



**U.S. AGENCY FOR INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENT  
BUREAU FOR DEMOCRACY, CONFLICT, AND HUMANITARIAN ASSISTANCE (DCHA)  
OFFICE OF U.S. FOREIGN DISASTER ASSISTANCE (OFDA)**

**Angola – Complex Emergency**

Situation Report #2, Fiscal Year (FY) 2003

May 9, 2003

*Note: The last situation report was dated October 31, 2002.*

**BACKGROUND**

On April 4, 2002, representatives of the Government of the Republic of Angola (GRA) and the National Union for the Independence of Angola (UNITA) signed a memorandum of understanding ending the disastrous 27-year Angolan civil war. The conflict caused massive internal displacement and refugee outflows, estimated by the GRA to be over 4 million persons (one third of the total population) in 2001. Accompanying these population movements were the collapse or destruction of key agricultural, health, education, and transportation infrastructures, limiting the government’s ability to provide basic public services. Because of the loss of critical assets and capacity, Angola will continue to rely on humanitarian assistance while it begins the process of transitioning from an emergency to development economy.

The 2002 peace agreement fundamentally changed the humanitarian situation in Angola, raising a new set of opportunities and challenges for the provision of humanitarian assistance. While the end of the war enabled increased access to vulnerable populations possible, other factors including the demobilization and reintegration of ex-combatants, the return and resettlement of displaced populations and refugees, the lack of basic health access and food security, and landmine incidents are reminders of the continued need for aid. According to the U.N. Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (UN OCHA), 4.1 million people will receive humanitarian assistance in 2003, including 2 million who depend on assistance for survival. Unlike past years, however, Angola is now solidly on the road to peace. Humanitarian assistance is critical in order to reduce the continued vulnerability of rural populations, and to allow the country to move towards development.

In FY 2002, the U.S. Government (USG) provided more than \$122 million in emergency assistance to those affected by the conflict in Angola, channeled through USAID/OFDA, USAID/Office of Food for Peace (USAID/FFP), the State Department’s Bureaus for Population, Refugees, and Migration (State/PRM) and Political Military Affairs (State/PM), and the U.S. Department of Agriculture (USDA). Since 1990, the USG has contributed nearly \$774 million in emergency assistance to affected populations in Angola.

NUMBERS AT A GLANCE		SOURCE
<b>Internally Displaced Persons (IDPs)</b>		
Expected to resettle May to October 2003	300,000	
Remaining in IDP camps	100,000	UN OCHA/GRA, May 2003*
Remaining in temporary areas	150,000	
Returned IDPs as of May 2003	1,800,000	
<b>Refugees</b>		
Returned refugees as of April 2003	130,000	UN OCHA/GRA, May 2003*
Expected to return May to October 2003	160,000	
<b>Ex-Combatants and Families</b>		
In Transit	165,000	UN OCHA/GRA, May 2003*
Returned as of April 2003	330,000	

\*U.N. Consolidated Inter-Agency Appeal for Angola, Mid-Term Review 2003

**Total FY 2003 USAID/OFDA Humanitarian Assistance to Angola.....\$12,269,193**  
**Total FY 2003 USG Humanitarian Assistance to Angola .....\$100,848,959**

**CURRENT SITUATION**

One year after the end of hostilities, Angolan peace appears resolute, and there have been no security incidents since April 2002 that threaten the peace process. The demobilization and reintegration of ex-combatants is ongoing, the GRA has closed most UNITA family reception areas and is now in the process of

transferring ex-combatants to transit camps in their areas of origin. Remaining IDPs, ex-combatants and refugees are moving to rural areas at an accelerated rate during the current dry season, after which major population movements in Angola are expected to be finished. UN OCHA estimates that 1.8 million IDPs left camps in 2002

to resettle in rural areas, of which an estimated seventy percent received little or no assistance. According to the U.N. Consolidated Appeal Mid-Term review for 2003, a total of 635,000 IDPs, refugees, and ex-combatants and their families are expected to return and resettle between May and October 2003. Many returnees continue to receive emergency food assistance as their only means of sustenance, and must walk long distances to UN-supported reintegration points to receive distributions. Without seeds and tools, access to health care, clean water, and basic household items, many families will not be able to establish food security and move beyond this crisis. Humanitarian assistance for populations returning to rural areas is important to end the Angolan crisis and facilitate the transition from emergency to development.

