

DREF operation final report



International Federation
of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies

Angola: Population Movement

DREF operation n° MDRAO004
2 December, 2010

The International Federation's Disaster Relief Emergency Fund (DREF) is a source of un-earmarked money created by the Federation in 1985 to ensure that immediate financial support is available for Red Cross Red Crescent response to emergencies. The DREF is a vital part of the International Federation's disaster response system and increases the ability of national societies to respond to disasters.

Summary: CHF 368,693 (USD 361,652 or EUR 243,412) was initially allocated from the International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies' (IFRC)'s Disaster Relief Emergency Fund (DREF) on 29 October 2009 to support the Angola Red Cross Society (CVA)¹ in delivering assistance to some 2,000 families (10,000 beneficiaries) expelled from the Democratic Republic of the Congo (DRC).

The allocation was revised to CHF 418,447 (USD 411,371 or EUR 276,971), on 9 December 2009 to cover the cost of local transport for moving relief items from the IFRC warehouse in Harare to Angola, and to aid returnees who did not have final destinations or alternative means of accommodation.

The ECHO contributed EUR 150,000, while the Netherlands Government through the Netherlands Red Cross contributed EUR 35,000 (CHF 52,838) towards the replenishment of the DREF allocation made to this operation. Details of all donors can be found on:

<http://www.ifrc.org/what/disasters/responding/drs/tools/dref/donors.asp>



Angola Red Cross volunteers in Fazenda Mama Rosa Camp/Zaire Province; Photo Angola Red Cross

¹ Cruz Vermelha de Angola

On 17 October 2009, the Ministry of Social Integration (MINARS) of the government of announced that about 38,000 Angolans expelled from the Democratic Republic of the Congo (DRC) had arrived in the Cabinda (2,000), Uige (7,800) and Zaire (28,000) Provinces. Authorities from Angola and the DRC have, since September 2009, engaged in the expulsion of thousands of the other's nationals from their respective territories, including irregular migrants, old refugees and asylum seekers. The number of DRC refugees in Angola and Angolan refugees in the DRC was estimated to be 12,600 and over 120,000 respectively. By December 2009, Uige and Zaire Provinces had received 25,185 and 22,839 refugees respectively. The abrupt manner of the expulsion of Angolan nationals residing in the DRC resulted in many deciding to return to Angola permanently. Information gathered from returnees indicated that they were suddenly apprehended and expelled, thus leaving them destitute and separated from their families. Many of the Angolan nationals had lived as refugees in the DRC since the 1960s and through the internal conflict in Angola that ended in 2002.

The DREF allocation to assist CVA was based on the large number of returnees and was used to provide aid to the returnees in the form of non-food relief items, emergency shelter, and access to safe water and sanitation facilities.

[<click here for the final financial report, or here to view contact details>](#)

The situation

In the last quarter of 2009, Angola experienced a massive expulsion of Angolan nationals from the DRC. On 9 October 2009, OCHA/IOM reported that the causes of the expulsion predate 2003. There had been six major waves of expulsions in the past, affecting irregular and other migrants from Angola/DRC. Estimates from OCHA estimates revealed that by 13 November 2009, a total of 51,508 Angolan nationals had been expelled from the DRC. About two-thirds of the expelled Angolans had refugee status in the DRC as the time of their expulsion according to reports from the Angolan Government and UNHCR. Returnees arrived in Angola destitute due to the unexpectedness of the expulsions forcing them to leave their property behind and detaching many children and adults from their families. The Angolan Government/MINARS noted that approximately 50 per cent of Angolans expelled by the DRC were children. The distribution of the expelled/returning Angolans by province revealed that 60 per cent were from Uige Province, 30 percent from Zaire and the rest from Cabinda, Malange, Huambo, Bié and Luanda Provinces. These returnees had sought refuge in the DRC, during the war in Angola. A breakdown of registered returnees by reception centre/returnee site as at 31 March 2010 is shown in Tables 1 below:

