

ANGOLA

Operational highlights

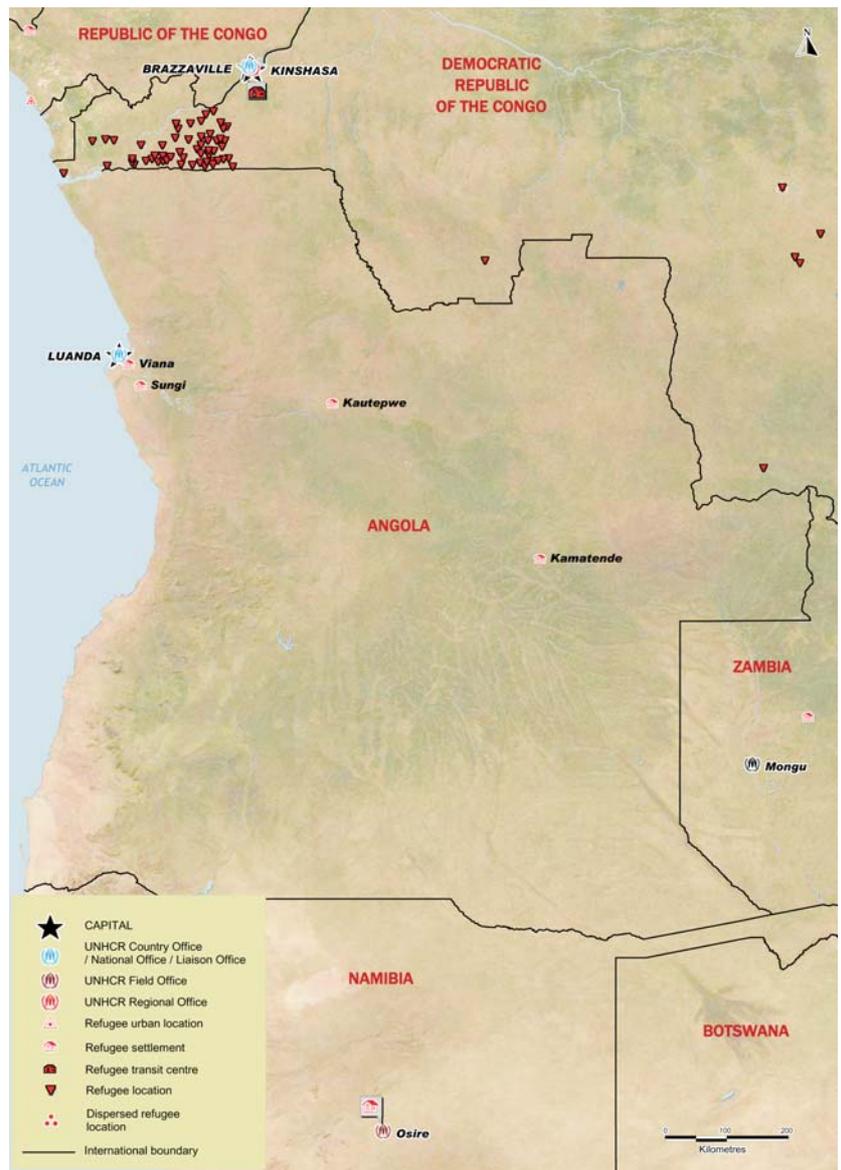
- UNHCR contributed to the development of the Government's capacity to manage mixed migration in a systematic manner and in accordance with international norms.
- Four tripartite meetings between the Governments of Angola, Namibia and Zambia were facilitated by UNHCR, with the aim of securing durable solutions through voluntary repatriation and local reintegration.
- UNHCR provided technical expertise and country-of-origin information to determine the status of asylum-seekers and ensure the provision of identity documents to those granted refugee status in Angola.

Working environment

The effects of the humanitarian crisis which resulted from nearly three decades of civil war in Angola can still be felt. Despite a booming economy and the Government's efforts to develop infrastructure, humanitarian actors are still needed to help meet the basic needs of the most vulnerable populations.

At the end of 2010, there were approximately 138,000 Angolans with refugee status in neighbouring countries, of whom some 55,600 have expressed an interest in returning home. The likely cessation of refugee status for Angolans makes it urgent to find a durable solution. UNHCR has also been striving to identify durable solutions for some 11,900 Congolese from Katanga province in the DRC who are currently living in Angola since early 1970s.

