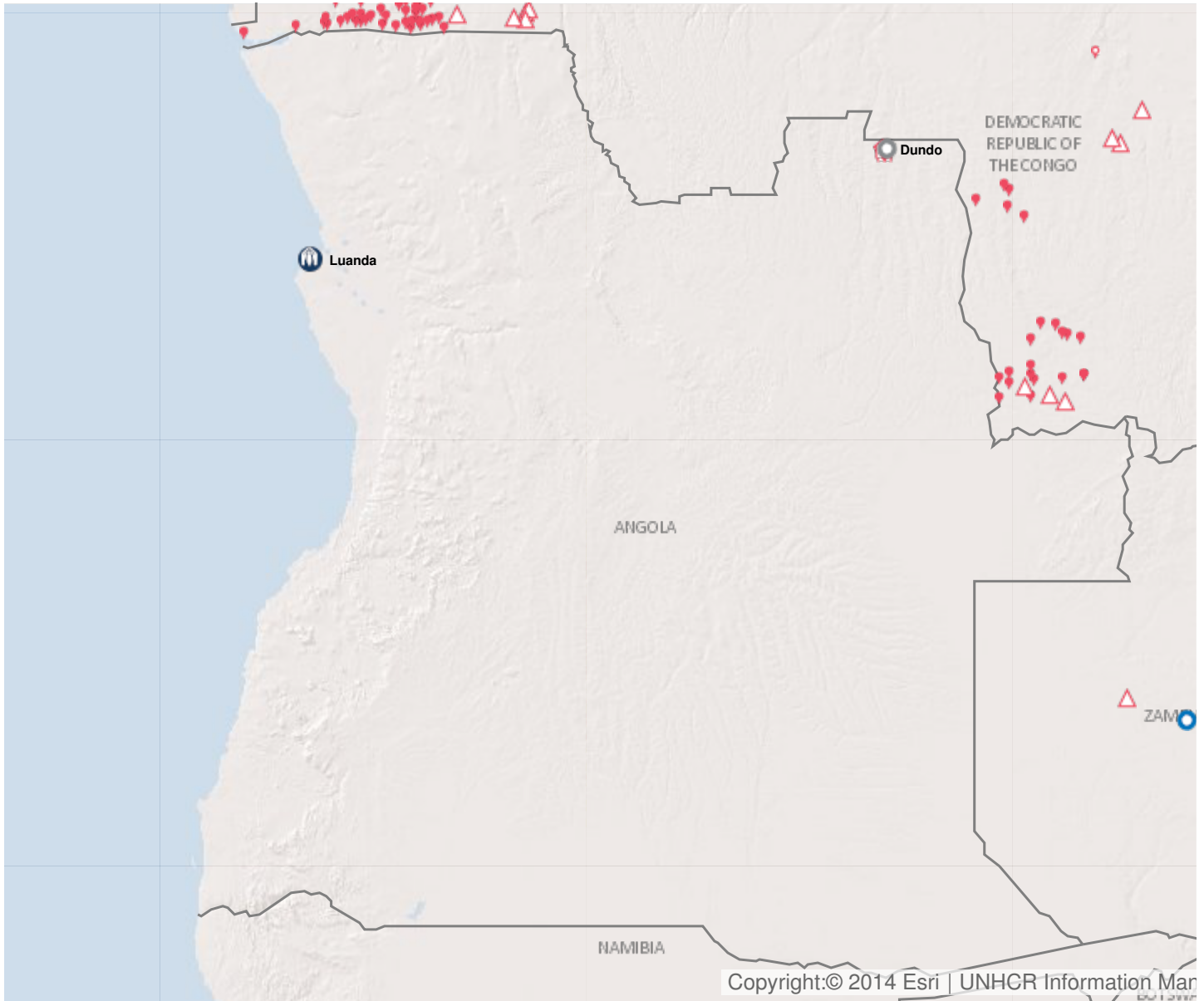


Operation: Angola



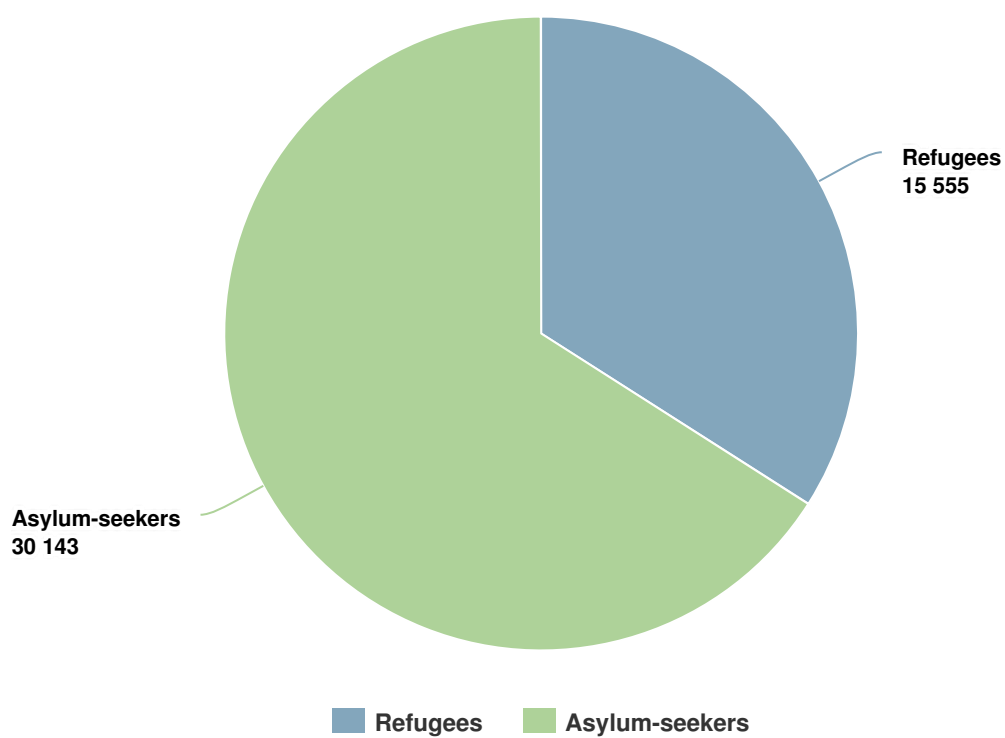
Latest update of camps and office locations **21 Nov 2016.**