Table 1: Breakdown of Registered Returnees by Province

| Province | Municipality | Reception Centre | Number of Registered Returnees |
|--------------------|------------------|------------------------|--------------------------------|
| Zaire | M'Banza Congo | Lendi, Kachilas, Buela | 14,732 |
| | Luvo | Fazenda Mama Rosa | 19,436 |
| | Noqui | Noqui | 3,751 |
| | Soyo | Soyo | 1,223 |
| | Nkinde | Nkinde | 519 |
| Total | | | 39,661 |
| Uige | Uige City | Kituma | 978 |
| | Uige Damba | Damba | 26 |
| | Maquela do Zumbo | Maquela do Zombo | 23,336 |
| Total | | | 24,340 |
| Cabinda | Cabinda | Cabinda | 2,638 |
| Grand Total | | | 66,639 |

Upon arrival, and following their initial registration, some families relocated to live with family members, while others remained in the transit camps established to house the returnees. The government transported approximately 35,238 people to their areas of origin. Due to the relatively speedy resettlement process, a number of reception camps that had been established in Zaire Province were closed, including the Kacilhas, Lendi, Pedra do Feitiço and Fazenda Mama Rosa reception centres. Those returnees accommodated in temporal camps received support from MINARS, CVA and a few other organizations.

The Zaire provincial authorities established a long-term accommodation facility in Zaire M'banza Magina, a former repatriation camp site, for returnees with no final destination. The site had a capacity to accommodate 800 families (4,000 persons). The plan was to accommodate returnees in UNHCR tents for a period of six months before relocation to permanent structures on plots measuring 300 square metres prepared for distribution to each of the families of the returnees. A piece of land, sufficient for additional expansion, was cleared by government to accommodate the first 28 tents donated by UNHCR and allocated to 1,688 returnees in Zaire Province. The provincial Department of Urban and Environmental Planning constructed ten pit latrines for the returnees. Another two pieces of land were cleared to accommodate 20 and 50 families respectively.

After the majority of the expelled population had been transported to their areas of origin in Zaire Province, the authorities focused on three main activities:

- the transportation of the remaining population to more distant destinations;
- local support for reintegration into local communities; and
- reinforced communications and capacity at border crossings.

The Angolan Government reported problems of access to the remote border areas such as Kimbumba and Pedra do Feitiço at Soyo, Buela and Mingo near Cuimba and Noqui due to poor road conditions made worse by the rains that started in late October 2009. In northern Uige Province, at Maquela do Zumbo, restricted access led to the lack of concrete data on the vulnerabilities. A team of government/provincial staff attempted to gain access to the area for the purposes of registration and facilitation. The Angolan Government requested the re-activation of the tripartite mechanism between the governments of the DRC and Angola and the UNHCR, in order to organize the repatriation of the remaining 60,000 Angolan refugees still in the DRC. In addition, the Angolan government planned the repatriation of Angolan nationals from Zambia (25,000), Namibia (6,000) and the Republic of Congo (2,000)

Red Cross and Red Crescent action

The Zaire branch of CVA mobilized 52 volunteers to assist in the reception camps along the Zaire/DRC border (Mama Rosa, Kiowa, Kasilia; Noqui town, Kimbumba and Pedra de feitiço), while the Uige branch mobilized 17 volunteers to assist in the reception camps along the Uige/DRC border (Damba, Samza Pombo, Kituma, Quimbele). The 17 volunteers from Uige and 33 volunteers from Zaire received refresher training in emergency response, community health and tracing.

Health education sessions were conducted in six reception camps in Zaire, reaching 11,563 people (6,851 women, 3,429 men and 1,283 children) and six reception camps in Uige, reaching 981 people (412 Women, 312 men and 257 children). The sessions covered basic health and hygiene and HIV and AIDS prevention. Health educational materials were also distributed in the camps and communities.

First Aid was provided to 858 people, of which 497 were injuries, 281 were diarrheal, 8 were epileptic episodes, 43 had severe headache and 29 were referred to public health facilities. The CVA volunteers also supported and provided basic health care to four very old and vulnerable returnees at the Kiowa Camp. A total of 212 home visits were conducted at three reception centers of Mama Rosa (106), Kiowa (71), and Kasilia (35).

In addition, the volunteers also operated as auxiliary to the health staff at the health posts in the three camps. Only 12 tracing messages were issued, while mine risk education was prioritized and community sensitization training was provided in the camp, before departure to final destinations.

Progress towards objectives

Relief distributions (food and basic non-food items)

Objective: Provide relief items for 2,000 returning families in the Zaire, Uige and Cabinda provinces for a period of three months.