### ***Disarmament and Demobilization***

Following the end of hostilities, over 400,000 demilitarized UNITA soldiers and their families were moved to government-run Family Reception Areas (FRAs). As of May 2003, the GRA has officially closed 33 of the 35 FRAs and is in the process of moving ex-combatants to transit camps in their areas of origin. These transit camps were not initially provided with shelter, clean water, latrines, health care, or food distributions, though UN OCHA reports that a majority are now receiving some non-governmental organization (NGO) assistance. The GRA insists that the camps are temporary, and that returning ex-combatants will receive a resettlement kit and land. However, to date very few resettlement kits have been distributed by the GRA, and many ex-combatants have been waiting in transit camps for weeks and in some cases months.

There is additional concern that FRAs were closed before the ex-combatants could harvest crops and before GRA and international norms for resettlement were met in resettlement areas. Moreover, most families were forced to abandon all possessions before boarding planes from FRAs, arriving in transit camps without the limited food and other resources that they had accumulated over the last year. In many cases, ex-combatants are going from a situation of marginal self-reliance and stability in FRAs to near deprivation in resettlement areas. Because ex-combatants have few resources and resettlement areas offer limited options, some will choose to stay in peri-urban areas that afford limited economic opportunities.

While the demobilization and reintegration process has gone forward largely without serious problems, one group of 300 ex-combatants took up arms in Kwanza Sul in February 2003, pointing to the potential for conflict in resettlement areas.

### ***Security and Access***

Although security and access have improved throughout the country, large areas of Angola remain inaccessible to the humanitarian community. While many major roads connecting provincial capitals have been declared free of mines, most remain in extremely poor condition and may become impassible in the rainy season. Many key roads

and bridges to return and resettlement areas have not been rebuilt, hindering road transportation of humanitarian assistance. In addition, the threat of land mines on roads and in public areas restricts access to resettlement areas. Progress on declaring roads to be free of mines is moving slowly due to the lack of funding available to U.N. coordination efforts. With FY2002 USAID/OFDA funding, the U.N. Development Program (UNDP) currently maintains a team of Security Liaison Officers at the provincial level who are responsible for assessing security risks and declaring areas open for humanitarian work. The majority of relief and development NGOs depend on this security network for clearance to operate in newly accessible areas.

In response to security and access concerns, USAID/OFDA provided \$750,000 to UN OCHA during FY 2003 to enhance coordination efforts among the humanitarian community. Coordination activities include reporting, information sharing initiatives among the U.N., GRA, NGOs, and donors, and a network of field advisors to provide information to the humanitarian community on security and access issues.

To address immediate humanitarian concerns resulting from limited access, USAID/OFDA provided \$1 million to UN WFP to provide air and ground transport of non-food items (NFIs) and humanitarian personnel from the international and local humanitarian community, as well as the repair of critical infrastructure, trucks and road transport. Additionally, the Government of Sweden donated \$2.2 million to WFP for the construction of temporary bridges, which will facilitate access to critical areas, helping to permit humanitarian assistance to reach returning and resettling populations throughout the country.

### ***Land Mines***

One year after the peace agreement, landmines continue to be a threat restricting the provision of humanitarian assistance, inhibiting the movement of people, and preventing normalized agricultural production. Estimates from UNDP indicate that there may be between 600,000-700,000 landmines in Angola, and larger numbers of unexploded ordnances (UXO). A lack of supervision, prioritization, and guidance for humanitarian demining efforts is slowing progress on mine clearance, and funding for equipment and personnel is not sufficient to meet the needs of demining organizations. During the latest rainy season an increase in mine incidents in previously cleared areas hindered relief operations. In addition to incidents among the local population, relief NGO teams have recently been involved in mine accidents, taking the lives of humanitarian personnel, forcing the closure of assistance programs, and restricting access to resettlement areas.

In response to requests from demining NGOs and donors, UNDP has agreed to support a special objective within the UN OCHA Emergency Response Fund for demining. This action is expected to speed up the process whereby

donor funding reaches demining NGOs. UNDP has also agreed to begin coordination with UN OCHA for mine action in order to improve prioritization of NGO demining activities.

The GRA has recently reorganized and consolidated coordination for demining under the Inter-Sectoral Commission for Demining and Humanitarian Assistance (CNIDAH). CNIDAH coordinates all mine action activities in Angola, including mine awareness, surveying, demarcation, and removal. CNIDAH serves as the GRA contact for donor agencies, and receives technical assistance from UNDP, the manager of the national landmine database. The National Institute for the Removal of Explosive Obstacles and Ordnance (INAROE), formerly responsible for these activities, is in the process of being transformed into the National Demining Institute (INAD), with responsibility for operations, logistics, and technical training, including incorporation of military personnel into demining brigades. So far, however, there has been little progress on coordination of mine action, and demining NGOs are not guided by a national set of priorities tied to the return and resettlement process.

