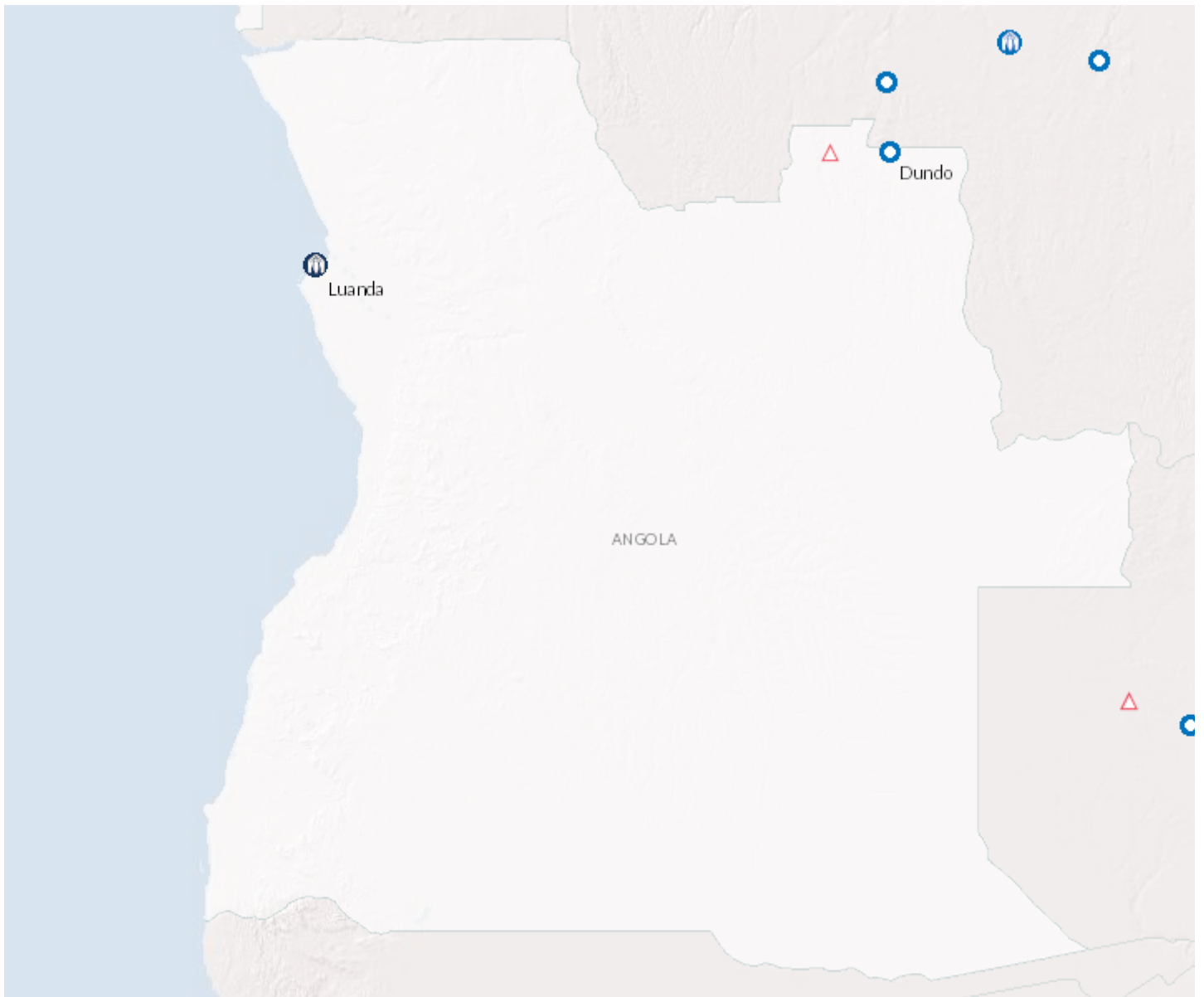


## Operation: Angola



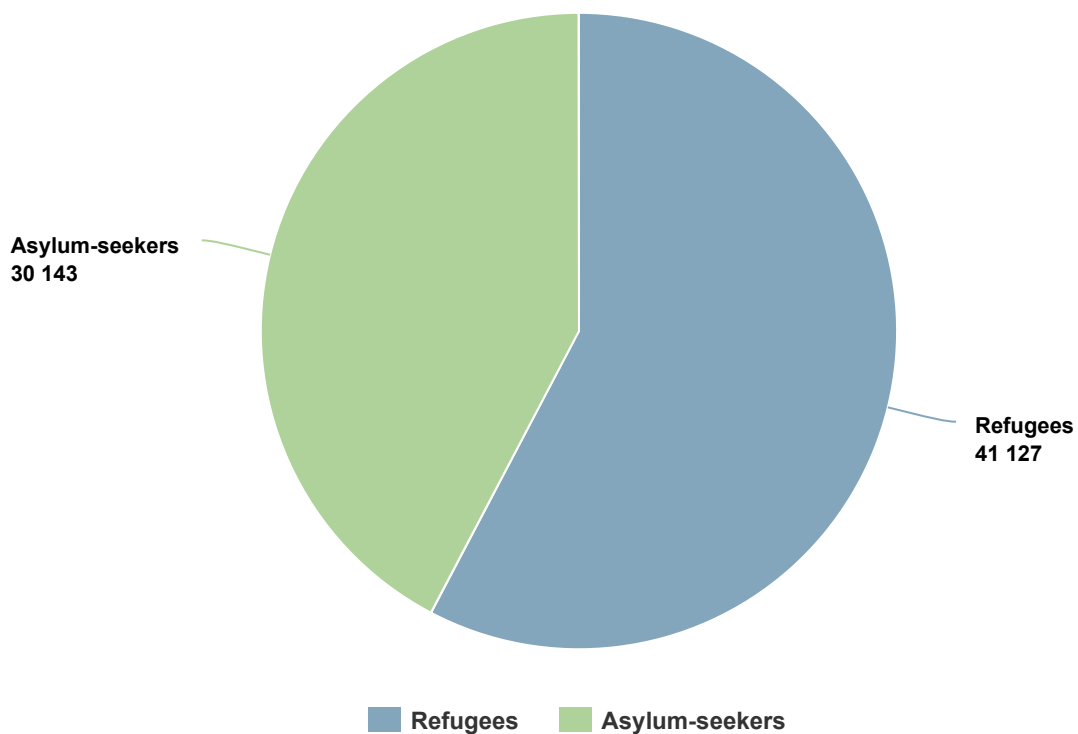
## People of Concern

**56%** INCREASE IN  
**2017**

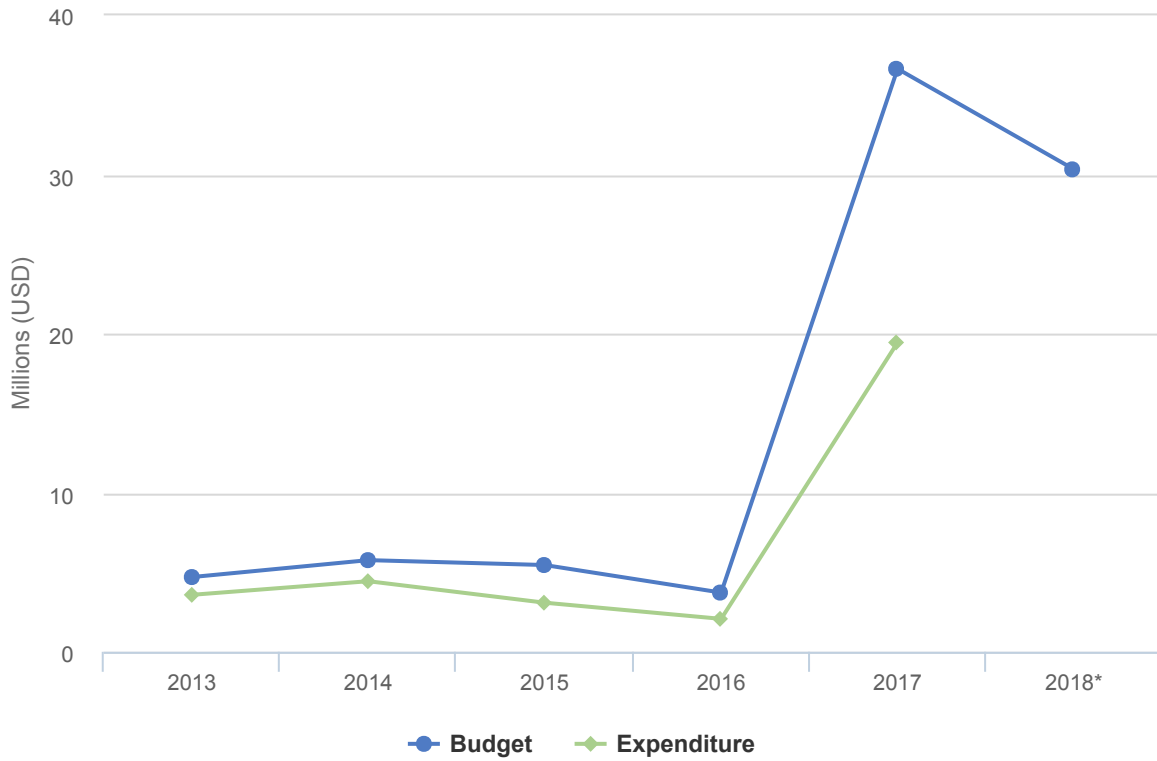
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<b>2017</b>	71,270
<b>2016</b>	45,698
<b>2015</b>	50,337

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## Budgets and Expenditure for Angola



## Operational context

Intercommunal conflict in the Kasai region in March 2017 displaced thousands of people within the Democratic Republic of the Congo (DRC) and resulting in their movement to Angola. As a result, UNHCR scaled up its presence and capacity in Angola following the influx of approximately 39,000 refugees from the Kasai region of the DRC into Lunda Norte Province.

At the onset of the emergency, Congolese refugees were hosted in two transit centres in the provincial capital of Dundo. In August 2017, the relocation of refugees started from Dundo area to the new refugee settlement in Lóvua. As the new settlement is located in an undeveloped area, UNHCR and its partners were required to make significant investments on building infrastructure, facilities and services for refugees.

The asylum system in Angola has not been functional since 2015, due to the non-implementation of the asylum law. UNHCR continued to advocate and offer support for the implementation of the law.

## Population trends

By the end of 2017, the total population of concern in Angola stood at 71,300 people, including more than 26,000 new arrivals from the Kasai region in the DRC, as well as 15,500 refugees and 30,100 asylum-seekers of different nationalities.

## Key achievements

- The successful inter-agency refugee response to the DRC emergency covered areas of protection, emergency shelter, livelihoods, food security and nutrition, core relief items, water, sanitation, hygiene, health and education.

## Unmet needs

- Transition to temporary shelters built with timber and plastic sheeting was halted in late 2017 due to the scarcity and high cost of timber.
  - Livelihoods activities did not yet reach the entire targeted population as Lóvua settlement is still being developed.
  - Towards the end of the year, a shortage of funding compelled some humanitarian organizations to reduce or re-direct their activities leaving gaps in key sectors such as WASH.
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