Activities planned:

- Conduct joint rapid emergency needs and capacity assessments.
- Mobilise volunteers to support rapid assessments and relief distributions.
- Distribute relief supplies including kitchen kits and blankets to 2,000 families, and control supply movements from point of dispatch to end user.
- Monitor and evaluate the relief activities and provide reporting on relief distributions.
- Ensure distributions are carried out according to assessments and selection criteria that identify actual needs and vulnerable groups.
- Develop an exit strategy.

Progress and impact:

CVA conducted a vulnerability rapid assessment in the relocation camps and, based on the findings and analysis, requested for DREF to support 2,000 families. An advocacy mission met with local authorities to facilitate ARC activities and to provide training to Red Cross volunteers in order to respond to certain transitional situations resulting in the reception camps.

CVA recruited and trained 52 volunteers in Zaire and 17 volunteers in Uige to assist in the emergency response activities. During this period, blankets and kitchen sets were distributed to 2,470 families in Zaire (1,300), Uige (1,100) and Bengo (70).



Distribution of relief items in Damba

Challenges:

The constant seasonal rainfall in the north of Angola has led to major difficulties in reaching communities due to potholed roads and non-operational airstrips/airports. The cost of transport from the border of Namibia to Angola and from Harare to Angola was very high. Roads were in a poor state especially after the beginning of the rains, which rendered many villages inaccessible. Displaced people from the DRC, in places such as Maquela do Zombo where many people were in transit camps, and were only accessible via helicopter. During the installation of the reception/transit camps, seven deaths occurred, possibly due to malnutrition and old age.

Water, sanitation, and hygiene promotion

Objective: Reduce the risk of waterborne and water-related diseases through the provision of safe water supply and adequate sanitation to 2,000 families in two provinces (Zaire and Uige) for a period of three months.

Activities planned:

- Assess the existing coverage with a view of ensuring availability of an adequate water supply.
- Provide access to safe water to 2,000 families, focusing on the provision of jerry cans and hydrochloride tablets.
- Conduct training for Red Cross volunteers on the safe use of water treatment products (e.g. chlorination tablets).

Progress and impact:

In Uige and Zaire provinces, 154,000 water purification sachets and 14,000 oral rehydration solutions (ORS) were distributed to 12,000 beneficiaries. The CVA volunteers were trained to mitigate community health emergencies by increased knowledge on primary health.

Emergency Shelter

Objective: Provided safe and adequate shelter to 1,550 families in three provinces.

Activities planned:

- Assess the extent of the shelter needs and preferred solutions.
- Distributed tarpaulins.
- Provided NS staff and volunteers with technical guidance in the construction of the agreed shelter design.

Progress and impact:

A total to 1,550 tarpaulins were distributed (1,100 in Zaire, 350 in Uige and 100 in Bengo). ARC also helped erect 23 tents in Kiowa, Lendi and Noqui camps and 190 tents in Sanza Pombolo and Damba.

How we work

All IFRC assistance seeks to adhere to the [Code of Conduct for the International Red Cross and Red Crescent Movement and Non-Governmental Organizations \(NGO's\) in Disaster Relief](#) and the [Humanitarian Charter and Minimum Standards in Disaster Response \(Sphere\)](#) in delivering assistance to the most vulnerable.

The IFRC's vision is to inspire, encourage, facilitate and promote at all times all forms of humanitarian activities by National Societies, with a view to preventing and alleviating human suffering, and thereby contributing to the maintenance and promotion of human dignity and peace in the world.

The IFRC's work is guided by [Strategy 2020](#) which puts forward three strategic aims:

1. Save lives, protect livelihoods, and strengthen recovery from disaster and crises.
2. Enable healthy and safe living.
3. Promote social inclusion and a culture of non-violence and peace.

Contact information

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MDRAO004 - Angola - Population Movement

Appeal Launch Date: 28 oct 09

Appeal Timeframe: 28 oct 09 to 31 mar 10

Financial Report

| Selected Parameters | |
|---------------------|-----------------|
| Reporting Timeframe | 2009/10-2010/10 |
| Budget Timeframe | 2009/11-2010/03 |
| Appeal | MDRAO004 |
| Budget | APPEAL |

All figures are in Swiss Francs (CHF)

