

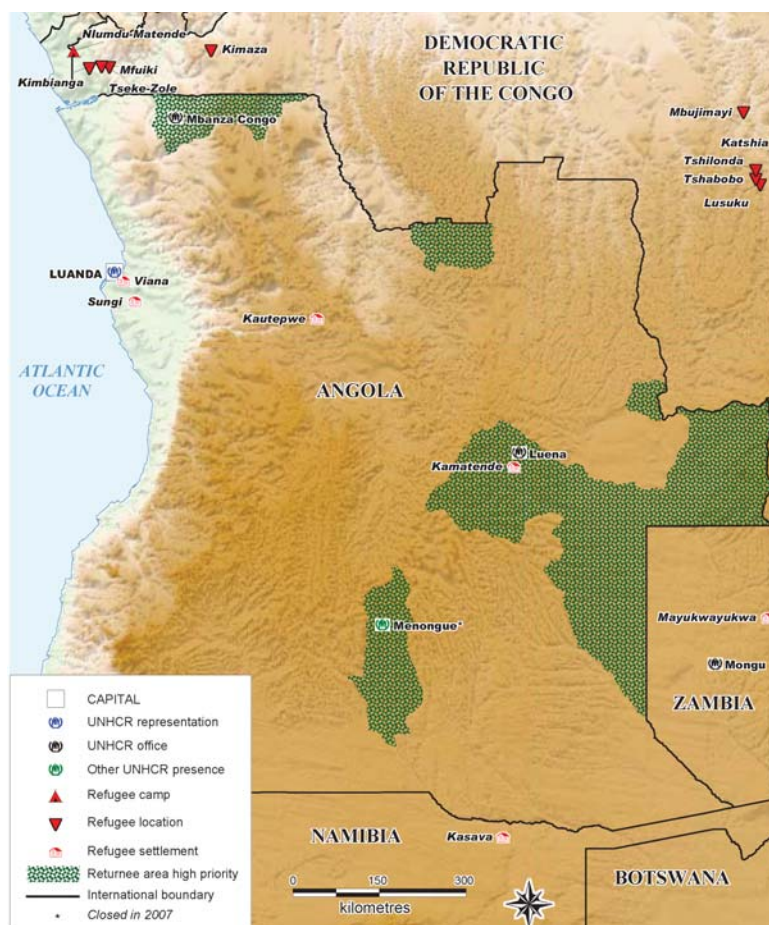
# Angola

## Operational highlights

- UNHCR helped receive and reintegrate some 10,920 returnees.
- Some 143,270 returnee children were registered and received free birth certificates from the Angolan Government as a result of advocacy by UNHCR and its partners.
- UNHCR encouraged adult returnees in Zaire and Uige provinces to register for the 2008 elections; more than 80 per cent did.
- All field offices in Angola were closed in 2007 following the conclusion of the reintegration programme.
- A new office of the Legal Aid and Reintegration Centres project in Moxico Province offers free legal aid to people of concern to UNHCR.

## Working environment

Political stability and reconciliation in Angola opened the prospects for rapid economic development and reconstruction. Angola has been a major oil exporter for a long time, with annual oil earnings of some USD 15 billion. However, three out of four Angolans continue to live in poverty. The signing of the peace agreement for Cabinda in August 2006 did not end violence in the enclave. Skirmishes between government forces and Cabindan guerrillas continued in 2007. The voluntary repatriation of some 4,000 Angolan (Cabindan) refugees from the Democratic



Republic of the Congo (DRC) and some 3,000 from the Republic of Congo (RoC), as foreseen in the peace agreement, has yet to happen.

