

# Annual Results Report

**2024**

**Angola**

## Acknowledgements

UNHCR would like to thank all the stakeholders that contributed data and evidence to this report and reviewed their progress against the joint results of the strategy, including forcibly displaced and stateless people, host communities and host governments, United Nations agencies, and international and national non-governmental organizations, civil society and private sector. Their contributions enable us to create positive changes in the lives of the people we serve.

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### **Note:**

The baseline values presented in this document reflect previous year's progress when available. If such data is not available, strategy baseline values are used instead.

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# Section 1: Context and Overview

## 1.1 Changes to the Operational Context

As of December 2024, Angola hosted approximately 56,000 refugees and asylum-seekers, with 88% residing in urban areas. Luanda alone is home to around 38,000, mostly from the Democratic Republic of the Congo (DRC), though UNHCR directly assists about 7,000. In Lunda Norte, voluntary repatriation continues for some of the 10,000 refugees, with 126 returns to the DRC in 2024. The overall displaced population remained stable throughout the year.

After a suspension since 2015, refugee registration and documentation resumed in August 2023, focusing on expired documents. In December 2023, authorities announced automatic recognition for asylum claims pre-dating 2015. By December 2024, 7,266 refugees had been re-registered, and 3,092 issued refugee cards, granting them access to healthcare, education, and social services while reducing risks of detention, deportation, and exploitation.

Challenges persist, as some refugees remain excluded from registration, particularly those missing from government databases or those who applied post-2015. The slow rollout has also delayed documentation for family members. Strengthening asylum capacity and establishing refugee status determination remain UNHCR priorities.

In Dundo, the operational context has been stable with consistent humanitarian access. Due to the inactive RSD process, no new arrivals have been formally registered, keeping demographic needs unchanged. UNHCR has transitioned from care and maintenance to fostering refugee self-reliance by engaging development actors and UN agencies for sustainable solutions. The strategy shift aligns with the stable environment, ensuring long-term refugee support through partnerships and livelihood initiatives.

## 1.2. Progress Against the Desired Impact

### 1. Impact Area: Attaining Favorable Protection Environments

**Refugees / POCs have access to documentation, basic rights and are protected in Angola.**

Population Type	Indicator	
	Baseline	Actual (2024)
<b>1.1 Proportion of people seeking international protection who are able to access asylum procedures</b>		
Refugees and Asylum-seekers	Unknown	0.00%

Angola enacted its first refugee law in 1990, replaced by Law 10/15 in 2015, which created the National Council for Refugees (CNR), closed reception centers, and a refugee status determination process. However, as of late 2024, the law remains unimplemented, restricting asylum access.

The absence of continuous registration since 2015 has left many refugees and asylum-seekers without valid documentation. The resumption of registration in August 2023 was a positive step, leading to 7,266 refugees being re-registered by the end of 2024. In December, the CNR granted automatic recognition and documentation to asylum-seekers registered before 2015. However, those arriving post-2015 remain excluded from asylum, facing risks of arrest, detention, and possible refoulement.

UNHCR has access to immigration detention in Lunda Norte but not in Luanda. Lunda Norte, a diamond-mining region, sees high mixed migration, with authorities conducting periodic deportations. While SME reported no refoulement cases in 2024, the risk remains due to the lack of a functional asylum system.

Law 10/15 mandates closed reception centers for asylum-seekers, restricting their movement. Refugees have nominal freedom of movement, but in practice, restrictions and reporting conditions apply. In Lovua settlement, movement is limited, exposing refugees to harassment, arrest, and detention, despite their need to travel for income opportunities.

### 4. Impact Area: Securing Solutions

**Refugees / POCs in Angola are able to attain solutions due to improved access to basic services and increased opportunities of self reliance and economic inclusion.**

Population Type	Indicator	
	Baseline	Actual (2024)
<b>4.1 Number of refugees who voluntarily return in safety and dignity to their country of origin</b>		
Refugees and Asylum-seekers	607	126
<b>4.2a Number of people who departed on resettlement</b>		
Refugees and Asylum-seekers	Unknown	4
<b>4.2b Number of people who departed through complementary pathways</b>		
Refugees and Asylum-seekers	3	0
<b>4.3b Number of refugees for whom residency status is granted or confirmed</b>		
Refugees and Asylum-seekers	Unknown	55