I. Consolidated Funding

| | Disaster Management | Health and Social Services | National Society Development | Principles and Values | Coordination | TOTAL |
|--------------------------------------|---------------------|----------------------------|------------------------------|-----------------------|--------------|---------|
| A. Budget | 418,447 | | | | | 418,447 |
| B. Opening Balance | 0 | | | | | 0 |
| Income | | | | | | |
| Other Income | | | | | | |
| <i>Voluntary Income</i> | 418,448 | | | | | 418,448 |
| C6. Other Income | 418,448 | | | | | 418,448 |
| C. Total Income = SUM(C1..C6) | 418,448 | | | | | 418,448 |
| D. Total Funding = B + C | 418,448 | | | | | 418,448 |
| Appeal Coverage | 100% | | | | | 100% |

II. Movement of Funds

| | Disaster Management | Health and Social Services | National Society Development | Principles and Values | Coordination | TOTAL |
|---|---------------------|----------------------------|------------------------------|-----------------------|--------------|----------|
| B. Opening Balance | 0 | | | | | 0 |
| C. Income | 418,448 | | | | | 418,448 |
| E. Expenditure | -415,849 | | | | | -415,849 |
| F. Closing Balance = (B + C + E) | 2,599 | | | | | 2,599 |

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III. Consolidated Expenditure vs. Budget

| Account Groups | Budget | Expenditure | | | | | TOTAL | Variance |
|---------------------------------------|----------------|---------------------|----------------------------|------------------------------|-----------------------|----------------|----------------|----------|
| | | Disaster Management | Health and Social Services | National Society Development | Principles and Values | Coordination | | |
| A | | | | | | | B | A - B |
| BUDGET (C) | | 418,447 | | | | | 418,447 | |
| Supplies | | | | | | | | |
| Shelter - Relief | 133,480 | 126,302 | | | | 126,302 | 7,178 | |
| Construction Materials | | 5,982 | | | | 5,982 | -5,982 | |
| Clothing & textiles | 38,000 | 35,217 | | | | 35,217 | 2,783 | |
| Water & Sanitation | 8,000 | 9,914 | | | | 9,914 | -1,914 | |
| Teaching Materials | | 2,044 | | | | 2,044 | -2,044 | |
| Utensils & Tools | 74,480 | 69,297 | | | | 69,297 | 5,183 | |
| Other Supplies & Services | 1,025 | 905 | | | | 905 | 119 | |
| Total Supplies | 254,985 | 249,661 | | | | 249,661 | 5,324 | |
| Transport & Storage | | | | | | | | |
| Storage | | 6,902 | | | | 6,902 | -6,902 | |
| Distribution & Monitoring | 106,744 | 87,537 | | | | 87,537 | 19,207 | |
| Transport & Vehicle Costs | 5,000 | 1,793 | | | | 1,793 | 3,207 | |
| Total Transport & Storage | 111,744 | 96,232 | | | | 96,232 | 15,512 | |
| Personnel | | | | | | | | |
| National Society Staff | 13,020 | 14,665 | | | | 14,665 | -1,645 | |
| Total Personnel | 13,020 | 14,665 | | | | 14,665 | -1,645 | |
| Workshops & Training | | | | | | | | |
| Workshops & Training | | 1,033 | | | | 1,033 | -1,033 | |
| Total Workshops & Training | | 1,033 | | | | 1,033 | -1,033 | |
| General Expenditure | | | | | | | | |
| Travel | 2,000 | 12,159 | | | | 12,159 | -10,159 | |
| Information & Public Relation | 2,000 | | | | | | 2,000 | |
| Office Costs | 3,000 | 372 | | | | 372 | 2,628 | |
| Communications | 2,000 | 941 | | | | 941 | 1,059 | |
| Financial Charges | 2,500 | -428 | | | | -428 | 2,928 | |
| Total General Expenditure | 11,500 | 13,045 | | | | 13,045 | -1,545 | |
| Programme Support | | | | | | | | |
| Program Support | 27,199 | 25,888 | | | | 25,888 | 1,311 | |
| Total Programme Support | 27,199 | 25,888 | | | | 25,888 | 1,311 | |
| Services | | | | | | | | |
| Services & Recoveries | | 15,326 | | | | 15,326 | -15,326 | |
| Total Services | | 15,326 | | | | 15,326 | -15,326 | |
| TOTAL EXPENDITURE (D) | 418,447 | 415,849 | | | | 415,849 | 2,598 | |
| VARIANCE (C - D) | | 2,598 | | | | 2,598 | | |