State/PM has identified \$3.5 million for mine clearance activities in Angola in FY 2003. These activities will be implemented through contributions to the work of existing humanitarian demining operators, including HALO Trust, MgM, MAG, and NPA, as well as mine risk education through Handicap International.

The French government allocated \$3 million toward demining activities in the provinces of Huambo and Malanje. In addition, the European Commission has made \$6.5 million available for demining programs.

### ***Refugees***

As a result of three decades of conflict, nearly half a million Angolans sought refuge in neighboring countries, primarily Democratic Republic of the Congo (DRC) and Zambia. Following the cease-fire and end to the civil war, an estimated 130,000 refugees have spontaneously returned to Angola by May 2003, significantly more than expected by relief agencies. Most of these returnees have settled in Moxico, Uíge and Zaire Provinces. On March 14, 2003, the U.N. High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) reported that there are still an estimated 450,000 Angolan refugees in southern and central Africa.

In 2003, UNHCR and other relief agencies are expecting the return of approximately 170,000 Angolan refugees. In preparation for an organized return, UNHCR has established eight field offices throughout Angola to facilitate the returning refugees. In addition, UNHCR has developed an Angolan refugee repatriation plan/program and issued a supplementary program appeal seeking \$34.5 million for 2002/2003 to support repatriation and assistance to returnees and their communities.

State/PRM continues to support the humanitarian needs of Angolan refugees in the region through funding to UNHCR, WFP, and NGOs. To date in FY 2003, State/PRM has provided \$6.45 million to UNHCR specifically for countries hosting Angolan refugees including the DRC, Zambia, and Namibia. This is in addition to unearmarked funds of \$30 million to UNHCR for its Africa programs, a portion of which is used to assist Angolan refugees. State/PRM also contributed \$4.1 million in FY 2003 in support of UNHCR's Repatriation Appeal for Angolan refugees. Other State/PRM funding in support of Angolan refugee repatriation and reintegration includes \$400,000 to the U.N. Children's Fund (UNICEF) for HIV/AIDS and land mine awareness education for refugees/returnees, \$235,666 to International Medical Corps (IMC) for health care to returnees and their communities in Uíge and Zaire provinces, and \$414,000 to Lutheran World Federation (LWF) for health infrastructure rehabilitation and training in Moxico province.

### ***Internally Displaced Persons and Resettlement***

Resettling remaining IDPs, and reducing dependency on humanitarian assistance remain priorities for the GRA, the U.N., donors, and NGOs. UN OCHA estimates that there are approximately 550,000 remaining IDPs in Angola, of which 300,000 are expected to resettle by October 2003. These populations continue to live in camps and sheltering areas, primarily concentrated in Lunda Norte, Cuando Cubango, and Moxico provinces. Provinces with the largest numbers of resettled IDPs are Huambo, Cuanza Sul, and Bié.

A substantial number of IDPs are returning to rural areas outside of provincial and municipal centers where few basic human services are available. These returnees lack access to health services, clean water, education, and agricultural inputs. In some areas food rations and emergency services remain unavailable because of the presence of landmines and prohibitive infrastructure deficiencies, or have not yet been assessed by UNDP security officers.

### ***Food Security and Agriculture***

UN OCHA indicates that at least 2 million people will rely on emergency food distributions in 2003 in order to survive. WFP plans to continue distributions to 500 reintegration points across Angola, where beneficiaries of food assistance are required to return in order to receive rations. As security and access improve, WFP will extend distribution points into areas of return and resettlement.

The most pressing Agricultural need is for seeds and tools distributions to returning and resettling populations. Without access to inputs, these families will not be able to begin agricultural production and transition away from WFP emergency food distributions. USAID/OFDA provided \$300,000 in FY2003 to continue support to the U.N. Food and Agriculture (FAO) Emergency Coordination Unit, which manages the national seeds and

tools campaign for the upcoming agricultural season. FAO expects to provide over 600,000 seed and tool kits to returning and resettling families in time for the October planting season. In addition to coordination support, USAID/OFDA also contributed \$2,000,000 to the FAO seeds and tools campaign for the upcoming agricultural season, to procure agricultural inputs for over 80,000 returning and resettling families.

