COUNTRY OPERATIONS PLAN 2002: ANGOLA

Part I: Executive Committee Summary

Context and Beneficiary Population

Political context
Angola is a country in protracted humanitarian crisis where development activities comprise only a small component of the UN intervention, which mainly focuses on emergency and emergency recovery. Humanitarian assistance is the major component of the UN System of Co-operation, and the donor and NGO community. The Government and the UN’s objective are that the assistance is provided in a way that lays the groundwork for future development and self-reliance. This of course can only occur in areas where conditions allow our intervention.

Even though the humanitarian situation in Angola is improving it remains critical. In order to survive 25% of the population depends on humanitarian assistance. For the war-affected populations, there remain little or no basic resources and services such as food, health, sanitation and water. By the end of February 2001, the number of persons reportedly displaced since the resumption of hostilities in January 1998 reached 2.86 million. Of this number, 2.22 million internally displaced persons reportedly live in areas accessible to humanitarian agencies of which 1.13 million persons have been registered by humanitarian organisations. Thus bringing the total number of displaced persons including the pre 1998 case load in Angola to 3.8 million. The current scenario is one of uncertainty and frequent instability, with challenges continuing to be faced in relation to accessing war affected populations, although there is a degree of improved access in areas where there is an increased presence of state administration.

The social dynamic that results from displacement leads to an almost unstoppable deterioration of humanitarian conditions. In the case of Angola, populations fleeing instability in the countryside seek safe haven in provincial capitals, where basic infrastructures are weak or non-existent. War-affected populations, including displaced persons and vulnerable residents, compete for dwindling resources and limited opportunities to pursue production and employment, which may lead to self-sustainability. High-level inflation and fluctuations in the economy erode over-stretched coping mechanisms, creating further hardship and destitution, especially among women and children. The result is a profound structural emergency that can only be overcome if insecurity stops and massive poverty-alleviation programmes during the post-conflict phase raise the overall standard of living for the entire population. In the interim, well-targeted humanitarian assistance can help to save lives and stabilise populations, while laying the groundwork for future development.

The ongoing conflict has created particular hardship for women. Despite this hardship, Angolan women have shown remarkable strength, continuing to act as cohesive centres in communities. By striving to keep families and communities intact, women in Angola play an essential role as peacemakers. The efforts of Angolan women to persevere and overcome the conflict are already being encouraged and should be built upon.

The high level of vulnerability of the population is evidenced in the following social indicators:

a. Angola’s rates 160th of 174 countries in the Human Development Index1
b. The maternal mortality rate is estimated by the Ministry of Health at 1,850 per 100,000 live births

c. The average number of persons requiring food assistance in 2000-2001 is 1,859,9142

d. One out of every three children dies before the age of five and in half of the cases their death is due to malaria3

1 Human Development Report, 2000, UNDP, New York
2 FAO/WFP Crop and Food Supply Assessment, May 2000, FAO/WFP, Angola
e. Less than half of all children currently attend primary school and it is estimated that over 70 percent of first grade-aged children (6 years old) were unable to go to school when classes resumed last September.

f. Unemployment exceeds 70% in provincial capitals, and 60% in Luanda.

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\[\text{g. Accumulated inflation at the end of June 2000 was 125.69%}^{5}\]

h. 78% of the rural population and 40% of urban dwellers live below the poverty line.

On the social front, the Poverty Reduction Strategy Paper (PRSP), a diagnostic which is a requirement to access IMF and World Bank funding, will be the major policy focus of the Government. UNDP is supporting this Government exercise. Following an intense sensitisation effort, many bilateral donors have expressed interest in contributing to the programme during the preparation phase and later, in financing the ensuing programme’s activities.

As result of the collapse of the Lusaka Peace Process by mid-1998, Angola moved once again, into widespread-armed conflict, leading to the displacement of up to one-third of the country’s population. This included refugees who had been settled in the provinces for some time. In early 2000, the situation worsened. Displaced Angolans and refugees who had been well integrated into many local provinces were forced to flee to congested camps and dilapidated abandoned buildings. Disease and hunger ravaged them.

Since they had not become citizens of Angola due to the extremely difficult process, they were once again seen as refugees under the care of UNHCR. IDPs together with refugees had no access to basic services such as health care, clean water, education for their children, and were unable to attain economic security and to determine and enjoy a fixed residence. They were also victims of appalling violations of fundamental human rights. Most dramatically, their right to life and physical integrity was and continues to be in jeopardy.