The dynamic Angolan economy attracts migrants as well as refugees and asylum-seekers from across the continent. Fears and concerns related to mixed migration could undermine government and public

## Persons of concern

Type of population	Origin	Total	Of whom assisted by UNHCR	Per cent female	Per cent under 18
Refugees	DRC	11,400	4,700	-	-
	Various	700	100	62	68
Asylum-seekers	Côte d'Ivoire	1,500	30	-	-
	DRC	600	30	-	-
	Sierra Leone	260	10	-	-
	Rep. of Congo	220	-	-	-
	Eritrea	120	10	-	-
	Various	180	90	10	0
	Returnees (refugees)	From DRC	7,300	7,300	-
	From Zambia	2,400	2,400	-	-
	From Rep. of Congo	2,300	2,300	-	-
	Various	20	20	-	-
<b>Total</b>		<b>27,000</b>	<b>16,990</b>		

support for refugee protection. UNHCR's 10- Point Action Plan sees the need for national policies and frameworks to address these challenges.

In 2007, UNHCR helped to establish an NGO network on asylum. The Office led the Protection Working Group to develop and implement a common protection strategy through joint advocacy with OHCHR, UNICEF and other UN agencies.

To strengthen the capacity of the Government, UNHCR assessed the national refugee status determination (RSD) procedures and proposed changes. Of the 3,000 people seeking asylum in 2007, only 79 were recognized as refugees. By the end of the year, some 2,900 asylum applications remained pending.

## Achievements and impact

### Main objectives

UNHCR's main objectives in 2007 were to support implementation of the Government's Sustainable Reintegration Initiative in main return areas; consolidate local integration for refugees from the DRC; and ensure that asylum legislation and regulations are consistent with international standards. The Office also sought to complete the registration of all refugees and asylum-seekers and establish an asylum database using the *proGres* software.

### Protection and solutions

The organized repatriation of Angolan refugees ended in March 2007, following a three month extension from December 2006. Including subsequent spontaneous returns, some 10,920 Angolans repatriated in 2007, bringing the total number of returns since 2002 to 420,900. Some 190,000 Angolan refugees remain in the DRC, the RoC, Zambia and other countries.

The Sustainable Reintegration Initiative launched in 2006 allowed returnees to benefit from a comprehensive programme of reintegration activities. UNHCR supported national authorities in designing, implementing and coordinating the strategy. The Office encouraged a participatory approach to development at the municipal level and promoted resource mobilization for prioritized local initiatives.

The Angolan Government is considering local integration for more than 10,600 Congolese refugees who have been in Angola since 1977. UNHCR and the Government began work on the legal framework for local integration and started the registration of these refugees.

An immigration law approved by Parliament entered into force in November 2007. UNHCR's main suggestions were incorporated in the final version of the draft. In 2007, Angola started to review its 1990 Refugee Law. UNHCR commented on the review to ensure that the new legislation will be in accordance with international standards and reflects best practices.

### Activities and assistance

**Community services:** All returnees with specific needs were assisted during their stay in the transit centres before being transported to their final destinations. UNHCR established centres where women received training in vocational skills such as accounting, bookkeeping and computer use. Areas with a risk of mines were mapped and more than 90 per cent of the returnees made aware of the dangers.

**Crop production:** Some 2,250 families received seeds, tools and other farming inputs, such as cassava sticks. By the end of 2007, about 700 returnee families were commercially producing cassava flour.

**Domestic needs and household support:** All returnees received non-food items and shelter construction kits.

**Education:** With the help of its partners, UNHCR constructed 11 primary schools and distributed school kits to more than 15,000 primary school-age children.

**Forestry:** UNHCR distributed more than 2,800 tree seedlings to returnees and host communities. The Office also conducted environmental awareness campaigns in return areas.

**Health and nutrition:** All refugees in Angola could use government health services, and all refugees and about 90 per cent of the returnee population attended health education programmes. In collaboration with the Government health department, UNHCR facilitated HIV and AIDS awareness campaigns and took care of almost 17,500 individuals living with HIV and AIDS. The Office organized training sessions on general health issues for 100 health workers, and 82 workers were trained on how to prevent and treat sexually transmittable diseases. UNHCR also provided 500 mosquito nets.

**Income generation:** Some 480 returnees successfully completed vocational-training courses. The graduating trainees received start-up tool kits to help them join trades such as masonry, carpentry, blacksmithing, tailoring and baking. Self-sustaining projects involved 540 refugee women in sewing and bread baking, with all participants provided sewing machines and baking equipment.