In order to promote food security, USAID/OFDA provided nearly \$2.5 million to World Vision (WV) in 2003 for multiplication and distribution of appropriate-variety seeds developed under the Seeds of Freedom program, increasing household-level food production for 172,000 people in four provinces. USAID/OFDA also provided \$225,000 for the establishment of a Famine Early Warning Systems Network (FEWS NET) program to provide monitoring and regular reporting on climate, agricultural production and food security. Additionally, USAID/OFDA has provided \$2 million to FAO for the procurement of emergency agriculture inputs in an effort to address the shortfall of available seeds and tools for the 2003/2004 agriculture campaign, that will be distributed to vulnerable returning and resettling populations.

In FY 2003, USAID/FFP designated 118,260 MT of P.L. 480 Title II emergency food assistance valued at \$79,930,100 million to Angola. Through WFP, USAID/FFP's contributions support the food requirements of approximately 1.8 million vulnerable Angolans.

WFP is also gradually expanding its focus to create programs that promote agricultural self-sufficiency. For example, in the Chipindo municipality of the Huíla province, WFP plans to graduate over 25,000 people from emergency assistance to food-for-work programs such as house building and school construction. As of May 2003, expecting successful harvests, WFP will end general food distributions in the area and residents will receive food-for-work and NFIs. WFP expects another 12,250 people in Chipindo to leave emergency aid and transition to food-for-work in August 2003.

### **Health**

The overall public health situation in Angola remains critical, with one of the highest maternal mortality rates in the world. In addition, infant mortality exceeds 17% and the mortality rate for children under five is almost 30%. Preventable childhood diseases, particularly measles, claim the lives of more than 10,000 children per year. Of increasing alarm is the relatively high prevalence of HIV/AIDS in returning refugees. As Angola opens up to refugee returns, cross-border commerce, and internal population movements, the risk of rapid spread of the HIV virus increases.

In FY 2003, USAID/OFDA provided International Medical Corps (IMC) nearly \$2 million to support emergency health initiatives with medicines, vaccinations, medical supplies, and basic health training

in Huambo, Uíge and Malanje provinces. In addition, USAID/OFDA provided nearly \$500,000 support to Africare in Bié province, for collaboration with the Ministry of Health to extend cold chain coverage and vaccination support to recently accessed areas. In Moxico province, USAID/OFDA also provided nearly \$700,000 to GOAL to support public health interventions including improved maternal and child health support.

USAID/OFDA provided \$670,176 to Development Workshop for water and sanitation for returning and resettling populations in Huambo.

### **United Nations Coordination**

In November 2002, the U.N. Joint Commission, which aided in the implementation of the Lusaka peace agreement, terminated its mandate. Likewise, the U.N. Mission to Angola did not renew its mandate when it ended on February 15, 2003, stating that the work of recovery and rebuilding efforts would be carried out by remaining U.N. structures, humanitarian and development organizations, and the GRA. UN OCHA plans to reduce staffing levels in January 2004, and to exit Angola in June 2004, handing over responsibility for national humanitarian coordination to the UNDP Resident Coordinator. Other emergency-related U.N. agencies, including UNICEF, WFP, and FAO will continue to operate in Angola under the direction of the UNDP. Importantly, the U.N. also plans to establish a Joint Logistics Center (JLC) in Angola in coming months to streamline procurement and distribution pipelines among operational agencies, reducing costs and avoiding duplication of effort. U.N. coordination of mine action is expected to improve through collaboration between UNDP and OCHA and the establishment of a special donor fund for demining.

### **Transition**

USAID's Office of Transition Initiatives (USAID/OTI) has planned a two-year \$3.5 million program promoting the foundation of a more democratic, transparent, and peaceful Angola. Beginning in February 2003, USAID/OTI is working with Creative Associates International, Inc. to implement programs that promote key transition issues, such as strengthening independent media and nurturing broad participatory processes, including elections. Programs are planned initially in Huíla, Benguela, and Luanda provinces, and are aimed at increasing civil society advocacy capacity and citizen to local authority engagement to address community concerns.