Local integration remains the primary solution for forcibly displaced persons in Angola. A 2024 survey in Lovua settlement found only 3% of refugees wished to return to the DRC, with most preferring to stay or undecided. Many urban refugees have lived in Angola for decades, but access to residency or naturalization remains limited. UNHCR continues to advocate for integration, with progress seen through refugee inclusion in Angola's National Development Plan (2023-27) and ongoing re-registration. Protection surveys in Luanda indicate that refugees feel unsafe. While they theoretically have equal access to healthcare, service quality is poor. Resettlement is limited to emergency cases, with increased quotas potentially undermining local integration. In 2024, one case (4 refugees) was resettled, while urgent cases are set for submission in early 2025. Eighteen cases (71 refugees) from previous years remain pending. UNHCR also supports private sponsorship and complementary pathways for education and employment abroad.

Voluntary repatriation remains minimal, with 126 refugees returning to the DRC in 2024, receiving basic reintegration support, including documents for children to resume education. Angola lacks a statelessness status determination process. Gaps in the legal and administrative framework may lead to a risk of statelessness. UNHCR is working with authorities, and in 2024, the government drafted a National Action Plan to Address Statelessness, set for adoption in 2025. Additionally, Angola issued 55 residence cards to Sierra Leonean, Liberian, and Rwandan nationals affected by the cessation clause.

Refugees remain dependent on humanitarian aid, as national institutions struggle with resources shortages. In Dundo, UNHCR provided health, education, water, sanitation, and shelter to refugees and host communities, while promoting self-reliance, particularly in agriculture, in partnership with WFP, UNDP, and others. A transition plan, supported by WHO, aims to gradually transfer health services to the government, with similar steps planned for education.

## Other Core Impact Indicators

Country	Population Type	Baseline	Actual(2024)
<b>2.2 Proportion of people residing in physically safe and secure settlements with access to basic facilities</b>			
Angola	Refugees and Asylum-seekers	Unknown	100.00%
<b>2.3 Proportion of people with access to health services</b>			
Angola	Refugees and Asylum-seekers	100%	100.00%
<b>3.2a Proportion of children and young people enrolled in primary education</b>			
Angola	Refugees and Asylum-seekers	Unknown	89.00%
<b>3.2b Proportion of children and young people enrolled in secondary education</b>			
Angola	Refugees and Asylum-seekers	Unknown	40.54%
<b>3.3 Proportion of people feeling safe walking alone in their neighbourhood after dark</b>			
Angola	Refugees and Asylum-seekers	Unknown	34.24%

## 1.3 Challenges to Achieving Impacts

Significant progress was made in 2024, including continued government re-registration and documentation for pre-2015 refugees across Angola. However, major challenges persist, particularly the absence of a functional asylum system and capacity for refugee status determination (RSD) for post-2015 asylum-seekers. Authorities have reportedly refused to register those missing from official databases or with lost or damaged documents. Additionally, registration for refugee family members has lagged, with only heads of households receiving documentation, raising concerns about inaccurate statistics and lack of protection. Despite these gaps, 7,266 refugees were re-registered, and 3,092 received refugee cards in 2024.

Jesuit Refugee Service (JRS), a UNHCR partner, assists post-2015 asylum-seekers by submitting representations to the government, though some still face harassment, arrest, or detention due to lack of documentation. The extent of the backlog remains unclear given the halt in continuous registration since 2015. The “Kasai caseload” of 6,200 refugees in Lovua settlement and 2,800 in Lunda Norte remains excluded from government registration and documentation. The documentation gap, particularly for refugee family members, continues to hinder access to employment and essential services, including banking, education, housing, healthcare, and social protection. To address these issues, UNHCR is providing technical guidance to help the government develop a functional asylum system in line with international standards while advocating for expanded documentation. Joint registration missions with the SME and RSD capacity-building initiatives, including bilateral training sessions, are ongoing.

Although Angola has ratified the statelessness conventions, gaps in the legal and administrative framework may lead to a risk of statelessness. Additionally, the absence of universal birth registration remains a significant challenge.

## 1.4 Collaboration and Partnerships

UNHCR Angola collaborates with four implementing partners—ADPP, World Vision, JRS, and IEIA—to provide education, livelihoods, child protection, GBV response, legal aid, food distribution, water, sanitation, shelter, and health services in Luanda and Lunda Norte. Camp management remains exclusive to Lunda Norte.

