



PROFILE OF INTERNAL DISPLACEMENT : ANGOLA

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PROFILE SUMMARY

Since the country's independence in 1963, Angolans have seen little peace. Internal conflict has ravaged the country for nearly forty years, leading to the displacement of an estimated 3.8 million persons (CHR 25 January 2001, para. 8; UN November 2000, p. 10). The majority of displaced persons have been forced to flee their homes during the course of the last three years. Since 1998 alone, as many as 2.8 million persons are estimated to have been displaced from their homes as a result of the renewal of violence between government and opposition troops; another 340,000 are said to be refugees in neighboring countries (OCHA 18 April 2001; UN November 2000, p. 10; USCR 2000, p. 64).

The worst of the fighting in Angola broke out in 1992 following the electoral victory of the government ruling party, MPLA, and its subsequent rejection by the National Union for the Total Independence of Angola (UNITA). From 1992 to 1994, between 1.3 and 2 million persons were forced to flee their homes (Deng 10 November 2000, sect. II). By 1994, it was hoped that the Lusaka Peace Protocol might end the violence, but this did not prove to be the case. The demobilization of UNITA troops envisaged by the peace process was never completed and sporadic fighting continued throughout the country (USCR 1998). All-out war resumed by the end of 1998 with increased fighting between government and UNITA troops, particularly in the north and east of the country as well as in the central highlands (AI February 1999).

Since the resurgence of violence in late 1998, hostilities between government troops and UNITA rebels have continued unabated. In 2000, the government succeeded in regaining control of several traditional UNITA strongholds, but these military feats failed to combat the chronic insecurity that plagues the country. In response to the strengthening state response, UNITA forces have begun to employ guerrilla tactics with greater frequency. Over the course of 2000 and into the early months of 2001, rapid infiltration attacks as well as hit-and-run ambushes have become more commonplace, making it difficult to guarantee the security of civilians anywhere in the country (OCHA 30 April 2001; UN November 2000).

Given the length and pervasiveness of the conflict in Angola, estimates of the total number of displaced persons are constantly changing and do vary. Figures of the Government of Angola, considered by some observers to be inflated for the purposes of aid assistance, reach a staggering 3.8 million (USCR 2000, p. 65). Estimates of the UN and other agencies rest at 2.8 million but do not include those persons dispersed for many years in and around Luanda (CHR 25 January 2001, para. 8; UNHCR April 2000, pp. 5-6; UNSC 10 October 2000, sect. V). Of these numbers, only some 1.1 million persons have been registered by humanitarian organisations, leading to major gaps in assistance. A relatively insignificant 393,000 displaced persons are reported to be living in camps and transit centres; another 500,000 are said to reside in areas inaccessible to international agencies (OCHA 18 April 2001; UN November 2000, p. 10).

It is hard to say which regions of the country are hardest hit by conflict in Angola, so widespread is the violence that affects its inhabitants. During a UN Inter-Agency Assessment Mission to Angola in April 2000, six areas were reported to have the most critical needs. These areas included Huambo, Cuando Cubango, Negage, Caluquembe, Cambondo and Kuito (OCHA 15 April 2000). However, since that time, reports of newly displaced populations have come in each week, highlighting the suffering of thousands of Angolans in various regions across the country. Displacements in the first quarter of 2001 were concentrated in Bié, Huambo, Bengo and Huila provinces (OCHA 18 April 2001; OCHA 28 February 2001). By the end of March 2001, some 82,000 persons had already been displaced, a figure far surpassing that projected at the end of 2000 (OCHA 30 April 2001).

The traditional movement of displaced populations has been from the countryside to state-controlled provincial capitals. There, individuals are able to find protection from some – though not all – of the war's violence. Displaced persons in all areas are vulnerable to attack, rape, kidnapping and forced conscription by government as well as UNITA forces (CHR, 25 January 2001; UNHCHR 10 November 2000). At the same time, some displaced populations have been obliged to pay bribes to local authorities in order to receive humanitarian assistance (USCR August 2000; OCHA 15 April 2000). Others have been forced to resettle involuntarily in the outskirts of provincial cities deemed unsafe due to their proximity to military camps and/or minefields (CHR 25 January 2001; OCHA 15 April 2000).

In the provincial centres, the continual influx of displaced persons has placed a heavy burden on state health and sanitation systems as well as the limited resources of resident populations. Only 30% of all Angolans have access to basic health care, and maternal and infant mortality rates are reported to be the worst in Africa (UN November 2000; UN November 1999). Countrywide, less than one-third of the population has access to safe drinking water (UNICEF 22 September 2000). In displaced camps and transit centres, the situation would appear to be still worse. It is estimated that in 90% of areas with concentrations of displaced persons, water sources are contaminated or inaccessible. Malnutrition levels among displaced populations are estimated at 60% as compared to the already high level of 40% among resident populations (UN November 2000).

While some two million displaced persons continue to rely on food distributions for survival, many displaced populations have come to depend on kinship and other informal networks to feed their families (OCHA 17 July 2000, sect. B, UN November 2000). One of the primary obstacles to self-sufficiency amongst displaced populations is the lack of access to agriculture land. With very few exceptions, these populations lack access to land and agricultural inputs. Moreover, they are often forced to work the land of others for little or no wages (OCHA 15 April 2000).

While some modest return and resettlement movements took place in 2000 as a result of the extension of state administration to new areas, UNITA guerrilla attacks continue to complicate the long-term security of returnees (UN November 2000; NRC September 2000). In fact, return movements in 2001 have been very limited as a result of the

intensification of guerrilla warfare (OCHA 30 April 2001; OCHA 18 April 2001). Pilot resettlement of IDPs continues with some 73,000 persons resettled to temporary locations in early 2001 (OCHA 18 April 2001). The total number of resettled IDPs is now estimated at 316,000 with some 25 transit centres closed since April 2000 (UNSC 11 April 2001). Of particular note is the closure of the transit centres in Caala, Huambo – infamous for their poor living conditions and inadequate services – near year's end 2000 (OCHA 27 August 2000).

Access to vulnerable populations continues to be a problem despite the extension of state control over certain areas. At least six major road corridors were opened at the end of 2000, and perimeters expanded around eight provincial centres (UN November 2000). Still, security conditions remain serious throughout the country and over 500,000 persons reportedly are displaced in inaccessible areas (OCHA 18 April 2001; Deng 10 November 2000, sect. II). At the same time, air transport continues to be required for more than 70% of all humanitarian aid. (CHR 25 January 2001; OCHA 17 July 2000). While access is generally better in areas of government control, landmines, poor roads and badly damaged airstrips impede the delivery of goods into these areas as well (OCHA 15 April 2000).

As concerns the Government of Angola's commitment to improving the humanitarian conditions of displaced persons, a major accomplishment was made in January 2001 with the publication of the Decree of Norms on the Resettlement of Internally Displaced Populations in January 2001 (UNSC April 11 2001). Since its publication, the Ministry of Social Affairs and Reintegration (MINARS) has formed a technical working group to develop a set of legally binding operating procedures for the implementation of these Norms at the provincial level (OCHA 28 February 2001). The Government has also pushed forward with the implementation of the National Programme for Emergency Humanitarian Assistance (PNEAH), launched in July 1999 to assist war affected and vulnerable populations. However, the GoA level of commitment to the PNEAH has been put into question as only US\$21 million of the US\$55 million allocated under the first phase of the project was spent (CHR 25 January 2001).

On the international front, the UN established a Sanctions Committee in April 2000 to study the level of compliance to sanctions against UNITA. Among other recommendations made in its December 2000 report, the Committee emphasized the need to continue to deprive UNITA of its diamond income. It underlined the use of illegal diamond income to purchase arms via its bases in West Africa (DPI 28 December 2000). In January 2001, the UN Security Council voted to extend the mandate of the Monitoring Mechanism, and a follow-up report is expected in April 2001 (UNSC 23 January 2001). In April, the mandate was again extended until October 2001 (UNSC 11 April 2001).

During 2000 and 2001, the U.S. Ambassador to the UN, Mr. Richard Holbrooke, by the UN Emergency Relief Coordinator a.i., Ms. Carolyn McAskie, and by the UN Representative on Internally Displaced Persons, Dr. Francis Deng conducted missions to Angola. In addition, a UN Inter-Agency Rapid Assessment Mission was dispatched to Angola in April 2000, and later the UN Senior Inter-Agency Network on Internal Displacement in March

2001. Overall, visitors have observed the existence of gaps in international assistance to internally displaced persons. These gaps are blamed on lack of coordination, lack of funding and lack of access. While the importance of international inputs is not underestimated, international actors have stressed the need for further government commitment to assisting internally displaced persons and other war-affected populations.

As concerns funding in 2000, actual pledges for the UN Consolidated Appeal reached only 52% of its revised requirements (UN November 2000). As a result, humanitarian agencies were forced to cut back drastically on their programming. For this reason, funding requirements in the 2001 UN Consolidated Appeal were reduced by nearly US\$ 60 million, with the bulk of programmes focused on food security (Action for Southern Africa 28 March 2001). The Appeal calls for US\$ 225,846,859 in assistance for emergency and emergency recovery activities. Agencies aim to follow a three-prong approach described as: 1) maintaining flexible programming to meet the needs of populations in either emergency, emergency recovery or transition situations; 2) targeting the most vulnerable members of communities; and 3) upgrading capacities of local authorities and NGOs. By the end of the first quarter 2001, 15 per cent of the Appeal had been funded (OCHA 30 April 2001).

(Updated May 2001)

CAUSES AND BACKGROUND OF DISPLACEMENT

Main causes of displacement

Protracted conflict in Angola has resulted in displacement of 25% of population (November 2000)

- 1.3 to 2 million Angolans initially fled their homes between 1992-1994
- By 1997, at least one million persons were still displaced as a result of on-going insecurity
- Resumption of conflict in December 1998 resulted in displacement of a further 2.6 million

"Over 25% of the Angolan population has been displaced by armed conflict. From 1992, following the rejection by the National Union for Total Independence of Angola (UNITA) of the results of the national elections, which it lost to the Movement for the Popular Liberation of Angola (MPLA), and up to the signing of the 1994 Lusaka Protocol, between 1.3 million and 2 million Angolans fled, or were forced from their homes by renewed conflict, mostly to provincial centres and the capital, Luanda. While the relative stability following the Lusaka Protocol enabled some of the displaced to return to their homes, by the end of 1997 over 1 million persons could not return due to continuing insecurity in rural areas. The resumption of the conflict in December 1998 resulted in the internal displacement of a further 2.6 million persons, bringing the total of internally displaced persons in Angola to an estimated 3.8 million." (Deng 10 November 2000, sect. II)

Guerrilla ambushes and small-scale attacks have been primary causes of displacement in most recent years (1998-2001)

- Indiscriminate shelling and banditry have been main causes of displacement
- UNITA and government forces both responsible for forcible displacement of populations
- Waves of displacement have continued unabated from 1998 to 2001

1998:

"In June and July [1998], more than 150,000 Angolans fled their homes because of large-scale banditry, attacks on villages, and widespread human rights abuses by both sides. Many internally displaced persons also fled because they feared impending violence or forced conscription by rebel and government troops." (USCR 1999, p. 49)

"Between 22 and 24 August [1998] Angolan troops raided several villages in northern Cabinda whose inhabitants they apparently suspected of supporting FLEC [Front for the Liberation of the Cabinda Enclave]. During the raids they reportedly tied up a number of people, beat them with the butts of their guns, killed others and burned houses. Eight

young men reportedly died after being shut in a house in Tseke M'Baza village which was then set alight five young men [...] were reportedly killed in Londe Luconzi village. Teófile Ndendele of Maluaogo-Nzau village was reported as having 'disappeared' after being arrested. The villagers fled. According to reports most were afraid to return although some of the women did venture back in order to gather belongings and to bury dead. Also in August 1998, government soldiers based in the [Democratic Republic of Congo] are reported to have crossed into central Cabinda where they raided houses, raped women and arrested and killed men.

[...]

"There were reports of police forcibly displacing people by telling them to leave and then burning their villages. The motives for these actions were not clear. The villages of Luaquisse, Saifula and Tchiongo were reportedly razed on 4 and 5 June 1998 by police from Mutumbo and Mumbué in Bié province. A UNITA report also mentioned attacks on 13 June on villages on the right bank of the Chissolonga river, Bié province, during which women were raped and houses burned." (AI February 1999, "Human rights abuses in disputed areas")

1999:

"In early January 1999, between 30 and 40 people were killed in Malange when UNITA forces shelled the city in broad daylight. Observers reported that this mortar shelling, by mobile units based less than 21 kilometres away, appeared to deliberately aim at the city's heavily populated market places in an attempt to force civilians to flee. The killing and wounding of unarmed civilians through indiscriminate shelling is a breach of Article 3 of the Geneva Conventions." (AI February 1999, "Human rights abuses in the context of the fighting since beginning of December 1999")

"A spokesman for the UN Humanitarian Assistance Coordination Unit (UCAH) told IRIN that growing instability in Angola was forcing people to flee their homes creating new influxes not only in the besieged government-held provincial capitals, but in the capital Luanda, itself. He said people had been fleeing mainly to the Central Highlands cities of Huambo and Kuito, Benguela further south, Malanje east of Luanda, Cuito Carnavale in the southeast, Luena in central Angola, and the northern city of Uige.

[...]

An analyst in Luanda said people were fleeing not only from regular skirmishes between government troops and UNITA rebels, but because they knew both sides were preparing for the dry season offensive: 'The fighting in Angola has always been intense during the dry season, and everybody knows that and expects something to start in the next week or two.'" (IRIN 14 May 1999)

"UNITA attempted to prevent civilian populations from fleeing some areas under its control while successfully forcing hundreds of thousands in other areas to flee to government-held towns. UNITA's strategy of forced population displacement seemed designed to burden the government with humanitarian responsibilities and to detract from the government's military response." (USCR 2000 Annual, p. 65)

2000:

"Following a largely successful government campaign which began in October 1999 to flush out UNITA from their traditional strongholds in the central highlands, military activity shifted and extended to the borders with neighbouring countries - Namibia, the Democratic Republic of Congo (DRC), and Zambia. This intense fighting has created a new wave of internal population displacement resulting in large numbers of Angolans crossing the borders, and increased insecurity in many areas of the country.

The agriculture sector continues to be the most seriously affected by the conflict. Once self sufficient in basic foodstuffs, the country has for the past several years relied on costly imports, particularly food aid, to meet domestic requirements. The ongoing hostilities with an estimated 7 million land mines around the country have rendered farmland inaccessible and forced increasing numbers to abandon their property. Currently less than 4 percent of arable land is under production. Government support to health and education remains low. Much of the country's infrastructure such as roads, bridges and railways already destroyed by the conflict, has been further eroded, and most roads remain closed.

The deteriorating humanitarian situation in the country has created major social and economic difficulties for growing numbers of vulnerable people including an estimated 2.6 million internally displaced persons (IDPs) mostly women and children who are forced to flee from insecure rural areas to Luanda and safer government controlled provincial capitals, resident communities and the urban poor who have become more susceptible to malnutrition, and disease, particularly polio, malaria, TB and diarrhoeal infections." (OCHA 5 June 2000)

2001:

"During February [2001] there was an increase in the number of people fleeing fighting . According to the United Nations Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (OCHA) 23,511 people registered as internally displaced persons in February. In January, the comparable figure was 19,663.

[...]

The influx of newly displaced people has continued in March [2001]. Over 800 civilians have presented themselves to the local authority in Balombo from Chindumbo in the Moco mountain region." (Action for Southern Africa 28 March 2001)

Both FAA and UNITA troops have been responsible for the displacement of civilian populations (January 2001)

- FAA and UNITA counter-insurgency measures responsible for displacement
- Sometimes displacement occurs when families send their children away from UNITA-held areas in an effort to protect them from being forcibly recruited
- FAA reported to employ many of the same tactics as UNITA troops, looting villages and forcing populations to move
- Abuses and looting by FAA troops often related to fact that they are not paid their salaries

"28. ...[I]t is important to note, as did the inter-agency mission, that the responsibility for displacement falls on both the government Armed Forces of Angola (FAA) and UNITA. The Government and the FAA are reported to displace forcibly the civilian population as a counter-insurgency strategy or as a short-term security measure to protect civilians. Other reports indicate that indiscriminate shelling by the FAA and the circulation of false information have resulted in the displacement of civilians. Allegations of similar practices have been levied against UNITA. There are also reports that UNITA forcibly displaces civilians to Government-controlled areas in order to increase pressure on government resources.

[...]

82. Displacement results from civilians fleeing their villages as a result of, or in order to avoid, such practices as those above [human rights abuses, forced conscription and the like]. Often the displaced will spend several days hiding in the bush before attempting to move to safer locations such as major towns or provincial capitals. Displacement also results from civilians being deliberately forced from their homes and having to carry the very items which have been looted from them. It also results from families fleeing or sending their children to government controlled areas in an effort to protect them from forced recruitment by UNITA. The Representative was particularly alarmed by reports that children are being abducted and traded by UNITA to work as forced labour in salt mines in Malanje province. Local NGOs and church groups who may have access to salt mines are encouraged to collect additional and more detailed information which should be brought to the attention of the national authorities and the international community.

83. Displacement of the civilian population is also reported to result from the FAA 'mopping up' and counter-insurgency operations, which are expected to increase in intensity. Reports indicate that FAA troops employ many of the same tactics as UNITA, such as looting villages and forcing the inhabitants to carry the food and other possessions which have been looted from them. Accounts from internally displaced persons suggest that villagers who refuse to comply with such demands risk being beaten or killed. The Representative was informed on a number of occasions that part of the problem in this regard is that the FAA troops often receive neither their salaries nor sufficient supplies and are thus inclined to prey on the local population. A senior government official readily conceded to the Representative that this was a problem. In an effort to prevent such practices, the Government needs to ensure that its military personnel receive regular salary payments and supplies of food and basic equipment." (CHR 25 January 2001, paras. 28, 82, 83)

Floods in early 2001 have led to the displacement of still thousands more families in Angola (April 2001)

- UN estimates that nearly 10,000 persons have been displaced by torrential rains in southern Angola
- State media puts number of those displaced by floods at 20,000

"Floods caused by torrential rains in southern Angola have forced 9,500 people from their homes, a UN report released Friday [20 April 2001] said.

State media had put the number at about 20,000. The displaced people had to flee their villages in the southwestern province of Namibe, where the Bero and Giraul rivers burst their banks and flooded several neighborhoods of Namibe town and several outlying villages.

An assessment team sent by the United Nations and aid groups said regions in Cunene, Huila and Namibe provinces could face a food crisis because floods have destroyed huge swaths of farmland, according to the UN Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (OCHA).

[...]

The floods have compounded Angola's long-standing humanitarian disaster caused by the unrelenting 25-year civil war." (AFP 20 April 2001)

Background of the conflict

30 years of war since independence (1963-1994)

- Independence war (1963-1974)
- Post-independence war (1974-1992)
- Post-multiparty election war (October 1992-November 1994)
- Post-multiparty election war is most devastating to Angolan people

"Angola has known little peace in the past 30 years. It has experienced three wars, the independence war (1963-1974), the post-independence war (1974-1992) and the post – multiparty election war (October 1992-November 1994) when UNITA (National Union for the Total Independence of Angola) rebels rejected electoral defeat and returned to conflict.

[...]

The post-multiparty election war (October 1992-November 1994) was the most devastating: the UN estimates that more than 300,000 died, 3 per cent of the population. At its peak in 1993, as many as 1000 people were dying daily from conflict, starvation, and disease – more than in any other conflict in the world at that time. By September 1994, the UN Secretary General reported that there were 3,7 million Angolans, mostly displaced and conflict-affected, in need of emergency supplies, including essential medicines, vaccines and food aid. [...] Th[is] war was notable for widespread systematic violations of human rights by both the government and the UNITA rebels. In particular, indiscriminate shelling of starving, besieged cities by UNITA resulted in massive destruction of property and the loss of untold numbers of civilian lives. Indiscriminate bombing by the government also took a high civilian toll. The US deputy assistant secretary for African affairs noted at that time that: "This type of warfare bears mainly,

cruelly and disproportionately on the populace, which is caught between the warring parties'." (Vines 1998, pp. 89-90)

For a detailed review of the conflict in Angola see chapter III "Background" of the Human Rights Watch report "Angola Unravels - the Rise and Fall of the Lusaka Peace Process" (September 1999) [[External link](#)]

Signature of the 1994 Lusaka Peace Protocol fails to end the violence (1994-1997)

- Persistent reports of banditry, obstruction of free movement, continuation of fighting, human rights violations, and acquisition of arms
- Government and UNITA continue to acquire new arms
- Despite monitoring by the United Nations Peacekeepers (UNAVEM III), demobilization process of UNITA troops remains incomplete
- Civil war in Zaire is significant factor in power struggles

"Following the signing on 20 November 1994 of the Lusaka ceasefire protocol between the Angolan government, led by the Movement for the Popular Liberation of Angola (MPLA), and the UNITA rebels, Angola has been on a tortuous path to reestablish peace and security. Although a new Government of Unity and National Reconciliation (GURN) was inaugurated on 11 April 1997, sporadic fighting continues, including the laying of landmines by both sides. Widespread human rights abuses by the government and UNITA continue, including conscription of child soldiers and the intimidation and detention of journalists. Movement around the country is difficult. By September 1997, as confidence in the peace process deteriorated, old checkpoints had been reactivated and new ones set up on both government and UNITA areas. Acts of banditry have also escalated. The government in 1997 continued to acquire new arms in contravention of the Lusaka Protocol, the 1991 Bicesse accords and UN Security Council resolutions.

The civil war in neighbouring Zaire was a significant factor in the power struggle in Angola during 1997. UNITA had been supporting President Sese Seko Mobutu of Zaire in return for supply lines for arms and a marketing route for diamonds. In February and March the MPLA sent two battalions of Katangese Angolans (originally from Shaba province in Zaire) to help Laurent Kabila, the leader of the rebel forces in Zaire. In June 1997, Kinshasa fell to the rebel forces and Zaire became the Democratic Republic of Congo. The immediate impact on Angola was that UNITA became more vulnerable as the Kinshasa government shifted its alliance to Luanda. In May and June, Angolan government forces invaded 10 per cent of UNITA-held diamond areas in Lunda Norte in order to reduce UNITA's power base in the northeast and to expand the diamond-producing areas held by the government." (Vines 1998, p. 90)

"In 1995, a nearly 7,000-strong UN military force, known as UNAVEM III, entered Angola to monitor implementation of the Lusaka Protocol, including the disarmament and demobilization of UNITA troops. During 1996, thousands of UNITA troops assembled at UN sites throughout the country. However, many were only part-time

soldiers or civilians whom UNITA forced to pose as soldiers, according to observers. Only about half of the UNITA 'troops' who arrived at assembly areas carried weapons, and tens of thousands subsequently deserted. Many observers contended that UNITA still possessed significant military capacity 'including an estimated 15,000 to 25,000 troops' in Angola's northeastern Lunda Provinces and in neighboring Zaire (later renamed Democratic Republic of Congo). . .

[...]

[International observer mission] MONUA also confirmed the existence of armed UNITA soldiers, verified forced recruitment of new UNITA troops and 'remobilization' of demobilized UNITA troops, and reported other irregularities in the demobilization process." (USCR 1998, p. 50)

For a detailed review of the Lusaka process and its failure, see chapter IV "The Lusaka Peace Process" and chapter V "Undermining the Lusaka Peace Process" of the Human Rights Watch report "Angola Unravels - the Rise and Fall of the Lusaka Peace Process" (September 1999) [[External link](#)]

All-out war resumes in Angola by end of 1998

- Demobilization of UNITA troops as well as civilians sympathetic to the government is unsuccessful
- Fighting intensifies in the north and east of the country
- 200,000 persons newly displaced as result of fighting at end of 1998/early 1999
- UN decides to pull out MONUA observer mission in February 1999

"During 1998 the Angolan peace process unravelled. The União Nacional para a Independência Total de Angola (UNITA), National Union for the Total Independence of "Angola, had failed to comply with the Lusaka Protocol (1994) requirements to allow the state to extend its authority over UNITA-controlled territory and to stand down and disarm its estimated 20,000 to 30,000 troops. The government had failed to fulfill its task of disarming civilians who had been given arms during previous periods of conflict and militia groups, banned under the peace agreement, increased in numbers. From March 1998 the security situation began to deteriorate. Fighting between government and UNITA troops increased, particularly in the north and east and in the central highlands, and armed attacks on villages and ambushes occurred in many other parts of the country. In December, government aircraft attacked UNITA's strongholds of Andulo and Bailundo in the central highlands and UNITA attacked the cities of Kuito, Huambo and Malange. As a result of the fighting in December 1998 and January 1999 hundreds of people were killed and over 200,000 displaced." (AI February 1999)

By 1999, security situation is so unstable that UN pulls out all peacekeeping forces:

"In a report to the Security Council on 24 February [1999], the Secretary-General stated that the humanitarian situation had 'attained the devastating proportions which could be compared to the humanitarian catastrophe in Angola during the fighting in 1993 and

1994'. He added that 'in the prevailing situation, the humanitarian principles of unrestricted access to affected populations, independent assessment and monitoring, and safety and security of humanitarian personnel, are not being met. In order to achieve these objectives, a clear and unequivocal commitment is necessary by all concerned to respect the provisions of international humanitarian law'.

On 26 February, the Security Council unanimously adopted resolution 1229 (1999), which took note that the mandate of the United Nations peacekeeping force in Angola expired on that day. At the same time, the Council endorsed the Secretary-General's recommendation for the liquidation of MONUA and decided that MONUA's human rights activities should continue through the liquidation period." (OCHA 4 March 1999)

For a detailed review of the actions of the United Nations in Angola, see Chapter X "The United Nations" of the Human Rights Watch report "Angola Unravels – the Rise and Fall of the Lusaka Peace Process (September 1999) [External link].

Please find at UN website the full text of the 24 February 1999 report of the UN Secretary General [External link] and the UN Security Council Resolution 1229 (1999) [External link].

Guerrilla warfare and intimidation tactics characterize conflict by end of 2000

- UNITA returns to guerrilla tactics after losing ground to government troops early in 2000
- Guerrilla warfare results in greater overall insecurity for Angolan people
- Violence against civilians increases as UNITA and government troops battle it out

"One of the most important factors affecting the humanitarian operation in 2000 was a change in military tactics, with a shift early in the year to guerrilla warfare. In 1999, shelling occurred frequently in major provincial capitals including Huambo, Malanje and Kuito. During 2000, the most common form of attack was rapid infiltration, usually involving looting, followed by immediate withdrawal. Insecurity in the countryside increased, particularly in prospective resettlement sites. In a disturbing trend, several previously secure locations, where recovery activities were either underway or scheduled, were attacked." (UN November 2000, 2000 in Review, para. 2)

"[T]he report states that 'before the Government offensive in September 1999, it was possible to talk about UNITA-controlled areas, this is less relevant today, in a situation where UNITA is operating as an insurgent force. To speak about Government-controlled areas and areas not under Government control does not seem to give a good description of today's situation, because areas under Government control still exist where UNITA is able to operate." (Action for Southern Africa 5 January 2001)

"During the first quarter of 2000, the government appeared to be in the ascendance on the battlefield and UNITA appeared disoriented, its actions limited to sporadic guerrilla attacks. As the year progressed, this changed, with UNITA adapting back to guerrilla attacks and high-profile hit-and-run ambushes on main roads...

The level of UNITA violence against civilians increased significantly as UNITA's tactics changed during the year. In January, as the FAA approached Chinguar town, UNITA embarked upon a killing spree, aimed at ensuring that residents would not be captured by government forces. Some 140 soldiers and civilians were reportedly killed. UNITA was also reportedly responsible for extrajudicial executions in localities such as Camaxilo in Lunda Norte, Katchiungo in Huambo, and Quimbele in Uige.

Deliberate mutilations have not been commonplace in the Angolan conflict, but the number of incidents increased during the year, with UNITA forces reportedly cutting off ears and hands. The purpose appears to have been to send a warning to others not to betray UNITA, or to attempt to flee to areas controlled by government forces. It was a response to the rebels' greater isolation and battlefield losses." (HRW December 2000, Human Rights Developments)

UNITA considered relatively weak by early 2001 (March 2001)

- No major sustained advances made by UNITA in months
- UNITA unable to hold any positions taken from FAA
- Savimbi's call for an interview with Voice of America seen by GoA officials as sign of UNITA weakness

"UNITA rebels loyal to Jonas Savimbi have continued to carry out sporadic attacks on civilian targets. UNITA has portrayed these attacks as the fruits of the reorganisation of their forces since they were forced out of their strongholds in 2000. However, it is significant that despite the murder of hundreds of people over the last year, there have been no major sustained advances on the battlefield for UNITA.

Whilst some of these attacks tie down the Angolan army, FAA, to protecting civilian areas, the majority of attacks are hungry rebels looting food. The continued mine-laying by UNITA is still a matter of serious concern as it makes the roads dangerous to use, limiting the freedom of movement of the local population.

UNITA has so far been unable to hold any of the positions it has taken from FAA. At the end of February [2001] FAA retook Quibaxe, Bengo province, from UNITA, who had held the town from 17 to 23 February. According to the Portuguese Lusa news agency, UNITA killed a number of civilians during the occupation, and around 8,000 of the population are missing (presumed either to be hiding in the countryside or under UNITA control).

In some attacks UNITA failed to capture towns. According to the UN news agency, IRIN, on 28 February FAA repelled attacks by UNITA on Umpulo and Munhango in Bie province.

In other cases, UNITA managed to enter towns to search for food. Ten people were murdered in the town of Candadi, Huambo province, on 13 March by UNITA rebels who looted the town.

[...]

According to Captain Bemba Kaliato who surrendered to the Angolan authorities in Benguela City recently, UNITA troops are suffering from a lack of food and medicines, and he predicts that many more will soon surrender.

[...]

UNITA's leader, Jonas Savimbi, on 22 March [2001] contacted Voice of America by satellite telephone for a twenty-minute interview, launching speculation about where he was, and what he wanted. This is the first interview that Savimbi has carried out in 18 months.

During the interview, Savimbi accepted that UNITA has suffered military defeats, but warned that the rebels were reorganising and making a comeback.

[...]

An Angolan diplomatic source suggested that one of the reasons Jonas Savimbi contacted Voice of America was the success of FAA's recently formed special units trained in counter-insurgency tactics. Currently these units are attempting to hunt down Savimbi and those of his senior generals still in Angola." (Action for Southern Africa 28 March 2001)

UN Monitoring Mechanism on Angola Sanctions established to prevent violations by UNITA (2000-2001)

- International sanctions imposed against UNITA since 1997
- UN Monitoring Mechanism on Angola Sanctions established in April 2000
- Members of Mechanism visited Angola in November 2000 and again in February 2001
- Mandate of Monitoring Mechanism extended to October 2001

"The Monitoring Mechanism was established by the Security Council on 18 April [2000] to collect information on violations of the sanctions against UNITA and recommend ways to improve their implementation. Its members were Ambassador Juan Larrain of Chile (Chairman), Ambassador Lena Sundh of Sweden, Ms. Christine Gordon of the United Kingdom, Mr. James Manzou of Zimbabwe and Mr. Ismaila Seck of Senegal." (DPI 28 December 2000)

"The Mechanism was formed in July 2000, with the mandate to follow up leads initiated by the Panel of Experts, collect new information and investigate leads, and develop a mechanism to improve the effectiveness and efficiency of the implementation of sanctions on UNITA.

It got off to a slow start due to wrangling over its role, but in the final months of its investigations it made considerable headway in uncovering links between UNITA and the international trade in diamonds and arms." (Action for Southern Africa 5 January 2001)

"Members of the sanctions-monitoring mechanism established under Security Council resolution 1295 (2000) visited Angola in November 2000 and again in February 2001. They met with several senior Government and State corporation officials, including some former UNITA generals, as well as members of the diplomatic community. As confirmed by the Government of Angola (S/2001/123), the sanctions seem to have contributed to efforts aimed at eroding the military capability of UNITA. However, there are worrying indications that some unidentified planes have been violating Angola's air space in the Cuando Cubango province to deliver supplies to UNITA, and that representatives of UNITA continue to raise funds through the illicit sale of diamonds." (UNSC 11 April 2001, para. 12)

"The Security Council this afternoon [19 April 2001] extended the mandate of the Monitoring Mechanism on Angola Sanctions until 19 October and requested it to provide a supplementary report by that date [it submitted its first report in December 2000].
[...]

As it unanimously adopted orally revised resolution 1348 (2001) today, the Council also requested the Secretary-General, acting in consultation with the Security-Council Committee established pursuant to resolution 864 (1993) concerning Angola, to appoint up to five experts to serve on the Monitoring Mechanism and to make the necessary arrangements to support its work.

For more detailed information on UNITA sanctions enforcement, see the first report of the UN Monitoring Mechanism on Angolan Sanctions issued in December 2000 [\[External link\]](#) as well as UN Security Council draft resolution 1348 extending the Mechanism's mandate to October 2001 [\[External link\]](#).

Arms to UNITA allegedly provided by Bulgaria, Ukraine and Romania via Togo and Burkino Faso (January 2001)

- UN Monitoring Mechanism exposes arms sales to UNITA via Togo and Burkino Faso
- End-user certificates forged in many cases

The following information comes out of the UN Sanctions Monitoring Mechanism report of December 2000:

"The [UN] Monitoring Mechanism found that Bulgaria and the Ukraine had been major suppliers of weapons to UNITA, but appears to accept that some weapons were sold in good faith on the basis of the end-users certificates to Togo and Burkino Faso.

However, the Mechanism's report does not tackle the issue of why these countries were prepared to sell Togo and Burkina Faso such large quantities of weapons, which on the

face of it do not meet their current military needs – for example, Bulgaria shipped 6,300 RPG-7 anti-tank rockets to Togo.

The mechanism points out that Bulgaria, Ukraine and Romania have wide-ranging legislation governing various aspects of the export of arms.

However, Bulgaria exported \$14 million worth of weapons between 1996 and 1998 on the basis of forged end-user certificates, with Togo as the stated destination. Forensic examinations carried out on these certificates on behalf of the Mechanism found that they were forgeries, but the Mechanism concludes that the forgeries were based on a legitimate end-user certificate issued by Togo to one of UNITA's senior arms procurers, Marcelo Moises Dachala 'Ambassador Karrica'.

Romania provided the Mechanism with evidence that it had exported \$776,000 worth of weapons to Togo and Burkino Faso between 1996 and 1999. Burkina Faso denies ever issuing the end-user certificates, but the forensic examinations found that 'the end-user certificates featuring Burkina Faso as the country of origin were authentic.'" (Action for Southern Africa, 5 January 2001)

Chronology of the conflict since independence (1975-2000)

- UNITA, MPLA and FNLA already at odds at time of independence in 1975
- Country is wracked by fighting until 1994 when ceasefire accord signed
- UNITA fails to respect ceasefire; international sanctions imposed in 1997
- Continued fighting fueled by UNITA diamond revenues since 1998

"Key events of the conflict that has left at least 500,000 people dead are as follows:

1975

Nov 11: Angola wins independence from Portugal but is already wracked by conflict between the pro-Soviet People's Movement for the Liberation of Angola (MPLA), the National Union for the Total Independence of Angola (UNITA) and the National Front for the Liberation of Angola (FNLA), both backed by the United States and Zaire.