There are clear links between UNHCR’s present and past activities for refugees and returnees and its involvement with IDPs. In 2000 UNHCR’s assistance to IDPs focused on the provinces of Zaire, Uige and Viana on the outskirts of Luanda. These locations were selected for a number of reasons. In Viana, the target IDP population lives side by side with Congolese refugees already receiving protection and assistance from UNHCR. In Zaire and Uige, until the outbreak of hostilities in June 1998 forced UNHCR to close down its field offices there, it was implementing activities in these areas for the reintegration of Angolan refugees returning from the neighbouring countries, most notably the Democratic Republic of Congo.

In fact, many of those who are now internally displaced in these two provinces were former returnees. In addition, a large number of Angolan refugees are still returning spontaneously to these areas and require assistance. These are also areas to which large numbers of refugees are likely to eventually return from neighbouring countries. UNHCR’s internally displaced programme has helped to lay the foundation for a future repatriation and reintegration programme.

**Security situation**

The general security situation remains serious in most provinces. Although humanitarian access was extended in some provinces, security perimeters around most provincial capitals remain limited due to instability and armed attacks in surrounding areas.

More than 155 armed attacks against towns and 22 mine incidents were reported in the provinces this year. Civilian targets were attacked, including populations and vehicles travelling on insecure surface routes. An attack within the urban barrios of Uige City and a mine incident involving a NGO vehicle on an access road to an agricultural site within the security perimeter caused particular concern among humanitarian agencies.

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4 UNHCR Angola position paper for 2001, draft
Severe logistical constraints continue to hamper humanitarian activities. In some provinces, the condition of the airstrips remains poor. In other Provinces, difficulties in procuring fuel force NGOs to limit activities.

One of the most important factors affecting the overall humanitarian operations is the change in military tactics that shifted in early 2000 to guerrilla warfare. The prevailing insecurity in the country has been an obstacle for a wider impact of UNHCR intervention. The still precarious security conditions out of the urban perimeters have seriously compromised the extension and wider development of UNHCR’s operation to reach many places where refugees along with the Angolan internally displaced population have seek a safe sanctuary from the war affected areas. A full scale organised repatriation of the 400,000 Angola refugees will not be possible until there is a peace agreement. Nevertheless spontaneous returns are ongoing and increasing especially in the northern provinces.

Except for Viana, roads cannot be used for the transport of staff or assistance materials to sites of intervention, due to guerrilla attacks and landmine presence. Consequently, the complex logistic problems in Angola are a very serious constraint for our operation. UNHCR, as all the national and international humanitarian agencies, relay on WFP flights for access to areas of intervention outside Luanda. UN agencies closely co-ordinate the monitoring of the security situation and security clearances are needed prior any movement.

**Protection Issues**

UNHCR decided in March 2000 to engage in a small protection and assistance program on behalf of Angolan IDPs geographically limited to three provinces (Uige, Zaire and Viana in Luanda), complementary to the efforts undertaken by other UN agencies.

This assistance has allowed UNHCR to gain some "legitimacy" in 1999/2000. UNHCR then concentrated in the development of a "protection strategy", with three main components:

a. Protection of fundamental rights of the IDP population in UNHCR areas of operation through the promotion of legal norms and regulations that would provide the framework for the protection of IDPs;

b. Institutional development and capacity building of state, civil society, and IDP community and promotion and training of committees for the protection of human rights;

c. Dissemination activities aimed at creating awareness among the affected populations of their rights and the mechanisms to defend them.

The strategy, which started to be implemented in June of 2000 in the areas where UNHCR is present, has had a very positive impact and a great deal of acceptance, not only amongst UN agencies and NGOs, but also at the government level. Achievements in this year of implementation of the strategy include:


b. The creation, at UNHCR’s initiative, of "Provincial Protection Committees", in which local military, police and civil authorities are represented, together with representatives from the civil society and UN agencies. These committees have provided a forum in which violations of rights are openly discussed and addressed. Interventions on behalf of the committees have proven to have a stronger weight vis-à-vis the relevant authorities. The Committees also serve as training mechanisms for all the actors, including the military, the police and the civil authorities. The Minister of Justice has officially approved the "Internal Bylaws of the Provincial Committee for Human Rights" in Uige (drafted by UNHCR), which will be used (according to the minister’s own words) as the paradigm for other provincial committees.

c. The implementation of dissemination activities, such as radio programs, in which affected populations are made aware of their rights and informed where and how to report any
violation. The members of the provincial committees, including the military and the police, implement these activities, thus assuming a public stance and commitment.