UNHCR/J. Redden

This school, initially for Congolese refugees (DRC), has been incorporated into the Angolan state school system and now welcomes both refugees and former Angolan IDPs.

**Legal assistance:** Most returnees were issued with identity cards upon return, and 143,270 returnee children were registered and provided with free birth certificates. All asylum-seekers who arrived in 2007 were registered and issued with identity documents. Legal Aid and Reintegration Centres gave free legal assistance to thousands of asylum-seekers and refugees. The centres facilitated the release of those detained, prevented *refoulement* and helped asylum-seekers to appeal their cases. Furthermore, UNHCR encouraged returnees to vote in the upcoming elections, resulting in more than 80 per cent being registered in Zaire and Uige provinces.

**Operational support:** UNHCR paid the operational costs of its 25 implementing partners to enable them to provide quality services to people of concern. Some 76 partner employees were trained in programme management.

**Sanitation:** More than 5,000 pit latrines and 3,600 rubbish pits were constructed in Moxico province.

**Shelter and infrastructure:** Following the de-mining of the area, UNHCR and its partners rehabilitated 14 bridges on the road between Luena and Lumbala Nguimbo.

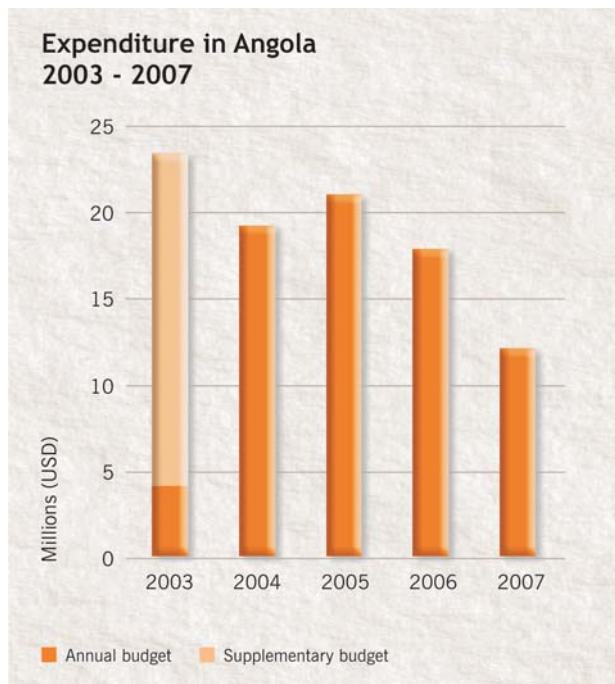
**Transport and logistics:** UNHCR trucks were used to support reintegration and move returnees to their final destinations. In Moxico province, some 2,430 returnees were transported to their areas of origin.

**Water:** A total of 24 water points were constructed to improve returnees' access to potable water. Nineteen water committees were formed to ensure proper maintenance of the water points.

## Constraints

The extension of the repatriation process from December 2006 to March 2007 had not been foreseen, and key actors were under pressure to complete the movements. This reduced the effectiveness of returnee monitoring and hampered timely follow-up on some major reintegration projects.

The registration of Congolese asylum-seekers who arrived in the late 1970s had to be halted because of gaps in the information campaign, but this process is planned to resume in 2008.



## Financial information

UNHCR's programmes in Angola were fully funded in 2007, allowing the Office to respond to protection and assistance needs.

Programme expenditure in Angola has decreased steadily over the past five years. In 2003, at the start of voluntary repatriation, the operation had a large supplementary budget. Reintegration activities accounted for the bulk of spending in subsequent years. In 2007, the reintegration programme slowed, and expenditure decreased.

## Organization and implementation

### Management

In addition to the Representation Office in Luanda, UNHCR operated from two sub-offices and one field office with a total of 54 staff members. These included 34 national and 20 international staff at the beginning of the year. By end of the year, Angola had only 42 staff, of whom 26 were national staff and 16 international. All field locations have been closed.

## Working with others

In 2007, UNHCR worked with 45 implementing and operational partners. Of particular importance were links with the Ministry of Social Assistance and Reintegration, UNHCR's direct counterpart, as well as the municipal authorities in districts targeted under the Sustainable Reintegration Initiative.