### **Recovery**

Where possible, USAID/OFDA has encouraged NGOs to adopt strategies that include building the capacity of local, municipal and provincial government institutions in responding to the needs of returning populations. USAID/OFDA has also supported more direct means of developmental relief through programs such as seed multiplication promoting food security, local farmers associations, agricultural production, and agricultural

markets that form a critical part of the rural economy. In provincial and municipal centers, where the humanitarian community has heretofore focused its efforts and conditions have begun to stabilize, more resources can be directed towards development and longer-term recovery strategies. However, many of the areas outside of these centers have only recently been made accessible to the humanitarian community and will continue to require emergency assistance in the coming months.

The World Bank recently announced the approval of two projects for Angola worth nearly \$50 million as part of a Transitional Assistance Strategy. The strategy includes a special project for emergency seeds and tools support for reintegrating ex-combatants, that will be funded directly through UNDP.

### **ANGOLAN GOVERNMENT EFFORTS TO MEET HUMANITARIAN NEEDS**

Since the signing of the cease-fire, the GRA has made an effort to work on humanitarian concerns by increasing the humanitarian community's access to populations in need. The GRA is also committed to closing the temporary sheltering areas and facilitating the reintegration of former UNITA soldiers into civil society by establishing vocational training centers. From April 2002 to March 2003, the GRA reports contributing \$125 million toward humanitarian assistance programs.

### **USG HUMANITARIAN ASSISTANCE**

Since 1990, the USG has contributed nearly \$774 million in emergency assistance to affected populations in Angola. To date in FY 2003 USAID/OFDA has contributed more than \$12.2 million toward humanitarian programs in Angola. In addition, USAID/OFDA maintains a permanent field presence in Angola through an Emergency Disaster Response Coordinator to monitor USAID/OFDA's programs, coordinate with USAID/Angola, and report on humanitarian issues in the country.

### **OTHER DONORS<sup>1</sup>**

Other donor contributions in Angola total more than \$26 million. The second largest donor after the USG is the European Commission with close to \$8.4 million. France is the next largest donor with \$7.3 million of assistance, followed by Algeria with nearly \$3.2 million in contributions.

---

<sup>1</sup>Other donor figures represent UN OCHA Total Humanitarian Assistance reported contributions for Angola 2003 as of March 29, 2003.

**U.S. GOVERNMENT HUMANITARIAN ASSISTANCE TO ANGOLA**

<i>Agency</i>	<i>Implementing Partner</i>	<i>Sector</i>	<i>Regions</i>	<i>Amount</i>
<b>FY 2003</b>				
<b>USAID .....</b>				<b>\$92,199,293</b>
<b>USAID/OFDA .....</b>				<b>\$12,269,193</b>
	AFRICARE	Health	Bié, Cuanza Sul	\$495,911
	CRS	Health, Nutrition	Benguela	\$1,645,949
	Development Workshop	Water and Sanitation	Huambo	\$670,176
	GOAL	Health	Moxico	\$699,951
	IMC	Health	Huambo, Malanje	\$1,999,434
	UNFAO	Coordination	Country-wide	\$300,000
	UNFAO	Seeds and Tools	Country-wide	\$2,000,000
	UN OCHA	Coordination	Country-wide	\$750,000
	USAID/FEWS NET	Food Security	Country-wide	\$224,989
	WFP	Logistics	Country-wide	\$1,000,000
	WVI	Food Security	Bié, Huambo, Huíla, Cuanza Norte, Cuanza Sul, Malanje (Plan Alto)	\$2,482,783
<b>USAID/FFP.....</b>				<b>\$79,930,100</b>
	WFP	P.L. 480 Title II Emergency Food Assistance – 118,260 MT	Country-wide	\$79,930,100
<b>STATE/PRM<sup>1</sup> .....</b>				<b>\$5,149,666</b>
	UNHCR	Repatriation Appeal for Angolan Refugees	Country-wide	\$4,100,000
	UNICEF	Mine Risk Education, HIV Prevention	Country-wide	\$400,000
	IMC	Health	Uíge, Zaire	\$235,666
	LWF	Health	Moxico	\$414,000
<b>STATE/PM.....</b>				<b>\$3,500,000</b>
<b>Total USG Humanitarian Assistance to Angola in FY 2003.....</b>				<b>\$100,848,959</b>

<sup>1</sup>State/PRM figures include funding within Angola. State/PRM also provides assistance to Angolan refugees throughout the region. UNHCR receives additional, un-earmarked funding from State/PRM to support refugees across Africa. For more information on regional and Africa-wide assistance through State/PRM, see “Refugees” and “Other USG Assistance” section above.