The UN agencies in Angola, under the overall co-ordination of the Humanitarian Co-ordinator, have agreed to adopt UNHCR's protection strategy as the national model to be followed and are increasingly implementing it in other provinces. The UN team publicly recognises UNHCR's leadership in this area and have requested UNHCR to continue providing inputs for the implementation of the strategy at the national level and to be an active participant in training activities of the provincial committees for the protection of Human Rights. The protection strategy provides an approach for the restoration of national protection mechanisms through the strengthening of local capacities, complementing and enhancing government's responsibility, rather than substituting for it.

For these reasons, and although it is envisaged that UNHCR limited operations in Angola will be phased down in the near future, from an inter-agency strategic perspective it is considered important to maintain a small, albeit high level, protection presence based in Luanda, that would provide technical input and influence the UN overall protection strategy. In this context we fully support and endorse the joint UNHCR-DANIDA evaluation of UNHCR's operations in Angola, which noted the "concept of UNHCR retaining a small, operational advisory unit beyond 2001 appears to be a solid an innovative one, and should be pursued". This Unit would also be instrumental in the process of setting-up UNHCR's capacity for the repatriation of Angolan refugees, when conditions are in place. This proposal, though, requires a stable staffing structure, which has been so far hampered by the continued turnover of senior protection staff that has been in Angola for short periods of time, on mission status.

It is appreciated that protection objectives would not necessarily lend themselves to the same kind of exit strategy planning as for the IDP assistance operation. As long as peace and security do not return to Angola, IDPs could, even after the conclusion of the 18-month period for the assistance, fear for their legal and physical safety. The attainment, in particular, of the capacity-building objectives would be expected to help address this situation.

Our objective in 2002 will therefore be to make UNHCR's protection and humanitarian expertise available to support the UN system's overall response and to maximize its impact countrywide. Such expertise is of particular relevance in the development of common guidelines on protection-related issues, such as voluntary relocation or return to safer areas, settlement, training and capacity-building activities. UNHCR will continue to contribute actively through the working groups and other consultative fora in developing and harmonizing approaches. Very little funding would be needed to meet this objective, which mostly involves training and a roving protection officer we talk about senior protection staff above, are we keeping a senior protection position in 2002 or just one roving protection officer.

At the field level, a small assistance component for spontaneously returning refugees in the two northern provinces must be initiated to support UNHCR's protection activities. NGOs have identified some 15,000 returnees from DRC, which are presently being assisted through our IDP program. In 2002, UNHCR must provide under our repatriation programme some assistance to these returnees to guarantee their protection and their sustainable reintegration into Angolan society. This will also allow us to prepare the ground for a possible organized repatriation of some 400,000 refugees in 2002.

Angola has a refugee and asylum seeker population of 12,996, the majority of which are from DRC and with a rural background. Most of them have been in country for more than 20 years after fleeing the war in their countries of origin. Rural refugees had achieved some degree of local integration but as mentioned above they were subsequently displaced as a result of the ongoing conflict. This has rendered them even more vulnerable than the IDP population who has a social and family network to rely on.
Urbanisation in Luanda has increased to a worrisome degree. The flood of IDPs into urban centres like Luanda has completely overwhelmed and overburdened the city infrastructure as well as public and social services. The collapse of the socio-economic structure and the constraints in economic opportunities has resulted in the exclusion of the refugee population who, although possessing a high academic background, has found themselves unable to make any type of income.

Considered long stayers, few fulfil the resettlement requirements of recipient countries that do not consider lack of local integration prospects as a priority on their selection criteria. Despite the fact that a considerable number of refugees have expressed their desire to return, the situation in their country of origin is still not secure. UNHCR is therefore faced with very limited options for sustainable durable solutions.

Because of the prevailing security conditions in the country, UNHCR staff is unable to reach certain provinces and rural areas where displaced refugees have sought sanctuary. There is therefore a resulting lack of appropriate registration and updated and accurate information on these refugees.