## Overall assessment

The Office achieved most of its objectives in 2007. The establishment of a comprehensive national registration system remained a priority for the Government of Angola and UNHCR, as it will make it possible to issue individual documents to both refugees and asylum-seekers. UNHCR's urban refugee programme is being reoriented towards self-reliance and socio-economic integration, for instance through language courses and livelihood projects.

### Partners

#### Implementing partners

**Government agencies:** Comité de Reconhecimento do Direito de Asilo, Direcção Nacional da Assistência e Promoção Social, Ministério de Assistência e Reinserção Social Moxico, Serviço de Migração Estrangeiro, Ministerio da Justiça Kuando Kubango, Ministerio da Justiça Zaire

**NGOs:** *Acção Integrada para o Desenvolvimento das Comunidades, Associação Cristã de Desenvolvimento em Angola, Associação de Apicultores de Moxico, Associação de Conservação Ambiental e Desenvolvimento Integrado Rural, Caritas (Maquela), Caritas (Zaire), Cruz Vermelha Angolana de Kuando Kubango, Cruz Vermelha Angolana de Moxico, Development Workshop, Dom Bosco, Flor da Vida, Fraternidade Capuchina De Nagage, Igreja Evangélica dos Irmãos em Angola, Jesuit Refugee Services, MAG, MALTESER, MENTOR, Organização de Ajuda para o Desenvolvimento Comunitário, OXFAM, União para o Desenvolvimento Social, World Vision*

**Others:** UNV

#### Operational partners

**Government agencies:** *Direcções Provinciais de Planeamento e Estatística das Provincias de Moxico, Kuando Kubando, Zaire, Uíge, Lunda Norte e Cabinda; Direcções Provinciais do SME; Governos das Provincias de Moxico, Kuando Kubando, Zaire, Uíge, Lunda Norte e Cabinda; Ministério da Justiça; Ministério da Justiça Kuando Kubango; Ministério da Justiça Zaire; Ministério de Assistência e Reinserção Social; Ministério de Planeamento e Estatística*

**Others:** FAO, GTZ, IOM, UNAIDS, UNDP, UNESCO, UNFPA, UNICEF, UNIFEM, OHCHR, UNSECOORD, UNV, WHO, World Bank

## Budget, income and expenditure (USD)

	Final budget	Income from contributions	Other funds available	Total funds available	Total expenditure
Annual budget	12,515,880	3,400,789	8,671,918	12,072,706	12,072,706

Note: Income from contributions includes contributions earmarked at the country level. Other funds available include transfers from unearmarked and broadly earmarked contributions, opening balance and adjustments.

## Financial Report (USD)

Expenditure breakdown	Current year's projects	Previous years' projects
	Annual budget	Annual and supplementary budgets
Protection, monitoring and coordination	3,135,029	0
Community services	435,233	34,717
Crop production	239,944	453,103
Domestic needs and household support	44,171	0
Education	796,980	294,277
Forestry	15,326	2,138
Health and nutrition	189,138	176,178
Income generation	162,161	109,436
Legal assistance	1,820,999	16,883
Operational support (to agencies)	616,954	229,053
Sanitation	4,066	94
Shelter and infrastructure	74,156	301,981
Transport and logistics	555,818	296,071
Water	343,151	109,491
Instalments with implementing partners	1,910,394	(2,023,422)
<b>Sub-total operational activities</b>	<b>10,343,520</b>	<b>0</b>
Programme support	1,729,186	0
<b>Total expenditure</b>	<b>12,072,706</b>	<b>0</b>
<b>Cancellation on previous years' expenditure</b>		<b>(583,744)</b>
<b>Instalments with implementing partners</b>		
Payments made	5,959,364	
Reporting received	(4,048,970)	
<b>Balance</b>	<b>1,910,394</b>	
<b>Previous years' report</b>		
<b>Instalments with implementing partners</b>		
Outstanding 1st January		2,798,845
Reporting received		(2,023,422)
Refunded to UNHCR		(62,275)
Adjustments		(42)
<b>Balance</b>		<b>713,106</b>