Apartheid South Africa had in October sent troops to back UNITA against the MPLA, which had major support from Cuba.

1979

Sept 20: Jose Eduardo dos Santos succeeds the late president Agostinho Neto.

1984

Feb 16: Angola and South Africa sign a deal calling for a South African withdrawal to be completed in 1988.

1988

Aug 8: South Africa, Cuba and Angola agree on ceasefires in Angola and in Namibia as part of a regional peace pact.

Dec 22: The largely US-brokered New York treaty among the same three parties opens the way to Namibian independence and agreement between Cubans and Angolans on the withdrawal of Cuba's 50,000 troops in Angola.

1989

July: Fighting resumes, despite a June 22 ceasefire between the government and UNITA.

1991

March 26-30: New laws introduce multi-party politics and guarantee civil liberties.

May 30: The UN Verification Mission (UNAVEM), in Angola since late 1988, is extended to monitor the ceasefire and organise general elections.

May 31: The government of Dos Santos and the rebels of UNITA leader Jonas Savimbi sign peace accords to end the civil war.

1992

Sept 29-30: General and presidential elections take place under UN supervision and are carried by the MPLA.

Dos Santos fails to carry the presidential poll in the first round. Savimbi refuses to admit defeat at the polls and renewed war breaks out.

1993

March 6: UNITA takes control of Angola's second city Huambo, after battling since January in a campaign that left 12,000 dead.

May 19: The United States, which backed UNITA between 1975 and 1991, recognises Dos Santos' regime.

Oct 6: UNITA recognises the 1991 peace deal and the elections' outcome.

Nov 15: Direct negotiations between government and UNITA begin.

1994

March 31: UNITA agrees to a second round of presidential elections as fighting continues.

Nov 20: Government and UNITA representatives in Lusaka sign another ceasefire agreement.

1995

Feb 8: UN Security Council agrees to send a 7,000-strong peacekeeping force to Angola.

May 6: First summit between Dos Santos and Savimbi in Gabon.

May 18: Savimbi declares that he accepts the September 1992 election results and in June he announces "the end of the war in Angola."

1996

Nov 13: Parliament abolishes the post of vice-president after Savimbi refuses to take it up.

1997

April 11: Formation of a national unity and reconciliation government.

Oct 30: The UN imposes sanctions against UNITA for failing to respect the ceasefire.

1998

March 11: UNITA is officially recognized as a political party.

Sept 2: Influential UNITA members split from Savimbi, prompting the government to end its dialogue with UNITA and to recognize only the splinter group.

Late 1998: All-out warfare resumes.

1999

Jan 29: Dos Santos extends his presidential powers.

Feb 26: United Nations ends its observer mission in Angola due to resumed fighting.

2000

March 10: A UN report accuses some African leaders of fueling the war through diamond and arms trading in violation of sanctions.

Aug 18: Intense fighting breaks out in eastern Angola.

Oct 2: MPLA calls off elections due in 2001 because of ongoing fighting, angering opposition parties." (AFP 9 November 2000)

POPULATION PROFILE AND FIGURES

General

Waves of displacement in Angola have resulted in categorization of different IDPs (January 2001)

"The different waves of displacement in Angola have resulted in the categorization of the displaced into the 'very old' displaced – those displaced during the post-independence (1975-1991) and post-election (1992-1994) wars; the 'old' or 'long-term' displaced – those displaced after the signing and gradual demise of the Lusaka Protocol between 1994 and 1997; and finally, the 'new' displaced – those displaced after January 19998 with the continued demise and eventual collapse of the Lusaka Protocol in December 1998. These categories have implications for the humanitarian response. Generally, the 'very old' and 'old' displaced are excluded from assistance since they are considered to have integrated into their new communities and to have established coping mechanisms and thus are no longer considered vulnerable." (CHR 25 January 2001, para 11)

Accurate estimates of the number of displaced difficult to reach due to insecurity and inflation of figures by GoA (2000)

- Vast areas of country are inaccessible
- Sheer scope of displacement makes accurate counting impossible
- Government figures considered inflated by some aid workers

"Inexact estimates of the number of Angolans uprooted at year's end [1999] reflected the difficulty of assessing both the number and the needs of internally displaced persons. The vast and largely inaccessible area over which people have been displaced, many of them several times, made accurate assessments of new displacement impossible.

[...]

According to some aid workers, the situation was further complicated by inflated government figures. The Angolan government 'is well known for systematically overstating the number of newly displaced persons in what is seen as an attempt to both exaggerate the gravity of the humanitarian situation, and to acquire more humanitarian aid for the country,' according to a 1999 academic study on internal displacement in southern Africa." (USCR 2000, p. 65)

"Estimates of the number of persons uprooted in Angola remain inaccurate. A number of factors make an accurate determination difficult. More than thirty years of war have displaced large numbers of people over a broad geographic region, many of them repeatedly. Angola's large displaced population occupies many locations and sites,

including the large coastal cities of Luanda, Lobito, and Benguela, the largely cut-off inland cities of Malange and Luena and many smaller towns in between.

IDPs in Angola cannot be analysed in isolation from the plight of other war-affected populations. Internal displacement in Angola takes place within a context of war, compounded by limited national capacities and structural weaknesses. This is further exacerbated by the collapse of basic services, whereby IDPs and residents compete for the same limited resources." (UNHCR April 2000, pp. 5-6)

Government and UN estimates vary due to different methods of counting (April 2000)

- UN mission to Angola estimates total number of displaced persons at 2,299,314, of which 456,278 are said to have been displaced before 1998
- GoA estimates the total number of displaced persons at 3,697,322, of which 1,339,248 are said to be displaced before 1998
- GoA figures include dispersed populations that have been settled in and around Luanda for some time
- GoA figures include populations that moved at the very beginning of the conflict

Following a UN inter-agency assessment mission to Angola in April 2000, UNHCR concluded the following regarding figures of displaced persons:

	Government (1)	UCAH (2)
		ReportedConfirmed
Persons displaced from 1998 or newly displaced persons	2,358,074	1,843,0361,024,664
IDPs from the period preceding 1998 or longer-term displaced persons	1,339,248	456,278456,278
Totals	3,697,322	2,299,3141,480,942

¹ according to UCAH / report as of January 00

² according to UCAH Data base updated on 12 March 00

"Newly-displaced persons:

The figures of the Government include about 500,000 IDPs who are living dispersed in the different neighbourhoods of Luanda.

The figures of the UN **do not** include the displaced population living dispersed in Luanda.

Longer-term displaced persons:

The figures of the Government take into consideration the population that has moved since the very beginning of the conflict.

The figures of the UN takes into consideration the IDPs of the post-electoral war that were about to resettle until the country went back again to war and are therefore susceptible to be found in a vulnerable situation."

(UNHCR April 2000, pp. 5-6)

Global figures

Number of newly displaced on rise in early months of 2001 (February-March 2001)

- Increase in number of people fleeing fighting during early months of 2001
- Over 19,000 newly displaced in January 2001; between 23,000 and 39,000 in February; another 24,000 in March
- Humanitarian agencies estimate that some 80,000 Angolans were displaced in first three months of 2001
- Number of newly displaced much higher than projected at end of 2000

"Humanitarian partners estimate that during the first three months of 2001, more than 80,000 Angolans were displaced as a result of war-related activities and food insecurity." (OCHA 18 April 2001)

"During February [2001] there was an increase in the number of people fleeing fighting. According to the United Nations Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (OCHA) 23,511 people registered as internally displaced persons in February. In January the comparable figure was 19,663.

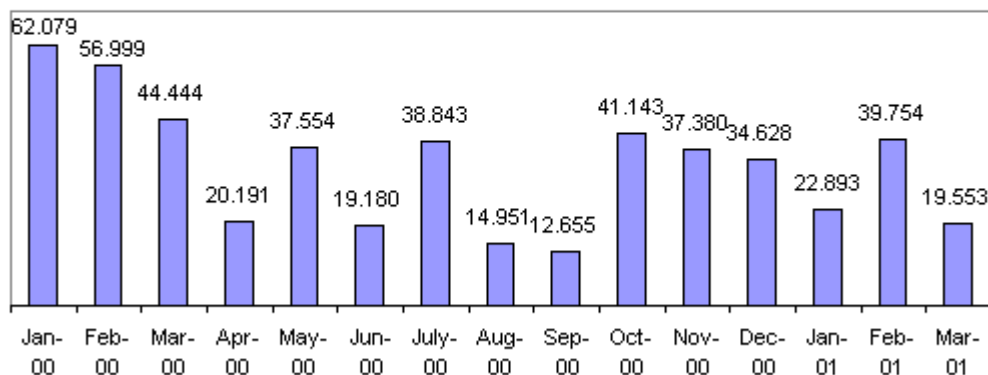
The majority of these new internal refugees came from Bie province (14,140) followed by Bengo (4,025) and Cuando Cubango (2,150). A large number of newly displaced people have arrived in Kuito.

The influx of newly displaced people has continued in March. Over 800 civilians have presented themselves to the local authority in Balombo from Chindumbo in the Moco mountain region." (Action for Southern Africa 28 March 2001)

The OCHA office in Angola reported 24,525 new IDPs in March 2001 (OCHA 18 April 2001)

"In October 2000 when the Appeal was drafted, agencies projected that the rate and scope of displacement would decrease from 420,000 during 2000 to 100,000 during 2001. By the end of March [2001], 82,200 people had already been displaced, primarily as a result of intensified conflict.

**Population Displacements
between January 2000 and March 2001**



(OCHA 30 April 2001)

For more geographic details of displacement see map section of this profile including OCHA maps.

Total number of persons displaced reaches a staggering 3.8 million (January 2001)

- During past two decades, 25% of Angola's total population has been displaced
- Majority of persons - 2.6 million – displaced since 1998
- Highest concentrations of IDPs in Malanje, Huambo, Huila and Bié provinces

"Out of a total population of around 12 million, there are an estimated 3.8 million internally displaced persons, of whom 2.6 million have become displaced since January 1998. The displaced are dispersed throughout all 18 provinces of this vast country of over 1.2 million square kilometres, with the largest concentrations of the displaced found in the provinces of Malanje (131,931), Huambo (126,566), Huila (125,309) and Bié (123,041)." (CHR 25 January 2001, para. 8)

"During the past two decades, more than 25% of Angola's total population has been displaced. During the period of intense conflict between 1992 and 1994, 1.3 million Angolans fled their homes, mostly to provincial centres and the capital Luanda. After the Lusaka Protocol was signed in 1994, some of the displaced populations relocated back to their original homes, although continuing insecurity in rural areas prevented a full-scale return. By the end of 1997, humanitarian agencies estimated that approximately 1,045,000 people were still displaced. Since 1998, when hostilities between parties again erupted, an additional 2.6 million people have been forced from their homes, bringing the

total number of displaced persons in Angola to an estimated 3.8 million." (UN November 2000, p. 10)

UN and other estimates of displaced persons since January 1998 stand at 2.86 million (April 2001)

- Estimates of total displaced since January 1998 reach 2.86 million
- Only 1.14 million confirmed by humanitarian organisations
- Some 457,000 persons displaced during year 2000
- Over 500,000 displaced persons are in areas inaccessible to international agencies
- Another 393,000 persons are living in camps and transit centres

"By the end of March [2001], the number of persons reportedly displaced since the resumption of hostilities in January 1998 reached 2.86 million. Of this number, 1.14 million internally displaced persons have been confirmed by humanitarian organisations." (OCHA 18 April 2001)

"The total number of persons displaced during 2000 reached 457,000 by the end of December [2000]." (IRIN-SA 21 February 2001)

"Of the 2.6 million people displaced since 1998, approximately 1.1 million have been registered by humanitarian organisations. An additional 525,000 people are reportedly displaced in areas inaccessible to international agencies. Officials estimate that approximately one million are integrated with resident populations in Luanda and other provincial capitals.

Of the approximately 1.1 million internally displaced persons who are registered by humanitarian organisations, 393,000 are currently living in camps and transit centres where they remain dependent on international assistance in order to survive. An estimated 187,000 are resettled temporarily in peri-urban areas and receive assistance aimed at helping them achieve self-sufficiency. The remaining 520,000, most of whom receive some form of assistance, are integrated into urban or peri-urban communities." (UN November 2000, p. 10)

Geographical distribution

New displacements in early months of 2001 concentrated in Bie, Huambo, Bengo and Huila provinces (February-March 2001)

- Bulk of displacements in March 2001 are in Bié, Huambo and Huila provinces
- Majority of displacement in February are in Bie, Bengo and Kuando Kubango provinces

March 2001:

"Provinces with the largest concentrations of IDPs include Huíla, Malanje, Bié and Kuanza Sul. During March [2001], conflict related displacement continued to increase. Humanitarian partners estimate that during the first three months of 2001, more than 80,000 Angolans were displaced as a result of war-related activities and food insecurity.

As in previous months, the most significant movements occurred in Bié Province, where newly displaced persons continued to enter the provincial capital as a result of insecurity in many surrounding areas. Although assistance activities continue, humanitarian partners remained concerned about limited capacity to respond to growing needs in Kuito.

Other large-scale displacements occurred in the Provinces of Huambo, Huíla, Kuando Kubango and Malanje. Information regarding displacements that may have occurred in inaccessible areas is not available. Humanitarian partners have provided the following preliminary figures regarding confirmed displacements during March:

Province	Number of New IDPs
Bié	13,697
Huambo	3,923
Huíla	2,610
Kuando Kubango	990
Malanje	943
Bengo	714
Benguela	464
Moxico	390
Lunda Sul	358
Kuanza Norte	335
Uíge	58
Zaire	43
Total	24,525

(OCHA 18 April 2001)

February 2001:

"Provinces with the largest concentrations of IDPs include Huíla, Malanje, Bié, Huambo and Moxico. In February, conflict related displacement increased. The most significant movements occurred in Bié Province, where large influxes of IDPs continued to enter Kuito. Many new arrivals were sheltered in tents and temporary structures that provided inadequate cover from heavy seasonal rains. Partners also expressed concern about shortages of basic survival items in the pipeline during the month. Other large-scale displacements occurred in the Provinces of Bengo, Kuando Kubango, Uíge and Moxico. Humanitarian organisations have provided the following preliminary figures regarding confirmed displacements during February:

Province	Number of New IDPs
Bié	14,140
Bengo	4,025
Kuando Kubango	2,150
Uíge	1,035
Moxico	697
Benguela	517
Malanje	415
Lunda Sul	392
Zaire	120
Huíla	20
Total	23,511

(OCHA 28 February 2001)

Largest total concentrations of displaced persons are in Malanje, Huambo, Huila and Bié (January 2001)

- Provincial capitals accommodate most populations fleeing the fighting
- Huambo, Huila and Bié continue to be hardest hit in 2001

General:

"The displaced are dispersed throughout all 18 provinces of this vast country of over 1.2 million square kilometres, with the largest concentrations of the displaced found in the provinces of Malanje (131,931), Huambo (126,566), Huila (125,309) and Bié (123,041)." (CHR 25 January 2001, para. 8)

By province:

Benguela:

"Over 107,000 displaced persons have been confirmed in the province over the past few years." (UNICEF 5 September 2000, sect. A)

Bié:

"The security situation became considerably worrying in the province with increased number of IDPs arriving in Kuito from conflict areas around Bailundo, Unpulo, Cambundua, Catabola and at the margins of the Kukema river. The influx of IDPs to Kuito during November [2000] is estimated to be 10,000 persons, resulting in overcrowded IDP camps." (UNICEF 18 December 2000, sect. F)

"Bie: Insecurity in the province has caused the arrival of 7,438 new IDPs in Kuito town during the week [end November 2000], with the majority arriving from N'harea (4,025), Cambandua (1,204) and Kuningha (1,309). The insecurity situation southwest of Kuito has been particularly worrying, provoking a further displacement of hundreds of people into Kuito. During the months of October and November alone, 18,909 new IDPs have arrived in Kuito." (WFP 24 November 2000, sect. D)

"Influxes of 8,500 internally displaced persons into Kuito City were reported [during October 2000] – to date, 134,914 IDPs are registered in 24 different camps in Kuito municipality." (UNICEF 31 October 2000, sect. F, Bie)

Cuando Cubango:

"4,839 new IDPs arrived in Kuando Kubango bringing the provincial IDP total to 22,679." (UNICEF 18 December 2000, sect. F)

"The population of Menongue is estimated at 131,500 including some 50,000 IDPs most of who have arrived since December 1998." (ACC/SCN 25 July 2000, Cuando Cubango Province)

Cuanza Norte:

"According to MINARS, approximately 3,000 displaced persons from Gonguemba, Bula and Atumba have arrived in Golungo Alto since January [2000]." (OCHA 27 August 2000, General Humanitarian Situation and Assistance)

Cuanza Sul:

"The number of war-displaced persons in Kwanza Sul Province has increased from the initial 164,000 to 170,000 due to insecurity caused by UNITA rebels in certain areas." (PANA 18 August 2000)

Huambo:

"In Huambo Province alone, a relatively small province in geographical terms, there are over 325,000 IDPs, according to OCHA." (IRIN-SA 17 August 2000)

Huila:

"The number of IDPs in Huila Province has increased to an estimated 246,000 IDPs, including 176,000 people who have been displaced since December 1998. The increase is due to insecurity in the south of Huambo Province." (ACC/SCN 25 July 2000, Huila Province)

Luanda:

"Luanda currently hosts about 272,049 displaced people, 61,681 of whom live in the high density Cazenga area." (PANA 29 December 2000)

Moxico:

"There are over 79,000 confirmed internally displaced persons (IDPs) in Mexico, mostly crowded around the provincial capital, Lluena..." (IRIN-SA 5 September 2000, Introduction)

"There are an estimated 75,000 IDPs living in six camps in Moxico Province."
(ACC/SCN 25 July 2000, Moxico Province)

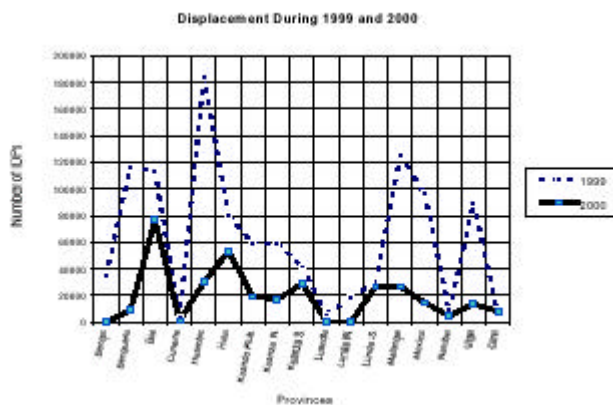
Uige:

"An estimated 150,000 people are displaced in the Province (UNHCR – 27/06/00)."
(ACC/SCN 25 July 2000, Uige Province)

For a comprehensive mapping of internally displaced persons by province, see the map section of this profile containing OCHA maps of IDPs.

Scope and intensity of displacement reportedly decreased from 1999 to 2000 in most provinces (November 2000

"A key factor underlying the improvement in the humanitarian situation was a decrease in both the scope and intensity of displacement. During 1999, approximately one million people fled from their homes, the majority seeking safety and assistance in provincial capitals. In 2000, the number of newly displaced persons dropped to 338,000. In 1999, large influxes of more than 100,000 persons occurred in four provinces and movements of more than 50,000 in an additional four; in 2000, only Bié (66,642) and Huila (52,891) experienced influxes of this magnitude." (UN November 2000, 2000 in Review, para. 1)



For closer details, see original chart as found in the 2001 UN Consolidated Appeal for Angola [\[External link\]](#).

(UN November 2000, p. 11)

Disaggregated figures

Displaced since 1998 are mainly women and children (1997-1999)

- Over 75 percent of the displaced population are reportedly women and children
- 200,000 children displaced in 1999 alone
- Female-headed households make up 30 percent of persons in camps

"[O]ver 75 percent of the displaced population are children and women." (UN 30 November 1999, p. 69)

"Resumption of war in December 1998 resulted in renewed displacements of some one million people as of May 1999; this number is likely to increase in the coming months. Women and children constituted the majority of those who fled, leaving behind assets and food stocks." (WFP 9 September 1999, p. 1)

"An estimated 780,000 people are believed to have been displaced since the beginning of the year, the majority of whom are rural women and children moving to the provincial cities to seek protection" (ACC/SCN 17 May 1999)

"An estimated 200,000 children of school age have been displaced since the beginning of 1999 alone." (UN 30 November 1999, p. 69)

"[A]mong IDPs living in camps, more than 30 percent are female-headed households." (UN February 1998, p. 99)

PATTERNS OF DISPLACEMENT

General

Traditional movement of displaced has been from rural areas to provincial urban centres (1998-2000)

- Over 60 percent of Angolan population concentrated in urban centres
- Civilians seek protection from attacks in government-secure zones
- Widespread looting and destruction of property makes life in rural areas difficult

General:

Throughout 1999 and during the first half of 2000, increased insecurity throughout the country led to major population movements towards provincial towns." (CRS 12 October 2000, Background on the Situation).

"Between April and July of this year alone [2000], more than 103,000 additional persons were displaced, according to the UN. Most of the displaced are seeking refuge in town centers due to increased insecurity in rural areas." (MSF 26 July 2000)

"The continuous shift of populations from rural to urban areas has changed the demography of the country from one predominantly rural-based to one in which around 60 percent of the population now live in urban centres. As a result, pressure has increased on the psychosocial and physical status of these urban dwellers. They all must vie in overpopulated conditions for the same meagre resources, much of them coming from the international assistance community, itself circumscribed by a limited capacity to meet growing needs.

[...]

The majority of IDPs are concentrated in the coastal belt and in major urban centres with more than half located in Luanda, Cuando Cubango, Benguela, Huambo and Malange provinces." (UN 30 November 1999, pp. 7, 28)

Following violence of late 1998/early 1999:

"In the most populous areas of the country, Huambo, Kuito and Malange, populations have flocked to the cities seeking assistance and refuge from direct attacks on civilians that have caused many deaths and injuries. Moreover, widespread looting and destruction of property and crops has made life in the countryside extremely difficult. In both Huambo and Malange, there are now around 130,000 displaced people and over 60,000 in Kuito. The pressure put by this influx of destitute people (often carrying no more than their clothes) on the local infrastructures is tremendous. While a number of them are seeking refuge with family and friends, they are also inadvertently increasing the vulnerability of these populations." (OCHA 25 March 1999)

"The overall situation in the country has not experienced perceptible improvements over the reporting period, and social and economical difficulties continue to be a major ordeal for the huge majority of the Angolan population. Particularly vulnerable are those forced to flee from the countryside (turned highly unstable due to military operations) to zones under Government control where humanitarian partners can assess and assist them with a minimum of security conditions." (OCHA 27 May 1999)

Only a small portion of displaced persons flee to camps; others support themselves with minimal to no assistance in urban centres (August-November 2000)

- 393,000 living in camps and transit centres as of September 2000
- Displaced in peri-urban areas receive assistance aimed at helping them achieve self-sufficiency
- Approximately one million displaced persons are integrated with resident populations in Luanda and other provincial capitals

"According to OCHA, of the 2.6 million displaced since January 1998, approximately 1.1 million have been registered by humanitarian agencies. Of these, 393,000 are currently living in camps and transit centres where they remain dependent on international assistance in order to survive. Approximately 187,000 are resettled temporarily in peri-urban areas and receive assistance aimed at helping them achieve self-sufficiency. The remaining 520,000 are integrated into urban or peri-urban areas and for the most part receive some form of assistance. It is estimated that approximately 1 million displaced persons are integrated with resident population in Luanda and other provincial capitals." (Deng 10 November 2000, sect. II)

"Living conditions of displaced families varied considerably. Hundreds of thousands who have been displaced for more than a decade continued to support themselves in the overcrowded capital, Luanda, or in other coastal urban areas controlled by the government. Up to a half-million people who have become displaced in recent years, however, lived in camps and transit centers, according to UN figures." (USCR August 2000)

Many displaced persons have been forced to flee two and three times (1998-2001)

In late 1998/early 1999:

"By the beginning of January 1999, the total number of new internally displaced persons had reached 500,000, with reports of over 200,000 more. Numerous internally displaced persons previously sheltered in temporary settlements have had to flee for the second or third time in recent months." (UN SC 17 January 1999, para. 24)

"While it has been impossible to confirm the number of new displaced since the beginning of December [1998], we estimate that over 60,000 people have been forced out of their homes, able only to carry with them very few belongings and leaving their crops

to rot in the fields. [...] Many of these people were already previously displaced and mixing in with resident populations." (OCHA 16 December 1998)

And earlier (excerpt taken from Andrade study of IDPs conducted in 1996/1997):

"The research showed that most displaced people have moved not once, but at least twice. These movements of population were at the end of the 1970s (in Benguela), during the 1980s (Malanje), and in 1992/93 (both provinces). Before the last move, many displaced people had returned to their 'original homes' during the period of relative stability that followed the Bicesse Accord (1991). Then, after armed conflict restarted, they were forced to flee for a second time (or, in some cases, a third time), in worse conditions than before. (Andrade 2001, sect. 4)

In certain instances, IDPs move as whole communities; in other cases, IDPs break away from their communities in order to survive (2000-2001)

- Many displaced persons retain ties with host communities to support their needs
- Other IDPs, particularly those in urban centres, split away in order to survive
- Community ties often break down during period of displacement
- As a result, level of trust and collective action is low

"In certain camps for displaced people, and perhaps in certain neighbourhoods of displaced people in inland cities, people live in 'communities' i.e. they have organised the camps so that people from the same place live together, they have maintained their old leadership (or perhaps chosen a new one from among themselves), and tend to have moved together to this new location.

But it is very rare to find anything like this in the larger towns and cities (Luanda, Benguela, Lobito, Lubango and Huambo) where the bulk of displaced people are living. There seem to be various reasons for this.

While people may move as a group on the first stage of their flight, successive stages are made in smaller groups.

In towns, people tend to seek out people from their own community to lodge them during an initial period. But they then seek their own home, and the stresses of the period when people stay together in this initial period mean that they do not necessarily want to live afterwards with the people who helped them when they arrived.

While it may have been more common in the past for people to build a house in the town alongside someone from their own community, this is now much less true: urban neighbourhoods are full and it is difficult to find space near to a previous migrant or to build in a group. There is a market in land and housing, and land prices and rents are higher in the old neighbourhoods so poorer, new migrants have to build on the edge of the towns, away from people from their own community.

It is interesting to note that in the camp of Kasseque, near to Huambo, displaced people live grouped according to their place of origin. In the poor neighbourhoods of the town of Huambo itself this is not the case.

People told us that we would find neighbourhoods of people from the same origin, and we looked very hard for this phenomenon but we did not find it.

This has certain implications for life in the towns. People rarely know their neighbours, the level of trust and collective action is low, Churches are one of the few places where people can make friends, develop trust, participate in collective action (though the number of Churches can be a divisive influence as well). Few development initiatives have taken these factors into account." (Robson 30 January 2001)

"Internally displaced persons tended to move as entire communities. Many newly uprooted families retained ties in the host community dating back to previous periods of displacement; there they found support that helped them to meet their own needs. The majority of displaced families stayed with family and friends. Others found shelter in abandoned factories, schools, and churches. On the outskirts of Kuito, the government gave displaced families small plots of land to farm." (USCR 2000, p. 65)

Initially, people flee in large groups; later, they break off into nuclear families (2001)

- People generally fled on foot and suffered from hunger during course of journey
- Initially, people formed large groups which provided solidarity and mutual support
- Later, they split off in order to travel faster and avoid attack

Excerpt taken from Andrade study of IDPs in Malanje and Benguela conducted in 1996-1997:

"Only a few people fled in vehicles. Most fled on foot, carrying very little. Journeys could take several days and there were often attacks.

Hunger was frequently mentioned, as a cause of death and as creating severe difficulties when fleeing through not having enough energy to continue. Alternative foods were used, and this in turn led to unknown illnesses, which even traditional medical knowledge was unable to combat. Such events were most dramatic during the siege of Malanje. Men and women of all ages said unanimously that women were more resistant to these hardships than men. Some women ended up helping men.

While children suffered from the cold and rain, it was women of all ages who stressed the problem of partial or complete nakedness. Nudity is seen to be an exhibition of the woman's 'core' to everybody's view, and is considered a violation. It was some time into the research before we understood that women use the term 'to abuse' to mean anything from removal of clothing to rape.

Taking away young women to be the wives of soldiers is seen as improper, mutilating, and morally wrong. Older people in particular grieved because the rituals were not respected, and there was no consideration or dignity.

At a certain point the displaced people, particularly those who fled under fire, had to make difficult choices about maintaining the composition of the groups. Initially, they tended to form large groups, which provided solidarity and mutual support to deal with the difficulties. As the walk continued the circumstances changed – big groups were more vulnerable to attack because their pace was slower. Therefore many small groups (frequently just one nuclear family) split off and travelled faster; but the potential for solidarity and mutual support was diminished." (Andrade 2001, sect. 4)

For a comprehensive analysis of the coping strategies employed by IDPs, refer to Filomena Andrade's report available from Development Workshop - Angola.

PHYSICAL SECURITY & FREEDOM OF MOVEMENT

Physical security

Greater emphasis given to protection in early months of 2001 than in the past (April 2001)

- Intensification of guerrilla warfare has led to an increase in protection violations
- Greater emphasis on protection by international agencies
- Protection workshops are being held in provinces to establish practical frameworks for protection at local level

"The intensification of guerrilla and counter-insurgency warfare has led to a notable increase in protection violations including forced displacement, looting and physical assaults. As a result of this increase and to ensure a successful integrated approach, greater emphasis is being given to protection issues than originally indicated in the Appeal. Workshops led by joint teams of Government and UN trainers have been held in six provinces during the first three months and will be convened in all 18 provinces by the end of June. The aim of the workshops is to develop Provincial Protection Plans that establish practical frameworks for addressing protection issues at the provincial level. Partners are working closely together to develop other initiatives in information gathering, capacity-building and community mobilisation that will be implemented as a matter of priority during upcoming quarters." (OCHA 30 April 2001)

UN Senior Network mission notes that protection needs of internally displaced go largely unaddressed (March 2001)

- More focused and active approach required to address protection needs of IDPs
- Responsibility for protection lies with GoA
- Still, mission noted progress of international humanitarian actors in appointing protection focal points at the provincial levels

"The Mission recognised that, notwithstanding the efforts of the ICRC and other actors, many protection needs of the displaced go largely unaddressed. Primary responsibility for protecting displaced civilians rests with the GoA, including through the respect of human rights and international humanitarian law. A step forward in this regard has been the promulgation of Norms on the Resettlement of displaced populations, based on the Guiding Principles, as well as the development of provincial protection plans, also based on the Guiding Principles. The GoA, in collaboration with the UN and other humanitarian agencies, is currently overseeing the elaboration of operating procedures for these Norms.

The Mission noted that, while both GoA and agencies have made some progress in implementing the recommendations stemming from the visit of the RSG on IDPs, a more focused and active approach to protection is required by the Government including with regard to the prevention of arbitrary displacement. The lack of capacity and commitment

on the part of the GoA to ensure the protection of IDPs is also reflected in and compounded by the weakness of the justice system and the rule of law.

The Mission noted the attention given to and the progress made by the international humanitarian community in the development of a comprehensive protection strategy, based on the UN Guiding Principles on Internal Displacement. As an exceptional and immediate measure, the HC/RC will designate a focal point in each province for protection monitoring and, as appropriate, intervention at the provincial level. An inter agency group will determine appropriate advocacy at the national level. As part of an integrated strategy, the Human Rights Division of the UN Office in Angola (HRD/UNOA) envisages expanding its presence and activities in the areas of advocacy, capacity building and community empowerment at the provincial level and should be supported to do so." (OCHA 23 March 2001, Protection)

Physical security of internally displaced persons threatened by UNITA, government forces, and local authorities (2000-2001)

- Theft of food and non-food items by both UNITA and government forces reportedly common
- IDPs sometimes expected to hand over portion of assistance to local authorities
- Populations formerly under rebel-control are targeted most commonly

"29. The [UN Inter-Agency] rapid assessment [of April 2000] found that the most widely observed protection problems concerned the delivery of humanitarian assistance and freedom of movement....Theft of food and non-food items by combatants was common, particularly in areas where troops were not regularly paid. Other reports suggest that extortion and theft by government troops had on occasion involved or resulted in forced displacement. Harassment by armed troops appeared to be targeted towards populations from areas formerly under UNITA control, for example Andulo, Bailundo and Malanje. There were reports that displaced persons who had ventured past the security perimeters of towns to collect food or firewood had been beaten and robbed by armed UNITA groups or bandits, or had fallen victim to landmines. There were also reports of forced recruitment of displaced persons, including of children, by both sides." (CHR 25 January 2001, para. 29)

"The UN pointed to dangers that stalked displaced families even after they reached supposed safe havens. 'Displaced populations have been prevented from entering the provincial capitals of Huambo, Malanje, and Kuito and, in several cases, have been involuntarily resettled in the outskirts of these cities,' the report stated. 'In certain areas, displaced persons are forced to pay bribes to local or traditional authorities in order to be included on distribution lists. Displaced persons are sometimes expected to hand over a portion of their assistance to local or traditional authorities...Theft by combatants is common, particularly in areas where troops are not regularly paid,' it added." (USCR August 2000)

"In certain areas, displaced persons are forced to pay bribes to local or traditional authorities in order to be included on distribution lists. Displaced persons are sometimes expected to hand-over a portion of their assistance to local or traditional authorities. The assessment confirms that misappropriation by combatants is common, particularly in areas where troops are not regularly paid. Populations formerly under rebel-control, for example in Andulo, Bailundo and Malanje, are targeted most frequently. (OCHA 15 April 2000, pp.14-15)

Women and children at risk of rape, sexual assault, forced prostitution and military recruitment (1999-2001)

- Young women raped and forced into marriages or prostitution
- Forced recruitment of children by UNITA forces is reportedly commonplace

"30. The assessment found that internally displaced women, particularly those living near military encampments were subject to sexual harassment and some had been forced into prostitution in order to procure basic necessities. There were also reports of women and girls abducted from camps for the displaced by UNITA. In addition, there are large numbers of unaccompanied and orphaned children among the displaced. The assessment notes that although many of these children have been integrated into kinship networks or community structures, many of their needs are not met. Unaccompanied children are vulnerable to forced recruitment and abuse. Furthermore, the poverty, disease, domestic violence and child abuse associated with displacement prompt many children to leave their homes voluntarily. In so doing, they become increasingly vulnerable to disease and abuse." (CHR 25 January 2001, para. 30)

"Among these IDPs, an estimated one million are children. They are the most disadvantaged, and the ones most adversely affected by the conflict. They have little access to the poorly-run social institutions that provide health and education, as well as food, and they are the ones most at risk of disease. They are vulnerable to a number of varying forms of abuse, such as beatings and sexual abuse, and are also under the threat of being enrolled to serve in varying functions as child soldiers." (UNICEF 2001, Country Background)

"The on-going war has led to increased violence and stress within families, creating additional risks for women and children. War-related violence continues to affect all segments of the population, including boys who are recruited under age. Young women and girls are often forced into marriages and prostitution or raped, either at military sites or in war-torn communities and psychosocial trauma is common. In addition, beneficiaries of humanitarian assistance are sometimes looted and in many locations unable to move freely without fear of expropriation." (UN November 2000, p. 16)

"Forced recruitment of displaced and non-displaced children has reportedly been a common practice in Angola. UNITA control of their family members makes escape difficult.