WFP is UNHCR’s primary partner, leading agricultural initiatives in Lunda Norte. In 2024, WFP expanded beyond rice, vegetables, and tubers to include honey and fish production, with rice yields surpassing 200 tons per harvest. UNHCR strengthened partnerships with UNAIDS, which provided HIV prevention support for 405 people, and UNFPA, which facilitated sanitary pad production, family planning, and GBV prevention. WHO is supporting the transition of Lovua’s clinic to the government, while UNICEF remains engaged in education.

UNDP contributed \$150,000 for agricultural transformation, introducing smart agriculture and sustainable energy solutions, including power for shared community spaces in Lunda Norte. UNHCR’s engagement with the UN Sustainable Development Cooperation Framework (UNSDCF) has been key to integrating refugees into national development plans. Following a pledge at the 2023 Global Refugee Forum, the UN Country Team in Angola committed to advancing refugee inclusion, working closely with UNHCR and the UN Resident Coordinator’s Office.

In legal protection, UNHCR partnered with the Catholic University of Angola to establish the Lusophone Centre of Excellence on Refugee and Statelessness Law. This regional hub strengthens asylum systems and statelessness prevention in Portuguese-speaking African countries through legal research, training, and policy development.

UNHCR maintains strong government partnerships, reinforcing refugee access to national services under the National Development Plan (2023-27). The Ministry of Planning facilitates service transition, while SME continues registration, documentation, and bi-monthly coordination meetings with UNHCR.

## Section 2: Results

### 2.1. Outcomes and Achievements

#### 1. Outcome Area: Access to Territory, Reg. and Documentation

Government officials, civil society and other relevant stakeholders are better equipped to ensure a favourable protection environment to persons of concern.

##### Core Outcome Indicators

Population Type	Indicator		
	Baseline	Target (2024)	Actual (2024)
<b>1.1 Proportion of refugees and asylum seekers registered on an individual basis</b>			
Refugees and Asylum-seekers	17.91%	31.00%	34.92%
<b>1.2 Proportion of children under 5 years of age whose births have been registered with a civil authority</b>			
Refugees and Asylum-seekers	24.79%	35.00%	0.79%
<b>1.3 Proportion of people with legally recognized identity documents or credentials</b>			
Refugees and Asylum-seekers	1.40%	15.00%	9.78%

##### Core Output Indicators

Indicator	
Population Type	Actual (2024)
<b>01.1.1 Number of people registered on an individual basis</b>	
Refugees and Asylum-seekers	8,700
<b>01.2.1 Number of people supported to obtain civil status, identity or legal status documentation</b>	
Refugees and Asylum-seekers	3,082

### Progress Against the Desired Outcome

While continuous registration and documentation for refugees and asylum-seekers ceased in 2015, following advocacy by UNHCR, the authorities resumed registration in August 2023. As of 31 December 2024, a total of 7,266 refugees across Angola have been biometrically registered in the Government's system. Additionally, 3,092 new refugee identity cards, equipped with enhanced security features, were issued. The Government-led verification, registration, and documentation initiative remained in progress throughout all provinces of Angola in 2024.

According to UNHCR's ProGres database, 9,048 refugees in Kasai were individually registered with biometrics. Among them, 6,237 are residents of Lovua refugee settlement, while 2,811 reside in out-of-settlement locations. Presently, proof of registration is exclusively provided to refugees in Lovua settlement pending the joint verification by UNHCR and the Government for the 2,811 out-of-settlement refugees. Though this out-of-settlement population were individually registered upon arrival, they have not had their registration, biodata or family composition updated since 2018.



Accordingly, in summary, a total of 19,472 refugees, constituting approximately 35% of the total forcibly displaced population in Angola, had undergone individual registration with biometrics by the end of 2024 .

As of the end of 2024, there were approximately 10,792 asylum-seeker and refugee children aged under 5 years. For those whose births have been registered by a civil authority, UNHCR does not have any available data for Luanda as UNHCR is not authorized to register individuals and therefore does not have access to the data other than the Kasai caseload birth certificates were issued for children in 2024.

