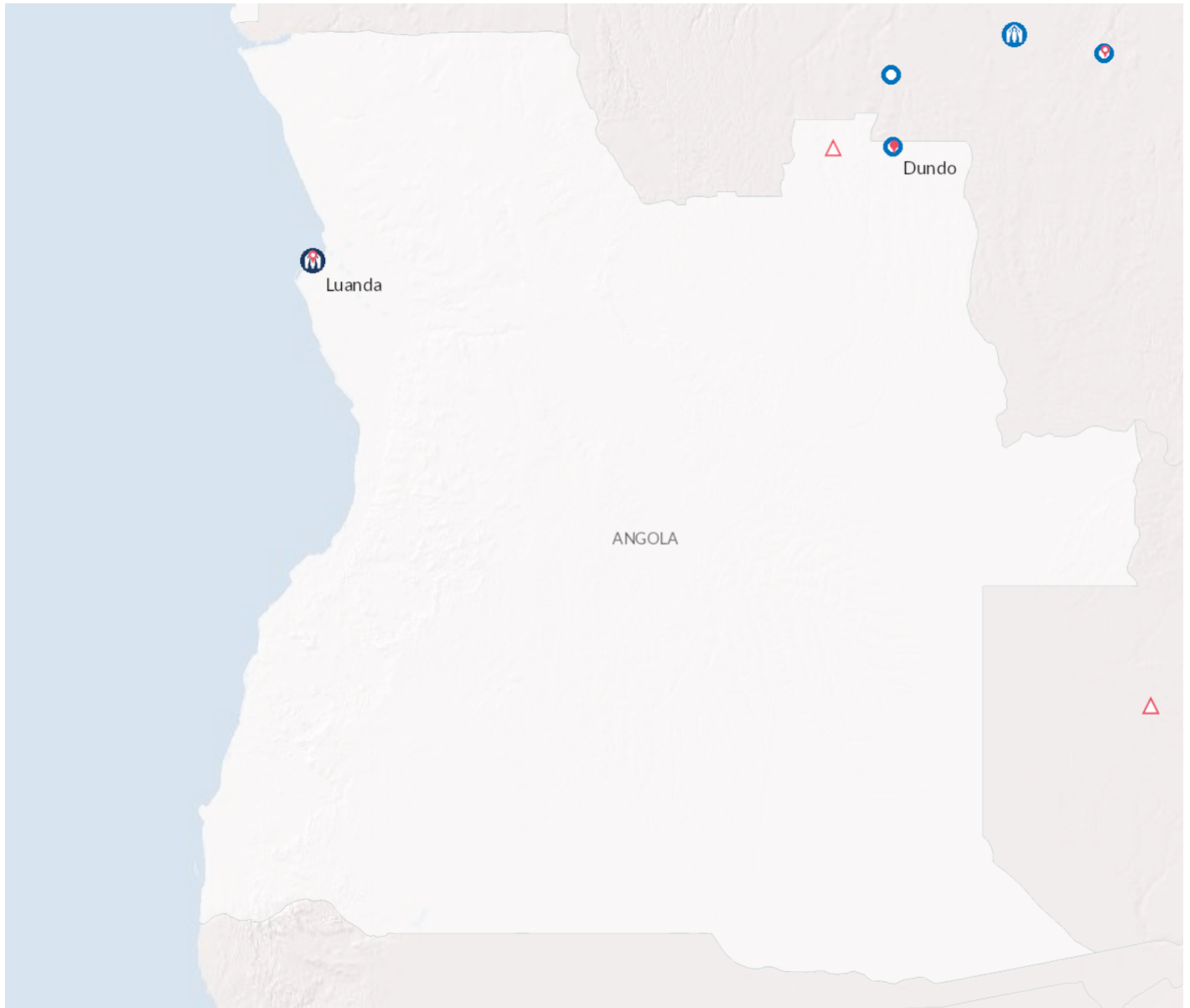


Operation: Angola

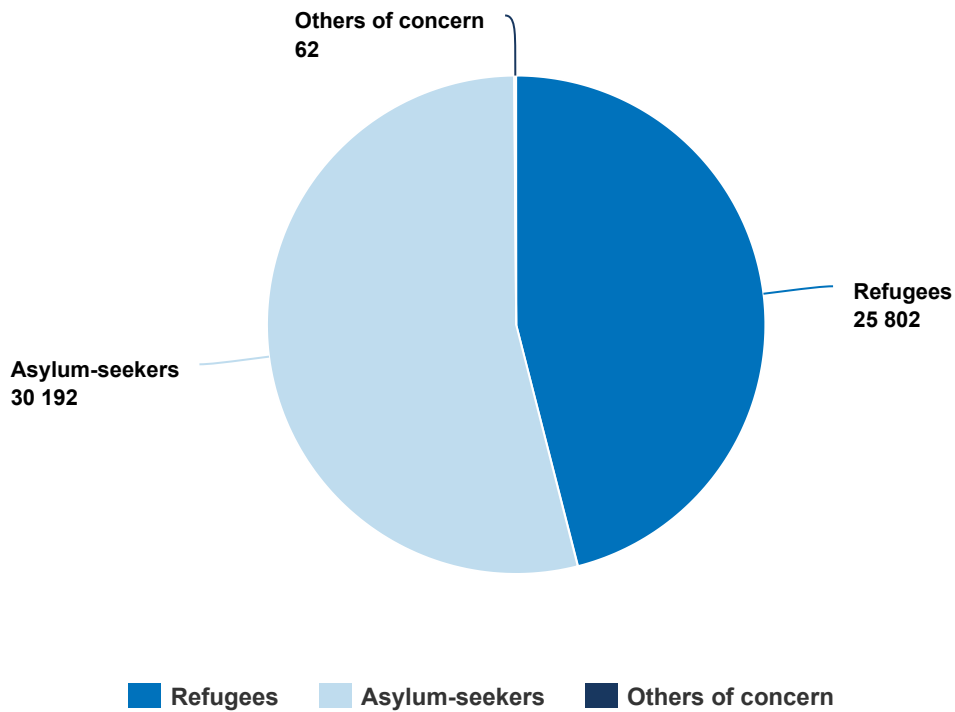


The boundaries and names shown and the designations used on this map do not imply official endorsement or acceptance by the United Nations.

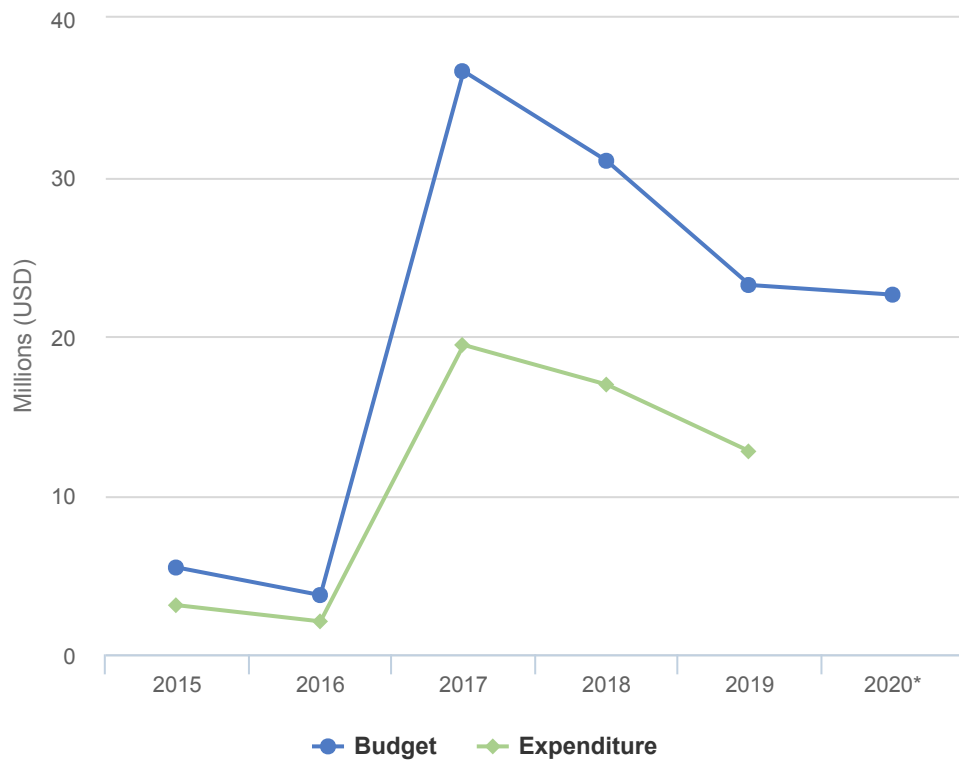
People of Concern

20% **DECREASE IN**
2019

2019	56,056
2018	70,005
2017	71,270



Budgets and Expenditure for Angola



Operational context

As a result of violence in the Kasai region of the Democratic Republic of the Congo (DRC) in 2017, over 35,000 refugees sought safety in Lunda Norte Province, Angola. However, after the presidential elections in the DRC in early 2019, a group of refugees approached UNHCR and expressed their wish to return to their country of origin.

Following a tripartite agreement between UNHCR and the Governments of Angola and the DRC in October, UNHCR facilitated a voluntary repatriation exercise that resulted in the return of nearly 2,600 refugees to the Kasai region in the DRC. A further 14,800 refugees also returned to the DRC of their own accord. Some 3,000 Congolese refugees remained in the urban areas of Dundo and 6,400 in the Lóvua settlement in the Lunda Norte Province, the only refugee settlement in Angola.

It was also estimated that there were some 38,000 asylum-seekers in and around the capital, Luanda. The urban refugee population in Luanda continued to face challenges due to lack of registration and documentation, after the Government stopped the registration of refugees at the end of 2018. UNHCR continued to advocate with the Government for resumption of refugee status determination (RSD), as well as for a registration/verification exercise to be organized. During the Global Refugee Forum in December 2019, the Government pledged to improve the protection of refugees and asylum-seekers in Angola through the regular functioning of the CNR (National Council for Refugees).

Population trends

The year started with some 70,060 people of concern to UNHCR, including some 39,870 refugees and 30,140 asylum-seekers. By end of the year however, the population figures significantly dropped, particularly as a result of political changes in the DRC, Kasai Province, that led to self-organized as well as organized return to the DRC.

Achievements

In 2019 the Government acceded to both statelessness conventions.

Unmet needs

- In the Lóvua settlement, there was insufficient funding to provide secondary education and professional opportunities for refugees.
 - Lack of agricultural projects in Lóvua settlement due to insufficient funding undermined access to a varied nutritional diet and to other sources of income.
 - The suspension of registration and RSD continued to impact the lives and well-being of people of concern. New arrivals remained unregistered for many years, while those who were registered before held expired documents.
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