[...]

The particularly vulnerable situation of displaced women and children was discussed in working groups and in plenary. Displacement was said to affect those groups disproportionately. Concretely, displaced women often become victims of sexual abuse and violence, both in camps and in resettlement areas." (NRC September 2000, Prevention and Protection)

Freedom of Movement

Some displaced persons involuntarily resettled in unsafe areas (2000-2001)

- Displaced persons have been moved near military camps or to other unsafe areas
- Resettlement schemes planned against will of displaced persons and implemented without proper planning
- GoA attempted to justify moves by the need to free up facilities where displaced had settled
- Displaced populations from the central highlands often treated as "subversives"

"31. The [UN Inter-Agency] assessment [of April 2000] found that displaced populations had been prevented from entering the provincial capitals of Huambo, Malanje and Kuito and, in several cases, were involuntarily resettled in the outskirts of these cities. In Cambondo, approximately 800 displaced persons were transferred in January [2000] to a site near a local military camp and in Luena, local authorities had established a resettlement site in an area with mines. Similar concerns were noted by the inter-agency mission of March [2000], which reported that in various instances the Government had forcibly relocated displaced populations, usually to areas outside the national or provincial capital security perimeter. In most cases, such movements were implemented without planning or coordination and imposed on both the displaced and the humanitarian community, resulting in human suffering. The Government justified these moves by the need to free up the facilities where the displaced had settled, i.e., factories or military camps. However, the relocation is regarded by many as part of the Government's attempt to consolidate its presence and control in newly liberated areas. The inter-agency mission was informed of cases of forced return where the Government had 'strongly encouraged' the displaced population to regain their areas of origin, without ensuring adequate safety and living conditions. In some cases, the areas of return were attacked and the displaced forced to flee once more." (CHR 25 January 2001, para. 31)

"Authorities in certain provincial capitals fear infiltration by UNITA elements and try to concentrate the newly displaced in separate locations in order to segregate them from the general population. There is also a general perception in costal areas and urban centers that the population from the rural hinterland are "anarchistic elements that need to be controlled"... Consequently, the displaced tend to be treated as second-class citizens.

In Huambo, provincial capital of the heartland of the conflict, IDPs arriving since a year are maintained in 'concentration centres' under unacceptable conditions. In Benguela,

authorities are pursuing resettlement schemes against the resistance of the displaced and without adequate planning (no land entitlements, lack of water and health infrastructures, etc.). Such examples illustrate, again, that the protection needs of IDPs will increase as authorities make additional efforts to reaffirm governmental control in the new phase of the conflict." (OCHA January 2000)

"Some displaced populations have been resettled in the peripheries of provincial capitals such as Huambo, Malanje and Kuito and, in several cases, have been involuntarily resettled in the outskirts of these cities. In Cambondo, approximately 800 displaced persons were transferred in January to a site near a local military camp. In Luena, local authorities have established a resettlement site, Sangondo, in an unsafe area that has not been completely demined." (OCHA 15 April 2000, pp.14-15)

Alarming situation of landmines throughout the country threatens safety of displaced persons seeking to move about and to resettle (2000-2001)

- There are reportedly ten times this number of unexploded ordnances (UXO)
- From mid-1998 to January 2000, some 1,117 Angolans fell victim to landmines and UXOs
- Return, resettlement and agricultural production are obstructed by danger of landmines
- Conservative estimates put the number of landmines in the country at six to seven million

"The [UN] Representative [on Internally Displaced Persons] was seriously concerned at the landmine situation throughout the country which, in addition to posing an obvious danger to displaced and resident populations, gives rise to problems regarding access to displaced populations by international agencies and NGOs, as well as access of the internally displaced to land for resettlement and agricultural activities.

[...]

108. As well as increasing the dangers to the displaced and the population at large and posing problems for the future development of agricultural production throughout the country, the continued use of landmines is compounded by the absence of a systematic approach to mine action which needs to be addressed urgently. Part of the problem to date has been dispute over the role of INAROOE, which was established within MINARS to accommodate the preference of donors to fund civilian rather than military mine action..." (CHR 25 January 2001, paras. 105, 108)

"According to the Angolan National Institute for the Removal of Land mines and Unexploded Ordnance (INAROOE), there are an estimated six to seven million land mines scattered throughout the country. The provincial capitals of Huambo and Bié, as well as many locations in Benguela, Malanje, Moxico and Uíge have the highest levels of landmine contamination. In a sixteen-month period between mid 1998 and January 2000, 1,117 Angolans fell victim to land mines and unexploded ordnance (UXO). The majority of incidents affect civilians, many of whom are women and children, travelling by road, farming or search for wood. Mines laid during previous wars have caused an estimated three-quarters of recent accidents." (UN November 2000, p. 16)

"Incidents of mine accidents and other war-related wounds indicate that civilian populations outside of city centers continue to be affected by the ongoing conflict. In Kuito's hospital, MSF's surgical program conducted over 23 mine-related amputations in the first three months of 2000. This number reflects an increase in such injuries. In all of 1999, the total figure of amputations at the same hospital was 35; there were only 13 in 1998." (MSF 26 July 2000)

"Agencies estimate there are seven million landmines and at least ten times this number of unexploded ordnance (UXO), causing numerous injuries and preventing access to farming and grazing land." (OCHA 17 July 2000, sect. B

UNITA reportedly requires a permit for travel in all areas under its control (2000)

"Freedom of movement continued to be denied in all areas controlled by UNITA. A permit for travel even to the next village was demanded by those in command. In the central highlands, UNITA was also responsible for forced displacement as it lost or captured territory, and its forces continued to loot and destroy private property." (HRW December 2000, Human Rights Developments)

SUBSISTENCE NEEDS (HEALTH NUTRITION AND SHELTER)

General

Newly displaced often face inhuman conditions immediately following flight (January-March 2001)

- IDPs from Kwando-Kubango live in over-crowded tents in Dirico, Calai and Cuangar (March 2001)
- IDPs in Cuanza Sul province living in "dramatic" situation (February 2001)
- MINARS representatives have nothing to offer displaced in Huila province (January 2001)

"A 'critical' humanitarian situation is unfolding in the Angolan central highlands as a result of 'persistent insecurity' that has driven people off their land, an OCHA statement has warned.

The crisis is centred on two municipalities in Bie Province that have been the scene of heavy fighting between government troops and UNITA rebels. Large numbers of internally displaced persons began arriving in Camacupa town in March [2001], the majority fleeing insecurity in Camacupa and Cuemba municipalities. Local sources report that farmers in these areas have been unable to cultivate due to the insecurity and that food shortages are increasing. Displacement has intensified during the past two weeks and several thousand new arrivals are expected shortly, OCHA said on Friday [20 April 2001].

According to government sources, more than 2,230 people have also arrived at the camp near the town of Kuanza, 12 km from Camacupa. Conditions in this camp appear to be the worst in the country." (IRIN-SA 23 April 2001)

"Survivors of the civil war in Kwando-Kubango who have sought refuge in Dirico, Calai and Cuangar – all along the border with Namibia – are suffering from deteriorating health, the report said.

'People live piled up in overfilled tents and set in the middle of ruins. There is no school, except in Cuangar where one small school has been built recently. Landmines are scattered almost everywhere in Dirico, Mucusso and Cuangar,' the report said.

'Vaccination services are inadequate. Sexually transmitted diseases, including AIDS, are widespread. It's a serious situation. The people are getting themselves drinking water from the river,' the report added." (AFP 15 March 2001)

"Approximately 24,000 internally displaced persons (IDPs) stationed at Ebo municipality, in the Angolan province of Cuanza Sul, are currently living in a 'dramatic'

situation due to the lack of food and medicine, Portuguese radio said on Thursday [15 February 2001]. The local administrator, Arlindo de Almeida was quoted as saying that the supply of food to the needy people, distributed by the ministry of assistance and social reintegration and some NGOs that operate in the region 'was not sufficient to assist the population.' (IRIN-SA 15 February 2001)

"Some 28,000 displaced people who have fled Angola's ongoing civil war are living in inhuman conditions in camps in Matala, in southern Huila province, according to press reports Tuesday [9 January 2001].

'It's a desolate landscape,' said the state-run Angolan Journal in an article written by two journalists who visited the camps, around 1,000 kilometres (625 miles) south of Luanda.

'Malnourished children, the elderly and women are wearing torn rags,' the newspaper said. 'They were looking for some hope after walking 50 kilometres (31 miles). But they got nothing.'

At least 70 people arrive every day in the camps – near the villages of Kuvango, Chicombo and Chipindo – the report said, many having walked for days without food or water.

'Their poor state of health is aggravated by the fact that the Ministry of Social Assistance and Reintegration (MINARS) has nothing to offer,' the article said.

'We have nothing to offer,' a MINARS official in Matala, Joao Praia, acknowledged. 'Our role is limited to registering those who arrive here after fleeing the war.'" (AFP 9 January 2001)

Food/Nutrition

Nutrition situation worrying with continuing insecurity and influx of IDPs in Bié province (February-April 2001)

- Large numbers of newly displaced persons in Camacupa, Bié is developing into "critical" humanitarian situation
- Humanitarian partners concerned about potential onset of hunger among IDPs in camps in and around Kuito, Bié

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internally displaced persons began arriving in Camacupa town in March [2001], the majority fleeing insecurity in Camacupa and Cuemba municipalities. Local sources report that farmers in these areas have been unable to cultivate due to the insecurity and that food shortages are increasing." (IRIN-SA 23 April 2001)

"In Bié Province, humanitarian partners have expressed concern about the potential onset of hunger among IDPs in camps around Kuito. Substantial numbers of newly arrived IDPs do not benefit from current agricultural assistance activities due to the timing of their arrival in the area, which followed the start of the current agricultural campaign. These families have limited coping mechanisms to increase food security." (OCHA 28 February 2001)

Angolan nutrition record is one of worst in Africa (November 2000)

- An estimated 60% of displaced and 40% of residents are malnourished in Angola
- 53% of children are stunted – the second highest rate in Africa
- Situation of acute and global malnutrition is exacerbated by insufficient access to food, poor water and sanitation, and inadequate health services

"Acute malnutrition in Angola occurs on top of high chronic malnutrition. Fifty-three percent of children are stunted, the second highest rate in Africa, and 64 percent of children under five suffer from vitamin A deficiency. The underlying interrelated causes of acute and chronic malnutrition at the household level include insufficient access to food, inadequate maternal and childcare practices associated with high rates of illiteracy, poor water and sanitation and inadequate health services. The principal chronic micronutrient deficiencies include vitamin A, iodine, niacin (pellagra) and iron. Although the onset of the emergency is characterised by higher rates of malnutrition among displaced populations, a significant proportion of malnourished are residents. With variations depending on location and circumstance, an estimated 60 percent of displaced persons and 40 percent of residents are malnourished. (UN November 2000, Humanitarian Context)

Consistent with seasonal trends, nutrition levels greatly improved during post harvest season 2000 (July-November 2000)

- Acute malnutrition rates nearly fell back to normal during post harvest season 2000
- Most vulnerable populations remain those inaccessible to humanitarian organizations
- Acute malnutrition is still worrying in areas with new influxes of displaced persons – namely, Bié, Moxico and Huambo

Overall improvement in nutritional situation reported in second half of 2000:

"The very high acute malnutrition rates of 1999 fell back to almost normal levels during the post harvest season of 2000. This improvement is attributed to a combination of humanitarian aid, relatively improved access and the harvest. During the coming pre-

harvest season, acute malnutrition rates are again expected to rise. The highest malnutrition rates are currently found in less accessible or 'newly opened' areas. Also, there is serious concern regarding the nutritional state of populations in areas inaccessible to humanitarian actors." (UN November 2000, Humanitarian Context)

"Consistent with seasonal trends, the nutrition situation improved in several areas including Ganda, Malange, Negage and Uige. High levels of malnutrition were reported in the Dokota district of Benguela, Cambambe camp in Bengo, and areas throughout Moxico province. The high rates are primarily due to new influxes of at-risk populations. In Cambambe, agencies reported that three to five children per day were dying during August from malnutrition, related diseases and lack of medicine. Interventions are currently hampered by a severe lack of funding." (UNSC 10 October 2000, sect. V, para. 31)

"Overall, in the short-term at least, the nutritional situation in Angola has improved following the recent harvest. In addition the situation of the IDPs is now similar to that of town residents in most areas where the humanitarian community has had access, which reflects a significant improvement and must in part be attributable to international relief efforts. However, the national food situation remains extremely precarious as Angola is dependent on food imports, notably food aid, for at least 60% of its requirements (in contrast to self-sufficiency prior to the conflict)." (ACC/SCN 25 July 2000, Overall)

However, nutritional situation remained unstable among displaced populations in Bié and Moxico:

"Although the nutrition situation is stable in many areas, malnutrition rates are increasing in several camps including Sangando in Luena, where NGOs report that 30% of children screened suffer from malnutrition. In Kuito, where WFP has been able to deliver approximately 60% of food requirements for several months due to limited air access, the number of young children in supplementary feeding centres is rising. June [2000] reports also indicate that malnutrition rates are increasing in municipalities around Huambo, including the transit centres in Caala, where approximately 15,000 people continue to live in appalling conditions." (OCHA 17 July 2000, sect. B)

Bié:

"Malnutrition is reported to be on an increase in Kuito [Bié], as the lean season sets in. The increase is also attributed to a high influx of IDPs into the town. The number of children attending supplementary feeding centres in Kuito rose again this week, bringing the total number of beneficiaries to over 5,000. Medecins sans Frontiers (MSF) Belgium, one of the main WFP partners for nutritional projects, is planning to conduct a nutritional survey during November [2000]." (WFP 3 November 2000, sect. H)

Moxico:

"In its latest update, UNICEF stressed that 'the humanitarian situation in Luena is reported to be critical'. In the town of Luau on the border with the Democratic Republic of Congo (DRC), the UN Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (OCHA)

said last week [late August 2000] that seven to eight children were dying daily, mainly from malnutrition-related causes." (IRIN-SA 5 September 2000)

UN Inter-Agency Rapid Assessment Mission of April 2000 indicated that food aid situation was generally adequate in accessible areas

- Distribution of food assistance was adequate at time of assessment in areas where humanitarian agencies had access
- Exceptional situations of vulnerability included Maquela do Zombo, Caluquembe and Caiundo

"The assessment confirms that with few exceptions, the distribution of food assistance is adequate to areas where humanitarian agencies have continued and secure access. The exceptions include areas that are newly under Government administration, for example Maquela do Zombo, and areas where on-going insecurity hampers regular access, for example, Caluquembe and Caiundo.

Some populations who are solely dependent upon WFP for their food, for example in Kuito, will require increased rations. Appropriate nutritional supplements are also required. The assessment confirms the need to strengthen targeting by agreeing on criteria and a standardised methodology for identifying vulnerability. Initiatives to improve targeting are already underway and should be supported. In some locations, problems with registration are continuing, underlining the need to reach agreement on a standardised registration procedure.

Possible Unmet Needs: Possible acute needs were identified in Caluquembe where a specialised agency should conduct a health and nutrition assessment as soon as regular and secure access can be guaranteed. The assessment confirms that in several newly opened areas, the nutritional situation should be closely monitored. In Ukuma, Longonjo, Menongue, Cuito Cuanavale and Caiundo nutritional surveys or screening need to be conducted in the near future to determine the urgency of the problem and provide baseline information for future assessments." (OCHA 15 April 2000, pp.11-13)

Health

National health system unable to meet the needs of internally displaced persons and other at-risk populations (2001)

- Health care non-existent or inaccessible for majority of population
- Potential for epidemics in urban areas and IDP camps remains high

"The health situation in Angola continues to worsen. Three decades of violence has destroyed water and sanitation systems throughout the country. Health care services are nonexistent or inaccessible for the majority of the population. IDPs are moving into

already overcrowded urban and semi-urban areas without functioning health infrastructures. As a result, the potential for epidemics in urban areas and IDP camps remains high. Malaria, tuberculosis, measles, and diarrheal diseases are among the most common ailments of Angolans. In FY 2000, recurrent epidemics of polio and meningitis were reported. Immunization coverage is generally low in Angola." (USAID 2 April 2001)

"19. The [UN Inter-Agency] assessment [of April 2000] confirmed that the health system in Angola was unable to meet the needs of at-risk populations, including the displaced. None of the hospitals visited during the assessment had sufficient essential medicines. All were found to be understaffed, underfunded and in need of basic equipment. Throughout the country, there were shortages of both general and trained medical personnel and in several locations staff had not received salaries for a number of months. The conditions of hospitals and health posts varied. In some cases, buildings were adequate, while in others, roofs were in need of repair. More than 50 per cent of the buildings lacked a regular supply of potable water and many had inadequate sanitary facilities.

20. Malaria, diarrhoea, tuberculosis and upper respiratory track infections were reported in the majority of locations visited. Measles and polio were reported in a few locations. Other diseases include meningitis and sleeping sickness. Suspected cases of HIV have been recorded, though it is suggested that this disease is significantly underreported. Tuberculosis and diarrhoea were prevalent in transit centres where severe overcrowding, appalling sanitation and extreme destitution had put the displaced at risk of infection. Skin diseases were also widespread.

21. Vaccinations were incomplete in many locations. Large numbers of children under five had received only one dose of a multi-dose vaccine or none at all. Coverage for children over five was even more limited. In all locations visited, delivery practices were rudimentary. Although problems with birthing are common, there were virtually no delivery or post-delivery facilities in either hospitals or health posts.

22. In some areas with a high concentration of mine victims, for example Andulo, Negage and Maquela do Zombo, the medical services were found to be inadequate. There were no appropriate evacuation methods and local health facilities lacked the necessary blood and surgical equipment to treat mine victims. Prostheses are available at only five centres in the country." (CHR 25 January 2001, paras. 19-22)

Morbidity and mortality rates among displaced populations are high in country already suffering from poor health record (2000)

- Less than 30 percent of Angolan population has access to basic health care
- Large movements of populations accelerate the spread of disease
- Infant mortality rate is estimated at 175 of every 1,000 live births

"Less than 30 percent of the Angolan population has access to basic health care. At present, provision of basic health services, particularly in the countryside, is largely dependent on external humanitarian assistance. Morbidity and mortality rates continue to be high, especially among displaced populations. Malaria, acute respiratory infections, diarrhoea, malnutrition and tuberculosis remain the most prevalent causes of morbidity and mortality. Other diseases including trypanosomiasis, schistosomiasis and leprosy are major sources of public health concern. Limited access to potable water and basic sanitation contributes to high rates of water borne diseases and other diseases linked to inadequate hygiene. Large movements of populations fleeing areas of insecurity accelerate the spread of these diseases. Outbreaks of meningitis, polio and measles are common. Poor epidemiological surveillance systems inhibit early detection of epidemics, deterring rapid response. Routine immunisation coverage remains weak. If comprehensively carried out, immunisations would significantly lower the spread of preventable killer diseases.

The national rate of contraceptive usage is estimated at seven percent and less than 18 percent of deliveries are assisted. The infant mortality rate is estimated at 175 per every 1,000 live births. The maternal mortality rate in Angola is one of the highest in the world, reaching 1,854 deaths per every 100,000 live births. Gender-based violence has devastating effects on women's mental and physical health." (UN November 2000, Humanitarian Context)

Displaced are particularly vulnerable to reproductive health and sexually transmitted diseases (1999-2000)

- Maternal and infant mortality rates are the worst in Africa
- Internally displaced women at higher risk than others of dying from pregnancy-related causes
- HIV/STDs threaten the health of displaced women and children due to lack of protection and awareness

"Of serious concern is the growing prevalence of sexually transmitted diseases, including HIV/AIDS. For example, the number of reported HIV/AIDS cases among pregnant women in Luanda city has increased four-fold in the last ten years from 0.9 percent in 1989 to 3.4 percent in 1999. National data indicates that HIV/AIDS is spreading at an alarming rate, affecting both women and men and jeopardising the rehabilitation of the country. Displaced populations are particularly vulnerable due to the lack of protection and HIV/AIDS awareness, poor health care services and limited opportunities to generate income." (UN November 2000, Humanitarian Context)

"Prevention of HIV/AIDS infection: HIV/AIDS cases are currently estimated as being low in Angola but are increasing due to uncontrolled migrations through borders with neighbouring countries, massive internal displacements and the presence of large groups of soldiers known to engage in risky sexual behaviour. Poverty is also leading to ever-greater numbers of occasional sexual workers. Furthermore, with promiscuity, poor standards of living, constant migration of husbands in the neighbouring countries (with

extremely high rates), the risk of contracting STDs and HIV/AIDS is higher among women of [child bearing age] and adolescents.

[...]

The maternal and infant mortality rates are the worst in Africa, estimated in 1998 at 1,854/100,000 and 166/1,000 live births, respectively. The estimated national contraceptive prevalence rate is very low (3 percent), and only 19 percent of women have assisted deliveries. IDP women are known to be at higher risk of dying from pregnancy related causes due to lack of access to health services and life in stressful conditions. A survey conducted by UNFPA and the implementing agencies in 1999 with 710 men and women in IDP camps and periurban areas of Matala, Chibia, Lubango, Lobito, Baia Farta and Benguela indicated that there is: (1) very poor attendance of pregnant women; (2) a lack of knowledge about child spacing and sexuality issues, among men and women; (3) little use of family planning methods; (4) little knowledge about STDs/AIDS; and, (5) an overall expectation of large family size. With regard to questions about forced sex, 19 percent of women indicated they knew of women who were forced to have sex, while 11.4 percent of men affirmed that they knew of men who were forced to have sex." (UN 30 November 1999, pp. 42, 50)

UN Inter-Agency Rapid Assessment Mission of April 2000 identifies trouble areas in health sector

- Malaria, diarrhoea, and Tuberculosis (TB) are most prevalent diseases
- Diarrhoea and TB are common in overcrowded transit centres where conditions are generally poor
- Local health facilities do not have the necessary equipment to treat mine victims

"Health Facilities: The rapid assessment confirms that the health system in Angola is unable to meet the needs of at-risk populations. None of the hospitals visited during the assessment contain sufficient essential medicines. All hospitals are under-staffed, under-funded and in need of basic equipment. Throughout the country, there are shortages of both general and trained medical personnel. In a number of locations, authorities have not been able to pay salaries on a timely basis. The conditions of hospitals and health posts vary. In some cases, buildings are adequate; while in others, roofs need repair. More than 50 percent of the buildings have no regular supply of potable water and many have inadequate sanitary facilities. In several cases, the wards are unclean and basic sanitary supplies including chlorine and soap are unavailable.

Diseases: The assessment confirms that the most prevalent diseases throughout the country remain malaria, diarrhoea, and Tuberculosis (TB.) These diseases have been reported in the majority of locations visited. Upper respiratory track infections have also been widely reported. In one location, Caala, meningitis has been reported although a rapid intervention by the NGO MSF-France has contained the outbreak. Both measles and polio have been reported in a few locations. Other diseases include sleeping sickness in Malanje province, an area where the disease is endemic. Scabies have been reported in several locations and goitre in Andulo where populations have virtually no access to iodine. Leprosy has been reported in Caluquembe, Ukuma and Malanje. Suspected cases

of HIV have also recorded although the assessment teams caution that this disease is significantly underreported.

Tuberculosis and diarrhoea are prevalent in transit centres where severe overcrowding, appalling sanitation and extreme destitution have put residents at acute risk of infection. Assessment teams noted that skin diseases affect virtually all population groups.

In many of the locations visited, vaccinations are incomplete. The assessment confirms that large numbers of children under five may have received only one dose of a multi-dose vaccine or none at all. Coverage for children over five is even more limited.

Women: In all locations visited, delivery practises are rudimentary. Although problems with birthing are common, there are virtually no delivery or post-delivery facilities in either hospitals or health posts. Anaemia in pregnant and lactating women is also common.

Mine Accidents: In some areas with a high concentration of mine victims, for example Andulo, Negage and Maquela do Zombo, inadequate services exist. There are no appropriate evacuation methods and local health facilities do not have the necessary blood and surgical equipment to treat mine victims. Prosthesis is available at only five centres in the country." (OCHA 15 April 2000, pp. 11-12)

Water and sanitation

Water and sanitation conditions deplorable for internally displaced (April 2000-January 2001)

- In 90% of areas with concentrations of displaced persons, water sources are contaminated or inaccessible
- Sanitation systems are generally unacceptable or non-existent in camps and transit centres
- OCHA Rapid Assessment Mission identified most critical areas to be Casseque, Caala, Longonjo, Maquela do Zombo, Negage, Matala, Caluquembe, Saurimo, Malanje, Luena and Kuito

"26. The majority of the displaced lacked access to potable water. Water distribution points were few or non-existent in most camps and transit centres. In areas where water supplies were an acute problem, for example, Huambo and Negage, high levels of morbidity were found among the displaced. In these and other areas, such as Caala and Luena, contruction or rehabilitation of water systems was likely to be problematic owing to poor roads, damaged air strips, insecurity and landmines. Sanitation systems in the majority of sites were unacceptable, especially in the transit centres. In camps and settlements, latrines were limited or non-existent." (CHR 25 January 2001, para. 26)

"In 90 percent of areas with high concentrations of displaced persons, water sources are contaminated or located at an inconvenient distance. Populations living in camps, transit centres and resettlement sites have little or no access to on-site sanitation. Vulnerable populations living in these conditions experience higher levels of morbidity and mortality than populations with access to adequate water and sanitation systems. Well and latrine construction, water chlorination and hygiene awareness are required in virtually all areas of the country directly affected by conflict." (UN November 2000, p. 16)

"In displaced camps, people have little access to basic water and sanitation services. Countrywide, less than one-third of the population has access to safe drinking water. Lamentable sanitation systems in urban centres also play a direct role in the difficulty to eradicate polio." (UNICEF 22 September 2000, sect. II)

UN Inter-Agency Rapid Assessment Mission noted the following in its April 2000 report:

"Water: The assessment confirms that the majority of displaced populations do not have access to potable water. In 90 percent of the locations visited, water quality and distribution is problematic, either because water is contaminated, or, sources could only be reached by walking long distances. Water distribution points are few or non-existent in most camps and transit centres. In areas where water supplies are an acute problem, for example, Huambo and Negage, high levels of morbidity are found among target populations. During the rapid assessment, the most critical areas were identified as Casseque, Caala, Longonjo, Maquela do Zombo, Negage, Matala, Caluquembe, Saurimo, Malanje, Luena and Kuito. In many of these areas, construction and rehabilitation of water systems will be difficult due to poor roads, damaged air strips, mines and in some cases, insecurity.

Sanitation: The sanitation systems in virtually all of the sites visited are unacceptable, especially in the transit centres where thousands of displaced are housed without proper facilities. In many camps and settlements, latrines are limited or non-existent. Although many adults do practise disciplined defecation, in many areas children defecate within camps. Sanitation programmes including latrine construction and hygiene awareness are urgently required in Andulo, Caluquembe as well as the other high priority areas listed above." (OCHA 15 April 2000, p.14)

New influxes of displaced persons often lead to major water and sanitation problems: the case of the Angolan Planalto (October 2000)

- In response to new influxes of displaced persons, ICRC built 60 latrines in one month
- ICRC also dug drainage ditches to ward off malaria-carrying mosquitos
- Hundreds of families briefed each day on the rule of basic hygiene

"Thousands of families fleeing between government forces and UNITA have taken refuge in camps on the Angolan Planalto, giving rise to major health and hygiene

problems. The ICRC has responded by stepping up its water and sanitation programme in the camps; 600 new latrines have been built in a single month.

With the approach of the main rainy season, the ICRC has started digging drainage ditches all round the camps to prevent a build-up of stagnant water in which the malaria-carrying mosquito could breed.

The displaced people include elderly persons, amputees and women on their own, all of whom have major difficulties in erecting shelters. The ICRC is providing materials and teams of builders to help them.

Together with the Angolan Red Cross, the ICRC is briefing hundreds of families a day on the basic rules of hygiene." (ICRC 26 October 2000)

Shelter and non-food items

Newly displaced are particularly affected by shortages of non-food items (January 2001)

"23. Newly displaced populations were particularly affected by critical shortages of non-food items. In insecure areas, for example Cuando Cubango, the displaced were arriving in relatively safer parts with few, or no possessions. In none of the locations receiving new arrivals were adequate contingency stocks of non-food items available. Populations displaced either in 1999 or at earlier stages of the conflict were found to require basic survival items, including blankets, soap, buckets, plastic sheeting, kitchen sets and clothing. Tens of thousands of displaced families were urgently in need of these items throughout the country." (CHR 25 January 2001, para. 23)

Life in tents or warehouses embarrassing for people accustomed to having their own homes (2001)

Excerpt taken from Andrade study conducted in 1996-1997:

"Most respondents considered that adapting to the new physical environment had been difficult and slow. Previously respondents had been used to having their own houses and working their fields, thus guaranteeing subsistence for themselves and their families: after displacement many did not have access to their own houses and fields.

Life in tents or warehouses was embarrassing for people who were accustomed to having their own house: they had to live in a group and sleep alongside others. Some people built houses, but in Malanje city displaced people found it difficult to make bricks because they were used to living in houses of wattle and daub in rural areas. Some displaced people (most of them from Cuale, Malanje) rented houses, either from local

residents or from displaced people who had come in previous decades. This contributed to the marked feeling of insecurity." (Andrade 2001, sect. 5.1)

For more information on the feelings of IDPs during period of displacement, see Filomena Andrade report available from Development Workshop - Angola.

Internally displaced persons live in crowded camps, in derelict buildings, and in and underneath train carriages (1998-2000)

- Displaced populations generally live in crowded mud house shanty towns
- Huts are clustered together in areas of about 10,000 houses
- In transit centre in Caala, displaced living in and under train carriages
- Other displaced persons reside in derelict buildings

"During his [the Representative of the United Nations Secretary-General on Internally Displaced Persons, Dr. Francis M. Deng] visit to the province of Huambo, the Representative saw both the problems and prospects facing the internally displaced. In a transit centre in the town of Caala, the internally displaced were found to be living in appalling conditions, in a derelict building and in and underneath two train carriages. The Representative was struck by the overriding sense of despair and depression amongst the displaced." (UNHCHR 10 November 2000, para. 8)

"Q. It's estimated that some 2 million Angolans are displaced within the country, many of them living in camps for internally displaced people (IDPs). Describe an IDP camp.

A. There are thousands of predominantly mud houses spread all over once-cultivated hillsides. The houses are mostly arranged in lines and, as more IDPs arrive, they become burgeoning neighborhoods with little space. There are pathways. The houses have grass roofs, some are covered by plastic. They are one room and very close together – about four feet between houses. They are usually clustered, in areas of about 10,000 houses. The hillsides, which used to be all green with vegetation, are now covered with huts. From a distance, they look like the tops of igloos. All camps have open areas, all defoliated, for football, or where there are clinics and a meeting hall. Some people have been there for seven years, but most camps have been built since February 1999." (CARE 11 September 2000, Question 3)

"In the inland cities [in the areas controlled by the government,] many IDPs live in abandoned buildings or with friends or relatives. Many of the displaced on the coast live in shanties thrown up on the outskirts of towns, or in camps set up away from the cities themselves.

[...]

In the capital of Moxico province, Luena, a town of 150,000, some 60,000 people are estimated to be internally displaced from other areas of Angola. They have taken over several municipal buildings, including the old seminary, cinema, museum and railway station. The World Food Programme distributes some food and health care. The living

conditions of the people are miserable, their motivation to return home poor; they remain socially isolated in ghettoized buildings in the town centre."(Vines 1998, p. 92)

UN Inter-Agency Rapid Assessment takes note of dire housing situation in IDP transit centres (April 2000)

- In several transit centres, thousands of displaced are crowded together in abandoned, poorly ventilated, roofless warehouses with no access to water and sanitary systems

"Shelter: The most acute shelter needs are found among populations residing in transit centres and camps in Uíge, Negage, Malange, Luena, Menongue, Caala and Cuando Mission in Huambo. These areas lack management structures and have only minimal supervision from Government authorities. In several transit centres, thousands of displaced are crowded together in abandoned, poorly ventilated, roofless warehouses with no access to water and sanitary systems.

In virtually all of the locations visited, populations require appropriate materials to construct adequate shelters. In many camps, the displaced are living in damaged and poorly ventilated tents or in shelters made out of cardboard scraps, torn fabric and other inadequate materials." (OCHA 15 April 2000, p. 13)

Regional Subsistence Needs

UN Inter-Agency Rapid Assessment Mission of April 2000 reported on the needs of the most critical regions at that time

- Priority six areas are: Huambo [Huambo], Cuando Cubango [Cuando Cubango], Negage [Uíge], Caluquembe [Huila], Cambondo [Malanje] and Kuito [Bié]

"Critical needs were found in virtually all of the 31 locations visited by assessment teams. In six areas, however, the problems were so acute that the technical sub-group that has analysed the results of the team reports is recommending that priority be given to solving these issues.

- **Huambo**

Four areas in Huambo have highly distressed populations: Caala (Salsicharia transit centre) Ukuma, Longonjo and Chipipa. The condition of populations in these areas was some of the worst encountered during the assessment. In Chipipa, people have been reduced to eating larvae and grass. In Ukuma and Longonjo, both of which have become accessible only this month, populations are clearly food insecure and in Ukuma, there appears to be child malnutrition. Sanitary conditions in the Salsicharia transit centre are very poor. The 5,000 displaced persons living in the centre should be immediately

resettled on the basis of the recently agreed inter-agency plan of action. A full emergency response is required for the other locations. The following actions are suggested:

- provide food assistance;
- provide essential medicines;
- conduct nutritional assessments;
- support national vaccination campaigns;
- resettle displaced populations on the basis of agreed criteria;
- distribute blankets, soap, buckets, kitchen sets and clothes;
- distribute seeds, tools and fertilisers prior to the planting season;
- halt misappropriation;
- register and reunite separated children.