## 2. Outcome Area: Status Determination

**Government of Angola resumes continuous registration, documentation and status-determination procedures for persons of concern**

### Core Outcome Indicators

Indicator			
Population Type	Baseline	Target (2024)	Actual (2024)
<b>2.2 Proportion of people undergoing asylum procedures who have access to legal representation</b>			
Refugees and Asylum-seekers	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%

### Core Output Indicators

Indicator	
Population Type	Actual (2024)
<b>02.1.1 UNHCR has provided capacity development support to strengthen the national status determination system(s), in accordance with international standards</b>	
Refugees and Asylum-seekers	Yes

## Progress Against the Desired Outcome

Despite the approval of regulations for the Law on Refugee Status 10/15 in 2018, implementation remains lacking. The law repealed the previous framework (Law 8/90) without transitional measures, leaving a gap in refugee status determination (RSD). Registration and documentation resumed in August 2023 for urban refugees with expired documents, after an eight-year halt. On 8 December 2023, the CNR granted refugee status to 28,306 asylum-seekers whose cases were pending before 2015. Biometric registration began in January 2024, and by year-end, joint UNHCR-Government efforts registered 7,266 refugee heads of households and issued 3,092 refugee cards.

Beyond these developments, Angola's asylum system remains effectively suspended, with no new claims registered since 2015. Post-2015 asylum-seekers lack access to registration, documentation, or RSD. Border police generally do not respect the right to seek asylum, forcing arrivals to enter irregularly, effectively barring them from international protection. Law 10/15 further restricts access by requiring claims to be lodged at the border or within eight days of entry, a provision misaligned with the 1951 Refugee Convention and international standards, increasing risks of refoulement.

Though asylum-seekers and refugees have the right to legal representation under Articles 10 and 24 of Law 10/15, access is not free. With no RSD decisions or new rejections in 2024, appeals remain inapplicable, though the law technically preserves the right to appeal (Article 20).

### 3. Outcome Area: Protection Policy and Law

#### Persons of concern have access to legal assistance and information to enforce their rights

##### Core Outcome Indicators

Indicator			
Population Type	Baseline	Target (2024)	Actual (2024)
<b>3.1 Extent national legal framework is in line with the 1951 Convention and/or its 1967 Protocol</b>			
None	Unknown	Progressing toward alignment	Progressing toward alignment
<b>3.2 Extent national legal framework is in line with the 1961 Convention on the Reduction of Statelessness</b>			
None	Unknown	Progressing toward alignment	Progressing toward alignment

##### Core Output Indicators

Indicator	
Population Type	Actual (2024)
<b>03.1.1 UNHCR has engaged in legislative and judicial processes to strengthen laws and policies for the protection of refugees, IDPs, returnees and stateless people and/or the reduction and prevention of statelessness</b>	
Refugees and Asylum-seekers	Yes
Stateless Persons	Yes

### Progress Against the Desired Outcome

Angola is a signatory to the 1951 Refugee Convention (ratified in 1976 with reservations) and the 1967 Protocol (acceded in 1981), maintaining reservations to key articles, including 17 (right to work) and 26 (freedom of movement). It has also acceded to the 1969 OAU Refugee Convention and ratified the 1954 and 1961 Statelessness Conventions in 2019.

Angola's first refugee law, Law 8/90 (1990), was replaced by Asylum Law 10/15 in 2015. This law has limitations, restricting freedom of movement, economic rights, and asylum-seeking timeframes, while excluding those with "common crimes," a broader exclusion than Article 1F(b) of the 1951 Convention. However, it aligns with international standards in other aspects. Regulations approved in 2018 established the National Refugee Council (CNR) and new reception mechanisms, detailing the Refugee Status Determination (RSD) process. The SME issued 55 residence cards in 2024 to former refugees from Liberia, Sierra Leone, and Rwanda.

In August 2023, the Government resumed refugee registration and documentation, starting with urban refugees in Luanda. It also granted automatic recognition to asylum-seekers processed before Law 10/15. By the end of 2024, 7,266 refugee heads of households had been registered, and 3,092 refugee cards issued. UNHCR supported this process through joint registration missions with the SME across Angola. UNHCR works closely with key government ministries, including the Ministry of Interior, the Migration and Foreigners Service (SME), and the Ministry of Justice and Human Rights, alongside UNICEF and other partners, to strengthen advocacy and technical assistance in developing an asylum system aligned with international standards.

In 2024, UNHCR facilitated multiple RSD training sessions for SME officials to enhance asylum processing capacity. Additionally, UNHCR partnered with the Catholic University of Angola to establish the Lusophone Centre of Excellence on Refugee and Statelessness Law, a regional hub for legal research, training, and policy development. This initiative supports Portuguese-speaking African countries in strengthening legal frameworks to protect forcibly displaced and stateless individuals. The Government of Angola drafted a National Action Plan to address statelessness in 2024, to be adopted in 2025.