Refugee documentation is issued by COREDA. The documents are printed on un laminated plain paper and do not meet minimal ID standards. Consequently, they are not recognised or respected by either local authorities or the public in general, either due to lack of knowledge or suspicion of forgery. As a result police and immigration authorities constantly harass and intimidate refugees, and round up and arrest asylum seekers and even recognised refugees. These problems make the issuance of new IDs a pressing matter.

In October 2000 some 543 refugees were repatriated to DRC on the basis of a bilateral agreement between the Government of Angola and DRC without UNHCR involvement. Since this repatriation was carried out without taking into consideration accepted international standards UNHCR protested this action to the Government of Angola. The Government assured UNHCR that they will consult and co-ordinate for future repatriation actions.

UNHCR’s Role

1) UNHCR will continue its much-recognised support for the IDP protection strategy, developed and promoted within the UN system in Angola. The recommendations of a number of high-level missions and the real time UNHCR evaluation have strongly supported this approach.

2) UNHCR needs to provide protection to the thousands of spontaneous returnees in the northern provinces and if possible in Moxico province. These persons are refugees/returnees within our mandate. Given the total lack of any justice system, national registration system or integration possibilities, it is necessary to monitor and provide some protection for this group and at the same time help build local capacity for them to protect their rights. These provinces can be covered in 2002 by roving protection missions from Luanda. This will also allow us to be on the ground and better prepared for an eventual massive repatriation. We have therefore planned for this approach.

In order to support the protection and monitoring role we will need to have a small budget for assistance to returnees and the running of a ‘guest house in Uige where no public accommodation is available. Both of the above activities have been therefore included under the local settlement project.

UNHCR will continue to advocate and jointly seek with the Government a durable solution through local integration or repatriation for the refugees in Angola. The Government of Angola, considering the problem of the displaced population and understanding that it has affected refugees as well as its own citizens, for the first time is willing to allocate farming land to settle the rural refugees. An initial arrangement to settle the 17 Congolese refugee families (100 persons) living in abandoned train wagons in Luena, Moxico province is under negotiation. The
registration for this process is foreseen to start soon. Similar arrangements are also expected for refugees living in Bengo and Viana.

The local integration of the refugees will be mainly achieved through settlement in locations where they can engage in farming and reach self-sufficiency in food production. The Government has expressed openness to implement this settlement. However, due to the insecure situation this has not yet been possible. The Government of Angola has agreed to work jointly with UNHCR to settle the refugees in line with the minimum standards of operations (MINOPS) endorsed in the Norms for the Resettlement of IDPs.

**Beneficiary Population and Themes**

**Beneficiary Population # 1: Refugees**

There are 12,106 refugees in Angola, of which 97% are from DRC. The remaining 3% come from other countries such as Algeria, Burundi, Chad, Congo Brazzaville, Iraq, Liberia, Mauritania, Rwanda, Sierra Leone, Somalia, Uganda, and Zambia. Women represent 53.7% of this population, and 65.8% are children. The majority of the Congolese refugees are living side by side with the IDP population in camps and in the provinces while others are living in Luanda as urban refugees. 5,955 are living in Viana on the outskirts of Luanda and 545 are living in a site called Boa Esperanca, in Bengo province. The rest are scattered in six provinces: 432 in Kwanza Norte, 59 in Kwanza Sul, 67 Lunda Norte, 1,435 Lunda Sul, 127 in Malange, 3,050 in Moxico and 1,326 urban refugees in Luanda City.

**Theme 1: Asylum seekers**

There are currently 890 asylum seekers in Angola mainly coming from DRC. Of these, 800 correspond to a backlog still waiting to have their RSD decided by COREDA. While measures are being taken to build up COREDA's and SME (Immigration services Department) capacity, UNHCR is compelled to assist this group since the majority is in a vulnerable situation. The majority of them lack documentation due to the ineffectiveness of the Immigration department in charge with issuing the initial temporary residence authorisation and subsequent extensions. More than 60% of asylum seekers are women and children.

**Theme 2: Spontaneous Returnees**

Although the UNHCR assisted repatriation of Angolan refugees was suspended in October 1998, Angolans have been spontaneously returning mainly from DRC. Around 50 spontaneous returnees per week have been reported mostly to M'Banza Congo (Zaire province) and Maquela do Zombo (Uige province). In M'Banza Congo the estimated number of returnees is 27,000 and in Maquela Do Zombo some 17,000. Recently arrived returnees are assisted under the current IDP operation. This programme is foreseen to end this year. However, the spontaneous return of Angolan refugees will continue and assistance should be planned in accordance with UNHCR's Southern Africa Region contingency plan.