- **Cuando Cubango**

Large-scale displacement is continuing in Cuando Cubango. The province is highly insecure and additional displacement is expected. Newly arrived populations in Cuito Cuanavale, Longa, Menongue, Cuchi and Caiundo are in poor condition. Only a handful of humanitarian agencies are working in this hard-hit province. Of particular concern, 500 displaced persons are living in inadequate conditions in the severely overcrowded transit centre in Menongue. There is no sanitation in the centre and no source of safe drinking water. This population must be urgently resettled. In the other assessed areas, the following actions are suggested:

- provide essential medicines;
- conduct nutritional assessments;
- support national vaccination campaigns;
- distribute blankets, soap, buckets, kitchen sets and clothes;
- provide seeds, tools and fertilisers prior to the planting season;
- register and reunite separated children.

- **Negage**

The condition of the displaced population in Negage is poor. Most of the 24,000 displaced persons are living with host communities who are also distressed. Of particular concern are the 1,400 people who are still living in three warehouses in inhumane conditions. High malnutrition rates in the warehouses are a direct result of these conditions. Eight hundred persons have already moved out of these buildings, with the remaining populations moving out to new camps in coming weeks. For the new camp population and other displaced groups, the following actions are required:

- increase caloric value of food ration;
- monitor nutritional situation;
- provide essential medicines;
- dig additional borehole and water pumps in town;
- distribute blankets, soap, buckets, kitchen sets and clothes;
- provide plastic sheeting and tents for displaced in new camp;
- distribute land to displaced persons;

- provide seeds, tools and fertilisers prior to planting season.

- **Caluquembe**

Out of the estimated 20,000 displaced persons in the city, 8,000 are in camps. The remaining 12,000 are living with host communities. Children living with residents are showing signs of malnutrition and the general population appears to be food insecure. The influx of displaced from Chicuma, Catata and Chicomba into Caluquembe is expected to continue. To relieve overcrowding, which will worsen with new arrivals, authorities are planning to open a second internally displaced persons (IDP) camp approximately ten km outside the city. The area surrounding the city is highly insecure. Only one humanitarian agency is working in the area. Before other agencies will establish programmes, regular access must be guaranteed. The following actions are required:

- secure regular access;
- register displaced populations for food distributions;
- conduct a nutritional assessment;
- construct latrines;
- provide essential medicines;
- distribute clothing, soap, blankets, buckets and kitchen sets;
- distribute land to displaced populations;
- provide seeds, tools and fertilisers before the planting season.

- **Cambondo**

Approximately 800 displaced persons were transferred to Cambondo since January 2000. This population is near a military camp. Military personnel are prevalent throughout the area. The resident civilian population has not returned, leaving the new arrivals isolated and vulnerable. Displaced persons are harassed and unable to move freely. This population must be immediately resettled to a safe area.

- **Kuito**

In Kuito, a sustained and integrated humanitarian operation conducted by several NGOs and UN Agencies has helped to stabilise more than 110,000 displaced persons living in the province. Tangible improvements, based on humanitarian inputs, have been made in the living conditions of these populations. This progress is threatened, however, by the poor condition of the Kuito airport. Heavy cargo aircraft are unable to land, and unless steps are urgently taken to repair the airstrip, the flow of aid will halt. Reduction in humanitarian assistance will undermine the stabilisation process and throw displaced populations back into distress. Although Government authorities are planning a large-scale resettlement programme, scheduled to begin shortly with an assessment of the targeted populations, mines and unexploded ordnance raise serious questions about the location and timing of the resettlement initiative. The following actions are required:

- repair airstrip;
- increase caloric value of food ration;
- support national vaccination campaigns;
- resettle displaced populations on the basis of agreed criteria;

- provide seeds, tools and fertilisers prior to the planting season;
- provide plastic sheeting and tents for people moving to new camps;
- undertake mine clearance in areas where resettlement will occur."

(OCHA 15 April 2000, pp.7-9)

ACCESS TO EDUCATION

General

Government and international community working together to promote education for IDPs (March 2001)

- UNICEF, OCHA and Ministry of Education elaborated proposal for education norms
- International agencies working in Luanda, Lunda Sul and Malanje to support education of IDP children

"During the reporting period, UNICEF together with OCHA and the Ministry of Education and Culture (MoEC), elaborated a proposal for education norms for the resettlement of IDPs.

An assessment was made of material assistance needs to the national NGO, Horizonte, to support schools for IDP children in the Farol das Lagostas bairro in Luanda. Social mobilization, didactic material and technical support was given to the national NGO, Jovens Angolanos, for their school project for 500 pupils in the Boa Fe IDP camp in Luanda's Viana municipality." (UNICEF 31 March 2001, sect. C)

"d) A pilot project was launched last week in Lunda Sul at the Escola Rurais Sr. Jose Mauel Luembe. The school, which is supported by the Catholic Church, is made up of IDP children who live in rural areas outside of Saurimo with family and friends. WFP will offer food assistance to the students. Some of the objectives of the project are to motivate children to continue their studies and to raise awareness of the importance of education.

e) In Malange, WFP plans to start implementation in the beginning of April [2001] of a new pilot project to provide broas – biscuits, baked by women groups in various sub-urban areas of Malange, to be supplied on a daily basis to primary school children. A total of 120 women will receive a monthly FFW ration of CSB, maize meal, oil, sugar and salt to bake biscuits for a total of 21,870 primary school children." (WFP 30 March 2001)

Displaced children have little access to education: case of Casseque III camp (November 2000)

- Children at Casseque III camp attend classes outside due to lack of furniture
- Six schools built by NGOS are not enough to absorb all displaced children of school age

"At Casseque III [IDP camp in central Angola] many children are still obliged to attend classes in the shade of the nearest tree because of lack of furniture.

NGOs have built six schools, 'but that is not enough, because we have 4,325 children at school this year. In all, the camp has 6,000 young people of school age,' said Constantino Xinjunluji, deputy head of one of the schools.

Since 1998, 80 percent of the schools in Angola have been destroyed or abandoned. The WFP has built or restored 1,460 buildings to house schools so far this year." (AFP 20 November 2000)

Education system in shambles after decades of conflict (1998-2000)

- Less than half of all children attend school
- Estimated that 70% of first grade-aged children failed to enter school in 2000
- At least 200,000 children of school age have been displaced since 1999 alone

"The situation of children in Angola is catastrophic. According to UNICEF's 1999 Progress of Nations' report, based on child-risk factors, Angola, together with Sierra Leone, is the worst country in the world to be a child. One out of every three children dies before the age of five. Less than half of all children currently attend school and trends suggest that the number of dropouts is likely to increase. The number of students who have fallen behind a normal learning schedule is reaching alarming proportions. It is estimated that over 70 percent of first grade-aged children (six year olds) failed to enter school this year.

[...]

The most recent data (1998) provided by the Ministry of Education and Culture (MEC) indicates that only 853,000 of 1.4 million primary school age children were enrolled. More boys (53 percent) than girls (47 percent) are enrolled, and over 56 percent of these children are concentrated in the three Provinces of Huila, Benguela and Luanda. Only 35 percent of primary school age children reach fifth grade. The dropout rate among girls is particularly high.

Approximately 40 percent of school buildings have been destroyed or looted. Last year, only 9,434 classrooms were functional, with an average of 90 pupils per classroom. Fifty-four percent of women and 46 percent of men in Angola are illiterate. The educational system in Angola suffers from a critical lack of resources, including properly trained teachers and didactic materials. In 2000, 1.8 percent of the Government budget was allocated to MEC." (UN November 2000, p. 16)

"One million Angolan children do not have access to primary school and for those who do, the quality of education is constrained by poorly motivated, poorly trained, and poorly paid teachers, in addition to the lack of essential teaching and learning materials." (UNICEF 22 September 2000, sect. II)

"Three decades of war have devastated the educational system in Angola. Available data indicates that two out of every three children entering school do not reach grade five. An estimated 200,000 children of school age have been displaced since the beginning of 1999 alone. With over 60 percent of the Angolan population now concentrated in urban areas, the educational system already overcrowded by children displaced in previous years has proven unable to absorb additional students.

The Angolan educational system continues to experience shortages of teaching and learning materials, lack of qualified teachers, and run-down or destroyed infrastructures. In addition, the educational system does not have the adequate financial means to sustain itself. An increasing number of teachers do not receive their salaries, hence low motivation of the teaching and management staff both at central and peripheral levels.

[...]

The deficiencies of the educational system and the lack of a structured environment have deprived many children, especially girls, of their basic right to education. In addition to emergency interventions on the ground in health (especially with respect to malaria and HIV/AIDS), nutrition, psycho-social care and mine awareness, the provision of emergency education for these children must be addressed so as not to dispossess them of their future." (UN 30 November 1999, p. 69)

ISSUES OF SELF-RELIANCE AND PUBLIC PARTICIPATION

Self-reliance

Many IDPs rely on kinship and other informal networks to feed their families (2000-2001)

- Displaced persons living within resident communities are often hosted by members of the same kinship network
- Limited resources among host populations mean that aid to IDPs is not always forthcoming
- Assets, including humanitarian aid, are often sold or exchanged as part of coping strategies of displaced populations

Excerpt taken Andrade study conducted in 1996-1997 regarding the perception of IDPs about the assistance they received from resident communities during initial periods of flight:

"There are different opinions about the aid that others gave them, or might have given them, while they were fleeing. Some of the interviewees think that lack of support in circumstances like this should be seen in the context of the shortages from which the whole country suffers: it is not possible to give things you do not have. But others consider that this was not always the real reason. In some cases this is linked to the double lives people have led, whereby communities, groups, and individuals were (and may still be) having to accommodate both parties to the conflict. For example, the Cuale Group was going from Massango towards the south of Malanje Province at a time when the war had not yet spread to the whole province. Many inhabitants of areas along the route did not want to 'compromise themselves' with people coming from an unknown place, for unknown reasons, and with an unknown destination. In certain cases (for example, the Tumbulo Group) displaced people decided to skirt round any kind of human settlement. The reasons were the same – they did not know who was there, who they were, or which 'side' they were on. It also happened that while some took this position, others used this situation to gain something for themselves; taking advantage of people who were already in difficult circumstances, and were easier to exploit." (Andrade 2001, sects. 4, 5.3)

"At the Damba Maria camp along this road [Benguela province], hundreds of formerly displaced people from the nearby town of Chongoroi live on untended ground, with little sign of agriculture nearby. Now settled for too long to qualify for food relief, these people rely on informal networks, fishing and distant and difficult agricultural or ruban work to feed their families. Much of the land around them is owned by others, who have let it lie in fallow." (Reuters 28 December 2000)

"The massive level of internal displacement in Angola has intensified the degree of poverty at the same time that it has forced additional people into outright destitution. Displaced people living within resident communities are usually hosted by families from the same kinship network. With the majority of the Angolan population living at, or below, the poverty line, however, resources in most households are limited and can be extended very little without creating further hardship. During the past eight years, agencies estimate that a majority of host households have become destitute as scarce assets are shared among larger numbers of people. Although international assistance is provided to registered IDPs, most host families do not qualify for aid, unfortunately cut off from services that would help to sustain their households." (UN November 2000, p. 10)

"Although the pace of resettlement initiatives increased during the [reporting] period, the majority of displaced populations in the country, whether living in transit centres, camps or among resident communities, do not yet have access to adequate agricultural land. Most displaced persons continue to survive through a combination of kinship exchange, petty-commodity production, selling of charcoal and firewood, food preparation and brewing. Assets, including emergency items provided by aid agencies, are routinely exchanged or sold as part of the coping strategies of the populations." (UNSC 10 October 2000)

For more information on coping strategies of internally displaced persons, see Filomena Andrade report available from the Development Workshop - Angola.

IDPs obliged to re-adapt skills to new income-generating activities (2001)

- Agricultural and manual skills are less in demand
- IDPs in urban areas obliged to learn commercial skills such as selling firewood or doing domestic work for others
- Generally, one-third of money earned is saved as "reserve fund" for displaced families

"The displaced people who were interviewed had all arrived at their places of refuge with agricultural and manual skills, but these skills were less in demand in their new places of residence. All displaced people had to find new ways of making a living, even if it was painful, but 'there was no alternative' as they had to find a way to survive. Usually this meant a big change in the way they spent their time. If they had previously worked six to eight hours per day, they now had to work eight to eleven hours per day to guarantee subsistence for their families.

More in demand in urban areas are commercial skills. Some of the displaced learnt these skills more rapidly than others (even if they had never worked in this area before) and so adapted more rapidly to the urban environment and managed to acquire a status envied by their peers. In Cuale (Malanje), most of the interviewees had to stop farming and take up cutting and selling firewood or charcoal.

[...]

Many interviewees suffered when first they arrived at the place they currently live, because they did not know who to go to for assistance. Some only registered for assistance after a few days or (even) months, when they received advice from other displaced people. To survive and as a way of 'getting their lives sorted out', many did domestic work for others or worked in other people's fields (sowing, tilling, watering, and harvesting vegetables).

After they had settled into the new place, displaced people tended to find other sources of income. Some went into trade, some into farming (with or without NGO support), and others into producing and selling charcoal or firewood.

The income that displaced people manage to generate depends on a series of factors, many of which are outside their control. Climatic conditions determine the quantity and quality of what is cultivated, and influences the volume of their earnings and the amount consumed. Selling anything depends mainly on demand.

Displaced people use the money obtained from their work in three ways: part goes to replace the initial investment; some goes to buying food; the third part forms a 'reserve fund' (for days when there is no revenue). This division of funds is done every day." (Andrade 2001, sects. 4, 5.3)

For more information on coping strategies of internally displaced persons, see Filomena Andrade report available from the Development Workshop - Angola.

Displaced persons have very limited access to agriculture land (April 2000)

- Internally displaced persons either have no access to land, or only to small, unproductive plots
- Landless displaced persons are often forced to work for no wages on latifundios
- At same time, only small percentage of land is under cultivation

As noted by the UN Inter-Agency Rapid Assessment Mission in April 2000:

"In more than 80 percent of the locations visited [by the Inter-Agency Rapid Assessment Team], displaced persons require land and agricultural inputs. In some locations where displaced populations have received land, for example Malanje, the amount is less than the .25 hectares specified in the emergency recommendations. In other cases, the land which has been provided is unproductive. In twenty of the locations visited, displaced populations have received no land from provincial authorities. Of particular concern, displaced populations who have not received land are obliged to work on latifundios where they receive no wages and have only limited access to extremely small plots of land.

With few exceptions, populations do not have adequate seeds or tools for the upcoming planting seasons. The assessment confirms that displaced persons consumed many of the seeds distributed during 1999, usually because they were delivered late, or because of

food insecurity. The assessment also confirms that seed distributions in the Planalto must occur immediately, before the planting season ends in May. Distributions in the lowlands can be delayed until July in time for the August planting season. Most displaced populations who are farming achieve low yields due to poor quality soil. Fertilisers are required to improve productivity and increase food security." (OCHA 15 April 2000, pp.13-14)

At same time, only small percentage of arable land in country is under cultivation:

"In 1996, statistics indicate that less than four percent of the country's productive arable land was under cultivation. Fear of mutilation or death continues to force farmers off productive land and into urban areas. This obviously aggravates chronic food shortages, placing ever-increasing demands on urban centres. The fear of mines translates into even greater insecurity for provincial services by effectively denying displaced population's access to necessary medicine and services normally delivered over land.

In a country such as Angola, where the livelihood of a large part of the population is dependent on agriculture, the long-term prospects for social stability depend on the reduction of mine hazards." (UN 30 November 1999, p. 72)

Support projects launched to promote agricultural self-reliance among displaced populations (1999-2000)

- In concert with FAO, GOA launched nationwide campaign to distribute agricultural inputs and land to internally displaced in 2000
- Some provincial governments make progress in identifying land for distribution to vulnerable populations
- CRS provides seeds, tools and training to local populations in Benguela province

The Angolan Government has launched a national campaign to support agriculture self-reliance:

"In line with the Government's goal to promote agriculture self-reliance, a nationwide campaign to distribute agricultural inputs for internally displaced persons with land was organized during July and August [2000]. The campaign is a humanitarian priority in view of the World Food Programme's (WFP) intention to modify its distribution strategy following the harvest of April 2001. The new WFP strategy aims to improve targeting of the most vulnerable and to support transition activities through food-for-work and other programmes.

Under the coordination of the Ministry of Agriculture and the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO), humanitarian agencies plan to provide approximately 394,000 families with agricultural inputs, including about 178,000 tons of seeds and 860,000 tool kits, during September and October [2000]. In addition, some provincial governments are making significant progress in identifying land for

distribution to vulnerable populations. In Malange, for example, more than 4,580 hectares have been recently made available to 7,162 displaced families. In Moxico, more than 2,490 hectares has been allocated to 4,975 displaced families, while in Cuando Cubango, 4,000 hectares has been distributed to 3,555 families. Despite these positive steps, the food security of war-affected populations continues to be at risk owing to persistent insecurity and displacement." (UNSC 10 October 2000, sect. V, paras. 27-29)

"The municipal government of Caala, in Angola's Central Huambo province is distributing some 3,000 hectares of land to war-displaced people. According to the Agriculture Director in Caala, Joaquim Pinto, this program will benefit 10,593 war-displaced families from Gove, Catata, Epuacha and the Cassupi villages. The lands will be used for the growth of maize, beans and vegetables. Families have also received seeds, plowing implements and fertilizers donated by the International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC)." (GOA 28 September 2000)

UN Inter-Agency Rapid Assessment Team outlined the coping strategies of the different categories of displaced persons following its mission in April 2000

- Conditions for displaced in transit centres are particularly poor with few adequate facilities
- Newly displaced have limited coping strategies and rely almost entirely on resident populations
- Coping strategies of persons displaced since 1998 are becoming dangerously over-extended
- Some long-term displaced have been able to move toward self-sufficiency

"Transit Centres: The first phase of the rapid assessment confirms that the overall humanitarian situation of displaced populations in Angola is alarming. The most acute conditions are found among populations living in transit centres. Of the transit centres currently operating in the country, only a few have adequate facilities. In the others--Malanje, Uige, Negage, Luena, Huambo, Menongue, Feira, Uneca--conditions are very difficult with people living in over-crowded, unsanitary, poorly ventilated warehouses and other public buildings that sometimes have no roofs.

The assessment also confirms that the condition of displaced persons varies from region to region; in some cases, populations are in acute distress, in others, populations are coping. In many communities, populations have integrated with residents. In other communities, displaced persons are making progress in the transition to self-sufficiency although still requiring humanitarian assistance to make the transition.

Newly Displaced: The assessment confirms that populations who have been displaced within the last few months are arriving in safe havens with few, or, no possessions. These people, who are predominantly women and children, have limited coping strategies and are almost entirely dependent upon assistance provided either by host communities, Government authorities or humanitarian agencies. In most of the areas where displacement is currently occurring, for example in Cuando Cubango, resident populations are providing the bulk of assistance.

Displaced since 1998: The coping mechanisms of populations who have been displaced since the outbreak of hostilities in 1998, although still functioning, are becoming dangerously over-extended. The assessment confirms that only a hand-full of people living in displaced camps have visible means of livelihood, with most surviving through a combination of kinship exchange, petty-commodity production, unpaid agricultural labour, selling of charcoal and firewood, food preparation and brewing, etc. Women, particularly those living near military encampments, are sometimes forced into prostitution in order to procure basic necessities. The assessment also suggests that the majority of displaced are able to survive only by selling assets. Continual erosion of their asset-base is increasing the vulnerability of these groups, many of who have experienced extreme difficulties integrating into their safe havens. In a number of locations, populations which had been displaced more than one year ago were experiencing extreme distress, with visible signs of malnutrition among children and high morbidity.

Long-term Displaced: The conditions of people displaced during earlier phases of the conflict are varied. In some areas, these populations have been able to secure assets and shelter and integrate, at least to some degree, into host communities. In other cases, displaced populations have failed to gain a foothold, usually because of persistent insecurity. Displaced populations living in the Planalto have had particular difficulties, in some cases, having been forced to move repeatedly during the last eight years. The population now living in Casseque in Huambo, for example, has been displaced or relocated four times since 1992, most recently from the Coalfa camp. With each move, the condition of this group has deteriorated to the point where many members are now in acute distress.

In some areas, displaced populations who are relying on assistance have been able to begin reducing their dependency and start the transition towards self-sufficiency. For the most part, these populations are living in areas where there is relative security. In the case of Kuito, which has the largest concentration of displaced persons in the country, the transition process is now threatened by the slow-down in relief assistance. The number of humanitarian planes allowed to land has been severely reduced due to the damaged state of the airstrip. If humanitarian assistance is not maintained, the gains made by this displaced population will be eroded and may be lost altogether.

Highly Vulnerable Groups: Acute distress is found among highly vulnerable groups within populations whose general coping mechanisms are still functioning. In all of the locations assessed, the conditions of widows, separated children, handicapped, etc. were more acute than the general camp or barrio population. Unfortunately, the humanitarian community does not have the resources to identify and support all of these highly vulnerable people. The assessment confirms that in many communities, the needs of the weakest are not being met, leaving them on the brink of survival." (OCHA 15 April 2000, pp. 10-11)

DOCUMENTATION NEEDS AND CITIZENSHIP

Documentation

Lack of legal documentation leads to problems for displaced children (1998-2001)

- Lack of documentation reduces access to education, health services and legal assistance
- Children without documents are easy targets for abuse
- Only 5% to 20% of children registered at birth
- UNICEF working with Ministry of Justice to promote registration of children at birth

"Children separated from their families, in particular following attacks and/or displacement, are of serious concern. Children who lack legal documentation, particularly those who have been forcibly displaced, suffer a lack of access to health services, schooling and even legal assistance when attempting to seek redress for violations of their rights. The numerous street children also face daily various hardships and dangers. Children are exploited as labourers and are subjected to sexual violence. Their lack of documentation leads to constant harassment by police officers. They are easy and silent targets for abuse." (UNSC 11 April 2001, para. 36)

"An estimated 100,000 children remain separated from their birth families, many struggling to survive as street children in urban capitals. Only five percent of Angolan children are registered at birth, limiting their access to education and ability to secure formal documentation. In addition, the Government of Angola has indicated that 8,000 children are in institutional care." (UN November 2000, p. 16)

"Every year, it is estimated that only 20% of births nationwide are registered. UNICEF is supporting the Ministry of Justice (MoJ) in routine civil birth registration campaigns of children, especially amongst displaced populations. This year, UNICEF is committed to provide 500,000 birth registration ledgers in support of the MoJ." (UNICEF 5 September 2000, sect. F)

Displaced persons who have lost personal identification documents are often subject to harassment (2000-2001)

- Incidents of harassment of IDPs without documentation reported
- Lack of documents can endanger legal individual rights

"84. The [UN] Representative [on Internally Displaced Persons] was informed of incidents of harassment of displaced persons, in particular of those who have been displaced from UNITA-controlled areas, largely because they lack formal identity

documents. It was noted that lack of such documents also limits access to education, health facilities and employment. The Government should take the necessary steps to issue to all internally displaced persons all documents necessary for the enjoyment and exercise of their legal rights. In particular, authorities should facilitate the issuance of new documents or the replacement of documents lost in the course of displacement." (CHR 25 January 2001, para. 84)

"Many Angolans have never had personal identification documents or have lost them during displacement. In order to ensure legal individual rights participants acknowledged the importance of making such documents available promptly and free of charge to the internally displaced. Furthermore, such effort could contribute to the establishment of improved mechanisms for establishing the whereabouts of displaced persons separated from their families." (NRC September 2000, Prevention and Protection)

ISSUES OF FAMILY UNITY, IDENTITY AND CULTURE

Family unity

Displacement can have severe negative impact on individual and communal identity (2001)

- Different age groups and sexes affected differently by displacement
- Difficult memories of flight create problems in adapting to new place of refuge
- IDPs express strong feelings of loss of identity, common kinship values and social function

Excerpt taken from Andrade study conducted in 1996-1997:

"Displacement affected the different age groups and the sexes differently. Some young people were born at the places of refuge (the place or area to which displaced people fled), and some arrived there when very young, so do not remember the things that happened. Older people do remember and their memories are negative: deaths of immediate family members, hunger illness or rape. These recollections create difficulties in adapting to their places of refuge.

Men older than eighteen have quite detailed memories, and can talk about the reasons and conditions for their displacement and the decision to go. Women of this age group have more selective memories, and focus on the problems that their own families experienced. They follow the opinions and decisions of their families and other men in the family, normally the older ones. Old men and women are cautious about stating their opinions, but their memories are strongly marked by feelings of loss: cattle, goods, strength, values, power, dignity, and status. Their age means that they have little hope of reconstructing their lives before they die, and this forms part of their sense of loss.

Displaced people, particularly those older than thirty, are clearly disillusioned by the breakdown of stability which came after the 1992 elections, shattering the peace which had been created by the Bicesse Accord. They display pessimism about the future, and deep distrust. Most of them feel a betrayal of the confidence that they had placed in the institutions and in the peace process. They feel used and kicked around between interests that are not theirs, and which they cannot influence.

[...]

The people who left their places of origin under fire were completely disoriented – they had faced death in the most immediate sense possible. But death also took other forms: abandoning children during the journey, leaving the wounded, untended, unsuccessful births, and death from hunger. These had a large psychological impact, as people had to make absurd choices that left them feeling guilty. A factor that weighed heavily psychologically and caused grief was 'leaving the dead without even burying them'. Older people showed the greatest anguish about this, since they have a particular respect

for ancestors and for death rituals. Younger people see this as less important than a birth when on the move (with the subsequent forced abandonment of the baby), or an attack in which many people died, or hunger and exhaustion.

Two kinds of loss were mentioned, and were the source of strong feelings. The first kind is the loss of material items that sustain people (a guarantee of the future) or show wealth (and confirm status). The second kind refers to the loss of places, meaning spaces where people were protected by the family, where there was a solid nucleus of common kinship values and where each person's social function was clearly defined and respected. Even if these values and functions were not always so easy and clear, their loss is keenly felt when they were abandoned unwillingly. This is true whether people moved during fighting or during more stable periods." (Andrade 2000, sect. 4)

For more information on coping strategies of internally displaced persons, see Filomena Andrade report available from the Development Workshop - Angola.

Thousands of children separated from their families as a result of war (1999-2000)

- Ministry for Social Affairs (MINARS) estimates that some 8,000 children are separated from their families
- Separate studies consider the figure of unaccompanied minors to be more likely near 100,000
- Those unable to rely on kinship networks often fall into prostitution, drugs, forced conscription and delinquent activities
- A significant number of unaccompanied children are also put into institutional care

"According to the Ministry for Social Affairs (MINARS), war, poverty and population movements have resulted in the separation of 8,000 children from their families. However, UNICEF believes this figure to be under-estimated. In support to MINARS, UNICEF helps to strengthen the national and provincial Family Tracing and Reunification Programme with transportation and communication assistance and equipment (cameras, speaker phones). UNICEF also supports the Ministry of Justice (MoJ) to conduct routine civil registration campaigns of children, especially among displaced populations." (UNICEF 22 September 2000, sect. II)

"An estimated 100,000 children remain separated from their birth families, many struggling to survive as street children in urban capitals. Only five percent of Angolan children are registered at birth, limiting their access to education and ability to secure formal documentation. In addition, the Government of Angola has indicated that 8,000 children are in institutional care." (UN November 2000, p. 16)

"*Children*: Large numbers of children are separated from their core families in locations throughout Angola. Although many of these children have been integrated into kinship networks or community structures, many of their needs are not met. The second stage of the assessment should further examine the protection needs of children." (OCHA 15 April 2000, pp. 14-15)

"According to the global Child-Risk Measure (CRM), Angolan children are the most at risk in the entire world. The CRM is a composite of five factors that have a great impact on a child's well being: under-five mortality, moderately or severely underweight, primary schooling, the risk of HIV/AIDS, and armed conflict. It is estimated that over 1.6 million Angolan children fall into this category, including over 100,000 abandoned children. The war has led to large numbers of children fleeing to the besieged provincial capitals of Huambo, Kuito and Malange; and from these cities to Luanda/Benguela. Estimates indicate that 10,000 unaccompanied children arrived in Luanda and Benguela between December 1998 and March 1999. In Luanda alone, 2,650 unaccompanied children are living with substitute families or in institutions. From January to May of this year [1999], it is estimated that more children were separated from their families than during the whole of 1998.

Poverty is also reducing adult's capacity to take care of children. Additionally, violence and psychological stress within the family is contributing to an increased number of street children, abused children and those at risk. Many are girls exposed to a violent environment, exploitation, and drugs and in some cases delinquency and prostitution.

Many of these problems emanate from the lack of child-registration at birth and subsequent lack of access to education and other basic services.

[...]

Children separated from their families constitute the group most in need of support during 2000. These include street children, unaccompanied children, orphans, children in conflict with the law, and displaced children." (UN 30 November 1999, pp. 70-71)

"There has been a sharp increase in the numbers of children separated from their families since heavy fighting resumed in December 1998. Between January and March 1999, a total of 1,012 newly-separated children were registered compared to just 230 children in the same period in 1998. Just over half of the newly registered children, 529, have been placed with relatives or persons known to their families. Family tracing work, like other work, is restricted to areas under government control and there is no access to many parts of the country. It is carried out by staff from the government ministry MINARS, with support from SCF." (SCF 22 June 1999)

PROPERTY ISSUES

General

Valuable land remains in hands of powerful economic and military interest groups (December 2000)

- Large and relatively secure coastal strip of land has fallen prey to economic and military interests linked to the oil industry
- These powerful interest groups are reluctant to lease the land to displaced persons for fear of future ownership claims
- Powerful landowners known to influence the location of displaced persons camps in order to acquire cheap labour pools near land plots

As reported by Reuters in late December 2000:

"Though land tenure has been at the root of many squabbles for thousands of years, in Angola it has an unusual nature because of recent history and the tide of land-poor people fleeing war to urban centres.

[...]

Economic change swept Angola after Marxist-Leninism was officially abolished in 1989. In a series of so-called privatisations in the 1990s, powerful politicians obtained concessions for potentially lucrative property and land, although in theory these remain state property. In this chaotic liberalisation, ordinary people's rights to use land shrivelled and ownership has become unclear.

[...]

Many Angolans have fled violence in the countryside to government-held urban centres, often fed by the U.N. World Food Programme, Médedins sans Frontières, and others. Displaced people and residents grow what they can within the narrow security perimeters of these isolated towns and food finds its way into local markets by various routes.

The land is worth little in commercial terms, however, because of the insecurity.

In some places, such as the large and relatively secure coastal strip stretching from Lobito to Benguela and southwards for another 50 km to Dombe Grande, land has real commercial value and potential.

For this reason, it has fallen prey to powerful economic and even military interests linked to the oil-rich government. Many are reluctant even to lease the land to the displaced or other poor people, in case of future ownership claims.

People from Damba Maria, Dombe Grande and other areas sometimes work as labourers for big farmers in a system known by some here as 'chinyango.'

The standard of payment is one kilogram (two pounds) of fuba (maize meal) per day is not enough to feed a family but the alternative – unemployment – is worse.

And because of their weak links with local communities, displaced people are at the bottom of any pecking order.

'People with a lot of land are exploiting the weakness of deslocados so they can pay little. This is a generalised thing,' the U.N. official said. 'In Benguela, it is the big farmers. Inland, the farmers are smaller-scale, so the problem is not so bad.'

A diplomat in the capital Luanda also said powerful landowners in various parts of the country had influenced the location of some camps for deslocados, to provide pools of cheap labour for their farms. 'This is a real betrayal of the people,' she said.

The land issue is acquiring new urgency today. The economic changes and, to some extent, government military successes in the past year that have reduced risk levels in some parts of the country, have provoked a scramble for land by some senior officials." (Reuters 28 December 2000)

Rural inhabitants flee properties and land without deeds or land titles (September 2000)

- Without an official system of land titles for rural properties, displaced persons have no legal documentation on which to make a property claim

"[F]ew rural property owners have official property deeds and land title in Angola. However, large-scale displacement has increased the need for formal procedures to promote respect for property rights and facilitate durable return and resettlement. It was suggested that, in addition to formalized legal procedures, traditional authorities, familiar with local structures, could play a key role in defending the property rights of IDPs, while still respecting the rights of temporary occupants." (NRC September 2000, Return and Resettlement)

PATTERNS OF RETURN AND RESETTLEMENT

General

Some 73,000 IDPs resettled in temporary locations in early 2001; identification of resettlement sites on-going (April 2001)

- Resettlement of IDPs being conducted in a number of different provinces
- 25 transit centres closed since April 2000
- Some 23,000 IDPs continue to live in 15 transit centres

2001 resettlement movements as reported by UN Secretary-General and OCHA in April:

"By the end of February [2001], humanitarian organizations confirmed that 316,000 internally displaced persons had been resettled in temporary areas in three provinces. During the same period, limited return movements continued to occur in areas where humanitarian organizations have access, including Huila and Moxico provinces. Large-scale return, however, remained limited due to persistent insecurity throughout the country.

As part of ongoing efforts to close all poorly managed transit centres, humanitarian partners worked closely with the Government to resettle populations from several transit centres in Benguela, Huambo, Huila and Moxico provinces. Although 25 transit centres have been closed since April 2000, more than 20,000 persons continue to live in 14 centres in Benguela, Huambo, Huila, Luanda, Malanje and Moxico." (UNSC 11 April 2001, paras. 28, 29)

"Resettlement

According to Government sources, approximately 73,000 persons have been resettled in temporary locations during the first quarter of the year [2001]. Humanitarian partners have confirmed the following resettlement activities during March [2001]:

In Bengo Province, the Provincial Government and humanitarian partners agreed that populations currently living in Cambambe II should be resettled in early April following the end of general food distributions. The Provincial Government, sobas and humanitarian partners have agreed that a preliminary resettlement programme will begin at Lembeca during April.

In Benguela Province, 325 displaced persons arrived at the Bolachina transit centre in Balombo and were transferred to Hungulo where additional land is available.

In Kuando Kubango Province, approximately 900 IDPs moved from the Menongue reception centre to the Quartir resettlement site. In addition, more than 200 IDPs

spontaneously left the reception centre and resettled in Chipompo and Cuelei. This group, originating from the northwest of the province where maize and sweet potatoes are cultivated, did not wish to participate in resettlement programmes that prioritise the cultivation of manioc and millet, as in Quartir. By the end of the month, 650 persons still remained at the reception centre, requiring urgent resettlement.

In Luanda Province, 80 percent of the houses under construction at the Coragem Irmaos resettlement site were destroyed by heavy rains. As a result, approximately 1,500 IDPs continue to live in inadequate tents and must begin to rebuild their homes. UNHCR and the Government have provided construction materials and iron roof sheeting to facilitate construction.