## 13. Outcome Area: Self Reliance, Economic Inclusion and Livelihoods

**Refugees achieve self-reliance through improved access to livelihoods, education and strengthened self-management structures**

### Core Outcome Indicators

Population Type	Indicator		
	Baseline	Target (2024)	Actual (2024)
<b>13.1. Proportion of people with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a mobile-money-service provider</b>			
Refugees and Asylum-seekers		30.00%	22.94%
<b>13.2. Proportion of people who self-report positive changes in their income compared to previous year</b>			
Refugees and Asylum-seekers	77.00%	40.00%	35.95%

### Core Output Indicators

Indicator	
Population Type	Actual (2024)
<b>13.1.1 Number of people who benefitted from livelihoods and economic inclusion interventions</b>	
Refugees and Asylum-seekers	444

## Progress Against the Desired Outcome

Baseline surveys were conducted to develop livelihood and economic inclusion strategies for refugees in Luanda and Dundo. These strategies aimed to enhance self-reliance, improve income generation, and foster economic inclusion with host communities.

A total of 394 refugees and asylum seekers 60 host community members received support in agriculture and vocational skills training and awarded ENEFORP-certified certificates, improving their employment prospects.

To support income-generating activities, startup grants were provided in the form of agricultural inputs and business startup kits that enabled beneficiaries to scale up farming activities and establish entrepreneurial ventures, contributing to economic stability.

Through a partnership with the World Food Programme (WFP), 125 refugees and 25 host community members received agricultural support in form of trainings and inputs. This collaboration increased food production and household income, strengthening economic resilience.

A renewable energy solutions project was also launched, coupled with skills training in entrepreneurship and small business management, benefited 200 refugees and asylum seekers, enabled agriculture value chain and empowered cooperatives and Small Micro Enterprises (SMEs) to become more self-sufficient and sustainable.

Livelihood program reinforced collaborations with key organizations, including the World Food Programme (WFP), United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), Social Support Fund (FAS), International Labour Organization (ILO), Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO), International Finance Corporation (IFC), International Fund for Agricultural Development (IFAD), the World Bank among others. These partnerships played a vital role in promoting economic inclusion and ensuring sustained livelihood support.

The initiatives implemented have significantly contributed to enhancing economic resilience for both refugees and host communities.

## 14. Outcome Area: Voluntary Return and Sustainable Reintegration

**A solution strategy is efficiently implemented based on relevant data and evidence-based advocacy**

### Core Output Indicators

Indicator	
Population Type	Actual (2024)
<b>14.1.1 Number of people who received counselling and/or information on voluntary repatriation</b>	
Refugees and Asylum-seekers	6,237

## Progress Against the Desired Outcome

In 2024, 126 individuals undertook voluntary repatriation to the DRC. On return, refugees receive assistance for their basic needs. Support for integration of resettled refugees includes provision of documents to enable children to resume education.

The 2024 intentions survey of refugees in Lovua settlement indicated that 97% per cent wished to remain in Angola. Through the intentions survey and process of voluntary return in safety and dignity, UNHCR and partners counsel all refugees wishing to undertake voluntary returns on the conditions in the country of origin. Those who chose to stay in Angola have been engaged in livelihood interventions, including smallholder farming, entrepreneurship promotion programs, and vocational skills training. These initiatives aim to foster sustainable livelihoods and enable participants to contribute to the local economy. Additionally, efforts to promote refugee inclusion have been pursued by collaborating with the government and other stakeholders to ensure their participation in existing programs.

## 15. Outcome Area: Resettlement and Complementary Pathways

**UNHCR advocates for resettlement of vulnerable refugees**

### Core Outcome Indicators

Population Type	Indicator		
	Baseline	Target (2024)	Actual (2024)
<b>15.1 Number of refugees submitted by UNHCR for resettlement</b>			
Refugees and Asylum-seekers		10	4

### Core Output Indicators

Indicator	
Population Type	Actual (2024)
<b>15.1.1 Country issues machine-readable travel documents</b>	
Refugees and Asylum-seekers	No

## Progress Against the Desired Outcome

Resettlement submissions are limited to emergency medical cases and/or protection needs, such as imminent refoulement. In addition, the lack of data for the urban caseload causes challenges for case identification. One case (4 refugees) from DRC departed on resettlement in 2024, while a number of urgent cases were progressed for submissions in early 2025. 18 cases (71 refugees) submitted in preceding years are still awaiting an outcome.