The Government's campaign to combat irregular migration intensified in 2010. Deportations to the DRC continued, with an estimated 70,000 Congolese being sent back during the year. UNHCR sought to engage with the

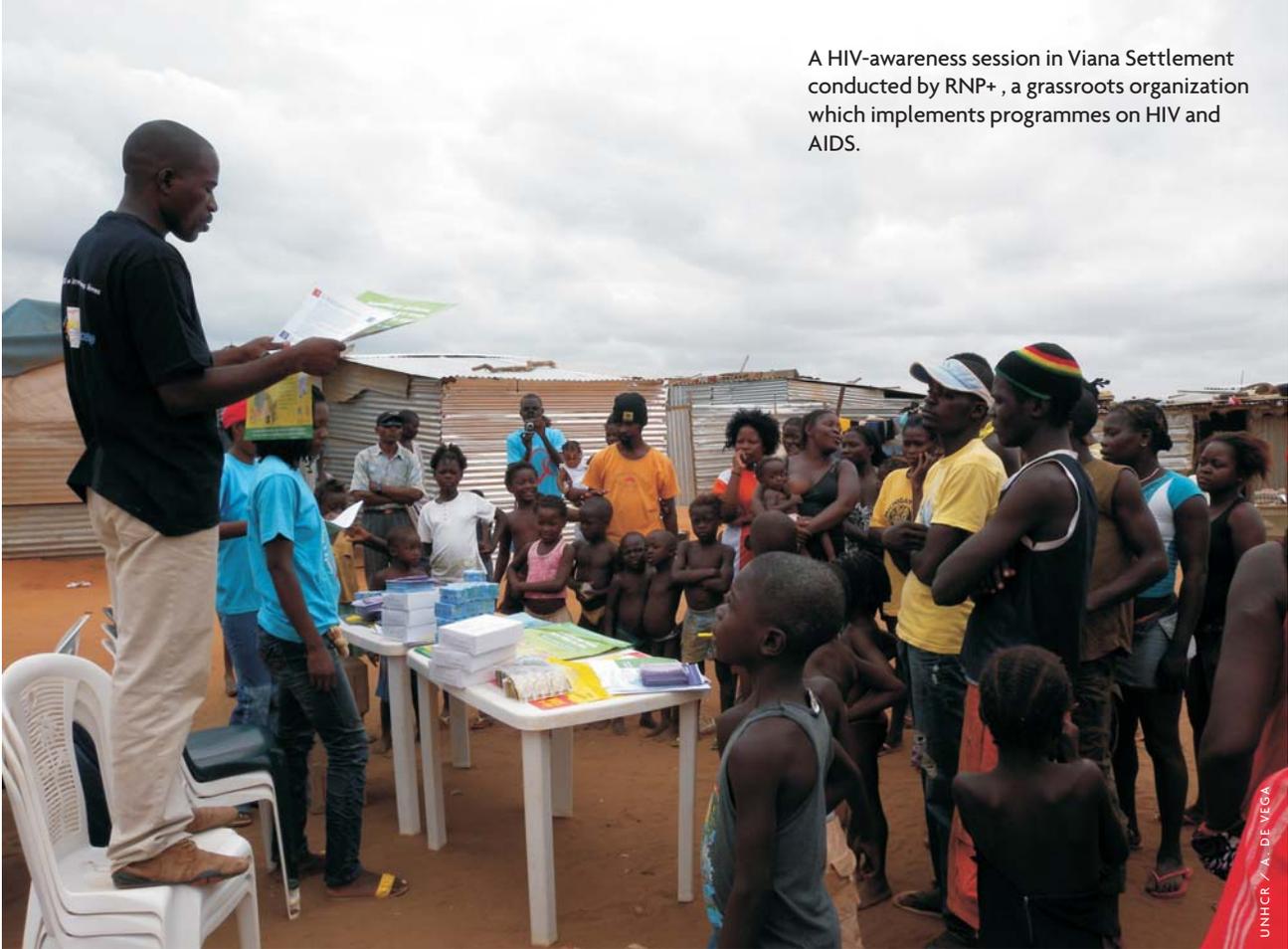


Government in order to address issues related to mixed flows in a coherent and strategic manner, while advocating for a more fair and efficient national asylum system.