In Lunda Sul Province, humanitarian partners identified a resettlement area for IDPs from Dala. By the end of the month, these families had begun to move from Saurimo to Guali. In Uíge Province, approximately 200 people (40 families) were moved from the Kituma IDP camp to the nearby Kituma resettlement area.

Transit Centres

Reports indicate that more than 23,500 persons continue to live in 15 transit centres in the Provinces of Benguela, Huambo, Huíla, Kuando Kubango, Luanda, Malanje and Moxico. In Benguela Province, closure of the ENCAFE and Gomes Pinto transit centres in Ganda and the CFB transit centre in Cubal was delayed due to heavy rains. In Lobito and Benguela, closure of the Campo Feira and UNECA transit centres depends on the identification of available lands in appropriate areas.

In Huambo Province, humanitarian partners are concerned about the lack of shelter available for more than 3,500 displaced persons living at transit centres in Longonjo and Ukuma. During March, newly displaced persons from Cuima, Ngove and Catata arrived at the CFB transit centre in Caála." (OCHA 18 April 2001)

WFP indicates that identification of additional resettlement sites is on-going:

"b) On 22 March, the Sub-Group for IDPs, with the participation of WFP, visited the areas of Murima and Lembeca in Bengo, in an effort to find a resettlement area for the IDPs currently at the Cambambe II camp. Following the visits, Lembeca was chosen for reasons of security and its 15,000 hectare available for cultivation.

c) The Humanitarian Coordination Group for Lunda Sul, including WFP, has identified in Saurimo a re-settlement area for IDPs from Dala, who have been living in barrios on the outskirts of the capital city. Resettlement of the families to Guali, 30-km from the city center, has begun. WFP and an IP have begun an evaluation of the economic situation of IDP farming families resettled at the Luany camp. The objective of the study is to re-define, at the provincial level, the food assistance strategy for these families." (WFP 30 March 2001)

Return movements in early 2001 reportedly limited (April 2001)

- Continued insecurity results in only limited return in 2001

"Return Movements

During March, limited return movements continued to occur in areas where humanitarian organisations have access. Reports indicate that return movements may have also occurred in inaccessible areas, although exact figures are unknown. Large-scale return remained limited due to persistent insecurity.

In Bengo Province, approximately 1,000 IDPs who had fled Muxaluando following the mid February attacks on Quibaxe, Bula Atumba, Pango Aluquembe and Puri voluntarily returned to their points of origin near Quibaxe. In addition, approximately 2,000 IDPs arrived in Caxito from Muxaluando.

In Malanje Province, 294 persons who had been displaced in Viana (Luanda Province) were finally registered after being flown back to Malanje by the Government in December 2000. In addition, several thousand IDPs from Cambaxe were reported to have left Malanje for Cambondo. Humanitarian partners have been unable to confirm the movement due to insecurity."

(OCHA 18 April 2001)

Extension of state administration to new areas did not have serious impact on return in 2000 (September-November 2000)

- Pilot resettlement occurred in Huambo, Luena, Menongue, Malanje and Matala
- However, return on limited due to increased guerrilla attacks on military and civilian targets
- Long-term security of returnees still at risk

"Although the security situation became more unpredictable during the year, the extension of state administration to new areas opened the possibility of medium-scale resettlement and return. The consolidation of security perimeters in certain locations, for example, Huambo, Luena, Menongue, Malanje and Matala, also created conditions for pilot resettlement. By the end of October [2000], 187,000 displaced persons had been relocated during the first phase of resettlement with the largest group (98,759) in Huambo. In addition, 100,250 persons are estimated to have returned to their points of origin during the year, with the largest groups in Huila (24,000) and Malanje (26,116) Provinces." (UN November 2000, p. 5)

Situation is different in areas of limited state presence:

"It was noted that the strategy of the armed opposition is now characterized by unpredictable guerrilla attacks on military and civilian targets, which complicates the provision of long-term security for returnees or the resettled population. In addition, limited state presence in the remote areas and insufficient access to basic needs constitute major challenges to sustainable return and resettlement. Improved access to fertile and mine-cleared land was seen as an important way to promote self-sufficiency and to meet basic nutritional needs." (NRC September 2000, Return and Resettlement)

UN supported Angolan government in the planning and execution of resettlement programmes in 2000

- OCHA and MINARS collaborated to develop minimal operational standards for return and resettlement
- OCHA has also worked with NGOs and local authorities to support the execution of resettlement programmes at the provincial level

At the central level, OCHA worked in close collaboration with MINARS to draft minimum operational standards for return and resettlement:

"In a major step forward, MINARS and OCHA worked closely together during May and June [2000] to develop minimum operational standards for resettlement and return. The draft norms were widely discussed by UN Agencies, NGOs, donors and Government representatives. The norms describe pre-conditions for resettlement as well as targets for post-relocation assistance and were formally approved by the Council of Ministers in mid-October." (UN November 2000, p. 5)

"During the discussion that followed the presentation of the results of the Rapid Assessment of Critical Needs at the NHCG, the Government of Angola, UN Agencies and international organizations agreed on the need to define minimum operational standards for resettlement. A draft of the proposed minimum operational standards will be reviewed by the NHCG at the next monthly meeting." (OCHA 19 June 2000)

The UN has also supported provincial governments like that of Huambo Province:

"The United Nations will support Angolan the Central Huambo Province government in the execution of its program to resettle over 73,000 war-displaced victims. The U.N.-Angola Coordinator for Humanitarian Aid, Zoraida Mesa, said Friday [11 August 2000] that her organization is working to set basic conditions to improve the standards of the displaced people there. These war victims will be given seeds, foodstuffs and working tools at the first stage. According to Mesa, the United Nations will also support non-governmental organizations that will execute education, health, agriculture projects, and various other social projects in the camps. The Huambo government controls 311,000 war-displaced people and has implemented its resettling program on the outskirts cities of Caala, Huambo, and the Longonjo and Ekunha villages." (GOA 15 August 2000)

MSF criticised UN for supporting government resettlement programmes in conditions of rising insecurity (July 2000)

- MSF noted that any relocation of displaced persons must be conducted in safety and with the willingness of displaced persons themselves
- The UN responded that, indeed, minimum standards of security were a precondition for any movement of displaced persons

MSF made the following comments in July 2000:

"Despite such indications of rising insecurity outside of town centers, the Angolan authorities, backed by members of the international community and the UN, have undertaken a plan to return IDPs to their home villages or to other locations. MSF believes that any relocation must ensure that basic minimum standards are in place prior to the movement of the population. In particular, any return of displaced persons must be voluntary.

Additionally, in some locations, the World Food Program (WFP) has made drastic cuts in the numbers of beneficiaries receiving food distributions. MSF is concerned that if WFP general food distributions are dramatically reduced, IDPs may have no choice but to venture out of the town centers in search of food, jeopardizing their safety." (MSF 26 July 2000)

The UN responded to MSF concerns with the following statement in August 2000:

"Minimum standards of security are a precondition for the resettlement of Angolans displaced by the country's civil war, UN humanitarian sources said on Tuesday [1 August 2000] in response to concerns voiced by the international medical relief organisation, Médecins Sans Frontières (MSF).

[...]

But a UN humanitarian source told IRIN that 'MSF has got it slightly wrong. All UN agencies maintain that there has to be minimum operating standards for resettlement.

[...]

He [the humanitarian source] acknowledged that 'there has been problems relating to provincial governments regarding voluntary resettlement,' but UN agencies had drawn the attention of authorities to the problem when it occurred." (IRIN-SA 1 August 2000)

Displaced persons living in deplorable transit centres of Caala, Huambo were resettled to nearby villages in 2000

- Unacceptable conditions at the Caala transit centres made urgent the relocation of displaced persons
- Displaced persons from transit centres in Caala were moved to new sites near the villages of Cantao, Pahula and Cassoco

"The United Nations in Angola on Thursday [17 August 2000] welcomed an initiative by the Provincial Government in Huambo Province to move thousands of internally displaced persons (IDPs) from 'inadequate' transit centres within the town of Caala for resettlement in nearby villages.

Officials told IRIN that since the resettlement programme began on 5 August [2000], five of the 15 transit centres had been permanently closed. Their residents were moved to new sites near the villages of Cantao, Pahula and Cassoco. The others would be moved shortly.

The UN Humanitarian Coordinator in Angola, Zoraida Mesa, said: 'The UN had been aware of the inadequate and unacceptable conditions at the transit camps and had been in cooperative discussions with the Provincial Government for a solution to the pressing problem caused by the continued influx of IDPs into the town'.

Caala lies some 40 km southwest of Huambo, Angola's second city. Huambo Province has one of the highest concentrations of IDPs in the country as a result of the continuing civil war, which has caused millions of Angolans to flee the countryside for the safety of towns and cities." (IRIN-SA 17 August 2000)

"In Caala, 14 out of 15 transit centres have been closed. The population originating from Cuima remains in the CFB transit centre and is unwilling to return to Cuima at this stage. UN Agencies and NGOs estimate that approximately 3,000 people are currently resettled at the new site in Cassoco and 5,000 persons in Cantao Pahula. Verification exercises will be shortly undertaken by humanitarian agencies. Humanitarian partners have expressed concern over resettlement activities in Canata, where more than 130 families have been sent to an unsafe area." (OCHA 27 August 2000, General Humanitarian Situation and Assistance)

HUMANITARIAN ACCESS

General

OCHA access and security update for March 2001

- Security conditions remained serious in most provinces
- Restricted access continued in many areas

"During March [2001], humanitarian access was restricted in the following areas:

In Benguela Province, the road between Benguela and Dombe Grande was closed following an attack on the bairro of Gama in Catambula commune.

In Malanje Province, access routes between Lombe and Cacuso and Cangandala and Kuanza Bank were classified as unsafe for travel. Partners were advised to restrict movement on the road between Malanje and Cangandala. Humanitarian operations suffered partial or total paralysis as a result of increased insecurity in areas around Malanje.

The following logistical constraints continued to hamper humanitarian assistance activities:

In Malanje Province, the lack of fuel available for humanitarian operations remained a major concern, forcing a number of NGOs to limit activities.

In Uíge Province, the Uíge airport was temporarily closed following an attack on the airport during the last week of March. In Negage, the airport remained closed for heavy aircraft due to repairs. In addition, the condition of the road between Uíge and Negage remained poor, hampering humanitarian assistance in Negage.

In the Provinces of Benguela, Cunene, Huíla and Namibe, heavy rains caused flooding, broken bridges and impassable roads, hindering the delivery of humanitarian assistance. Conditions are expected to deteriorate further as rains continue.

Security

Security conditions remained serious in most provinces. During March, insecurity was reported in the Provinces of Bengo, Benguela, Bié, Cabinda, Huambo, Huíla, Kuando Kubango, Kuanza Norte, Lunda Norte, Lunda Sul, Malanje, Moxico and Uíge. Civilian targets were attacked, including populations and vehicles travelling via insecure surface routes. During attacks, homes and property were looted and an unconfirmed number of persons were abducted, the majority of whom were young men and women. An increase in the number and intensity of attacks in the Provinces of Benguela, Bié and Malanje caused particular concern among humanitarian partners. Mine incidents were reported in the Provinces of Bié, Huambo, Kuando Kubango and Malanje. In some provinces, humanitarian personnel reported harassment by military and police. In mid March, a commercial SAL flight went down in Quilemba, 20 km outside of Lubango. One person

survived the accident and 16 were killed, including two NGO personnel." (OCHA 18 April 2001)

UN speaks of overall improvement in humanitarian access at end of 2000

- Access to vulnerable populations increased during 2000 as result of extension of state administration
- Six major road corridors opened; perimeters expanded around eight provincial cities
- Still, by October 2000, 60% of areas hosting displaced persons were still inaccessible

"Access to populations in need increased markedly during 2000. As in previous years, the main constraints affecting access were insecurity and logistics. On the logistical side, at least six major road corridors were opened, facilitating the transport of assistance by more cost-effective surface routes. On the security side, perimeters expanded around eight provincial cities (Lubango, Ondjiva, Malanje, Huambo, Uige, N'Dalatando, Caxito, Luena and Menongue), allowing humanitarian agencies to launch new operations in more than 20 surrounding villages and communities.

The extension of State Administration to new areas also created opportunities for agencies to reach previously inaccessible groups. Agencies were able to mount humanitarian operations in nine newly administered locations and conduct assessments in more than 40 communities. By early October [2000], an additional 51 sites had been identified for future assessment. As expected, most assessments confirmed humanitarian needs. In the majority of situations, however, it was not possible to begin programmes due to constraints. Despite improved access, at the end of October, an estimated 60 percent of the areas hosting displaced populations were still without a humanitarian presence." (UN November 2000, 2000 in Review)

"Insecurity continues to hamper access to at-risk populations, but the expansion of Territorial Administration to Maquela do Zombo, Cangandala, Cuvelai, Andulo, Bailundo, Calenga, Lepi and Longonjo has given agencies access to tens of thousands of previously unreachable people. Despite increased access, almost all areas along the eastern and southern borders remain out of bounds to humanitarian agencies. Due to the lack of security guarantees, populations living in unsafe areas remain out of reach for humanitarian workers." (OCHA 17 July 2000, sect. B)

An estimated 525,000 displaced persons still inaccessible at end of 2000

- Access impossible in UNITA-controlled areas
- Needs of displaced in inaccessible areas are presumed to surpass those of other displaced populations

"[A]n estimated 525,000 people are thought to be displaced in areas inaccessible to international agencies. It should be noted that while the Government claims to have

control of over 90% of the country, the control that the Government exercises does not infer normality. In many cases it means that either the police or military have control of the provincial capitals and major towns and their environs only and not the rural areas from which most of the displaced originate." (Deng 10 November 2000, sect. II)

"The ability of the humanitarian community to operate in Angola has been seriously affected by the constraints on access, including to UNITA-controlled areas and other areas of conflict where the population might be suffering. It is assumed that the needs of these groups could surpass those to which the humanitarian community already has access. In the prevailing situation, the humanitarian principles of unrestricted access to affected populations, independent assessment and monitoring, and safety and security of humanitarian personnel, are not being realized. In order to achieve these objectives, a clear and unequivocal commitment to respect the provisions of international humanitarian law is necessary on the part of all concerned." (UNSC 24 February 1999, para. 28)

"According to UN officials in Angola, humanitarian agencies do not have access to half of the country and it has been difficult to provide a complete breakdown of the suffering." (IRIN SA 1 March 1999)

"On 26 May, Francesco Strippoli, the Humanitarian Coordinator in Angola, briefed the members of the Security Council on the humanitarian situation in Angola. Following the meeting, in a statement to the press, members of the Council reiterated their deep concern at the continuing deterioration of the humanitarian situation, at the reduction in humanitarian space available to humanitarian agencies in Angola as a consequence of which large parts of the population in need are not reached. They emphasised the need for the Government and UNITA to guarantee unconditionally the security and freedom of movement of humanitarian personnel." (OCHA 27 May 1999)

"Human rights monitors are finding their work increasingly difficult as the military conflict reduces their freedom of movement. For their own safety UN monitors are to a large extent restricted to government-controlled towns. Travel in the war zones is highly regulated, and there is little hope of monitoring human rights abuses in UNITA-held territory." (Action for Southern Africa 26 March 1999, "UN lowers flag in Angola")

Limitations on access reportedly exist in government-controlled areas as well (April 2000)

- Locations in Cuando Cubango, Huila, Kuito and Huambo are inaccessible due to on-going insecurity
- Danger of minefields makes much of the country inaccessible
- Many airstrips in Angola are damaged due to overuse and poor maintenance

UN Inter-Agency Rapid Assessment Mission noted the following in April 2000:

"Humanitarian agencies have access only to populations living in Government areas. Conditions of populations living in other areas are unknown but are assumed to be problematic based on the status of people recently displaced and of people residing in areas newly under Government control. Access to at-risk populations in Government areas is limited for the following reasons:

- Accessibility and Security: Locations in Cuando Cubango, Huila, Kuito and Huambo are inaccessible due to on-going insecurity.
- Mines: Landmines are so widespread that the perimeter of security around the provincial capitals, although widening, is usually between only 12 and 30 km. In most cases, no mine assessment, or mine clearance has been done outside these perimeters.
- Surface Routes: Due to ambushes, bad conditions and mines, roads are not safe for humanitarian convoys. Agencies are forced to use the more limited and expensive alternatives of airlifts.
- Airstrips: Many airstrips in the country are badly damaged due to overuse and poor maintenance. As a matter of the highest priority, repairs are urgently required for the airstrip in Kuito which is unsafe for landing. The airstrips at Huambo, Luena, Caluquembe, Negage and Cuito Cuanavale also require either upgrading or repair.
- Logistics Network: Humanitarian operations in outlying areas are dependent upon air-support from WFP. At present, the WFP network is close to full capacity. Further expansion of humanitarian operations to meet the needs identified during the rapid assessment will be difficult to accommodate using the existing network.
- Funding: Humanitarian operations are dependent upon donor support. In certain priority areas with acute needs, for example Cuando Cubango, lack of donor support has forced agencies to close programmes. Further expansion of humanitarian operations to meet the needs identified during the rapid assessment will depend on increased donor support. Substantial contributions to OCHA's Emergency Relief Fund, which supports the programmes of NGOs and UN Agencies with grants, are urgently required." (OCHA 15 April 2000, p.15)

Air transport required for most all humanitarian assistance (1999-2001)

- Only coastal road and routes within security perimeters of provincial cities are useable
- More than 70% of all humanitarian aid transported by plane
- Road travel puts both drivers and supplies at risk

"Road access remains restricted, with only coastal roads and routes within the security perimeters of major provincial cities useable by humanitarian agencies. Road links between capitals remain insecure in the central and eastern parts of the country. More than 70% of all humanitarian assistance is currently transported by air due to restricted

surface routes. Reliance on air transport creates certain difficulties, however, including high delivery costs for humanitarian assistance. In addition, airstrip damage in Kuito and Huambo delays deliveries, putting hundreds of thousands of people at further risk." (OCHA 17 July 2000, sect. B)

"Over the past year [2000], the violence and fighting has steadily increased. Road access remains difficult for humanitarian assistance. Travel puts both drivers and supplies at risk of attack. Throughout 1999 and during the first half of 2000, increased insecurity throughout the country led to major population movements towards provincial towns. Road attacks targeting civilian vehicles continues.

For safety reasons, humanitarian aid is being delivered primarily by plane, an expensive and limited alternative. Despite the challenges, CRS/Angola is reaching over 13,000 displaced individuals in Balombo and nearly 29,000 in Cubal." (CRS 12 October 2000, Background on the Situation).

"In the past, many NGOs and UN Agencies have come to rely on WFP, to transport their supplies and equipment to the various project sites in a cost-effective manner, either through the non-food item fund, or on a cost-recoverable basis. This support was especially important during the height of the conflict in 1993 and 1994 where programme supplies required supporting diverse activities were delivered to both central and rural locations by air and road. The situation that exists now is not very different. The WFP air delivery capacity is the only means for many in the humanitarian community to arrange for support to be delivered to their programmes in the interior." (UN November 1999, p. 102)

"Because of the precarious security situation, it is expected that 75 percent of the cargo will have to be transported by air [in 2000]. No road movements are planned out of Lobito, and road movements out of Luanda are limited to Luanda provinces and the nearby provinces of Bengo, Kwanza Norte and Kwanza Sul. WFP will nevertheless closely monitor the security conditions along the main corridors and, whenever possible, dispatch commercial road convoys to destinations further along the corridors, such as Malange and Uíge from Luanda, and Huambo from Lobito. All movements along the southern corridor through Namibe/Lubango will be by road, by means of commercial road convoys." (WFP 9 September 1999, para. 46)

"Roads leading to many highland cities have been cut off for months. Physical movements by the population and commercial transporters are restricted to within a few kilometres of many city centres. This has greatly affected the flow of food and other goods from neighbouring regions and even from local sources within the area.

WFP is concerned that it also needs to replenish its emergency food stocks in several other parts of the country which are also experiencing security problems. Commercial food supplies to many regions have been totally disrupted since the resurgence of fighting last December [1998].

The few major cities in the interior, which are still considered to be relatively safe, have virtually become fortified communities. The massive numbers of people fleeing into them in search of a safe haven is overwhelming their infrastructures. Aid agencies can only reach these areas by air, and often under very hazardous conditions.

'We can only provide food to areas which have landing strips that are reasonably safe,' said Strippoli. 'This limits the number of places we can get to. Even following strict safety procedures, it is a constant risk to send these planes out, but it's the only option we have to get life-saving food supplies into these communities.'" (WFP 30 April 1999)

Insecurity triggered international initiative to create humanitarian corridors in 1999

- U.N. agencies lack access to fourteen out of eighteen provinces (September 1999)
- The Government first turns down UN appeals to negotiate the creation of humanitarian corridors because it does not want to "legitimise" UNITA
- It later softens its position after attacks on aid workers attempting to administer polio vaccinations in the provinces

"The most pressing priority for U.N. agencies in 1999 is to get unhindered access for relief efforts. According to the U.N. by April 1999, 1.6 million people have been displaced by the conflict, including 680,000 in 1998. The U.N. agencies do not presently have access to fourteen out of eighteen provinces. Ramiro da Silva and Martin Griffiths, the deputy to the under-secretary-general for humanitarian affairs visited Luanda in March to have talks with the government on opening up humanitarian corridors and presented the government with a 'non-paper'-a formal document with no official status-on the issue. The government responded that it did not believe in any contact with UNITA as this would legitimize the rebels. On April 2 [1999] in London the World Food Program called upon the government and rebels to accept the creation of humanitarian corridors so that relief could be effectively distributed. The U.N. would also like to do a comprehensive humanitarian needs assessment in government and UNITA-controlled areas. However, on April 6 [1999] the Angolan government turned down this appeal saying the timing was not right and that the government would eventually open its own corridors. The urgency of safe humanitarian corridors was underscored on April 15 when six aid workers were killed in an ambush on a road south of Luanda between Lobito and Sumbe, when they were on their way to a meeting to discuss help for newly displaced people.

A second, similar attack occurred on June 12 [1999] when two humanitarian workers were killed and two injured near Barraca, Bengo province. The workers, of the NGO Instituto Portugues de Medicina Preventiva were ambushed by an armed group while they were carrying out a polio eradication campaign and driving in clearly identified vehicles. The attackers were reported to have taken some items and set fire to the vehicles. U.N. Under Secretary-General for Humanitarian Affairs and Emergency Relief Coordinator Sergio Vieira De Mello on June 16 [1999] issued a statement urging the Angolan government and UNITA rebels to take immediate measures to bring those

responsible for the act to justice and to improve the security and protection for humanitarian workers. A further attack on an aid convoy occurred on July 20 [1999] between Lucala and Samba Caju, on the six hundred kilometer journey from Luanda to Uige. Many people were killed and about thirty vehicles destroyed, including a vehicle belonging to the Catholic aid agency Caritas International.

The government slightly softened its position in July over humanitarian assistance to areas controlled by UNITA. President dos Santos agreed to let the U.N. humanitarian assistance unit (UCAH) and the International Committee of the Red Cross contact UNITA about conducting a polio vaccination drive in rebel areas. On August 10 the government softened its position further and announced that it would authorize the opening of 'humanitarian corridors' under the auspices of the ICRC to ease the transport of emergency aid to the war." (HRW 30 September 1999, chapter X, "Humanitarian Aid Corridors")

For more on the establishment of humanitarian corridors, see report by Anna Richardson entitled "Negotiating humanitarian access in Angola: 1990-2000" [\[External link\]](#).

Shooting down of UN planes underlines the level of insecurity in Angola in late 1998 and early 1999

- Two United Nations aircraft with a total of 15 passengers and 8 crew members respectively shot down on 26 December 1998 and 2 January 1999
- In response to these developments, the UN limited air operations in Angola to the most essential medical and casualty evacuations; it withdrew all personnel from the provinces

"The negative public atmosphere created by the Angola media campaign against the United Nations has been compounded by incidents of harassment and non-cooperation with MONUA in several areas of the country, including Luanda. In view of the increased security threat, MONUA, in close coordination with the Secretariat, continued to review the deployment of its teams and decided, in December 1998, to relocate all United Nations team sites to safer areas.

The exposure of United Nations personnel in Angola to grave security risks was demonstrated by the apparent shooting down near Huambo of two United Nations aircraft, with a total of 15 passengers and 8 crew members, on 26 December 1998 and 2 January 1999 respectively. Both aircraft, chartered by MONUA, went down in areas of active military operations. The two Angolan parties denied any responsibility for those incidents. Despite strong and repeated appeals by me, my Special Representative and the Security Council, UNITA and the Government initially showed no inclination to cooperate with MONUA in the search and rescue operations or to cease hostilities in the areas where the aircraft had gone down. Attempts to survey the sites by using United Nations aircraft were not successful, since neither party gave consent to such an operation. In the meantime, the Government presented to the press a purported deserter

who claimed that he was aware of several survivors of the first crash. This statement was repeated by some government officials.

[...]

In response to these developments, the United Nations decided to limit its air operations in Angola to the most essential medical and casualty evacuations and to expedite the withdrawal of all its personnel to Luanda, as also requested by the Government. The deployment and rotation of United Nations personnel to the mission area has been stopped." (UNSC 17 January 1999, paras. 7,8,11)

NATIONAL AND INTERNATIONAL RESPONSES

Government response

GoA decrees Norms on the Resettlement on Internally Displaced Populations (January 2001)

- GoA officially publishes decree on 5 January 2001
- In February 2001, a technical working group is formed to develop standard operating procedures for the implementation of Norms

Decree published on 5 January 2001:

"The decree on norms on the resettlement of internally displaced populations was officially published by the Government of Angola on 5 January 2001. In late February 2001, a technical working group was formed under the leadership of the Ministry for Assistance and Social Resettlement to develop standard operating procedures for implementation of the norms. The aim of the technical working group, which includes 11 government ministries and departments, United Nations agencies and NGOs, is to produce a set of legally binding procedures that guarantee the standardized application of the norms countrywide and identify benchmarks for monitoring the resettlement process." (UNSC 11 April 2001, para. 27)

Planning already in progress for the implementation of the Norms at the provincial level via technical working group:

"In February, under the leadership of MINARS, a technical working group was formed to develop standard operating procedures (regulamento) for the implementation of the Norms on the Resettlement of Displaced Populations, approved by the Council of Ministers in October 2000. The key aim of the technical working group, which includes 11 Government ministries and departments, UN Agencies and NGOs, is to produce a set of legally binding procedures that guarantee the standardised application of the Norms countrywide and identify benchmarks for the monitoring of the resettlement process.

- Provincial Protection Plans

A key component of the IDP Humanitarian Principles Strategy, proposed by the Inter-Agency Protection Working Group in January, is the training of state and non-state actors at the provincial level on humanitarian principles and the development of provincial protection plans. The aim of the training programme is to sensitise key actors about humanitarian principles and the Norms for the Resettlement of Displaced Populations, build momentum and consensus around the need to protect IDPs and develop a concrete action plan aimed at direct protection. Provincial workshops involve 30-40 participants,

including representatives of Government ministries, Angolan Army and National Police liaison officers, civilian and military provincial attorneys, representatives of national and international NGOs, religious organisations and UN Agencies. Since December [2000], provincial workshops have been held in Uíge and Zaire Provinces. During February [2001], a similar workshop was conducted in Malanje Province. In each of the three provinces where provincial workshops have been held, provincial protection plans have been developed and submitted to the Provincial Governor for analysis, feedback and endorsement." (OCHA 28 February 2001)

"During March [2001], Provincial Protection Workshops were conducted in the Provinces of Benguela, Bié and Huambo. The aim of the workshops was to sensitise key actors about humanitarian principles and the Norms for the Resettlement of Displaced Populations, build momentum and consensus around the need to protect IDPs and develop a concrete plan of action aimed at direct protection. By the end of March, provincial protection plans had been developed in six provinces and presented to provincial Governors for review and endorsement. In Benguela, Bié, Huambo, Uíge and Zaire, partners have begun implementation of the plans. In Malanje, the provincial Governor approved the plan of action although no steps have been taken to implement its recommendations." (OCHA 18 April 2001)

"47. Pursuant to the norms, responsibility for resettlement and return is invested in provincial governments, which will oversee the process through the Provincial Humanitarian Coordination Group (PHCG) and the reactivated Sub-Group on Displaced Persons and Refugees. The norms specify preconditions for resettlement and targets for post-relocation assistance and as such address issues concerning the identification of resettlement sites, in terms of being verified as mine free, responsibility for which rests with the National Institute for the Removal of Landmines and Unexploded Ordnance (INAROE), and verified by the relevant defence and security organs as secure. The norms also provide for the voluntary nature of the resettlement process, involving all interested parties and beneficiaries in the planning and management of the relocation. State administration must be extended to resettlement or return sites, and health and education personnel will be supported, including through the provision of appropriate medical and teaching supplies, by the relevant government ministries. The authorities will work with humanitarian agencies to ensure the availability of water points in sufficient quantity and quality and to provide adequate sanitation. The displaced will be provided with seeds and tools and with food rations for a period to be determined. Preparation of resettlement sites will be supported through food-for-work projects. Finally, the PHCG will carry out regular assessments of the resettlement process.

[...]

51. The development of the norms was a fundamental component of a more appropriate response, to respect the safety and dignity of the displaced. Even before their formal adoption by the Council of Ministers in October 2000, the draft minimum standards [MINARS] were reportedly used as the de facto frame of reference by government officials and humanitarian organizations at the provincial level. They were also widely used in the preparation of the provincial Plans of Emergency Action in September [2000]. During 2001, the Government plans to relocate large numbers of

displaced persons on the basis of the new norms. Estimates of the numbers involved range from 500,000 to up to 1 million. Whatever the eventual figure, effective implementation of the norms on resettlement, and monitoring, will be key to the whole process." (CHR 25 January 2001, paras. 47, 51)

To study the Government decree of 5 January 2001 in detail, please consult the unofficial English translation available under sources below or the original document in Portuguese available by fax from the Global IDP Project.

Prior to publication of Norms, GoA worked in collaboration with OCHA to develop minimum operational standards for resettlement and return (September-November 2000)

- Norms describe pre-conditions for resettlement as well as targets for post-relocation assistance
- Norms developed around three themes: voluntariness, security and IDP participation

"In a major step forward, MINARS and OCHA worked closely together during May and June [2000] to develop minimum operational standards for resettlement and return. The draft norms were widely discussed by UN Agencies, NGOs, donors and Government representatives. The norms describe pre-conditions for resettlement as well as targets for post-relocation assistance and were formally approved by the Council of Ministers in mid-October." (UN November 2000, p. 5)

"In order to ensure safe and durable return and resettlement, the Angolan government, in close collaboration with OCHA, has drafted a set of Minimum Standards for Return and Resettlement (MINOPS). These draft standards were presented to the workshop by a representative of the Ministry of Social Affairs (MINARS). According to the representative of MINARS, these standards are developed around three key themes: Voluntariness, Security and IDP Participation. The MINOPS, consisting of nine points of concern, are divided up between conditions to be fulfilled before return/resettlement can be initiated and conditions to be fulfilled after return/resettlement has been completed. They cover issues such as security, presence and functioning of relevant State institutions, the role of the humanitarian community as well as the provision of land and basic social services." (NRC September 2000, Minimum Standards of Return and Resettlement)

Some commitment to humanitarian sectors shown by GoA with implementation of PNEAH (2000-2001)

- US\$ 55 million PNEAH launched in October 1999
- National programme to provide humanitarian assistance to war-affected in two phases: Phase I focuses on humanitarian relief; Phase II focuses on land distribution, resettlement, and the rehabilitation of social infrastructure
- Effective implementation of programme questionable

- It is reported that as much as US\$ 34 million was unspent at end of Phase I

PNEAH launched in 2000 to support humanitarian programming of Ministry of Social Affairs and Reintegration (MINARS):

"37. In July 1999, in a belated governmental effort to address the humanitarian situation, the Inter-Ministerial Commission on the Humanitarian Situation was established, comprising MINARS, MINADER, MINSA and also the Ministries of Planning, Territorial Administration, and Commerce. In October 1999, the Commission launched a US\$ 55 million National Programme for Emergency Humanitarian Assistance (PNEAH) to be implemented in two phases. During the first phase (August 1999-March 2000), emergency assistance was to be provided to 'at-risk populations' in the provinces of Bengo, Malanje, Moxico, Huambo, Cuando Cubango, Uige and Luan[da]. The second phase (April 2000-January 2001) was to focus on resettlement in the provinces of Lunda Norte, Lunda Sul, Kwanza Norte and Huila." (CHR 25 January 2001, paras. 35-37)

"[T]he GoA has designed the National Emergency Programme for Humanitarian Assistance (PNEAH) to complement the programmes of Ministry of Social Affairs and Reintegration (MINARS). The management and implementation of the Programme are assured by the Inter-Ministerial Committee for the Humanitarian Situation, integrating the ministries of Planning; Social Affairs and Reintegration; Territorial Administration; Health; Commerce; and Agriculture and Rural Development.

The Programme plans two phases of implementation. The first with a value calculated at US\$ 21,580,390 for the priority provinces of Huambo, Bié, Malange, Moxico, kuando Kubango and Luanda, and the second phase calculated at US\$ 34,000,000 that will be extended to the provinces of Lunda Norte, Lunda Sul and Kwanza Norte.

PNEAH will provide humanitarian assistance to populations affected by the war and aid the process of reinstallation, thus possessing a character of emergency response while establishing the necessary linkages to ensure a perfect union with rehabilitation activities. In this manner, the global strategy of GoA humanitarian assistance should pass through three phases: emergency, rehabilitation, and development in coordination with programmes and projects that benefit from assistance from the international community.

PNEAH plans to shape the concept of assistance through an efficient management of resources that guarantees auto-sufficiency of populations. This will be achieved through close coordination with activities developed by the international humanitarian community and result in the elaboration of a common strategy, the elimination of duplication of interventions, and a clear distribution of responsibilities among programme implementers.

The principal objectives are founded primarily in the necessity to alleviate the needs of populations affected by the conflict and to promote initiatives of agricultural production for auto-sufficiency through resettlement projects for populations, the distribution of land and agricultural inputs, and the rehabilitation of basic community infrastructure.

The lines of strategic orientation will adhere to a coordination structure that will permit transparency of action and accountability to Government; logistical support and transport services to confront the emergency situation in priority provinces; a quick disbursement fund with ready access for commercial trade in rural areas with goods of primary necessity; and technical human resource competence and capacity.