UNHCR supports refugees and asylum-seekers applying for private sponsorship and supports complementary pathways by providing information about education and working opportunities abroad.

## 16. Outcome Area: Integration and other Local Solutions

**Persons of concern have improved access to basic services and minimum-standards of living; without discrimination.**

### Core Output Indicators

Indicator	
Population Type	Actual (2024)
<b>16.1.1.Government Social protection system is inclusive of forcibly displaced and stateless people</b>	
Refugees and Asylum-seekers	Limited

## Progress Against the Desired Outcome

Due to data limitations, the operation is unable to report on indicators 16.1 and 16.2. However, the operation continues to advocate for the inclusion of forcibly displaced individuals through the UN social protection working group and bilateral meetings with key ministries, including the Ministry of Social Affairs (MASFAMU) and the Ministry of Territorial Administration (MAT). As a result of these intensive advocacy efforts, the government explicitly committed to including forcibly displaced persons and individuals at risk of statelessness in specific social assistance programs in its 2023 GRF pledges. Additionally, assistance for vulnerable groups, such as refugees, asylum seekers, and those at risk of statelessness, has been incorporated into the national multi-year development plan. These documents assist with future advocacy.

Providing support through agriculture and economic development, creating jobs for both refugees and host communities through agribusiness value chains and entrepreneurship promotion program and skills development as part of sustainable solutions.

## 2.2. Age, Gender and Diversity

UNHCR has continued to adopt an age, gender and diversity (AGD) and inclusive approach in 2024. Participatory assessments were conducted for both urban refugees in Luanda and for the remaining refugees hosted in Lunda Norte (Dundo and Lovua).

To enhance feedback and response, UNHCR Angola expanded its presence at community centres. Collaborating with operational partners, UNHCR Dundo organized focus group discussions and semi-structured discussions in Luanda covering various topics such as voluntary repatriation, livelihood, food distribution, education, health, shelter, community leadership and GBV.

Helplines remained operational in 2024 offering counseling for urgent cases, scheduling home visits or conducting protection assessments. These helplines, managed by UNHCR in Luanda and its partner in Lunda Norte, operates 24/7 with staff available to respond to urgent calls.

UNHCR maintains multiple communication channels, including, community TV, visibility materials in community centres, community leaders and a protection email address.

In Luanda, UNHCR led trainings for the newly elected refugee coordination, covering general protection, GBV, protection from sexual exploitation and abuse, age, gender and diversity, media engagement and proposal writing. In Lunda Norte, UNHCR identified community groups and conducted training on general protection, GBV and child protection, age, gender and diversity approach, leadership and coordination.

In 2024, to address gender inequality and mitigate the risk of GBV, UNHCR implemented monthly sensitization and information sessions by observing Orange Days, and actively participated in the 16 Days of Activism campaign. Livelihoods of women and girls were also prioritized.