Persons of concern

Type of Population	Origin	Total	Of whom assisted by UNHCR	Per cent female	Per cent under 18
Refugees	DRC	13,600	4,500	51	-
	Various	1,500	500	29	-
Asylum-seekers	DRC	1,500	1,300	33	-
	Côte d'Ivoire	1,200	290	33	-
	Sierra Leone	460	100	3	-
	Sudan	210	170	6	-
	Congo	160	-	13	-
	Liberia	160	60	46	-
	Various	500	120	8	-
	Returnees (refugees)	Various	480	480	78
Total		19,770	7,520		

A HIV-awareness session in Viana Settlement conducted by RNP+, a grassroots organization which implements programmes on HIV and AIDS.



Achievements and impact

● Main objectives and targets

To ensure fair protection processes and documentation of refugees and asylum-seekers, UNHCR aided the Government's efforts to build an effective national asylum system. It also provided support in meeting the growing challenge posed by mixed-migration flows, with particular emphasis on refugee protection.

UNHCR was prepared to assist the Government in the organized return of the more than 55,000 Angolan refugees who had expressed a willingness to repatriate voluntarily. However, the anticipated repatriation did not take place owing to the Government's resource constraints.

The main priorities for UNHCR were to provide basic assistance and services to vulnerable refugees and asylum-seekers while at the same time helping urban refugees gain access to public services. Another area of focus was the search for durable solutions for refugees in Angola, through naturalization or local integration, repatriation to their country of origin, or resettlement in a third country.

The target of all refugees and asylum-seekers being registered and possessing civil-status documents remains unmet, owing to the delay in undertaking a long overdue comprehensive registration exercise for refugees and asylum-seekers in Angola.

Favourable protection environment

- UNHCR provided technical assistance to the Government during the drafting of a revised Refugee Law. This is intended to improve the functioning of the national asylum system and permit a higher degree of

local integration among refugees through the granting of permanent residence and, ultimately, naturalization.

- The Government received guidance on managing mixed population flows in accordance with international norms. Five workshops were conducted on international protection and mixed-migration management and the provisions of the new immigration law. The 300 participants comprised officials from the Ministry of the Interior, notably migration officials and border police, as well as NGOs.

Fair protection processes and documentation

- UNHCR helped the Government to prepare for the eventual repatriation of the Angolan refugees willing to return from neighbouring countries before the likely application of the cessation clause. However, only some 270 Angolan refugees returned from neighbouring countries in 2010.
- One of the key priorities for the year was to ensure greater access to existing RSD procedures, thereby addressing the serious problem of lack of documentation for refugees and asylum-seekers. The key target of reducing the backlog by at least 20 per cent was not achieved owing to insufficient capacity within the relevant ministries. UNHCR provided technical expertise and country-of-origin information to support the RSD adjudication process and ensure that those granted refugee status receive identity cards. In 2010, the national RSD body, COREDA, recognized almost 140 refugees, rejected some 650 applications and left more than 4,240 pending.
- UNHCR advocated for both nationwide registration and improvements in the issuance of refugee identity cards. The Office organized five training sessions on refugee

rights and reached more than 5,000 people in need of legal or technical support through a network of Legal Aid and Reintegration Centres (LARCs) across Angola.

Security from violence and exploitation

- UNHCR collaborated with the Angolan Ministry of Family (MINFAMU) and NGOs on activities related to the 16 Days of Activism against gender-based violence.
- Counselling services were provided to more than 1,500 refugee women and girls who were victims of sexual and gender-based violence, while nine workshops on the problem targeted some 1,500 individuals. In addition, brochures on how to address sexual violence were disseminated during awareness and counselling sessions. Through an implementing partner, UNHCR held 50 awareness sessions and presented eight theatre pieces on sexual and gender-based violence in Luanda and Bengo provinces.

Basic needs and services

- UNHCR has been striving to guarantee equal access for people of concern to the state education system. Some 300 children were helped to obtain civil documentation in order to prevent statelessness and allow them to attend public school. UNHCR also rehabilitated and supported schools in refugee communities throughout Angola with the distribution of 1,500 school kits.
- After assessment missions to the areas of return, UNHCR provided vulnerable returnees from the DRC and Zambia affected by heavy rains in the provinces of return with essential non-food items (NFIs). These included 10,000 zinc roofing sheets; construction kits and tools such as hammers, axes, saws and nails; medical, emergency, hygiene and kitchen kits; jerry cans; agricultural tools; blankets; mosquito nets; and soap and sanitary materials.
- Urban refugees were assisted to access public health services, and the referral system to local health centres and hospitals was strengthened. UNHCR managed two centres for urban refugees and offered vocational training to facilitate local integration.