For its implementation, PNEAH is divided into Sub-Programmes focused on assistance to the emergency, resettlement and rehabilitation and aid to the handicapped. It also includes projects that are related to sectors in the Consolidated Appeal, that will be complementary to the GoA Programme for Food Security and Nutrition, Health and Basic Sanitation, NFI, and Mine and Explosive Ordnance Awareness, with special attention given to children at risk." (UN 30 November 1999, pp. 10-11)

Implementation of national programme has been on-going ever since:

"In July 1999, the GRA allocated \$55 million to the National Program for Emergency Humanitarian Assistance (PNEAH) for two phases of activity. Phase I focuses on humanitarian relief; Phase II focuses on land distribution, resettlement, and the rehabilitation of social infrastructure. Under Phase I, \$15 million has been spent, while \$23 million has been distributed to the governors directly in accordance with the government's decentralization policy under Phase II. The remaining \$17 million has been allocated to the governors. At this time, a more detailed breakdown of funds that have been spent is not available." (USAID 2 April 2001)

"A major development during the year has been the increasing commitment to humanitarian sectors demonstrated by the Government. Under the first phase of the Government's National Programme for Emergency Humanitarian Assistance (PNHEA), US\$ 55 million was allocated in July 1999 for assistance to hard-hit provinces. According to Government reports, by the end of August [2000], 14,430 metric tonnes (MTS) of emergency assistance, including food, agricultural inputs, medicines and relief items totaling US\$ 13 million, had been dispatched by the Inter-ministerial Commission for the Humanitarian Situation (CISH)...

In August [2000], the Government announced that US\$ 17 million would be allocated for the second phase of PNEAH, scheduled to begin in the fourth quarter of 2000. The aim of the second phase is to promote sustainability of communities through land distribution, resettlement, agricultural inputs and rehabilitation of social infrastructures." (UN November 2000, 2000 in Review)

Still, the commitment of the GoA to the programme has not been overwhelming:

"65. Yet, the donors' desire to reduce the Government's reliance on the international community is understandable. The Government has in the past, and for reasons related to the collapse of consecutive peace agreements, tended to consider the responsibility of providing assistance to its displaced and war-affected population as resting with the

United Nations. It has since shown an increased commitment to emergency assistance, starting with the establishment of the Inter-Ministerial Commission on the Humanitarian Situation in July 1999 and the elaboration by that Commission of the National Programme for Emergency Humanitarian Assistance. However, the inter-agency mission of March 2000 noted that the scale and scope of assistance delivered under the National Programme was yet to be clearly determined. More recent sources indicate that the US\$ 55 million allocated under the first phase of the National Programme was not spent and that in excess of US\$ 34 million remains, though only US\$ 17 million of this was rolled into the budget for 2000, making overall expenditure less than originally claimed." (CHR 25 January 2001, paras. 65)

Angolan government has been heavily criticised for not taking greater action to support IDPs and other vulnerable populations (January - March 2001)

- Angolan oil and diamond industries support one of fastest-growing economies in Africa
- Still, Angolan people are some of the poorest in the world
- Government attitude toward the displaced has been described as one of "neglect"
- Only 2.8% of GoA budget spent on national health

Comments on the GoA from the UN Senior Inter-Agency Network following its mission to Angola in March 2001:

"The GoA has undertaken a process of decentralisation of responsibilities to the provinces. This, however, has not been accompanied by devolution of necessary resources. The GoA is currently in the process of elaborating its Poverty Reduction Strategy Paper (PRSP). Addressing the issue of internal displacement is a key condition for poverty reduction. Accordingly, there is a need for greater integration of humanitarian priorities, such as the delivery of basic services and the strengthening of the justice system." (OCHA 23 March 2001, Government Responsibility and Accountability)

Comments on the GoA from the UN Representative on Internally Displaced Persons following his visit to Angola in late 2000:

"35. As emphasized in the Guiding Principles, the primary responsibility for meeting the protection and assistance needs of the internally displaced rests with the national authorities (Principle 3). In Angola, however, the Government's attitude to the displaced has, in the past, been described as one of neglect: 'The Government does very little for those people under its control, and most of the time it asks very little of them. They are left alone to sink or swim without the benefit of any social safety net ... Government structures such as MINARS [Ministry of Social Assistance and Reintegration], and the Ministries of Health and Education exist, but are so chronically underfunded as to be almost entirely ineffectual.' However, 'most Angolans have tended to prefer this form of neglect to UNITA's form of draconian social control'. Such an assessment gives particular cause for concern when one considers Angola's endowments of natural resources, in particular its oil reserves. Angola is the second largest oil exporter in sub-

Saharan Africa, with the oil sector accounting for an estimated 53 per cent of gross domestic product between 1994 and 1998, and around 95 per cent of export receipts. In 1997, Angola exported crude oil to the value of over US\$ 4 billion."

[...]

66. Donors are said to feel strongly that the international community should not be expected to provide unlimited assistance and that the Government must assume greater responsibility by reallocating funds towards the social and emergency sectors. Such a view is increasingly convincing given high oil prices, from which the Government gains a substantial proportion of its revenues. Also, the changing military situation in the country, with a move away from conventional warfare to counter-insurgency strategies, should allow for reduced military spending and the redirection of funds to the humanitarian effort – though the Representative was informed by one senior government official that funds freed by any reductions in military spending would be used to expedite payments on debts accrued through government investment in the oil industry. The need to repay such debts notwithstanding, the Representative strongly recommends that the Government commit additional resources to the humanitarian effort, not least because a greater and more visible commitment on its part may prompt a similar response from donors." (CHR 25 January 2001, paras. 35, 66)

Comments on the GoA in an Economist article published in January 2001;

"IMAGINE two countries. The first, with one of the fastest-growing economies in Africa, will receive \$3.5 billion of investment from the international oil industry each year for the next ten years. By 2005 it will have become Africa's largest oil producer. The second is rated by the UN's Human Development Index a dismal 160th out of 174 countries. With a third of its children dying before their fifth birthday, and with two-fifths suffering from malnutrition, it is considered by Unicef to be "the worst place in the world to be a child". Both descriptions fit Angola, home to shocking juxtapositions.

After decades of civil war between the government and the UNITA rebels, most Angolans no longer wish for much more than to survive from one day to the next. Yet the offshore oil industry, and even the onshore diamond industry, continue to thrive, the revenue financing the war, on both sides, and fattening the pockets of the warlords. Most people get no benefit whatsoever from oil or diamonds; they are kept alive with the help of the hundreds of international aid agencies working in Angola.

But the agencies are growing weary with picking up the pieces left by the country's war, and some are voicing their frustrations in public. At the end of last year, Médecins Sans Frontières (MSF), which won the 1999 Nobel peace prize, released a strongly worded report; this followed on the heels of two other hard-hitting documents from World Vision and Save the Children. All three pin the blame on the Angolan government and the Angolan rebels_and international oil and diamond companies. They all point out that the country has the resources to look after its people, if it cared to do so.

The MSF report illustrates this argument with health statistics. In 1999, it says, only 2.8% of the budget was spent on health. In the city of Kuito, one of the areas worst hit by the

war, only 1.2% of the central hospital's requirements is provided by the government. The shortfall has to be made up by aid agencies. "Oil production in the country is estimated at close to 800,000 barrels a day," writes MSF, "yet there is not a drop of diesel for the hospital generators, the only source of power in most large hospitals." This neglect, says MSF, is not, as the government claims, a consequence of the war but "the result of deliberate choices".

Donor fatigue is making it hard for the relief agencies to raise money for their Angolan operations. The UN has just launched an all-agency appeal for Angola for 2001. It is asking for \$202m but will, as in previous years, be lucky to raise half of that. Adding insult to injury, the Angolan government regularly complains that the relief groups are not doing enough. It also makes their work harder by not issuing work visas: MSF alone is wasting \$100,000 a year on flying its staff in and out of the country to renew their temporary visas.

Some aid workers have begun to ask themselves what they are doing. Clearly, they are helping to keep millions of people alive. Yet, by relieving the government of responsibility, are they too contributing to the continuation of the war?" (The Economist 11 January 2001 as found on MSF website)

GoA receives \$US 180 million from WFP to help support war-displaced (February 2001)

- Money to be used to support 1.4 million war-displaced with food and non-food projects

"The Angolan war-displaced people have received some 180-million U.S. dollar donation from the World Food Programme (WFP), the official news agency Angop Tuesday [20 February 2001] quoted a senior official as saying.

Angolan Welfare Minister Albino Malungo, who attended an annual meeting of the WFP executive committee last week in Rome, Italy, said that this amount of donation will be used to support 1.4 million war-displaced people, with food and non-food projects including repair of roads, bridges and agriculture fields.

According to Malungo, the international assistance is aimed at maintaining the dignity of the war-displaced people, save their lives and resettle them in their areas of origin." (Xinhua 20 February 2001)

National Institute for the Removal of Obstacles and Explosive Devices (INAROE) continues demining work in many parts of Angola (November 2000)

- INAROE estimates that there are between 6 and 8 million landmines in Angola
- INAROE has disarmed 15,000 landmines and some 200,000 explosive devices over the last five years

"A source in the National Institute for the Removal of Obstacles and Explosive Devices, Inaroe, said in Luanda today that there are between 6 and 8 million land mines planted in various parts of Angolan territory, over and above other kinds of explosive devices that have not been detonated yet.

Inaroe official Angelo Lopes further noted that '(...) no one is able to tell accurately how many land mines have been planted in Angolan territory over the years. It is thought that there are between 6 and 8 million mines throughout the country, in addition to thousands of other types of explosive devices, the vestiges of the fighting which resumed in earnest in December 1998. These devices can be found in many parts of Angola.

[...]

Angelo Lopes also disclosed that 'Inaroe disarmed 15,000 land mines and some 200,000 assorted explosive devices over the last five years, but this figure is quite insignificant.

[...]

Inaroe has published a report on accidents with land mines and explosive devices to which Lusa had access today. According to it, the first half of this year saw the occurrence of 204 mine-related accidents throughout the country, killing 100 people and wounding a further 327. Of these, 327 civilians and 95 military personnel. The status of the other five persons affected by mine accidents over this period is not known yet.

With 81 killed or wounded, Uige Province was the part of the country worst hit by these occurrences. It was followed by Bie Province with 76, and Malanje with 72.

Most of those affected – 251 of them – were killed or wounded when they traveled in a vehicle on the road, and a mine went off. Another 36 (figure as received) were killed when they stepped on explosive devices. Of these, 32 met with their deaths when they were working in the fields, and another 24 when they were looking for wood to use as fuel.

The Inaroe report also states that there are 2,617 recorded mine fields in Angola. The most mined provinces are those of Bie, with 394 known mine fields, Moxico with 301, Malanje with 255, Cuando Cubango with 246, and Benguela with 201." (AFP 27 November 2000)

Response of national civil society

Over 280 national NGOs and church organisations operate in Angola (November 2000)

"There are currently 95 international NGOs, over 280 national NGOs and church organisations and seven United Nations Agencies operating in Angola."

For a detailed map of humanitarian organisations working in Angola, see the 2001 UN Consolidated Appeal for Angola [\[External link\]](#).

Local human rights NGOs play a significant role (1998)

- Number of NGOs are active in promotion and protection of human rights
- Support needed in the form of further training, computer equipment, and creation of focal points

"A number of NGOs, churches and professional associations in Angola are active in the promotion and protection of human rights. They teach people about their rights and duties and help people exercise their constitutional rights. Their vigilant observations of the way that the state functions and their positive ideas for improvements will help restore the rule of law and human rights.

Arising out of workshops and meeting held in 1998, Angolan NGOs are forming themselves into provincial and national networks that will work together and support each other in human rights promotion and protection issues. This is an important step toward building their capacity. It is still fragile and needs support in the form of further training, materials provision of basic computer equipment for internal communication and access to information and the creation of a documentation centre or focal point for the interaction and networking."(UN December 1998, p. 95)

International political response

International sanctions against UNITA remain in force (December 2000-April 2001)

- UN Monitoring Mechanism on Angola Sanctions, established in April 2000
- Mechanism released report in December 2000 and addendum in April 2001
- Committee emphasizes the need to deprive UNITA of its diamond income

Following the release of the April 2001 addendum:

"The Mechanism's overall assessment is that 'sanctions continue to play an important part in efforts to resolve the Angolan conflict. With no fixed arms supply lines and diminishing revenue from diamonds, UNITA's military capacity has been significantly reduced'.

The addendum gives further information about arms smuggling to UNITA, and concludes that 'the central role played by the identified brokering companies in the procurement of arms by UNITA is overwhelming and cannot be overemphasised.' It stresses that, 'the need to tighten the regulations governing the activities and operations of arms-brokering companies has become urgent. Similarly, the establishment of an international register of the dubious companies involved in sanctions-busting should be given due consideration'.

[...]

The Mechanism did not find evidence that any major changes in UNITA structures in Africa have taken place. Burkina Faso and Togo continue to be important countries of residence for senior UNITA officials and their family members.

However, the Mechanism stated that 'there are indications that some of the countries of importance to UNITA are re-examining their policies'. Information received by the Mechanism suggests a significant move by Cote d'Ivoire to deny UNITA officials passports.

[...]

UNITA's income from diamonds did drop dramatically from 1999, when it was estimated to be at least \$300 million. However, the Mechanism's findings point out that the drop was due to UNITA's more limited capacity to mine rather than the imposition of sanctions.

The addendum points out that there was an increase in non-UNITA smuggling during 2000, "which clearly means that illicit Angolan diamonds are reaching diamond markets regardless of the certificate of origin system and which also makes the tracing of UNITA diamonds more problematic". It continues that "diamond smuggling from Angola has been estimated to have increased to \$250 million in 2000 according to industry sources". (Action for Southern Africa 25 April 2001)

Following the release of the initial December 2000 report:

"New recommendations to prevent violations of the sanctions against the National Union for the Total Independence of Angola (UNITA) were published today [28 December 2000] in a report released at United Nations Headquarters in New York.

The report of the Monitoring Mechanism on Angola Sanctions, which was set up by the Council in April, points out that "in order for the measures against UNITA to be taken seriously, the Security Council should consider applying sanctions against any Government found to be intentionally violating them." Among its recommendations, the report calls for the implementation of a "certificate of origin" scheme aimed at clarifying where diamonds come from. "This will both protect the legitimate industry and begin to clarify the problem of illicit diamonds," the report notes.

While concluding that UNITA's capacity to produce diamonds has been hampered by the military advances of government forces, the report emphasizes the need to continue to deprive the rebel group of its diamond income. "As UNITA's traditional allies and arms suppliers and conduits become more hesitant, as a result of publicity and the 'name and shame' campaign, we expect UNITA to seek new and unexpected friends and to explore more subtle and refined ways of evading the sanctions," the report states.

The report provides an array of information on the underground trade in arms and diamonds to Angola, naming those responsible and tracing their business dealings in other parts of Africa and around the world. It notes that stemming the problem in Angola

will have wider implications for peace in the Democratic Republic of the Congo and in Sierra Leone.

'We have to take into account that there are many common elements in terms of arms, diamond dealers and air transport carriers involved in these conflicts,' the authors write. 'It would not be a surprise to see emerging the same names, companies and activities related to the organized crime profiting from death, destruction and greed. Those elements have no nationality or loyalty of any kind and can be found today in Angola and tomorrow somewhere else,' they warn.

The Monitoring Mechanism was established by the Security Council on 18 April [2000] to collect information on violations of the sanctions against UNITA and recommend ways to improve their implementation. Its members were Ambassador Juan Larrain of Chile (Chairman), Ambassador Lena Sundh of Sweden, Ms. Christine Gordon of the United Kingdom, Mr. James Manzou of Zimbabwe and Mr. Ismaila Seck of Senegal." (DPI 28 December 2000)

For a full copy of the 21 December report, please refer to original document [[External link](#)]. Further information about the Monitoring Mechanism can be found at "UN Monitoring Mechanism on Angola Sanctions established to prevent violations by UNITA" [[Internal link](#)].

Angolan peace process Troika re-activates activities with the opening of the UN Office in Angola (September 2000)

- Troika of observers composed of the U.S., Portugal and Russia has decided to reactivate activities
- Troika says that mechanisms of sanctions against UNITA must be reinforced

"The Angolan peace process Troika of observers composed of the U.S., Portugal and Russia has decided to re-activate its activities with the opening of the United Nations Office to Angola (UNOA) in Luanda. The decision is contained in a declaration issued on Friday in New York after a meeting of the Troika member countries, held alongside the UN General Assembly summit. The Troika says that the mechanisms of sanctions imposed on Jonas Savimbi's organization must be reinforced as a necessary instrument to coerce the rebel group to give up its military option. The document adds that this measure aims to compel UNITA rebels to abandon bellicose actions and join the Angolan democratic society, as a political partner to contest for power through elections." (GOA 19 September 2000)

International humanitarian response

UN Senior Inter-Agency Network on Internal Displacement conducts mission to Angola in March 2001

- UN Special Coordinator, together with representatives from FAO, UNICEF, UNHCR, WFP and NGO community, undertook mission to Angola in March 2001
- Objectives of mission were to assess the needs of the displaced and the capacity of humanitarian actors to respond to such needs

"The Senior Inter-Agency Network on Internal Displacement, led by the UN Special Coordinator on Internal Displacement, together with representatives of FAO, UNHCR, UNICEF, WFP, the Office of the Representative of the Secretary General on IDPs, and the NGO community, undertook a mission to Angola from 12 to 17 March. The main objectives of the mission were to: assess the nature and magnitude of the assistance and protection needs of internally displaced persons, particularly with regard to women and children; to review the operational capacity of UN agencies and other humanitarian actors on the ground to respond to such needs, with a view of identifying any gaps in the humanitarian response; to review existing institutional arrangements within and between the UN agencies, the Red Cross Movement, NGOs and the Government, and to make recommendations to concerned agencies, organisations and the Government for future action. The Mission also set out to assess the extent of implementation of the recommendations stemming from the visit to Angola of the RSG on IDPs in November 2000.

The mission met with Government officials as well as representatives of United Nations, the Red Cross Movement, other international organizations, civil society and non-governmental organisations, and members of the diplomatic community. The delegation travelled to the Provinces of Bié and Huambo and visited Viana in Luanda." (OCHA 23 March 2001, Background)

For full details and recommendations from the Senior Network mission, please refer to the report published in March 2001 [\[External link\]](#).

UN Representative on Internally Displaced Persons visited Angola in November 2000

- Dr. Francis M. Deng visits Angola from 31 to 9 October 2000
- Overall, the Representative finds a marked improvement in the situation of the internally displaced
- Despite improvements, insecurity and problems of access continue to make the situation for internally displaced persons extremely difficult
- Recommendations made by the Representative in the January 2001 addendum to his mission report

"At the invitation of the Government of Angola, the Representative of the United Nations Secretary-General on Internally Displaced Persons, Dr. Francis M. Deng, undertook an official visit to Angola from 31 October to 9 November.

The objectives of the Representative's visit were to study the situation of internal displacement in the country and to dialogue with the Government, international agencies, non-governmental organizations and other relevant actors towards ensuring effective responses to the current conditions of the internally displaced in Angola.

[...]

The Representative's visit to Angola should be seen in the context of other international missions to the country this year, beginning with the United States Ambassador to the United Nations, Richard Holbrooke and the subsequent inter-agency mission in March, led by the Emergency Relief Coordinator a.i., Carolyn McAskie. Both these visits drew international attention to the plight of the internally displaced and raised serious concerns as to the extent to which their needs were being met by the Government and the international community. The Representative's visit provided an opportunity to assess the extent of progress which has been made, the extent to which the needs of the displaced are being addressed, what gaps exist and how these might be filled.

[...]

Overall, the Representative found a marked improvement in the situation of the internally displaced and in terms of the national and international response to their plight. Emphasising the primary responsibility of the State for meeting the needs of its internally displaced population, the Representative was encouraged to learn that the Government has taken important steps to improve institutional arrangements at the national and provincial levels and its coordination with the international community, in particular United Nations agencies. In addition, the Representative noted with appreciation the development by the Government, in cooperation with United Nations agencies, of a legal framework spelling out minimum standards for the return and resettlement of the internally displaced, incorporating the standards contained in the Guiding Principles on Internal Displacement . . .

[...]

Such developments notwithstanding, the Representative's visits to the field revealed that a number of problems remain. Humanitarian action is constrained by the prevailing climate of insecurity, characterised by armed attacks on civilians, banditry, and the extensive presence and continued use of landmines, giving rise to problems of access, which is generally limited to provincial capitals and certain towns. There are also severe logistical constraints. Much of the infrastructure is destroyed and road access throughout the country is limited by insecurity. In the absence of effective surface distribution of assistance, there is an increased reliance on air transport which is costly. In addition, airstrips in places such as Kuito, which is entirely dependent on air support, are in urgent need of repair. Because of the increased insecurity of the war and in order to discourage reliance on the international community to provide assistance to the displaced, donor countries are reducing funding for humanitarian operations." (UNHCHR 10 November 2000, paras. 1,2,4,5,6)

The following list of recommendations was made by the Representative in his full January 2001 report:

"113. Some tangible improvements have been made in regard to the situation of the internally displaced and in the national and international response to the problem. The Representative is encouraged by the steps taken by the Government to improve institutional arrangements at the national and provincial levels and its coordination with the international community, in particular United Nations agencies. The Representative notes with appreciation the development by the Government, in cooperation with United Nations agencies, of the norms for the resettlement of internally displaced persons, based on the Guiding Principles. The Representative also welcomes the progress made by the Humanitarian Coordinator, the United Nations Country Team and NGOs in improving the international humanitarian response, which has resulted in the stabilization of displaced populations, demonstrated most visibly by the resettlement of the majority of vulnerable displaced populations previously residing in deplorable conditions in transit centres.

114. Such developments notwithstanding, the Representative's visits to the field revealed that coordination often is not effective on the ground and that a number of serious humanitarian and protection concerns remain which must be addressed. In particular, the Representative is concerned at the lack of effective protection accorded to the physical security and human rights of the displaced and the civilian population. In the light of such concerns, a number of recommendations, already introduced in appropriate contexts in the previous sections, are summarized in this concluding section.

Development of standard operational procedures to ensure the uniform implementation of the norms on resettlement and the involvement of humanitarian organizations in security assessments

115. Given the increasing emphasis on resettlement of displaced populations, the Representative encourages MINARS, in cooperation with international agencies, to draft standard operating procedures to ensure implementation of the technical provisions provided in the MINOPS. The Representative also encourages MINARS to ensure the involvement of humanitarian agencies in security assessments of prospective resettlement sites and to provide mechanisms for resolving conflicting security assessments of specific sites between the authorities and humanitarian organizations.

Full implementation of the norms on resettlement within security perimeters

116. The Representative stresses the fundamental need to ensure the safety and security of the displaced. To the extent to which resettlement is required, it must be undertaken within the security perimeters of towns and cities and in full accordance with the norms on resettlement and applicable human rights standards.

Increased engagement of the Government and donors in the humanitarian response

117. While acknowledging the increasing efforts of the Government to respond to the humanitarian situation, the Representative strongly recommends that the Government commit additional resources to the humanitarian effort, not least because a greater and

more visible commitment on the part of the Government might prompt a similar response from donors. Angola is one of the richest countries in Africa in oil and other resources and should be able to shoulder a larger part of the humanitarian burden.

More effective coordination within the Government and with the United Nations and NGOs, and reinvigoration of the Humanitarian Coordination Group

118. While some improvements have been noted, problems remain at the national level between different ministries which impede the efforts of the United Nations to advocate policies effectively with the Government. In an effort to address these problems, the Representative urges the reinvigoration of the national Humanitarian Coordination Group, which should bring all relevant governmental and international actors together on a monthly basis. Similarly, emphasis should be placed on ensuring more effective coordination at the field level through the active participation of all relevant actors in provincial coordination structures, including monitoring the implementation of humanitarian assistance.

Agreed criteria for targeting food distributions

119. The Representative, noting the existence of the Vulnerability and Assessment Working Group, underlines the importance of ensuring that there is a consensus among humanitarian partners on the criteria on which targeted food distributions are based, so as to ensure that all vulnerable groups receive food distributions on which, for lack of alternatives, they depend. In this connection, the Representative reiterates his concerns that reductions in general food distributions have been forced on WFP by donors at a time of significant increases in admissions of moderately malnourished displaced and resident children to supplementary feeding centres.

Increased access to populations in need

120. Given the security constraints in areas that are not under government control, the Representative recommends that international agencies and NGOs cooperate more fully with church groups and national and local NGOs which are able to operate in insecure areas and have access to the displaced.

Adequate maintenance and repair of airstrips and provision of logistical capacity

121. Given the humanitarian operation's continued dependency on air transportation, the relevant authorities should ensure that airstrips such as that at Kuito are repaired as soon as possible and adequately maintained thereafter. Requests by WFP for additional aircraft should be responded to positively, so as to ensure that existing levels of access are maintained if not increased.

Extension of vaccination coverage

122. In view of the prevalence of polio and other diseases amongst displaced populations, especially children, the Representative suggests that the Government consider the possibility of allowing international agencies to extend vaccination coverage to UNITA-held areas, assuming that adequate security guarantees can be obtained.

Provision of primary and also secondary education

123. The Government should take steps, beginning with an increase in the allocation of resources to the Ministry of Education, to ensure that displaced children and children in general have access to primary and secondary education. Failure to invest sufficiently in education may have serious consequences for the future development of the country.

Increased awareness of abuses against children

124. The Representative was particularly alarmed by reports that children are being abducted and traded by UNITA for use as forced labour. Local NGOs and church groups which may have access to the areas concerned are encouraged to collect additional and more detailed information, which should be brought to the attention of the national authorities and the international community.

A more focused and active approach to protection by the Government in particular and also by the international community

125. Given that the primary responsibility for the protection of the displaced rests with the Government, the Representative suggests a number of courses of action which could be taken by the authorities:

(a) National legislation on internally displaced persons . The Government is encouraged, in cooperation with the international community, to develop and adopt national legislation which clearly articulates the rights of the displaced and the obligations towards them of the national authorities and other actors, such as UNITA.

(b) Dissemination of the Guiding Principles . Efforts should be undertaken to raise awareness among the displaced of their human rights as restated in the Guiding Principles. To this end, wide dissemination of the Principles among local NGOs, church groups and displaced communities is essential.

(c) Training of military and police personnel . Greater efforts should be taken to train the military and police on the human rights of the internally displaced and the civilian population, so as to enhance protection and help prevent arbitrary displacement. The Representative welcomes the efforts which are being taken to this end by the Human Rights Division of UNOA and by ICRC and recommends that such efforts be expanded.

(d) Timely receipt of salaries and supplies by military personnel . In an effort to prevent looting by government troops and the harassment, violence and displacement associated

with it, the Representative suggests that the Government take the necessary measures to ensure that military personnel receive salaries and supplies in a timely manner.

(e) Accountability of police and military personnel . The Government must take suitable measures to ensure that its military and police personnel are held accountable for human rights violations against the displaced and civilian population. The Ministry of Justice's proposed policy to ensure accountability of police and military personnel should be finalized as soon as possible and the requisite human and financial resources provided to make it effective on the ground. The Attorney-General is requested to instruct his provincial-level staff to visit the displaced, collect testimony and information on human rights violations, and instigate criminal proceedings against the perpetrators.

(f) Issuance of personal documentation . Given the problems of harassment experienced by the displaced, the Representative recommends that the Government take the necessary steps to issue to all internally displaced persons all documents necessary for the enjoyment and exercise of their legal rights. In particular, the authorities should facilitate the issuance of new documents or the replacement of documents lost in the course of displacement.

(g) Judicial capacity building and accountability . Serious efforts need to be undertaken to build the national and provincial capacity to prevent and address protection problems. The Representative proposes that the Human Rights Division of UNOA and UNICEF, in cooperation with the Government, consider seeking funds for the proposed project on strengthening the judiciary at the municipal level within the framework of a technical cooperation project with OHCHR.

(h) Enhanced protection role for the international community . In the absence of effective national and provincial capacity to address and prevent protection problems, it is imperative that the international community enhances its role in regard to protection. A number of measures are suggested in this regard:

- i. Convening of a brainstorming session on protection , for all relevant members of the humanitarian community, using the IASC protection policy paper as the basis for discussions and strategy formulation;
- ii. Despatch of an inter-agency mission to the country to assist in a thorough review of protection issues and to identify appropriate response and preventive strategies; in this regard, the Representative strongly recommends that the forthcoming mission to Angola by the Senior Inter-Agency Network give due focus to protection issues and strategies for response and prevention, including by ensuring that members of the mission have sufficient expertise in protection work;
- iii. Enhancement of the international protection presence in the provinces to ensure effective monitoring, reporting and follow-up on violations of the rights of the internally displaced, including training of field-based staff in identifying and raising protection concerns, either directly or through other actors at the national, regional or international

levels; revision, if necessary, of the design, placement and content of relief activities, so as to deter human rights abuses; expansion of the UNOA Human Rights Division's capacity and presence throughout the country; establishment of a protection working group within each province; and the establishment of a small protection strategy team in Luanda to support the provincial-level protection working groups. In addition, given its comparative advantage in protection, UNHCR is encouraged to examine further possibilities for an enhanced presence and the development of nationwide inter-agency protection strategies in regard to internally displaced persons.

Landmines

126. Given the catastrophic landmine situation throughout the country and the problems it gives rise to in terms of security, access and resettlement, the Government is strongly encouraged to implement the Ottawa Convention without delay. Adequate donor response to the 2001 CAP is necessary to ensure a comprehensive approach to mine action, which the donors themselves favour.

Comprehensive peace and national reconciliation

127. Although the Government claims to control over 90 per cent of the country, UNITA is still able to effectively employ guerrilla tactics which are exacting a heavy price on the displaced and civilian population. Moreover, the ongoing state of insecurity is a major constraint on the humanitarian response and undermines the long-term development prospects for the country and the possibility of durable solutions for the internally displaced. As such, vigorous efforts must be pursued by all relevant actors towards the achievement of a sustainable political solution to the conflict, and national reconciliation.

128. In the space of seven months, from April to November 2000, the Government and the international community have taken significant steps to improve the conditions of the internally displaced in Angola. And they have done so in very difficult circumstances, characterized by ongoing insecurity, problems of access, logistical difficulties and reduced donor support. Such developments and constraints notwithstanding, further substantial efforts are required to address effectively the ongoing humanitarian and, especially, protection problems identified in this report. The international community has a clear role to play in addressing these problems. However, its efforts should not be substituted for those of the Government but should support the Government, which, in turn, should seek to consolidate its leadership role and fully assume its responsibility for the displaced, including by providing increased financial resources to the humanitarian effort." (CHR 25 January 2001, paras. 113-128)

For the full details of the visit and its findings, please consult the initial release of the UNHCHR about his visit [\[External link\]](#) as well as the full report of the Special Representative [\[External link\]](#).

UN Inter-Agency Rapid Assessment Mission sent to Angola to assess the situation of internally displaced (April 2000)

- The OCHA-led mission included representatives of UNHCR, WFP and UNICEF
- The mission concluded that serious gaps exist in the planning, delivery and monitoring of humanitarian responses

"From 18 to 23 March, a UN interagency mission visited Angola to assess the status of displaced populations. The mission was led by the UN Emergency Relief Co-ordinator and included representatives of UNHCR, WFP and UNICEF. Following visits to Huambo, Bie and Uige to assess the conditions of IDPs and resident populations the delegation praised the substantial efforts undertaken by the humanitarian community to address the needs of war-affected populations, but noted that serious gaps exist in the planning, delivery and monitoring of humanitarian responses. On the basis of recommendations made to the Angolan government by the interagency mission, a rapid assessment of critical humanitarian needs was undertaken by 14 interagency teams in 31 locations and 10 provinces at the beginning of April. Overall the assessment concluded that the situation was alarming and critical needs in most sectors were found in virtually all locations visited by the assessment teams with 6 areas including Huambo and Kuito given priority status. A full report has been released by the Office for the Co-ordination of Humanitarian Affairs (OCHA). The rapid assessment will be followed up by a more in-depth assessment to evaluate existing programmes in preparation for the mid-term review of the 2000 Consolidated Appeal for Angola." (OCHA 5 June 2000)

International coordination

Problems noted by UN Representative on Internally Displaced Persons with regard to effective implementation of existing coordination mechanisms (January 2001)

- The Ministry of Social Affairs and Reintegration (MINARS) is increasingly marginalized, receiving fewer funds and forced to send all emergency legislation through the Inter-Ministerial Commission
- Coordination between MINARS, the Ministry of Planning and the Ministry of Territorial Administration has been complicated and uneven
- Coordination with international partners is also lacking – Humanitarian Coordination Group has met only once since April 2000

"69. While coordination mechanisms exist at the national and provincial levels, there appear to be problems with their effective implementation which may have direct and indirect repercussions for the internally displaced. At the national level, concerns were raised pertaining to coordination problems within the Government. Although the establishment of the Inter-Ministerial Commission on the Humanitarian Situation was a welcome step demonstrating increased governmental commitment to addressing the humanitarian situation, it has not been without its problems. Concerns were expressed

over the increasingly unclear role of MINARS, which should be the focal point for the coordination of the humanitarian response. The Representative was informed that MINARS had been increasingly marginalized, receiving fewer funds and forced to send all emergency legislation through the Inter-Ministerial Commission. This is further complicated by the appointment of the Minister of Planning as the chair of the Inter-Ministerial Commission and the apparent reluctance of her Ministry to assume full responsibility for emergency assistance. Meanwhile, the Ministry of Territorial Administration is seeking an increased role in resettlement, given the role of the provincial governors in the process. Coordination between these three ministries had been described as complicated and uneven and as giving rise to problems for the United Nations in being able to advocate policies effectively with the Government. There is an obvious need for effective coordination within the Government and with the United Nations and NGOs. To this end, the Representative urges the reinvigoration of the national Humanitarian Coordination Group, which is supposed to bring all relevant governmental and international actors together on a monthly basis but which has seemingly met only once since April 2000." (CHR 25 January 2001, para. 69)

New information format introduced to improve work of Humanitarian Coordination Group (HCG) (February 2001)

- New information format will be used by both the Technical Unit for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (UTCAH) and OCHA to compile standardized information on a monthly basis
- Information format will be used to monitor the progress of the UN Consolidated Inter-Agency Appeal
- The creation of a database is being discussed to cover key trends and indicators in the humanitarian sector

"To ensure that the humanitarian assistance activities are integrated across sectors and coordinated between partners, key indicators including displacement rates, nutrition rates and disease outbreaks will be monitored on a regular basis. A first and important step in this direction was the introduction in January 2001 of an information format for the Humanitarian Coordination Group (HCG). The new format, which covers a wide-range of humanitarian sectors, will be used jointly by UTCAH and OCHA to compile information on a monthly basis. The secretariat for the HCG will collect the information in the standardised format from the 18 provinces and create a series of charts and maps showing important developments and trends for each sector. This information will be presented to key policy-makers, including Vice-Ministers, Heads of Agencies and Ambassadors, who attend the monthly HCG. The format will be used to monitor the progress of the Consolidated Inter-Agency Appeal and adjust the overall humanitarian operation at the national level as required. The first meeting of the HCG is tentatively scheduled for the beginning of April [2001].

Integrated Information

In an effort to standardise the process of information management, the Inter-Agency Technical Team has begun to discuss the development of an integrated multi-sectoral database. The database would cover key trends and indicators and would be introduced and maintained in each province. Currently, at least four different agency databases are operational in the field and virtually every Government ministry operates some form of data-tracking mechanism.