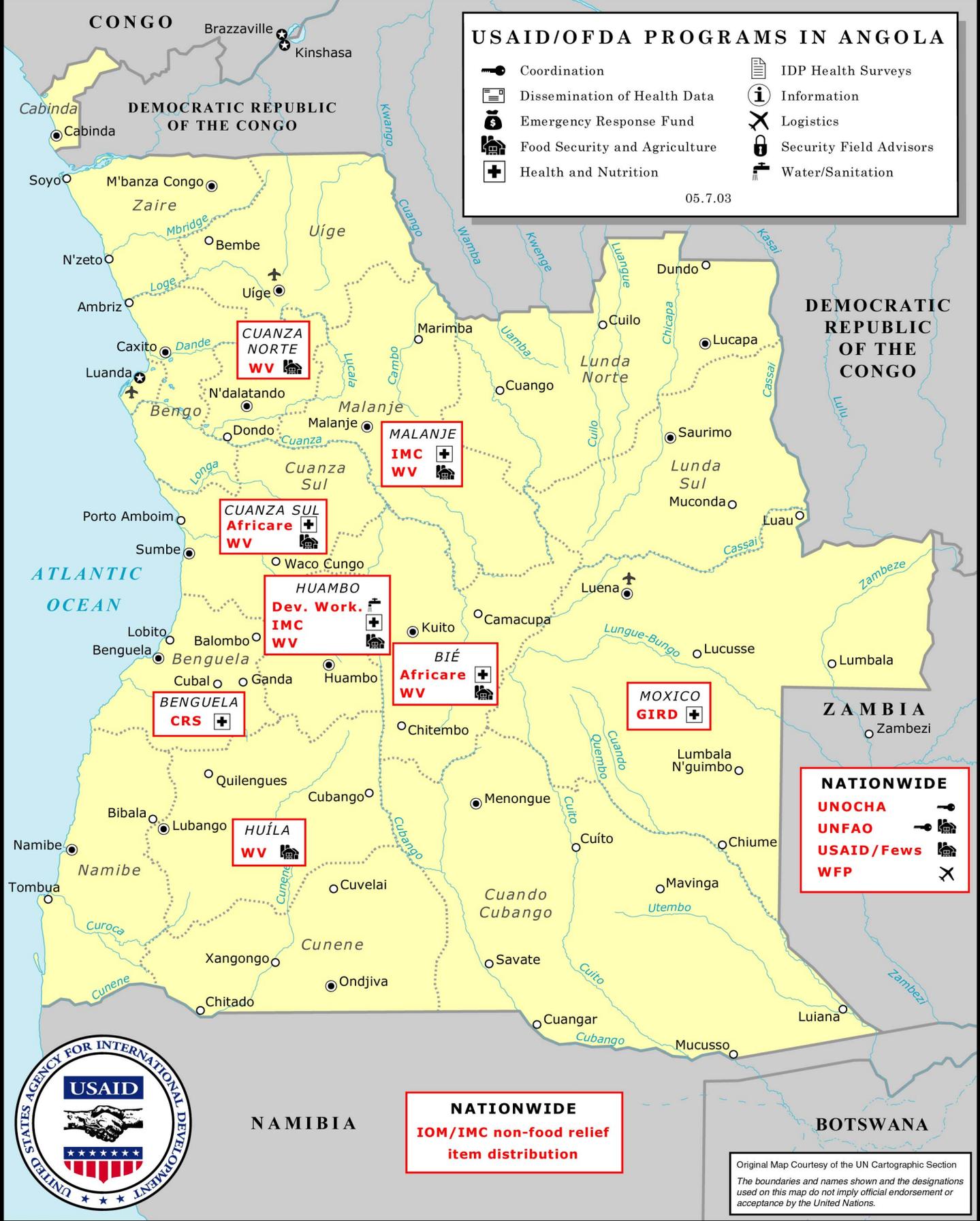


Bernd McConnell  
Director, Office of U.S. Foreign Disaster Assistance

### USAID/OFDA PROGRAMS IN ANGOLA

	Coordination		IDP Health Surveys
	Dissemination of Health Data		Information
	Emergency Response Fund		Logistics
	Food Security and Agriculture		Security Field Advisors
	Health and Nutrition		Water/Sanitation

05.7.03



**NATIONWIDE**  
**IOM/IMC non-food relief**  
**item distribution**

Original Map Courtesy of the UN Cartographic Section  
 The boundaries and names shown and the designations used on this map do not imply official endorsement or acceptance by the United Nations.