
Outstanding 1st January	0	0	0		1,495,163	
Refunded to UNHCR	0	0	0		327,405	
Currency Adjustment	0	0	0		0	
Outstanding 31 December	242,357	0	242,357		0	

Unliquidated Obligations

Outstanding 1st January	0	0	0		844,683	(5)
New Obligations	2,815,277	5,568,989	8,384,266	(1)	0	
Disbursements	2,739,810	5,268,302	8,008,112	(3)	383,835	(5)
Cancellations	0	0	0		460,848	(5)
Outstanding 31 December	75,467	300,687	376,154	(3)	0	(5)

Figures which cross reference to Accounts:

(1) Annex to Statement 1

(3) Schedule 3

(5) Schedule 5