An information task force composed of representatives from appropriate Government departments, UN Agencies and NGOs will be formed shortly to conduct an inventory of these systems, identifying areas of overlap and information gaps. During coming months, the taskforce will aim to design a simple, robust, integrated database that can be introduced into the provinces by the end of the year. The taskforce will build on existing systems while taking into consideration the sensitive issues of data credibility and data collection." (OCHA 28 February 2001)

US Ambassador to the UN makes criticism of UN coordination in Angola following his visit to the country in July 2000

- Ambassador Holbrooke is highly critical of UN coordination in his report to ECOSOC
- Following his criticism, the GoA requests UNHCR to assist with internally displaced persons
- A UNHCR assessment mission for expanded programming follows in late May 2000

"The UN debate on internal displacement focused on internally displaced persons in Angola. Ambassador Holbrooke had recently visited Angola, where WFP was the coordinating UN agency for displaced persons, and was highly critical of what he saw, telling ECOSOC, 'Anyone in this room who's been in Angola knows full well that the UN response is inadequate to the problem. Anyone who's been in Luanda knows that the UN agencies there are passing the buck.'

Shortly after Holbrooke's Security Council speech, the Angolan government requested UNHCR to assist with internally displaced people. In April, UNHCR sent an assessment mission, followed in late May, by a mission conducted by 12 senior staff, paving the way for an expanded field operation in the northern provinces of Uige and Zaire.

At the ECOSOC meeting, Holbrooke pledged \$2 million from the United States for UNHCR to expand its assistance program in northern Angola 'to cover emergency relief and protection needs of internal refugees.' But, in the absence of a lead agency approach, Holbrooke warned, 'Let's see if the UNHCR, WFP, UNICEF, UNDP, and all the other organizations really do work together in the future. It's easy to talk about in this room. I find it unlikely that it will happen in the most difficult conditions—in a place like Luanda, where the agencies are in different buildings, where they don't have phone communications, when they work under the most difficult of circumstances—but let's give it a shot. The world will be watching.'" (USCR July 2000)

Different coordination structures established over the years to assist internally displaced populations (1998-2000)

- TWG, made up of representatives from the GoA, UN Agencies, donors, national and international NGOs, established and scheduled to meet every two weeks to discuss technical aspects of the humanitarian challenges in Angola
- UCAH, through its IDP monitor, acts as a focal point for IDPs
- Activities conducted on behalf of IDPs include: definition of guidelines, coordination of assistance projects, advocacy of humanitarian principles, negotiation of access, maintenance of an IDP database and reporting

Technical UN-GoA Working Group for the Coordination of Humanitarian Assistance (TWG):

"The Technical Working Group for the Coordination of Humanitarian Assistance (TWG) met for the first time on 8 June [2000]. Composed of high-level technical representatives from the Government, UN Agencies, donors, national and international NGOs and sub-groups of the NHCG, the TWG has been formed to analyze, discuss and offer technical recommendations to the National Humanitarian Coordination Group (NHCG) and the Inter-Ministerial Commission for the Humanitarian Situation regarding operating procedures for humanitarian assistance programs. The TWG is scheduled to meet every two weeks under the chairmanship of MINARS." (OCHA 19 June 2000)

International coordination: The Humanitarian Assistance Coordination Unit (UCAH) (1998-1999)

"UCAH has been facilitating the coordination of humanitarian operations since May 1993 in Angola. The UCAH Field Coordination Unit will continue [in year 2000] to monitor the evolution of the overall humanitarian situation and provide appropriate information to humanitarian actors at central and provincial levels.

UCAH Field Advisors are present in provinces where the humanitarian condition is particularly critical and assistance is being delivered. The Field Coordination Unit based in Luanda supports these Field Advisors. This Unit ensures the appropriate follow-up and analysis of all issues reported by the field and maintains contact with humanitarian operators in Luanda.

In addition to its main responsibilities as facilitator of the coordination of effective implementation of humanitarian assistance programmes, OCHA was entrusted by the Inter-Agency Standing Committee (IASC) of the UN with a specific mandate related to IDPs. Therefore, UCAH will continue to monitor and report on displacements and war-affected populations throughout the country.

Field Advisors play an essential role in the evaluation of proposals submitted to the Emergency Response Fund. These proposals are most often generated in the field with input from an UCAH Field Advisor, where present." (UN 30 November 1999, p. 96)

Funding for 2000-2001

New projects and adjustments made to 2001 UN Consolidated Appeal in First Quarter Update (April 2001)

- Several gaps identified in humanitarian operation
- To address these gaps, ten new projects including in quarterly update
- Three original projects revised

SUMMARY OF NEW PROJECTS

First Quarter Update on the 2001 Consolidated Inter-Agency Appeal for Angola

Organisation (Alphabetical Order)	Name of Project	Sector	Funds Requested (US\$)
ADPP	Capacity Building of Primary School Teachers in Rural Areas	Education and Protection	378,800
COSV	Medical Support to IDPs in Quipungo, Huila Province	Health and Nutrition	190,500
Handicap International-France	Development of Local Capacities for Mine Risk Education in Bié, Benguela, Huambo, Kuanza Norte, Kuanza Sul, Cunene, Bengo and Kuando Kubango	Mine Action	400,125
HRD of UNOA (DPA), UNDP and UNICEF	Municipal Justice Systems	Education and Protection	1,070,000
INTERSOS	Support to the Surgical Unit of the Provincial Hospital of Menongue	Health and Nutrition	172,515
INTERSOS	Emergency Demining, Surveying and Mine Awareness in the Area of Kangondo, Matala Municipality, Huila Province	Mine Action	428,202
INTERSOS	Improving Access to Education for Children in Post War-Affected Areas	Education and Protection	377,700
OCHA	Strengthening of National Coordination Capacity	Coordination, Security and Support Services	245,000
UNDP	United Nations Security Liaison Officer Network	Coordination, Security and Support Services	955,000
UNHCR	Protection and Assistance to Internally Displaced Persons (IDPs)	Multi-Sectoral	11,527,835
TOTAL			15,745,677

SUMMARY OF REVISIONS

First Quarter Update on the 2001 Consolidated Inter-Agency Appeal for Angola

Organisation	Name of Project	Revisions
WFP	Food Assistance to War Affected People (ANG-01-1/N01)	The total 12 month requirement for the project has been decreased from USD 138,961,068 to 134,137,315. This change is the result of the PRRO \$159.01 being reviewed by WFP headquarters and the decrease in the projected cost of food commodities.
UNDP	INARCEE National Land Mine Database (ANG-01-1/N35)	The title of the project is changed to "National Land Mine Database".
UNDP	Area Field Security Officer Network (ANG-01-1/N68)	The title of the project is changed to "United Nations Area Field Security Officer Network Extension".

Total Revised Funding Requirements UN Agencies and NGOs by Sector

	<u>UN Agencies</u>	<u>NGOs</u>	<u>Total</u>
Original (US\$)	201,956,912	23,889,947	225,846,859
Revised (US\$)	210,930,994	25,837,789	236,768,783

(OCHA 30 April 2001)

For a full description of new and revised projects, please refer to the First Quarter Update document dated 30 April 2001 [\[External link\]](#).

UN Inter-Agency Appeal for 2000 poorly funded; Appeal for 2001 reduced by nearly US\$ 60 million (February-March 2001)

- Only 53.4% of \$260 million requested in 2000 Inter-Agency Appeal was covered
- 2001 Appeal reduced to \$202 million
- Majority of 2001 Appeal for WFP - \$155 million

"In 2000 the [UN Inter-Agency] Appeal was for \$260 million, and hundreds of thousands of lives were saved by the international community through the provision of food aid. Close to ten percent of the population – 1.3 million people – benefited from food aid, leading to a reduction in severe and moderate malnutrition levels.

The 2001 Appeal was reduced to \$202 million, mainly focusing on food security (\$145 million), followed by Co-ordination, Security and Support Services (\$20 million) and Health and Nutrition (\$15 million). The majority of the Appeal is for the WFP - \$155 million." (Action for Southern Africa 28 March 2001)

"The report said that as of 19 January [2001], 53.4 percent of the total revised requirement for UN operations in Angola for 2000 were covered. The largest contributors to the 2000 appeal included Sweden, Norway, Netherlands, United States, the European Union and South Africa." (IRIN-SA 21 February 2001)

"63. Humanitarian operations in Angola are also constrained by reductions in donor support. The Representative was informed that owing to the protracted security situation throughout the country and in order to discourage the Government's reliance on the international community to provide the bulk of the assistance to the displaced, donor countries were reducing funding for humanitarian operations. The 2000 CAP included 29 projects totalling US\$ 258,515,854. In June 2000, during the preparation of the mid-term review of the CAP, agencies agreed to streamline their funding requests, resulting in 14 projects being dropped and a revised total for the mid-term review of US\$ 148,993,632. At the time of the Representative's mission, approximately 50 per cent of these revised requirements had been funded. Three of the 15 projects in the mid-term review received no funding. Projects relating to security, coordination and support services received 70.4 per cent of requirements. Projects addressing nutrition, health, water, sanitation, relief, survival and resettlement received 39 per cent; and education and protection remained the most underfunded sectors, with only 37 per cent of requirements met." (CHR 25 January 2001, para. 63)

Funding requests for IDP-related activities in the UN consolidated appeal for 2001 (November 2000)

- Funding requests are for emergency and emergency recovery programmes

- Food agencies will shift from general food distributions to targeted assistance to vulnerable populations
- Efforts will be made to lower mortality and morbidity rates
- Mine clearance programmes to be continued

"Despite tangible improvements, Angola's humanitarian situation remains serious at year-end and is likely to deteriorate if assistance is reduced either too quickly or significantly. During 2000, hundreds of thousands of lives were saved, malnutrition rates dropped and the rate and scope of displacement decreased. Transit centres were closed and tens of thousands of displaced were resettled in areas with agricultural land.

During 2001, displacement is expected to continue in areas with active warfare although overall numbers are projected to drop one-third. State administration is also expected to expand, giving humanitarian agencies increased access to vulnerable populations and paving the way for pilot resettlement in secure areas. Humanitarian partners anticipate that insecurity will persist, limiting large-scale resettlement and return. The number of people in need of humanitarian assistance is projected at the same levels as this year although the number requiring emergency assistance is expected to drop to approximately one million.

The 2001 Consolidated Inter-Agency Appeal has been prepared in full consultation with the Government of the Republic of Angola and reflects the Government's priorities in reducing dependency, promoting self-sufficiency, decentralising administration, and enhancing local capacities. As in previous years, the bulk of the 2001 Consolidated Inter-Agency Appeal covers programmes in emergency and emergency recovery. The majority of programmes are in emergency recovery, reflecting the overall improvement in the situation. Some pilot transition programmes are included, although the Government's strategy will be mainly supported by multilateral and bilateral sources. To prepare for the transition, real efforts will be made to ensure that programmes in emergency and emergency recovery lay the groundwork for future development by emphasising self-sufficiency and capacity-building for national actors.

The humanitarian operation in Angola during 2001 will be focused, flexible, cost-effective and pragmatic. To achieve this, partners will be pursuing a three-pronged approach: 1) maintaining flexible programming capable of meeting the human development needs of populations in either emergency, emergency recovery or transition situations; 2) targeting the most vulnerable members of communities through integrated, rights-based programming; 3) upgrading the capacities of local authorities and non-governmental organisations (NGOs) through institutional development and training.

The overall direction of the humanitarian operation will shift in 2001. Food agencies will move from general food distributions to targeted assistance for the most vulnerable groups. Food production will be bolstered by food-for-work and agricultural programmes. Real efforts will be made to lower mortality and morbidity through integrated water and sanitation and mother and child health care programmes. Programmes will be integrated across sectors for each caseload at the provincial level in

accordance with the Government's policy of decentralisation. Mine action will be fully incorporated into the humanitarian operation with interventions undertaken in high priority areas. Building on initiatives already underway, agencies will work under the leadership of the Government to address protection issues.

The Government will continue to coordinate the humanitarian operation with strong support from the United Nations and is expected to increase allocations for the national emergency programme. Through improved coordination mechanisms, complementarity will be ensured between Government programmes and the activities of the UN Agencies and NGOs.

This Appeal does not cover all humanitarian needs in Angola. Many important programmes of the Government, international organisations and NGOs are funded outside this framework. To cover their part of the humanitarian operation, UN Agencies are requesting US\$ 201,956,912 and the non-governmental organisations participating in the Appeal, an additional US\$ 23,889,947. To ensure that emergency needs are met and the integrated approach succeeds, funding is urgently required for programmes in all sectors. The full package of programmes, particularly those aimed at self-sufficiency, requires urgent support, enabling agencies to cut back on emergency assistance and help the people of Angola re-start development.

[...]

WFP will continue to support populations displaced between 1998 and 1999 with free food distributions until the next major harvest in April 2001. By that time, it is expected that a majority of these displaced people will have established some coping mechanisms, including agricultural activities and seasonal employment opportunities." (UN November 2000, pp. 1, 73)

TABLE VI
TOTAL FUNDING REQUIREMENTS UN AGENCIES AND NGOS BY SECTOR
2001 UNITED NATIONS CONSOLIDATED INTER-AGENCY APPEAL FOR ANGOLA
JANUARY – DECEMBER 2001

SECTOR (UN AGENCIES AND NGOS)	REQUIREMENT (US\$)	
	UN AGENCIES	NGOS
FOOD SECURITY	145,667,225	1,689,222
HEALTH AND NUTRITION	15,327,900	2,483,755
WATER AND SANITATION	2,745,000	6,581,157
EDUCATION AND PROTECTION	6,384,000	953,765
MINE ACTION	3,698,230	5,395,603
NON-FOOD ITEMS AND DISASTER PREPAREDNESS	0	2,058,500
RESETTLEMENT AND SUSTAINABLE LIVELIHOODS (CAPACITY-BUILDING)	5,242,336	4,727,945
REFUGEES	2,472,660	0
COORDINATION, SECURITY AND SUPPORT SERVICES	20,419,561	0
TOTAL	201,956,912	23,889,947
GRAND TOTAL	225,846,859	

(UN November 2000, p. 71)

2001 Consolidated Appeal funding requests for UN activities (November 2000)

- Funding requirements for IDP-related activities amount to US\$ 199,484,252

Aside from UNHCR projects ANG-N63 and ANG-N64, the projects envisaged in Table II will either directly or indirectly benefit IDPs and/or resettled populations:

TABLE II
2001 UNITED NATIONS CONSOLIDATED INTER-AGENCY APPEAL FOR ANGOLA
LIST OF PROJECT ACTIVITIES BY SECTOR

JANUARY – DECEMBER 2001

FOOD SECURITY

APPEALING ORGANISATION	PROJECT CODE	PROJECT TITLE	REQUIREMENT (US\$)
WFP	ANG-N01	Food Assistance to War-Affected People	142,172,790
WFP	ANG-N02	Vulnerability and Food Security Analysis	190,000
FAO	ANG-N03	Agricultural Inputs for Main Growing Season	1,814,340
FAO	ANG-N04	Agricultural Inputs for Second Growing Season	430,000
FAO	ANG-N05	Agricultural Inputs for Vegetable Production	589,275
FAO	ANG-N06	Food Crops Emergency Seed Multiplication	470,820
TOTAL			145,667,225

HEALTH AND NUTRITION

APPEALING ORGANISATION	PROJECT CODE	PROJECT TITLE	REQUIREMENT (US\$)
WHO	ANG-N10	Strengthening of Health Surveillance and Response to Outbreaks	636,000
WHO	ANG-N11	Provision of Public Health Package	763,200
WHO	ANG-N12	Controlling the Spread of HIV/AIDS	678,400
WHO	ANG-N13	Immediate Medical Care, Physical and Mental Rehabilitation of War Victims	381,600
UNICEF	ANG-N14	Health and Nutrition for Children and Women	10,369,700
UNFPA	ANG-N15	Improving Access to Emergency Obstetrical Services and Reproductive Health Service for War-Affected Women, Men and Youth	2,499,000
TOTAL			15,327,900

WATER AND SANITATION

APPEALING ORGANISATION	PROJECT CODE	PROJECT TITLE	REQUIREMENT (US\$)
UNICEF	ANG-N24	Water, Environmental Sanitation and Hygiene	2,745,000
TOTAL			2,745,000

EDUCATION AND PROTECTION

APPEALING ORGANISATION	PROJECT CODE	PROJECT TITLE	REQUIREMENT (US\$)
UNICEF	ANG-N29	Improving Access to Education for Children in War-Affected Areas	2,464,000
UNICEF	ANG-N30	Protection for War-Affected Children	2,200,000
DPA (HRD of UNOA)	ANG-N31	Initiatives in Human Rights	1,720,000
TOTAL			6,384,000

<p style="text-align: center;">TABLE II</p> <p style="text-align: center;">2001 UNITED NATIONS CONSOLIDATED INTER-AGENCY APPEAL FOR ANGOLA</p> <p style="text-align: center;">LIST OF PROJECT ACTIVITIES BY SECTOR</p> <p style="text-align: center;">JANUARY – DECEMBER 2001</p>			
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MINE ACTION			
APPEALING ORGANISATION	PROJECT CODE	PROJECT TITLE	REQUIREMENT (US\$)
UNDP	ANG-N35	INAROOE National Landmine Database	212,000
UNDP	ANG-N36	Analysis and Dissemination of Strategic Landmine Information	492,000
UNICEF	ANG-N37	Mine Awareness Education and Advocacy	1,070,000
WFP	ANG-N38	Landmine and UXO Surveying, Verification and Clearance	1,924,230
TOTAL			3,698,230

RESETTLEMENT AND SUSTAINABLE LIVELIHOODS (CAPACITY-BUILDING)			
APPEALING ORGANISATION	PROJECT CODE	PROJECT TITLE	REQUIREMENT (US\$)
UNDP	ANG-N49	Capacity-Building of NGOs and CBOs to Support Resettlement	917,000
UNDP	ANG-N50	Capacity-Building of Local Authorities at Municipal and Community Levels	532,000
UNDP	ANG-N51	National Volunteers Scheme	653,000
IOM	ANG-N52	Integrated Assistance aimed at Resettlement and Sustainable Livelihoods of IDPs	2,049,870
IOM	ANG-N53	IDP Registration	1,090,466
TOTAL			5,242,336

REFUGEES*			
APPEALING ORGANISATION	PROJECT CODE	PROJECT TITLE	REQUIREMENT (US\$)
UNHCR	ANG-N63	Refugees and Protection Assistance	992,310
UNHCR	ANG-N64	Repatriation of Congolese Refugees	1,480,350
TOTAL			2,472,660

* A review of the first phase of UNHCR's Supplementary Programme for Assistance to IDPs in Uige, Zaire and Luanda Provinces, which started in July 2000, and of its direction in 2001, is presently being conducted. UNHCR will present its 2001 Supplementary Programme as a separate appeal once this review has been completed.

COORDINATION, SECURITY AND SUPPORT SERVICES			
APPEALING ORGANISATION	PROJECT CODE	PROJECT TITLE	REQUIREMENT (US\$)
OCHA	ANG-N65	Coordination of Humanitarian Activities	4,689,899
OCHA	ANG-N66	Emergency Response Fund	3,090,000
UNDP	ANG-N67	United Nations Operations Centre	650,000
UNDP	ANG-N68	Area Field Security Officer Network	1,100,000
WFP	ANG-N69	Passenger Air Service	6,333,916
WFP	ANG-N70	Transport of Non-Food Items	3,672,746
WFP	ANG-N71	Integrated Voice and Data Communications Network	883,000
TOTAL			20,419,561

GRAND TOTAL	201,956,912
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(UN November 2000, p. 65)

2001 Consolidated Appeal funding requirements for NGO activities (November 2000)

- Funding requirements for NGOs stand at US\$ 22,884,947

The NGO projects listed in Table IV will either directly or indirectly benefit IDPs and/or resettled populations:

<p style="text-align: center;">TABLE IV</p> <p style="text-align: center;">2001 NGO PROJECT APPEAL FOR ANGOLA</p> <p style="text-align: center;">LIST OF NGO PROJECT ACTIVITIES BY SECTOR</p> <p style="text-align: center;">JANUARY – DECEMBER 2001</p>			
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FOOD SECURITY

APPEALING ORGANISATION	PROJECT CODE	PROJECT TITLE	REQUIREMENT (US\$)
ADPP	ANG-N08	Food Production Model for 1,500 Families in Casseque III	42,200
Save the Children (UK)	ANG-N07	Household Food Economy Surveys	290,000
WV Angola	ANG-N09	Food Production Recovery Project	1,357,022
TOTAL			1,689,222

HEALTH AND NUTRITION

APPEALING ORGANISATION	PROJECT CODE	PROJECT TITLE	REQUIREMENT (US\$)
ADPP	ANG-N21	HIV/AIDS Outreach Programme	243,000
AMI	ANG-N18	Medical Care in Bailundo	277,600
AMI	ANG-N19	Assistance to IDPs in Golungo Alto	168,200
AMI	ANG-N20	Medical Assistance to Sacassange	275,300
Médecins du Monde	ANG-N22	Support for the Surgical Unit of Malanje Hospital	262,874
Save the Children (UK)	ANG-N16	Emergency Support for the Paediatric Unit in Huambo Hospital	266,781
Save the Children (UK)	ANG-N17	Nutritional Support for Children in Huambo	720,000
WV Angola	ANG-N23	Emergency Health Programme	270,000
TOTAL			2,483,755

WATER AND SANITATION

APPEALING ORGANISATION	PROJECT CODE	PROJECT TITLE	REQUIREMENT (US\$)
ADPP	ANG-N27	Safe Drinking Water and Improved Sanitation for IDPs	731,000
DW	ANG-N26	Sanitation for Displaced and Other War-Affected Communities in Peri-Urban Luanda	372,000
OXFAM GB	ANG-N25	Emergency Water and Sanitation Programme	5,050,955
WV Angola	ANG-N28	Emergency Water and Sanitation in Malanje Province	427,202
TOTAL			6,581,157

EDUCATION AND PROTECTION

APPEALING ORGANISATION	PROJECT CODE	PROJECT TITLE	REQUIREMENT (US\$)
CCG	ANG-N32	Building Capacity for Community Conflict Resolution and Protection Response	105,600
DW	ANG-N34	Emergency Schools for Displaced Communities in the Planalto	664,000
GAC	ANG-N33	Children for Peace	184,165
TOTAL			953,765

<p style="text-align: center;">TABLE IV</p> <p style="text-align: center;">2001 NGO PROJECT APPEAL FOR ANGOLA</p> <p style="text-align: center;">LIST OF NGO PROJECT ACTIVITIES BY SECTOR</p> <p style="text-align: center;">JANUARY – DECEMBER 2001</p>			
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MINE ACTION			
APPEALING ORGANISATION	PROJECT CODE	PROJECT TITLE	REQUIREMENT (US\$)
CARE	ANG-N42	CARE Angola Mine Related Interventions in Bié Province	813,398
GAC	ANG-N45	Support to Mine Victims	123,810
HALO Trust	ANG-N41	Emergency Mine Clearance, Explosive Ordnance Disposal, Survey and Mine Awareness in the Planalto	2,500,000
LARDEF	ANG-N46	Assistance to Landmine Victims	14,000
NPA	ANG-N39	Mine Surveys	475,000
NPA	ANG-N40	De-mining Surface Roads	500,000
Saint Barbara Foundation	ANG-N43	De-mining in Xangondo Municipality	319,395
WV Angola	ANG-N44	Mine Awareness Programme Support	650,000
TOTAL			5,395,603

NON-FOOD ITEMS AND DISASTER PREPAREDNESS			
APPEALING ORGANISATION	PROJECT CODE	PROJECT TITLE	REQUIREMENT (US\$)
ADPP	ANG-N47	Clothing for Newly Displaced and Resettled Families	408,500
Save the Children (UK)	ANG-N48	Replenishment of Contingency Stock and Distribution of Survival Items	1,650,000
TOTAL			2,058,500

RESETTLEMENT AND SUSTAINABLE LIVELIHOODS (CAPACITY-BUILDING)			
APPEALING ORGANISATION	PROJECT CODE	PROJECT TITLE	REQUIREMENT (US\$)
ADPP	ANG-N55	Resettlement and Sustainable Livelihoods in Rural Communities	800,000
ADRA-A	ANG-N54	Reinstallation and Resettlement of IDPs in Malanje	882,336
CIES	ANG-N58	Community Services in Camama Commune	59,898
DW	ANG-N57	Micro Finance in Urban Areas for Young Women	429,000
DW	ANG-N60	Local Initiatives for Post Conflict Communities	320,100
DW	ANG-N61	Angolan NGO Humanitarian Network - ANGONET	150,000
OIKOS	ANG-N62	Community Development in Longonjo, Huambo Province	427,000
FACT	ANG-N59	Capacity-Building for Angolan NGOs in 12 Provinces	1,050,611
ZOA Refugee Care	ANG-N56	Resettlement of IDPs	609,000
Total			4,727,945

GRAND TOTAL	23,889,947
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(UN November 2000, p. 69)

USAID has provided significant support to programmes benefiting IDPs in Angola (April 2001)

- USAID/OFDA programmes in 2000 provided nearly \$3.6 million in emergency assistance targeting both IDP and vulnerable resident populations

- In addition to USAID assistance, State/PRM provided \$2 million to UNHCR to support IDP programmes in northern Angola in 2000
- In FY 2001 to date, State/PRM has contributed \$2.3 million to UNHCR to support their IDP activities in Angola

"In FY 2000, USAID/OFDA supported the establishment of a United Nations Development Program (UNDP) project to deploy civil/military liaison security officers in the provinces to facilitate and enhance the exchange of information regarding security incidents among the Angolan military, civil police, and NGOs. The program has been successful and will be expanded in 2001. USAID/OFDA also continued funding World Food Program (WFP) air transport of personnel from international and local NGOs, the donor community, U.N. Agencies, and the diplomatic corps. This \$1 million in support of air transport allows entry into areas that are otherwise inaccessible due to security concerns.

[...]

USAID/OFDA programs in FY 2000 provided nearly \$3.6 million in emergency assistance that targeted both IDP and vulnerable resident populations. Grants to Africare, Catholic Relief Services (CRS), International Medical Corps (IMC), Medecins sans Frontieres/Belgium (MSF/B), and the Development Workshop implemented agriculture, emergency health and feeding, and water initiatives in Benguela, Bié, Huambo, Malanje and Kuito.

In addition to USAID assistance to IDPs in Angola, State/PRM provided \$2 million to UNHCR to support IDP relief and reintegration programs in northern Angola. In FY 2001 to date, State/PRM has contributed \$2.3 million to UNHCR to support their IDP activities in Angola.

[...]

U.S. GOVERNMENT HUMANITARIAN ASSISTANCE TO ANGOLA

Agency & Implementing Partners	Sector	Regions	Amount
FY2000			
USAID	\$98,887,521		
USAID/OFDA	\$6,083,393		
Africare	Food Security	Bié	\$816,670
IMC	Health	Malanje, Huambo	\$1,892,480
Dev. Workshop	Water/Sanitation	Huambo,	\$391,900
UNOCHA	Information Coordination	All	\$600,000
UNDP	Civil/Military Liaison and Security	Huambo, Kuito, Malanje,	\$15,000
		Uige, and Luanda	
UNICEF	Health/Nutrition	All	\$997,343
WFP	Air Transport	All	\$1,000,000

WFP	Administrative	All	\$370,000
USAID/FFP	\$49,537,725		
WFP	Food Assistance	All	\$37,361,025
ICRC	Food Assistance	All	\$12,176,700
\$A 416(b)	\$28,266,403		
WFP	Food Assistance	All	\$28,266,403
USAID/AFR	Health, Agriculture, Civil Society	All	\$7,000,000
State/PRM**	\$2,550,000		
UNHCR	IDP Assistance	Uige, Zaire, Luanda	\$2,000,000
UNHCR	Refugee Assistance	Luanda	\$450,000
WFP	Refugee Assistance	Luanda	\$100,000
USG FY2000	\$93,347,521		
FY2001			
USAID	\$20,447,732		
USAID/OFDA	\$4,149,932		
OXFAM/GB	Water/Sanitation	Bie, Huambo, Malanje	\$1,999,932
UNDP	Civil/Military Liaison and Security	Huambo, Kuito, Malanje,	\$50,000
		Uige, Luanda	
UNOCHA	Field Coordination	All	\$600,000
UNOCHA	Emergency Response Fund	All	\$500,000
WFP	Air Support	All	\$1,000,000
FY2001			
USAID/FFP	\$18,397,800		
WFP	Food Assistance	All	\$11,000,000
ICRC	Food Assistance	All	\$7,397,800
State/ PRM			\$2,300,000
UNHCR	IDP Assistance	Uige, Zaire, Luanda	\$2,300,000
Total USG FY 2001	\$24,847,732		

** Several programs that were funded in FY 1999 and implemented in FY 2000 are outlined in the report above. However, only FY 2000 and FY 2001 funding is including in this table.*

*** State/PRM figures include only Angola-specific funding. For more information on regional assistance through State/PRM, see "Refugees" and "Other USG Assistance" section above" (USAID 2 April 2001)*

ECHO to channel \$9 million into Angola through partner organisations (March 2001)

- ECHO money to support programmes in the fields of health, nutrition, water/sanitation, emergency relief and air transport

"The European Commission has adopted an intervention plan covering 2001 to provide continuing humanitarian support for victims of the war in Angola. 9 million will be channelled by the Humanitarian Aid Office (ECHO) through partner organisations operating in the country. The money will support humanitarian programmes in fields of health, nutrition, water/sanitation, emergency relief and air transport, working through various international organisations and Non-Governmental Organisations (NGOs). Key objectives are to reduce mortality rates among the most vulnerable sections of the civilian population and to provide shelter and non-food items to the growing number of internally displaced people (IDPs) in need.

[...]

ECHO has spent over 125 million in Angola between 1992 and 2000, mainly on health, nutrition, water and sanitation." (ECHO 29 March 2001)

Governments made various contributions for mining, promotion of agriculture and care of internally displaced in the second half of 2000 (June-December 2000)

- US government offered US\$ 3 million for demining projects in Angola
- Italians agreed to disperse US\$ 3 million to promote farming production
- Japan provided US\$ 550,000 to UNHCR for care of displaced populations
- ECHO cleared euro 2.3 million for relief projects to be implemented by ICRC in Angola
- EU provided US\$ 10,566,229 to WFP for food distributions

US:

"The US government will on Saturday [1 July 2000] present three million dollars as a humanitarian assistance for demining projects in Angola, it was officially announced here Friday [30 June 2000].

The removal of antipersonnel land mines in the southern African country is co-ordinated by three non-governmental organisations, Norwegian People's Aid, Halo Trust and Menschen Gegen Minen.

Demining projects in Angola include public awareness programmes on the land mines which are also conducted by two international humanitarian organisations, Africare and World Vision.

[...]

Demining activities are under way in Huambo, Bie, Benguela, Bengo and Moxico provinces.

Since the signing of the Lusaka peace protocol by the Angolan government and the rebel UNITA movement in 1994, the United States has disbursed 25 million dollars to support demining activities in Angola.

Through the US Agency for International Development, the US government has also funded programmes meant to assist survivors of mine accidents, such as production of prosthesis and the construction of a rehabilitation centre." (PANA 30 June 2000)

Italy:

"The Angolan Minister of Agriculture and Rural Development, Mr. Gilberto Buta Lutucuta, and the Italian Ambassador to Angola, Mrs. Paolo Sannela, signed a protocol of cooperation on food security Thursday. The project is aimed at providing aid for war-displaced people. Mr. Gilberto Lutucuta said that the signature of this protocol will help the country's farming production and contribute to fight famine. He informed that this project will first be implemented in the northern Bengo province. The Italian ambassador said his government has disbursed three million US dollars for this project. He added that the project is expected to reach some 2,500 families in Luanda, Bengo and Kwanza-Sul provinces, in a period of three years." (GOA 17 November 2000)

Japan:

"On December 26 (Tue), the Government of Japan decided to provide 550,000 US dollars, through the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR), as emergency assistance for the people of Angola who became internally displaced as a result of the internal conflict. The assistance from Japan will be used for daily necessities for the internally displaced persons in Angola, community services and transportation." (GOJ 26 December 2000)

EU:

"The European Commission has cleared humanitarian aid for Afghanistan, Somalia, Angola and Sierra Leone totalling euro 11 million. The funding made available through the Humanitarian Aid Office (ECHO) makes up the Commission's contribution to the annual provision of humanitarian food aid to the victims, mainly displaced people, of on-going conflicts in these countries. These programmes will be implemented by the International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC)...Food security programmes will be implemented in Angola (euro 2.3 million) and Sierra Leone (euro 1.5 million)." (ECHO 26 October 2000)

"The United Nation's World Food Programme today announced a donation of US\$10,566,229 from the European Union for the people in need of relief assistance in war-ravaged Angola.

'We are extremely grateful for this donation which comes at a critical moment,' said Ronald Sibanda, WFP Representative in Angola. 'We are facing a break in the food pipeline next month which could have forced us to drastically cut aid deliveries and distributions in many areas. This will enable us to continue providing assistance at least until January 2001.'

Last January, WFP launched a US\$207 million operation to assist 1.5 million beneficiaries per month for a 15-month period. So far, WFP has received US\$117 million, leaving a shortfall of US\$90 million. Almost 60 percent of the donations have come from the United States.

Because of insufficient funding for the operation, WFP has only been able to transport and distribute a monthly average of 13,000 tons instead of 17,000 tons. This has forced WFP to limit food distribution to 1 million people.

"So far, a total of USD 117.77 million has been received, representing 56.7 percent of the total requirement. Further contributions are still urgently needed, to pre-empt food shortages expected as early as November. WFP is currently exploring the possibilities for local and regional purchases." (WFP 3 November 2000, sect. H)

Activities/strategies of international agencies in 2001

WFP set to launch new recovery and relief operation in Angola in 2001

- New WFP operation to become effective 1 April 2001
- WFP to shift from emergency assistance to encouraging greater self-reliance
- New operation will only succeed in places where security situation has improved and where beneficiaries have the possibility to farm
- WFP will remain flexible whilst implementing new operation so that at-risk populations do not fall through the cracks

"The United Nations' World Food Programme is set to launch a new recovery and relief operation for Angola in the year 2001 that will benefit some one million people monthly. The operation will become effective on April 1st and will continue for the next 15 months.

The programme represents a change in focus for WFP operations in Angola as the agency looks to shift its activities from strictly emergency assistance to encouraging greater self-reliance among communities currently dependent on large-scale food aid for survival.

'We are concerned not only with saving the lives of displaced people and other hungry poor but also want to contribute to recovery efforts through food for work and resettlement,' said Ronald Sibanda, WFP Representative in Angola.