## Section 3: Resources

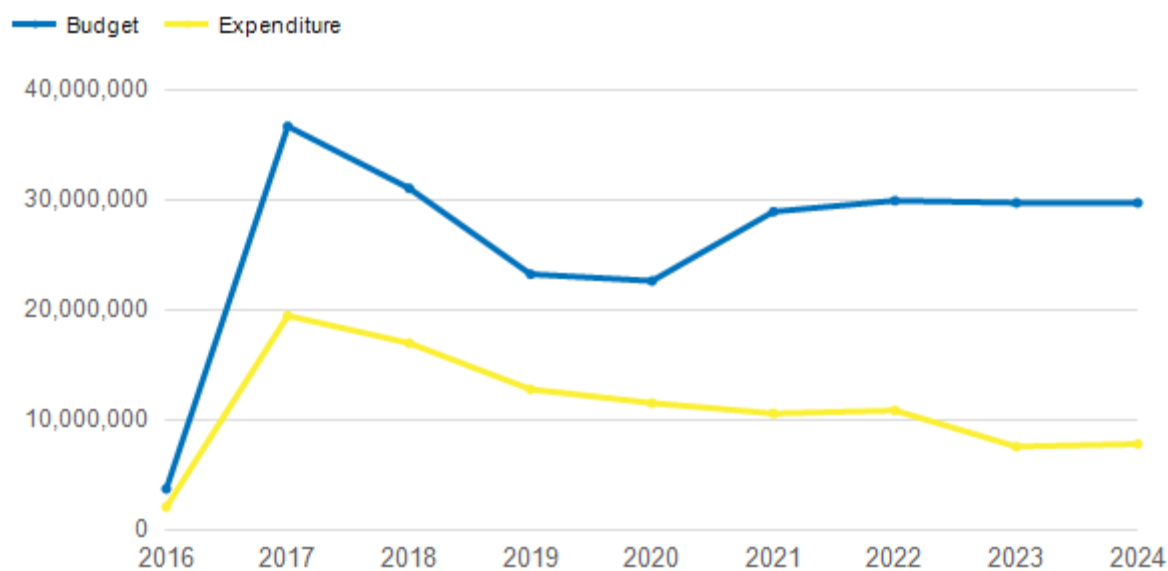
### 3.1 Financial Data

(Financial figures in USD)

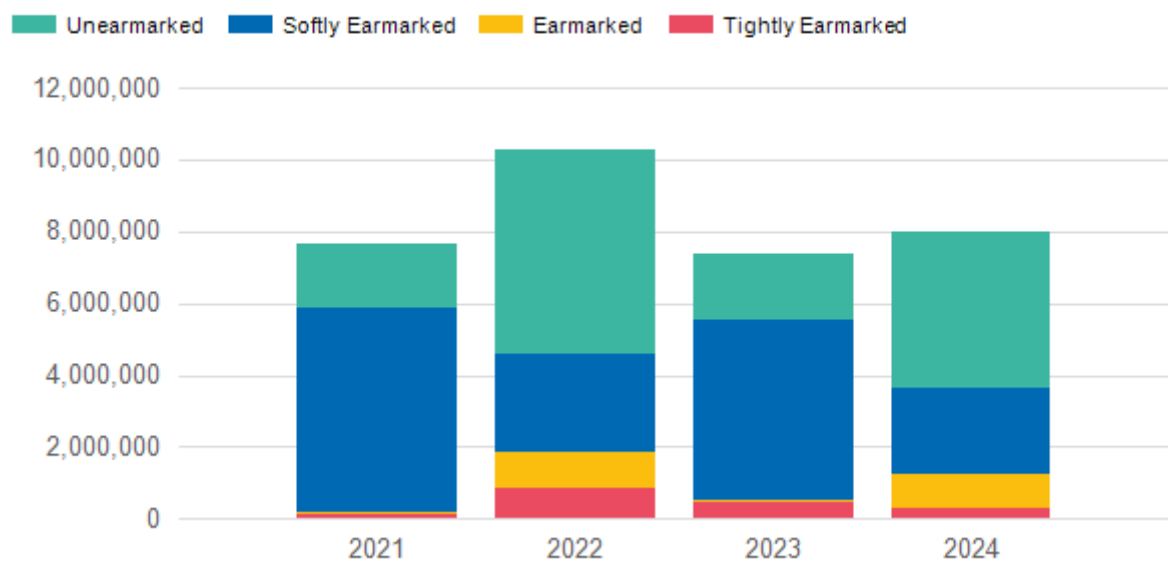
Impact Area	Final Budget	Funds Available	Funds Available as % of Budget	Expenditure	Expenditure as % of Funds Available
IA1: Protect	7,002,631	2,210,214	31.56%	2,210,214	100.00%
IA4: Solve	22,694,368	5,580,007	24.59%	5,580,006	100.00%
All Impact Areas		90,190			
<b>Total</b>	<b>29,696,999</b>	<b>7,880,411</b>	<b>26.54%</b>	<b>7,790,220</b>	<b>98.86%</b>

Outcome Area	Final Budget	Funds Available	Funds Available as % of Budget	Expenditure	Expenditure as % of Funds Available
OA1: Access/Doc	2,673,583	125,984	4.71%	125,984	100.00%
OA2: Status	3,310,630	1,899,773	57.38%	1,899,773	100.00%
OA3: Policy/Law	1,018,419	184,457	18.11%	184,457	100.00%
OA13: Livelihood	1,810,232	412,070	22.76%	412,070	100.00%
OA14: Return	1,354,261	413,412	30.53%	413,412	100.00%
OA15: Resettle	284,825	412,070	144.67%	412,070	100.00%
OA16: Integrate	19,245,050	4,342,455	22.56%	4,342,455	100.00%
All Outcome Areas		90,190			
<b>Total</b>	<b>29,696,999</b>	<b>7,880,411</b>	<b>26.54%</b>	<b>7,790,220</b>	<b>98.86%</b>