**Policy issues**

The war has led to an increase in the number of female-headed households with limited access to land, healthcare, education and social services resulting in a growing dependence on external food assistance. Women who bear the burden of generating income as well as maintaining homes and caring for children head approximately one-third of Angolan households. With limited access to proper health services, Angolan women face one of the highest maternal mortality rates in the world, with an average of 2,000 deaths per 100,000 live births. Forty-three percent of adult women have never attended school and the average schooling among rural women is less than one year. The implications of the low educational level among women are apparent in the formal labour market, where women hold the least qualified jobs. Women in Angola rely most heavily on the informal sector, where they sell basic

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7 According to the Assessment of Needs and Resources HCR Survey among the Refugee and IDP communities in Viana, 57.11% of IDP families and 55.63% of refugee ones are headed by women
food items, charcoal and wood in order to survive. War-related violations against the fundamental rights of women continue to occur. In recent years, an increasing number of girls have been led into prostitution, forced into marriages or raped. Depending on location, between 40 and 60 percent of persons maimed by landmines are women.

Although not possessing a comprehensive population profile of the total refugee population in Angola that would allow an accurate assessment and planning to respond to their specific needs, it has been determined that the majority of the refugee population are women and children. Consequently, our priorities are focused on responding to the needs of this segment of the population through gender sensitive protection mechanisms that will allow them equal access to the decision making process, assistance and resources.

A considerable part of the beneficiaries consist of female single-headed households, sibling-headed households, unaccompanied children, elderly without family support etc. Focussed assistance such as empowerment through awareness raising (e.g. sensitisation campaigns on reproductive health, nutrition, HIV/AIDS and STI, security, and gender based violence), alphabetisation, education, and income generating activities directed towards women and adolescent girls will be emphasised. The assistance will be provided with a community-based approach, enabling the refugees and IDPs to attain a sustainable durable solution. Reuniting families is also a part of this strategy. A priority action will be continued to ensure that the special needs of the elderly, disabled and other vulnerable groups are met.

Through this approach, the communities will become self-reliant, creating mechanisms that will enable them to re-establish community structures and generate their own responses to their problematic living conditions.

The refugee population census will gather a broad range of detailed information that will assist on the determination of appropriate durable solutions on a case-by-case basis.

**Linkages to other countries within a defined “situation”**

As in 2001 possible group returns of Angolan Refugees to Luanda and Cabinda are expected. Consequently, co-ordination mechanisms with HCR offices in Namibia, DRC, Zambia, and COB need to be strengthened and formulised to allow a detailed planning for an effective response and the minimisation of the emergency impact of a possible massive return. Relevant information on the conditions in areas of origin of refugees in Angola and surveys in country of asylum for Angolan refugees will be undertaken within a regional approach.

**Presence and roles of other UN agencies:**

UNHCR is committed to working with other international organisations, within and outside the UN system. In 2001 its activities in the three defined provinces are situated within the framework of the UN collaborative approach and are being closely co-ordinated with, and complement those of other actors present in these areas. Consultations were undertaken with relevant UN agencies, ICRC and NGOs to identify areas of complementarity and in order to ensure that there is no overlapping or duplications of activities. Regular consultations and co-ordination will continue in 2002.

There are currently 95 international NGOs and more than 280 national NGOs and Church organisations in the country. They have established co-ordination bodies to ensure a complementary approach of their interventions, namely CONGA for the national NGOs and FONGA for the international NGOs.

The March 2001 UN/NY assessment mission confirmed the need for an integrated UN approach to fill in the identified gaps in the provision of assistance to Angola. The recommendations of the assessment were implemented following a further collaborative action between Government, UN Agencies, and NGOs, which led to the development of the *National Emergency Plan of Action*. This was further strengthened through the development of *Provincial Emergency Plans of Action*. This ongoing collaboration continued during the last
quarter of 2000 when the UN Agencies came together, under the leadership of OCHA, with local and national NGOs and in full consultation with the Government of the Republic of Angola to develop the Consolidated Appeal Process for 2001. This exercise, as with the ongoing technical team meetings of UN Agencies and NGO representatives, and the weekly meeting of the Humanitarian Steering Committee (comprised of the Humanitarian Co-ordinator and Heads of Agencies from UNHCR, UNICEF, WFP and OCHA), are setting and adapting the direction of humanitarian assistance in Angola. These mechanisms also provide the opportunity for response to early warning.