Community participation and self-management

- In 2010, UNHCR exceeded the key target of providing microcredit to 50 vulnerable refugees. Some 300 refugees in Luanda benefited from training in microfinance, allowing them to start businesses and improve their self-reliance. Activities to promote self-sufficiency and local integration, which included computer lessons, sewing, cooking and hairdressing courses were also promoted in the refugee centres in Luanda.

Durable solutions

- The many Congolese refugees who fled to Angola in the 1970s are well integrated socially and economically. UNHCR continues to advocate for their naturalization. The resettlement target to submit 100 refugees was not

achieved. Of 29 resettlement cases submitted, 23 were rejected and six are pending.

Logistics and operational support

- All implementing partners received training on new implementation guidelines. In addition, over 120 officials from governmental institutions at national and provincial level, law enforcement bodies and civil-society organizations participated in age, gender and diversity management and participatory assessment methodology training.
- An audit was conducted of two sub-projects run by implementing partners in 2010. The audit certificates and management letters will be shared with all concerned parties.

| Constraints |

The Government is determined to strengthen border controls to deal with irregular migration. The provincial immigration authorities do not have arrangements in place for the reception of asylum-seekers at border points, and lack of access to asylum procedures remains an issue of serious concern.

Refugees and asylum-seekers rely upon UNHCR for legal support. UNHCR has had difficulties in obtaining reliable and up-to-date statistics and other data in Angola.

| Financial information |

In 2010, the comprehensive operational budget for Angola was USD 12.8 million, with USD 8.1 allocated to Pillar I, focusing on protection and mixed solutions for refugees and asylum-seekers, and USD 4.7 million to Pillar III, the return and reintegration of returning Angolan refugees. However, Angola was allocated USD 4.3 million, representing 34 per cent of the total comprehensive budget. By the end of the year, 96 per cent of the allocated budget target was spent.

Angola has seen a decreasing budget in the past 5 years, largely owing to achieved durable solutions. In 2006, Angola had a budget of USD 17.8 million, which dwindled to USD 12.1 million in 2007, as major repatriation of Angolan refugees was being concluded. From 2008 to 2010, the budget for Angola remained between USD 4.5 million and USD 4.7 million, the highest being in 2009 when return of remaining Angolan refugees resumed in earnest. The lower budget is mostly for protection and mixed solutions for a small number of refugees, mainly in urban areas.

| Organization and implementation |

UNHCR worked closely with all neighbouring countries hosting Angolan refugees, to facilitate the voluntary repatriation of those who wish to return home. Following the completion of the massive return operation of Angolan refugees between 2006 and 2007, all Field offices in Angola were closed.

| UNHCR's presence in 2010 |

□ Number of Offices	1
□ Total Staff	24
International	4
National	16
JPOs	1
UNVs	3
Others	0

| Working with others |

In 2010 the Office in Luanda worked with nine implementing partners, two governmental partners and two international organizations, as well as three international and two local NGOs. UNHCR also collaborated with the UN Country Team on the relevant UNDAF goals for Angola.

| Overall assessment |

A national RSD system has been established in Angola with UNHCR's help, but lacks the capacity to deal efficiently with asylum claims. There is a considerable backlog of cases, with access and protection problems.

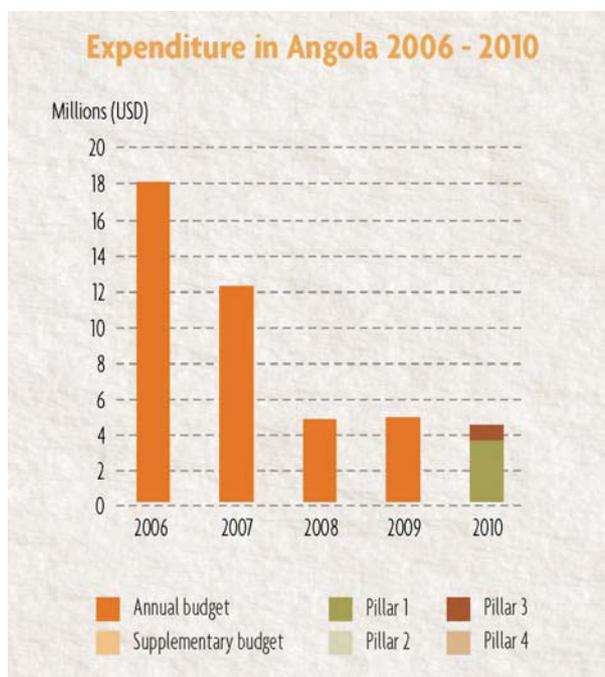
There are numerous unmet needs, including in the area of education. UNHCR continues to increase the capacity of schools through the rehabilitation of existing infrastructure and is advocating for the inclusion of refugee children in the public school system.