Budget and Expenditure Trend



Contributions Trend by Type



### 3.2. Resources Overview

The Operation received 25% (\$7,433,305) of total budget requirements of \$29,696,999. The resources significantly fell short of the requirements to meet the Protection; Assistance; Empowerment and Solutions for the 55,764 Refugees & Asylum seekers and were optimally prioritized for Registration/Documentation; Legal and Social Assistance; GBV; CP; Health; Shelter; WASH; Livelihoods and Volrep. In 2024, UNHCR Angola significantly strengthened external engagement and resource mobilization efforts, deepening collaboration with UN agencies, diplomatic missions, and development partners while expanding its outreach to the private sector. UNHCR reinforced partnerships with multiple UN agencies to enhance livelihoods, health, education,



gender inclusion, and protection for refugees and asylum seekers. The WFP remained the primary operational partner, leading agricultural initiatives in Lunda Norte. In 2024, WFP expanded beyond rice, vegetables, and tubers to include honey and fish production, with rice yields surpassing 200 tons per harvest. The UNFPA contributed to gender-based violence prevention, family planning initiatives, and the production of sanitary pads in Luanda and Dundo. The WHO is supporting the transition of the Lovua settlement clinic to government management, while UNICEF continued its efforts in education. UNAIDS provided direct assistance to 405 people living with HIV and contributed USD 19,000 in support. The UNDP allocated USD 150,000 to UNHCR for a smart agriculture and sustainable energy project in Lovua, enhancing agricultural practices and providing energy solutions for community spaces.

UNHCR also intensified engagement with local embassies, seeking support for humanitarian efforts and refugee inclusion in national programs. Three high-level missions to Lovua settlement included representatives from the United States (PRM), Brazil, the Brazil-Angola Chamber of Commerce, Norway, Portugal, Japan, and Belgium, strengthening donor confidence and exploring new humanitarian and development partnerships. The World Refugee Day event saw strong diplomatic participation, with embassies, senior government officials—including the Minister of Interior and civil society organizations, reinforcing Angola's commitment to refugee protection.

For the first time, UNHCR secured a private sector partnership through the Brazil-Angola Chamber of Commerce. This collaboration will establish a poultry production initiative in 2025, bringing a Brazilian agribusiness company to Lunda Norte to support chicken farming benefiting refugees and host communities. This initiative marks a milestone in engaging private sector actors in Angola.

Ongoing discussions with the World Bank, the IFAD, and the IFC are focused on integrating refugees into economic resilience programs. Moving forward, UNHCR Angola will expand diplomatic engagement, strengthen partnerships with UN agencies, and leverage the private sector to support long-term refugee inclusion and self-reliance.

## Section 4: Lessons Learned and Future Outlook

### 4.1 Lessons Learned and Future Outlook

UNHCR must strengthen collaboration with government counterparts and conduct joint actions with UN agencies and humanitarian partners.

The government-led registration and documentation exercise continued in 2024 with UNHCR's support. Joint missions were conducted across Angola, but efforts must continue to include all eligible refugees, including family members and those from the 2017 Kasai influx.

Advocacy is needed to establish a functioning asylum system and reopen access for post-2015 asylum-seekers, many of whom were turned away in 2024 due to lack of documents or exclusion from government databases. While UNHCR provided technical guidance on RSD and asylum system development through training sessions and its partnership with the Catholic University of Angola, these efforts must expand in 2025 to ensure a fair and efficient asylum system.

UNHCR's 2023-2025 strategy anticipated a decline in the refugee population in Lovua, but numbers have remained stable as most do not wish to repatriate. Voluntary repatriation remains a priority in 2025, though interest has declined from 2023 to 2024. Given the likelihood of continued refugee presence in Lovua, UNHCR's eventual disengagement from the settlement remains uncertain.

Ongoing insecurity in eastern DRC may destabilize the Kasai region, leading to further ethnic tensions and a potential new influx into Angola. UNHCR must prepare through contingency planning and pre-positioning of materials.

The priority solution for refugees in Lunda Norte remains local integration, with little or no resettlement expected. WFP's food distribution was irregular in 2024, and funding for 2025 remains uncertain. UNHCR must continue strengthening livelihood opportunities through partnerships and shifting from care and maintenance to sustainable responses.



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