Seven UN agencies are operating in Angola under the direction of the Humanitarian Resident Co-ordinator. Strong co-ordination mechanisms have been effectively set in place to guarantee an integrated response at the sector level, strategic analysis, and monitoring and effective collaboration. Although some needs of the refugee population are being addressed through the IDP programs, no specific strategies directly aimed at the facilitation of durable solutions for the refugees has been designed. The only achievement so far has been the continuation of WFP food assistance to the refugee population; despite the fact that this agency considers them no longer entitled to receive it due to their prolonged stay in Angola.

(b) Selected Programme Goals and Objectives:

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<tr>
<th>Name of Beneficiary Population: Refugees in Angola</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Main Goal(s): To attain durable solutions for the refugee population in Angola by the facilitation of local settlement, voluntary repatriation, and when appropriate, resettlement to third countries, ensuring a gender sensitive needs assessment to implement adequate solutions.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Principal Objectives</td>
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<td>To facilitate the local settlement of those refugees expressing their desire to stay in the country</td>
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<td>To support the voluntary repatriation in safety and dignity conditions of those refugees wishing to return</td>
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Potential returnees have been informed on regular basis of the situation in their countries of origin through individual interviews and public information activities.
- Support to refugee initiatives to consolidate their individual or organised group return is provided
- Voluntariness for returning families has been verified, including both heads of biparental families.

- To provide an alternative durable solution for those refugees that cannot integrate in Angola or return to their countries of origin
- Census results have identified those cases in need of resettlement, especially those women at risk cases.
- IRF forms have been completed and forwarded to HQ and relevant agencies for admittance and country submission.
- Co-ordination mechanisms with relevant HCR offices in potential resettlement countries and relevant agencies are established for appropriate support.
- Approved resettlement cases have received information and counselling regarding recipient country conditions.
- Approved cases are regularly and timely processed
- Family reunification processes have been facilitated for those cases approved.

### Theme # 1: Asylum Seekers in Angola

**Main Goal(s):** To ensure equitable access to RSD process and efficient and timely processing of asylum claims

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<th>Principal Objectives</th>
<th>Related Outputs</th>
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<td>To increase and strengthen COREDA’s and SME’s administrative and technical capacity to process RSD cases</td>
<td>RSD cases are processed by SME and transferred to COREDA for determination in a reasonable period of time.</td>
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<td>SME and COREDA increase their knowledge of RSD procedures, the 51 Convention and its 67 Protocol, local legislation regarding refugee and asylum, and gender sensitive protection mechanisms through constant training and technical support from UNHCR.</td>
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### Theme # 2: Spontaneous Returnees

**Main Goal(s):** To facilitate the sustainable reintegration as a durable solutions for the Angolan returnee population ensuring a gender sensitive needs assessment to implement adequate protection and assistance response.

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<th>Principal Objectives</th>
<th>Related Outputs</th>
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<tr>
<td>To provide protection and reintegration support for Angolan refugees spontaneously repatriating to the northern provinces of Zaire, Uige and Cabinda.</td>
<td>Returnees are registered upon return to ensure that they receive government identity documents and to compile demographic data to determine their needs. Improvement in the government national registration system is supported by UNHCR</td>
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<td>Regular exchange of information is carried out with BO Kinshasa to monitor the trend of spontaneous repatriation.</td>
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<td>Basic reinstallation package is provided to the returnees to ensure their smooth reintegration.</td>
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<td>Local integration and the government’s Norms for settlement are monitored to ensure protection of the returnees.</td>
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<td>Return of refugees is monitored to ensure protection and gather data for an eventual organised repatriation.</td>
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<td>Increase the capacity</td>
<td>The human rights committees increase their capacity to</td>
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| Building of the human rights committees established in Uige and Zaire provinces. | Deal with individual cases and consequent reduction of human rights abuses in the two provinces.  
- Wider coverage of training and capacity building of local government officials on human rights and protection related issue.  
- Through the radio programme and other means (seminars, newsletters etc.) the dissemination of protection activities have reached larger population. |