People of Concern

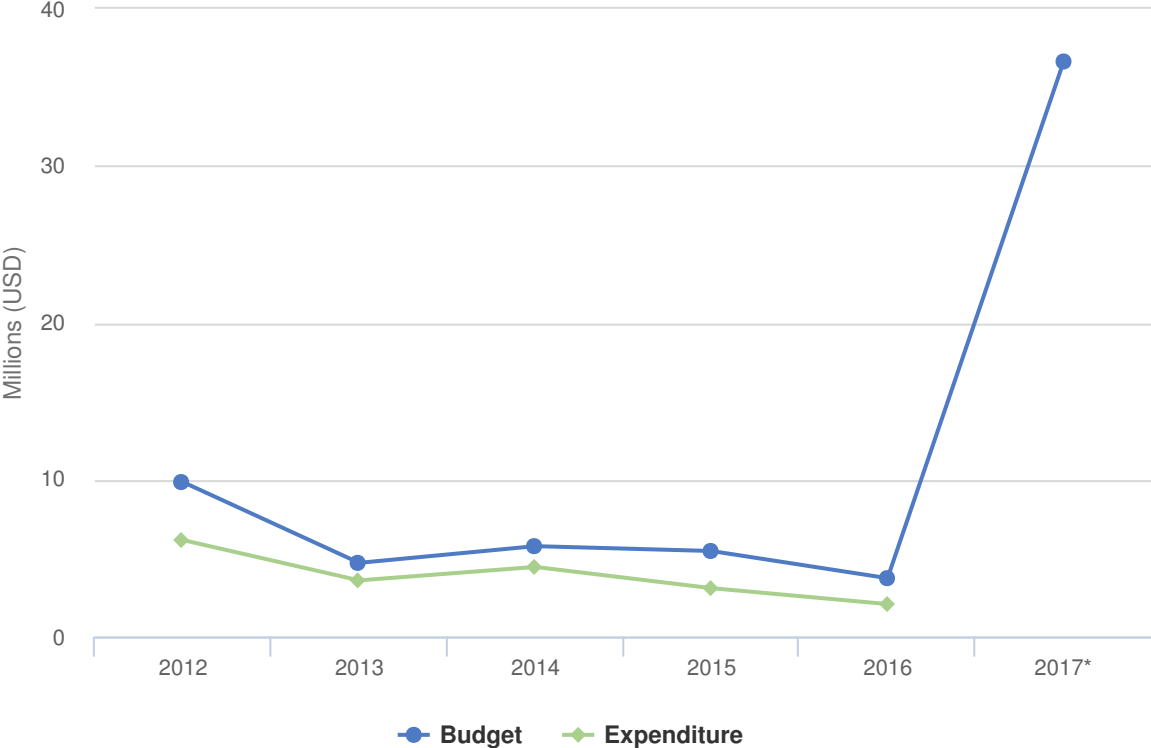
DECREASE IN

9% **2016**

2016	45,698
2015	50,337
2014	59,970



Budgets and Expenditure for Angola



Working environment

Angola's asylum law, enacted in 2015, is yet to be implemented and there is currently no functioning asylum procedure or capacity to undertake refugee status determination. Refugees and asylum-seekers are also vulnerable to detention due to a lack of proper documentation. Furthermore, the suspension of birth registration of foreigners also impacts people of concern to UNHCR.

An inter-sectoral technical working group on the cessation of refugee status for refugees from Liberia, Rwanda and Sierra Leone finalized the National Plan of Action for the implementation of the Comprehensive Solutions Strategy. In August 2016, an inter-ministerial commission was established to finalize the planning for the invocation of cessation by early 2018.

Population trends

- Official statistics on refugees and asylum-seekers are only available from 2014, which reported Angola was hosting 15,555 refugees and some 30,000 asylum-seekers.
- The main countries of origin were Côte d'Ivoire, the Democratic Republic of the Congo (DRC), Eritrea, Guinea, Mauritania, Rwanda, Sierra Leone, Somalia and Sudan.

Achievements and impact

- UNHCR was able to submit 10 per cent of refugees identified to be in need for resettlement, despite challenges related to case identification and referrals.
- A protection needs assessment was undertaken for refugees residing in Luanda Province who were recognized between 1995 and 2011, allowing UNHCR to register close to 1,000 people of concern.

Unmet needs

- Refugees do not have access to asylum procedures and refugee status determination.
 - The suspension of the issuance of Angolan documentation to former Angolan refugees in neighbouring countries (the DRC and Zambia) has been hampering the local integration of Angolans;
 - UNHCR was not able to adequately provide socio-economic assistance to the most vulnerable refugees or promote livelihood activities to foster self-reliance.
-