According to the Government's estimates, some 70 per cent of refugees in Angola are vulnerable to protection risks, and many do not have valid refugee cards. The nationwide participatory assessment underlined the necessity of reaching out to the most vulnerable, especially in the remote border areas of Angola.

The need for a comprehensive registration exercise of people of concern in Angola is vital. Plans were made during 2010 to conduct a joint exercise with the Government in the near future.

UNHCR organized training on the implementation of projects for eight partners, in order to ensure regular monitoring and reporting of sub-projects and to build the capacity of national implementing partners.

Partners	
Implementing partners	
Government:	Refugee Department of the Ministry of Social Assistance and Reintegration (MINARS) and <i>Comité de Reconhecimento do Direito de Asilo</i> (COREDA)
NGOs:	Development Workshop, <i>Igreja Evangelica dos Irmaos em Angola</i> , Jesuit Refugee Services, <i>Rede Nacional de Pessao Vivenda com VIH/SIDA</i> , Save the Children, (UK)
Others:	IOM, United Nations Volunteers (UNV)
Operational partners	
Government agencies:	Ministry of Family (MINFAMU), Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Justice
Others:	UNAIDS, UNDP, UNICEF, WFP, WHO



Budget, income and expenditure in Angola | USD

	PILLAR 1 Refugee programme	PILLAR 3 Reintegration projects	Total
FINAL BUDGET	8,128,128	4,710,000	12,838,128
Income from contributions ¹	1,714,545	0	1,714,545
Other funds available	1,683,941	862,394	2,546,334
TOTAL FUNDS AVAILABLE	3,398,486	862,394	4,260,880

EXPENDITURE BREAKDOWN

<i>Favourable protection environment</i>			
National legal framework	64,304	0	64,304
National and regional migration policy	184,558	0	184,558
Co-operation with partners	48,194	0	48,194
Access to territory	47,192	0	47,192
Non-refoulement	42,652	0	42,652
Subtotal	386,900	0	386,900
<i>Fair protection processes and documentation</i>			
Reception conditions	40,625	0	40,625
Registration and profiling	55,703	0	55,703
Fair and efficient status determination	185,403	0	185,403
Individual documentation	82,534	0	82,534
Civil status documentation	32,222	87,883	120,105
Subtotal	396,487	87,883	484,370
<i>Security from violence and exploitation</i>			
Law enforcement	109,820	0	109,820
Gender-based violence	78,843	0	78,843
Non-arbitrary detention	39,504	0	39,504
Access to legal remedies	39,504	0	39,504
Subtotal	267,671	0	267,671
<i>Basic needs and essential services</i>			
Shelter and other infrastructure	24,464	0	24,464
Primary health care	52,584	0	52,584
HIV and AIDS	34,064	0	34,064
Education	42,592	201,984	244,576
Services for groups with specific needs	77,941	0	77,941
Subtotal	231,645	201,984	433,629
<i>Community participation and self-management</i>			
Participatory assessment and community mobilisation	52,031	0	52,031
Community self-management and equal representation	126,609	0	126,609
Self-reliance and livelihoods	144,287	0	144,287
Subtotal	322,927	0	322,927
<i>Durable solutions</i>			

	PILLAR 1 Refugee programme	PILLAR 3 Reintegration projects	Total
Durable solutions strategy	85,829	0	85,829
Voluntary return	0	61,683	61,683
Rehabilitation and reintegration support	0	14,121	14,121
Resettlement	64,962	0	64,962
Local integration support	64,962	0	64,962
Subtotal	215,753	75,805	291,557
<i>Logistics and operations support</i>			
Supply chain and logistics	307,784	52,406	360,191
Programme management, coordination and support	820,971	386,144	1,207,115
Subtotal	1,128,755	438,550	1,567,305
Instalments to implementing partners	448,362	58,171	506,533
Other objectives	(14)	0	(14)
Total	3,398,486	862,394	4,260,880

¹ Income from contributions includes indirect support costs that are recovered from contributions to Pillars 3 and 4, supplementary budgets and the "New or additional activities – mandate-related" (NAM) reserve. Contributions towards all pillars are included under Pillar 1.