WFP emphasized that its new operation will only succeed in places where the security situation has improved and where targeted beneficiaries have been provided with sufficient arable land and agricultural supports, such as tools and seeds.

At the same time, the intensity, duration and even distribution of rainfall will play a key part in the success of the operation.

'It is extremely important to review the situation regularly and maintain enough flexibility in order to adapt to changing circumstances,' said Sibanda.

'We are not going to abandon people in need. We will continue to give free food assistance to the most vulnerable, such as newly arrived internally displaced persons. At the same time, we will start to encourage and help people develop adequate coping mechanisms that make them self-reliant in the long run.'

The new project will cost US\$168 million, enough to cover the cost of commodities, transportation and distribution of 229,000 metric tonnes of food. The Angolan government is expected to contribute an additional US\$39.5 million to the humanitarian effort.

Approximately 40 percent of the project's total resources will be allocated to emergency response through free distributions, mainly to newly arrived IDPs and returnees.

A further 30 percent will be allocated to both emergency and recovery via safety nets designed to help the malnourished. The remaining 30 percent will support recovery and rehabilitation for food insecure families through food-for-work projects.

WFP hopes donors will respond positively to its latest appeal for Angola, after a year in which total resources fell short of expectations, seriously undermining the food pipeline and forcing the Agency to cut back on its food aid in many areas.

Throughout the year 2000, WFP projects in Angola had to be continuously readjusted to take account of under-funding.

Currently available resources are expected to cover on-going programs until April. But even allowing for the expected implementation of the recovery programme, there will not be enough funds to cover critical needs of the food basket during the post-harvest period.

'Our donors know that WFP is doing the best possible job with limited resources and have indicated a willingness to help implement this new strategy,' said Sibanda.

'The common aim here is to encourage people back to normality as much as possible, and we can only achieve this goal with the full support of our donors.'" (WFP 21 February 2001)

WFP leads efforts to improve registration procedures for internally displaced persons (February 2001)

- Targeting and Registration Working Group established in January 2001 under WFP leadership
- New registration procedures to be applied to persons displaced since October 2000

- A new standardised registration card has been designed with input from MINARS and WFP partners
-
- Envelope Full Text:
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-
-

"In January 2000, a Targeting and Registration Working Group composed of representatives of UN Agencies and NGOs was set up under WFP leadership to review WFP food distribution strategies and formulate recommendations aimed at harmonising food aid interventions countrywide.

As part of this process, partners agreed on new registration procedures and redesigned registration documents for implementation in March 2001. Consistent with the strategy outlined in WFP's newly approved Protracted Relief and Recovery Operation (PRRO), the new procedures will apply only to IDPs who arrived in October 2000 or later. Longer-term IDPs are not covered by the new system. In provinces where massive influxes of displaced populations occurred during, or after, the agricultural campaign or where IDPs were not registered in time to receive agricultural inputs, the new registration system will be extended to populations who arrived prior to the cut-off date.

The new system will be implemented under the auspices of the Provincial Sub-Group on IDPs and Refugees. A provincial verification working group composed of representatives from WFP, MINARS and the main food distribution partners will be appointed under the Sub-Group to coordinate the technical aspects of registration. Registration teams composed of technical staff from MINARS, WFP, food distribution partners and a community representative will be established to implement registration of the newly arrived IDPs, using the definition for internally displaced persons contained in the Guiding Principles on Internal Displacement.

In a positive step forward, registration and verification under the new system will be conducted as soon displaced populations arrive. A new standardised registration card, designed on the basis of inputs from MINARS and WFP partners, will be used countrywide." (OCHA 28 February 2001)

WFP envisages break in food pipeline for April-June 2001; serious break possible in June if cereals not received (April 2001)

- WFP currently looking into urgent procurement of pulses and distribution of dried fish to meet food needs

"Major breaks in the food pipeline are envisaged for the months of April, May and June [2001]. Unless 15,000 tons of cereals are received by mid-May, there will be a serious

break in June. In addition, very limited quantities of pulses will be available for distribution in May." (WFP 6 April 2001)

"Despite two recent contributions towards the WFP PRRO, major breaks in the cereals pipeline are envisaged for the months of May and June. Very limited quantities of pulses will be available for distribution also. WFP is currently looking into urgent procurement of pulses and distribution of dried fish as an alternative." (WFP 12 April 2001)

"In May [2001], the World Food Programme (WFP) will reduce the number of war-displaced people who benefit from social assistance at Balombo, central Benguela province. The Balombo Director of the Social Welfare Ministry (MINARS), Mr. Domingos Cavango, stated that the WFP will only assist the newly displaced victims who registered after last October [2000]. He said that those registered before October, are regarded as old, and will be integrated into social development projects. The WFP will also suspend its supply of foodstuffs to the Balombo Hospital for reasons still unknown. Only the nutritional center will benefit from assistance. (Source: ANGOP)" (GOA 28 March 2001)

Refugees International applauds UNHCR work with internally displaced persons in Angola (April 2001)

- RI notes that UNHCR has improved significantly the conditions of IDPs in Angola since it began work for IDPs in June 2000
- UNHCR was prompted to initiate programmes for IDPs as well as refugees and returnees following criticism that IDPs were being neglected
- UNHCR has taken a holistic approach to its work, aiming to improve conditions for IDPs by supporting the entire population of a particular area
- UNHCR plans to pull out of IDP-related work at the end of 2001 which risks to create a serious assistance gap

"In June 2000, the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) expanded its operations in Angola to help internally displaced people, who were not receiving the same level of assistance as nearby communities of refugees. Since then, the UNHCR has significantly improved the conditions of the IDPs it is helping in Angola. At a time when the UN is studying how best to deal with IDPs, the success of the UNHCR in Angola demonstrates that the refugee agency must be part of the UN's program for improving treatment of IDPs.

[...]

In Uíge province the UNHCR is dealing with about 141,000 IDPs and returnees from the neighboring Democratic Republic of the Congo. The city of Uíge has a population of about 110,000, including about 33% displaced. The UNHCR is funding the construction of new houses in the nearby village of Kituma to shelter a group of refugees who lived for a while in a bombed out warehouse. But most of the IDPs live with relatives in the area. The schools illustrate how much IDPs have integrated into existing communities. In one school with 2,600 students, 600 were IDPs.

The integration required the UNHCR and its partners to address IDP problems by improving conditions in the area as a whole. Thus, new health centers have been built in villages to serve both IDP and local populations. Vaccination rates are up and malnutrition is down but not eliminated. Doctors Without Borders (Spain) runs an emergency feeding center in Uige. When the UNHCR started working in Uige, 300 people, mainly children, were in the emergency feeding center; that number has fallen to about 80. The YME Foundation, a Norwegian NGO, is in the process of building projects that have significantly improved water quality for thousands of people.

The UNHCR plans to stop working with IDPs by the end of the year. The agency believes that it has stabilized conditions and that it faces more urgent needs elsewhere. A UNHCR pullout will create a serious gap; however, that gap could be bridged by increased government support and continued work by NGOs, provided they can find funding. If the UNHCR exits Uige, it will leave behind a substantially improved infrastructure that will have to be maintained. The biggest challenge the UNHCR faces now is to help the government get the new human rights committee established and running, so that local authorities can begin to pay more attention to protection problems." (RI 25 April 2001)

"In the last year the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees office in Angola has made dramatic progress in bringing the treatment of internally displaced Angolans up to the standards it applies to refugees from neighboring countries. A recent RI visit to Viana, a camp for refugees and Internally Displaced Persons (IDPs) 25 km southeast of the capital of Luanda, found that the progress is continuing.

Richard Holbrooke visited Viana in late 1999, when he was the United States ambassador to the UN, and highlighted a clear and cruel disparity between the UN's treatment of refugees, who had fled to Angola from the Democratic Republic of the Congo, and internally displaced Angolans who had moved to Viana to escape the ravages of a 26-year long civil war in other parts of their country. Holbrooke found that the DRC refugees, who fell under the UN's mandate, were getting food, shelter and other services, while IDPs living right next store were struggling to survive with little or no assistance. Holbrooke's publicity about the stark disparity in conditions prompted the UN to begin services to the IDPs in Viana and focused worldwide attention on the need for the UN to do more to protect IDPs. Nearly one-quarter of Angola's population of 12 million has been displaced by war.

Now the DRC refugees and the IDPs living side by side receive nearly comparable support. A clinic serves both groups, there is equal food distribution and education is becoming more available.

In addition, the UNHCR is starting to move IDPs from a poorly organized community of small houses at a site called Malange to a better site called Coragem Irmaos, about 20 km away. The houses under construction at Coragem Irmaos are about twice as large as those in the Malange camp, and the government is making land available there for farming. Unfortunately, many of the houses, which are made from mud bricks, were destroyed by

heavy rains during construction and won't be completed until the rains end in several weeks. Now the new camp consists of tents for families that have started to move from Malange, many half finished houses and some older, completed houses.

The infrastructure at Coregem Irmaos will be much better than the Malange site. The UNHCR is building a new water storage, treatment and delivery system that already has reduced the distance people must walk for water from 4 km to between 0.3 and 1 km. Eventually, the water will be piped directly into the camp. YME, a Norwegian NGO, is building the water project for the UNHCR." (RI 16 April 2001)

UNHCR conducts self-evaluation of IDP work in Angola (November 2000)

- "Real time" evaluation of UNHCR work with regard to IDPs tasked to answer question of whether UNHCR IDP operation should continue into 2001
- Final analysis concluded that work should continue but should be phased out by end of year

"In July 2000, UNHCR's Operational Review Board decided that UNHCR's IDP intervention in Angola, launched the previous month, should be subject to a 'real-time evaluation' in October 2000 in order to assess progress to date, and to make recommendations on the future of the programme.

[...]

The evaluation was tasked with answering the following question:

Should UNHCR's Angola IDP operation continue into 2001, and if so, under what conditions and in what form?

The short answer to the first part of the question is yes, for the following reasons:

momentum, and the negative consequences of not continuing: to withdraw after having made a visible entrée in this sector would seriously undermine UNHCR's credibility, and undo the foundation that has already been laid.

impact: UNHCR's programmes have already had a definite and positive impact upon the humanitarian situation of thousands of needy persons; winding up these programmes would at this point be morally irresponsible, and leave these and future beneficiaries in the lurch.

Nonetheless, while the programme is both worthy and worthwhile, it faces a number of challenges that should be dealt with in next year's programme. The mission's findings and recommendations regarding the operational context, the effectiveness of the programme, and the role of UNHCR is a wider perspective are listed below. In summary, the recommendation of this real-time evaluation is: 'continue, commit, embed and phase out'.

[...]

Given the circumscribed and time-bounded character of the intervention, and given also the characteristics of the IDP caseload, UNHCR must ensure that all its programmes can be handed over and 'owned' by other stakeholders by the end of the 2001." (UNHCR November 2000)

For the full details and recommendations of the November 2000 UNHCR real-time evaluation, please consult the original document [\[External link\]](#).

UNICEF priorities for 2001 center on the improvement of basic health, water and sanitation services for at-risk populations such as IDPs

- UNICEF will support Ministry of Health to provide minimum health care package for IDPs
- Water/sanitation efforts will target at least 200,000 IDPs and resident persons with little access to water
- UNICEF Teacher Emergency Package will focus on supporting the education of IDP children
- Child-protection efforts will target specifically 300,000 children not registered at birth

"Priorities for 2001:

To improve access to basic curative and preventative health care, water and sanitation services for children and women, particularly in the more war affected areas of Angola.

To continue to promote interventions and policies for the protection of vulnerable children, especially separated children, IDPs and children in war affected communities. This includes increasing awareness of the threat of landmines.

Improve access of IDPs and poor, vulnerable children to basic education with a special focus on girls' education.

[...]

Health and Nutrition: UNICEF will support efforts of the Ministry of Health (MoH), WHO, UNFPA and NGOs to provide a minimum health care package for vulnerable people, focusing particularly on IDPs, living in the most war affected provinces, such as Benguela, Huambo, Bie, Uige, Malanje, Moxico, Huila and Kuando Kubango. Basic health services will be improved through community approaches, increased routine immunization, malaria control, continued support for nutrition surveillance and rehabilitation, and greater HIV/AIDS awareness.

[...]

Water and Sanitation: In collaboration with the National Directorate of Water (DNA) and international and national NGOs, UNICEF will improve coverage and access to safe water and reduce environmental health risks through better on site sanitation and hygiene education. Interventions will target at least 200,000 displaced people and resident populations in areas with little access to drinking water and where people live at greatest risk of faecal and oral transmission of disease. Activities will be implemented in resident and IDP communities in Uige, Malanje, Huambo, Bié, Moxico, Kuando Kubango, Bengo, Luanda, Benguela, Kuanza Norte, Kuanza Sul, Huila, Namibe and Cunene provinces.

[...]

Education: Working with the Ministry of Education, national and international NGOs, Norwegian Refugee Council, Churches and Civil Associations, UNICEF will support activities aimed at increasing educational opportunities for displaced children and children in severely war affected host communities, particularly girls, through the Teacher Emergency Package (TEP). Activities will target 250,000 primary school aged children, 25,000 IDP children out of school, and 4,200 primary school teachers, particularly in newly accessible areas.

[...]

Child Protection: This project aims at providing protection and assistance to vulnerable and separated children by improving access to appropriate social services and developing rights based policies in favor of children. It specifically targets three million children who have not been registered at birth, 70,000 vulnerable children (separated, street children or children in conflict with the law), and 250,000 primary school aged children and women amongst IDPs and resident populations. UNICEF will support community-based initiatives to help vulnerable populations such as IDPs resettling and impoverished host-communities, for integrated service projects targeting children.

[...]

Mine Awareness: Targeting the most vulnerable - women and children - UNICEF will work in collaboration with INAROOE, NGOs, donors and theatre and dance groups. Priority will be on raising awareness among at-risk communities and collecting data on mine incidents and locations of mines and UXOs. The project aims to raise awareness among 500,000 IDPs and 100,000 children in primary schools and communities in 11 provinces, including the most heavily mined areas, namely Bie, Uige, Moxico, Malanje, Huambo and Kuando Kubango." (UNICEF 2001)

For a full list of proposed UNICEF activities with budget lines, please refer to UNICEF 2001 Appeal [\[External link\]](#).

Activities/strategies of international agencies in 2000

Among other activities, WFP provided food for some one million war-affected persons in Angola (December 2000)

- Due to funding shortages, WFP was only able to provide food to one million persons in 2000 as opposed to the targeted one and a half million
- WFP launched a Food for Work programme for displaced populations in Casseque III resettlement site over the course of the year

As reported by WFP in December 2000:

"The United Nation's World Food Programme today warned unless it receives immediate new funding for its Angola emergency aid operation, it will be forced to drastically cutback food distributions in the war-devastated country.

[...]

WFP has been struggling to assist more than one million people in urgent need of food. Most have fled fighting in rural areas and have congregated in makeshift camps around the provincial capitals.

The humanitarian community has been trying to provide assistance to these displaced people with varying success. Those who have been resettled are expected to grow their own food and become self-sufficient within at least two harvest cycles. Lack of safe arable land, seeds and tools, however, has slowed this process. In addition, late rains in large areas of the country may negatively impact this coming harvest. Hundreds of thousands of people rely entirely on WFP assistance for survival.

[...]

WFP has received approximately 60 percent of projected needs for this year. As a result, WFP has only been able to distribute 12,300 tonnes of food per month instead of the 17,500 tonnes needed. The number of beneficiaries has been cut by 30 percent, from the targeted one and a half million to just one million.

'In an emergency, hungry people should be receiving a minimum of 2,100 kilo calories per person each day,' said Sibanda. 'In general, we have been able to provide only 1,800 kilo calories. If there are no additional contributions made in the next few weeks, we will have to reduce distributions even further by the end of January, perhaps only assisting the severely malnourished in therapeutic feeding centers.' (WFP 15 December 2000)

As reported by WFP in June 2000:

"The food aid pipeline remains precarious. As of 31 May 2000, and taking into account the additional amounts committed under the recently approved Budget Revision for PRRO 6159.00, confirmed contributions so far account for only 36 percent of the total 277,074 tons of food commodities now committed under this project.

In June 2000, WFP plans to distribute 13,913 tons or 88 percent of the amount distributed in May, with the most significant reductions in food aid distribution occurring in Bie and Moxico. The planned reductions generally reflect the increased availability of harvested foods among IDPs in a number of provinces, particularly in Moxico. The transport of food commodities to Kuito is still restricted due to the very poor condition of the Kuito runway and the June distribution plan more closely reflects what WFP will actually be able to deliver during the month. WFP and its implementing partners continue to review their operations in an effort to target increasingly scarce resources among needy beneficiary groups.

On 12 May, the Government of Denmark confirmed a donation of USD 1.4 million to the ongoing protracted relief and recovery operation (PRRO 6159). The contribution is being used to provide 1,121 tons of vegetable oil for WFP relief operations in Angola.

The Government of Norway has recently confirmed a donation of USD 675,000 to support WFP Angola Special Operations 5970.01 and 5857.01. The first project is a

special air operation to transport non-food items for the humanitarian aid community in Angola, and the second project is a passenger air service serving the humanitarian staff." (WFP 2 June 2000)

Food for Work programme in Casseque III resettlement site:

"The [WFP] 'Food for Work' campaign was launched at the beginning of the year to provide some relief amid the fighting that has raged almost uninterrupted since the diamond-rich country gained independence from Portugal in 1975.

'Food for Work' has enabled some 31,000 displaced persons to pool their various skills to build Casseque III virtually from scratch with the support of the World Food Programme and various NGOs.

People taking part in the programme are put to work building schools, and houses and digging wells. Some use their farming schools to plant crops." (AFP 20 November 2000)

UNHCR initiates IDP programme in Angola (April 2000)

- UNHCR sends technical mission to the northern provinces of Uige and Zaire
- The mission recommends that UNHCR intervene to assist IDPs and refugee returnees in the Zaire, Uige and Luanda provinces
- HCR mission proposes the immediate closure of the existing transit centres in the area visited

"Following the Inter-Agency mission [to Angola], the [UNHCR] Director SAO submitted his report to the HC. This was followed by a mission to Geneva for direct discussions with senior management. The HC fully supported the mission's conclusions, that the inter-agency approach co-ordinated by OCHA is the most viable way for the United Nations to address the unprecedented IDP challenge in Angola. At the same time, she was deeply concerned about the plight of the IDPs. Considering their desperate situation and the fact that the Government of Angola continues to press for UNHCR's decisive involvement, she decided to engage her Office in the United Nation's collective effort.

In close consultation with the Government of Angola and concerned sister agencies, particularly the HC/RC and OCHA, the HC sent a technical mission to the northern provinces of Uige and Zaire from 8 –20 April 2000. These provinces were chosen mainly because they were the regions of UNHCR's previous operations and the area of return for refugees currently in the neighbouring countries. The mission found that many of the IDPs in these two provinces were in fact recent returnees (since the beginning of this year) from DRC. UNHCR 's intervention could also reduce the conditions that may lead to further displacement including outflows into neighbouring countries. The mission also reviewed the situation of the refugees (from DRC) in UNHCR camps in Luanda, who are mixed with IDPs.

[...]

The following are the main operational recommendations of the UNHCR rapid assessment team that visited the Northern Provinces of Angola (Zaire and Uige) and the Viana Site in Luanda Province. Detailed descriptions of the specific priority interventions to be taken by UNHCR are contained in the full mission report.

The mission strongly recommends that UNHCR intervene immediately to assist IDPs and refugee returnees in the Zaire, Uige and Luanda provinces. The mission believes that an emergency intervention is fully justified by the High Commissioner's recent position paper as well as the office's long standing legal position on IDPs.

UNHCR will directly negotiate a framework agreement and basic principles for its involvement with the Government of Angola. The Division of Protection (DIP) will provide expert advice on this issue and formulate the overall operational protection policy towards IDPs.

UNHCR should adopt the policy that any resettlement or relocation of IDPs and returnees must be on a voluntary basis, must be conducted in safety, and respect of human rights of the displaced, including family unity. In the short term, UNHCR will work with local government officials to find safe land for temporary settlements. In the longer term (2001) UNHCR will look towards identifying linkages of emergency operations in 2000 to rehabilitation activities and refugee repatriation prospects for 2001.

The immediate closure of the existing transit centres, especially the one in Negage where conditions are completely unacceptable, is essential. The improvement of living conditions in other temporary sites, pending voluntary resettlement of the population to safe areas, is also a priority. Resettlement to their places of origin will depend on the availability of land, access, security, and creation/improvement of basic amenities in these places of origin.

The UNHCR Representative, through the Regional Director for Southern Africa, should have direct responsibility for the IDP program in Angola. As in any typical refugee situation the actual implementation of UNHCR's responsibilities will be carried out according to the Office's existing management and accountability structures and procedures.

The Branch Office (Luanda) needs strengthening to effectively carry out its programming, protection, administration and monitoring functions. This will require experienced and qualified staff to perform new functions and straighten existing functions.

[...]

The protection aspects of UNHCR's intervention must be developed further. At this time the main focus in Angola is emergency life saving intervention in such sectors as food, water, health, clothes, shelter and other basic amenities. However, Protection and the general situation of human rights, particularly in the provinces, also need to be urgently addressed. Pending a proper assessment of protection needs *and development of a protection strategy*, some suggestions on this sector would be:

The GOA must agree to all the conditions for UNHCR's involvement, particularly on the core functions of protection. UNHCR should sign a framework agreement with the government

In order to obtain an effective national reconciliation, it is very important to promote the principles of tolerance, peace and conflict resolution. Thus, a series of activities to promote/disseminate human rights, humanitarian and refugee law should be conducted as a matter of priority within the military and civilian authorities, NGOs, judiciary, academics, journalists and society in general.

The increase of protection staff should be done from the outset in order to enhance UNHCR's ability to intervene effectively on operational protection concerns relating to the displaced.

Within the framework agreement to be developed between UNHCR and the GOA modalities for security in the camps must be worked out. The presence of protection staff in the field will ensure closer monitoring of the situation and will assist the government in the development of appropriate mechanisms enhancing security of the displaced.

Promote/encourage the creation of Women Committees in each settlement/camp to get women involved in the main activities of the camp. For instance, to be equally represented in the organisation of capacitating activities, in the distribution of food and building material, agricultural tools and seeds as well as full participation in the decision concerning the design and implementation of programmes.

Relocation of IDPs from unacceptable conditions in transit centres to recognised safe areas should be carried out in a voluntary basis, and with an informed consent of the beneficiaries. The modalities of carrying out this exercise (if necessary) should be discussed and agreed upon among all parties concerned including the Government, UNHCR and the IDPs prior to its implementation.

UNHCR must provide legal assistance for obtaining birth certificates and other relevant personal/identity documents.

Investigate with ICRC the mechanisms of assisting families on the tracing of family members. Separation of families is a major problem due to the forced recruitment/abduction of men, women and children.

UNHCR must work towards obtaining adequate security guarantees for the operation, as well as for IDPs, refugees and returnees from the Government and if possible and where relevant, from UNITA.

Special legal assistance should be provided for property related issues such as legalisation of ownership documents, forced relocation, confiscation of properties, threats, occupation

of emptied residences and land by other people and the problems in getting back properties.

For the training activities our office should link-up the refugee law training activities with the ICRC, to conduct humanitarian law courses as well as for the tracing of families and disabled people activities. Also, to liaise with OCHA and UNHCHR for the human rights courses and with other sister agencies (UNESCO, UNICEF) dealing with protection and education on women and children rights.

Facilitation of voluntary return or spontaneous repatriation movements. It is reported, although not verified nor confirmed that refugees in the DRC are not allowed to cross the border unless they bribe immigration officers. Particular emphasis was made in the importance of having bilateral/tripartite talks with the authorities of both country -Angola and the DRC- and UNHCR." (UNHCR April 2000, pp. 5, 10-13)

ICRC conducts agriculture rehabilitation projects aimed at supporting the self-sufficiency of war-affected populations (2000)

- Seeds were distributed to 71,612 displaced and resident families in the central Planalto
- Given restoration of self-sufficiency among certain populations, ICRC plans cuts in its emergency food aid in 2001
- ICRC also continued food and material assistance programmes for the most vulnerable populations
- ICRC presence in Angola, with some 20 delegations, is largest in world

Activity update as reported by ICRC in December 2000:

"The ICRC has recently carried out a major seed distribution for 71,612 displaced and resident families living on the central Planalto, thus completing its assistance programme for the year 2000. Altogether, more than 300,000 people received maize, bean, sorghum and groundnut seed, along with fertilizer. They were also given enough food to ensure that the seed would not be eaten up.

Major logistical means were used for the operation, which had to be completed before the rainy season. Two ICRC-chartered B-727s made up to eight flights per day to bring food, seed and farming tools to Huambo and Kuito. The seed was immediately planted by the families, who should be able to harvest the lavras crop between April and July 2001.

Since economic self-sufficiency has now been restored for most villagers living around Kuito and Huambo, the ICRC plans significant cuts in its emergency food aid next year. However, it will increase its support for agricultural production." (ICRC 7 December 2000)

Activity update as reported by ICRC in June 2000:

"Despite improvements in the nutritional situation in many areas of Huambo, the lean period persisted until the end of April 2000. Noting an increase in the number of people in need, the ICRC raised the number of recipients to 60,000 families (300,000 people, most of them newly displaced).

Likewise, the ICRC sustained the food assistance programme (1,200 kcal/person/day).

Meanwhile, the seed and agricultural inputs distributed in 1999 were expected to bear fruit with the lavras harvest (April - May).

Within the scope of its protection of civilians, the ICRC maintained regular dialogue with the authorities, both military and civilian, to remind them of their obligations towards the population.

In April, the ICRC halted general food distribution as planned, the arrival of the harvest having enabled the populations to become self-sufficient for at least four months. In all, distributions of seeds and other agricultural inputs, made during the nacas and lavras seasons, enabled the people to produce approximately 28,000 tonnes of food.

The positive aspect of these findings belies the fact that the nutritional situation remains fragile and could, without warning, deteriorate, for instance in the event of population displacements, insecurity, poor climate, post-harvest plundering. It has also been noted that some of the bairros in rural areas recorded more severe and worrying rates of malnutrition than others. Besides, in terms of nutrition, some displaced people, particularly those housed in collective centres, were worse off than those living among resident populations.

In addition to the target population receiving food and agricultural assistance, some 10,000 newly displaced people living in collective centres received food and material assistance.

Impact of the programmes on population

On the whole, the programmes had a very positive impact on the region's food security. In brief: food and seed distributions helped stabilize and improve food security in Huambo and its environs, thereby enhancing the populations' economic security; improved access to food has greatly enhanced the population's nutritional situation, with severe malnutrition slipping from nearly 40% in August 1999 to less than 3% in March 2000; the sustained presence of ICRC teams in the field had a positive effect in that looting declined, the presence was also seen in a positive light by the authorities.

Economic security

Monthly questionnaires completed after every general food distributions have made it possible to gauge the general situation concerning food economy and provided insight on how distributed food and other commodities are used by the population.

A large percentage of WFP products found their way on to the market, which resulted in a decrease in consumer prices. Thus, although food prices remained high, the general distributions initiated in August by WFP and the ICRC stabilized and forced down food prices, for instance those of maize, thereby enhancing the populations' economic security.

In February, following the review of the findings of surveys conducted after general food distributions, the ICRC came to the conclusion that the food assistance it had provided was an appropriate response to the food crisis."

(ICRC 20 June 2000)

President of ICRC makes visit to Angola at end of 2000:

"During his stay Mr Kellenberger [President of the ICRC] went to the ICRC subdelegations in Huambo, Kuito and Lobito. He also visited several places on the central Planalto where thousands of people displaced by the conflict have taken refuge. The ICRC, particularly concerned about the plight of civilians, who are often forced to flee the fighting in extremely difficult conditions, has launched a large-scale food-aid programme. At present over 300,000 people, both displaced and residents, are receiving assistance.

The ICRC, which has been working in Angola since the outbreak of the conflict, has also set up agricultural rehabilitation projects to help the rural population regain a measure of economic self-sufficiency. In addition, it is involved in primary health care and surgical assistance projects and in physical rehabilitation activities for the victims of anti-personnel mines.

In terms of logistic resources and funding, the ICRC's operation in Angola is its largest in Africa, where it has about 20 delegations." (ICRC 1 December 2000)

Activities of international NGOs

World Vision conducts therapeutic feedings for IDPs (April 2001)

"World Vision's therapeutic feeding centres in Angola are saving hundreds of mothers and their young children from starvation. After four days and meals of high energy and high protein porridge at a centre on the outskirts of Malanje town, Eugenia is rapidly gaining strength and can now feed her newborn daughter Fuxinha.

For Eugenia these meals are a luxury, having been living in a camp for internally displaced people (IDPs) in a government-controlled area in war-torn Angola.

[...]

Just before Fuxinha was born, the pregnant Eugenia and the rest of her community survived on cassava leaves, and occasional relief food from World Vision – the only

NGO which ventures into Kamabole, a high security area. The relief food is distributed only once monthly." (World Vision 19 April 2001)

Action by Churches Together appeals for US\$ 1,440,818 in 2001

- Lutheran World Federation/Department of World Service (LWF/WS) aim to continue work in the Moxico and Lunda Sul provinces
- Activities to include distribution of non-food items, preventive health programmes, support for subsistence crop production, and the basic rehabilitation of schools and health centres

"The Lutheran World Federation/Department of World Service (LWF/WS) proposes to continue working in the Moxico and Lunda Sul provinces which are among the six provinces with the highest number of IDPs. Their proposal for 2001 includes the following activities:

Distribution of Non Food Items

Water and Sanitation

Secondary Transportation of goods to the IDP centres

Preventive Health Programs (especially for women and children)

Food security (subsistence crop production)

Basic rehabilitation of schools and health centres.

[...]

Project Completion Date: 1 March 2001 – 28 February 2002.

Summary of Appeal Targets, Pledges/Contributions Received and Balance Requested (US\$)

Total Appeal Target(s): 1,440,818

Less: Pledges/Contr. Recd.: 0

Balance Requested from ACT Network 1,440,818"

(ACT 8 February 2001)

Catholic Relief Services focuses on nutrition projects in coastal province of Benguela (October 2000)

- CRS and UN conduct joint assessment of IDP nutrition in Ganda
- CRS to implement emergency food distribution programme targeting 5,000 displaced persons
- Supplementary and therapeutic feeding programmes are on-going

"In the Angolan municipality of Ganda, Catholic Relief Services and the United Nations conducted a joint assessment of the internally displaced individuals. The results of this assessment indicated a need for immediate food assistance. To alleviate the high level of acute malnutrition, Catholic Relief Services partnered with the United Nations World Food Programme to design and implement an emergency food distribution programme

targeting over 5,000 displaced people. CRS/Angola is currently working on a follow-up distribution program targeting the most vulnerable population. This will assist resident and internally displaced children, pregnant/lactating mothers, and the elderly. The agency recently completed the construction of twelve community kitchens built in and around Ganda. This project will complement the ongoing supplementary and therapeutic feeding program of partner non-governmental organization Action Against Hunger. This response is to prevent further escalation of malnutrition cases already prevalent in the area.

In the town of Cubal, CRS/Angola and the local Caritas implemented a feeding program targeting residents and internally displaced people at risk of malnutrition. The fourteen feeding kitchens in Cubal feed approximately 4,200 people a day. This project is part of CRS/Angola's Emergency Nutrition and Medical Care program supporting women and children.

In addition to feeding those at risk of malnutrition in Cubal, the program also provides critical aid to malnourished children and pregnant/lactating mothers in the municipality of Balombo north of Cubal, and on the coast of Benguela province.

[...]

Catholic Relief Services supports seven therapeutic and supplementary feeding centers as a part of their nutrition program. CRS/Angola continues to support the program and assist over 2,000 malnourished people with ongoing basic health care services at two hospitals in Cubal and Balombo – in collaboration with the Theresian Sisters in Cubal, and the Daughters of Charity/Spain in Balombo." (CRS 12 October 2000, Health Care Activities)

MSF hopes to establish new programme in northern Angola (December 2000)

- MSF is considering starting a sleeping sickness project in M'banza Congo, Zaire Province

"Two years after evacuating the area, MSF is hoping to again provide basic healthcare services to the people of M'banza Congo, in Zaire province, Angola. As part of the new programme, MSF is considering starting a sleeping sickness project in the area.

'Around M'banza Congo, some 500 people contract sleeping sickness each year," says Health Advisor Welmoet Tuynman. "The disease is fatal without treatment. Some 8,000 IDPs who arrived recently are now also at risk. The health authorities have only a very limited and insufficient programme to control the disease in the area.'" (MSF 18 December 2000)

Action Against Hunger-Spain is active in Benguela, Cunene, and Cuando Cubango (2001)

"GENERAL DATA

Mission started: June 1993

Localities:

Province of Benguela; Ganda District

Province of Cunene: districts of Cuanhama, Namacunde and Ombadja

Province of Cuando Cubango: districts of Cuito Canavale, Mavinga and Menongue
[...]

Number of beneficiaries: 300,000

MAIN CURRENT ACTIVITIES:

Districts of Ombadja, Namacunde, Cuanhama:

-Water Supply: qualitative and quantitative improvement of drinking water places.
Drilling and rehabilitation of wells.

Districts of Mavinga, Ganda & Menongue/Cuito Canavale:

-Healthcare program and Nutritional program." (ACF 2001)

ABBREVIATIONS AND ACRONYMS

ACF	Action contre la Faim
CISH	Inter-ministerial Commission for the Humanitarian Situation
CRS	Catholic Relief Services
DRC	Democratic Republic of Congo
ECHO	European Community Humanitarian Office
ECOSOC	UN Economic and Social Council
EU	European Union
FAA	Angolan Armed Forces
FAO	Food and Agriculture Organization
FEWS	Famine Early Warning System
FLEC	Front for the Liberation of the Cabinda Enclave
FAPLA	The People's Armed forces for the Liberation of Angola
GoA	Government of Angola
GURN	Government of Unity and National Reconciliation
HCG	Humanitarian Coordination Group
HIV/AIDS	Human Immuno-deficiency Virus
IASC	United Nations Inter-Agency Standing Committee
ICRC	International Committee of the Red Cross
IDPs	Internally Displaced Persons
INAROE	National Institute for the Removal of Explosive Obstacles and Ordnance
MINARS	Ministry of Social Affairs and Re-Integration
MINOPS	Minimum Standards of Return and Resettlement
MONUA	United Nations Angola Observation Mission
MPLA	Movement for the Popular Liberation of Angola
MSF	Médecins Sans Frontières
MT	Metric Tonne
NFI	Non-food items
NGOs	Non-Governmental Organisations
NHCG	National Humanitarian Coordination Group
OCHA	United Nations Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs
PNEAH	National Emergency Programme for Humanitarian Assistance
SCF	Save the Children Fund
STD	Sexually Transmitted Disease
TB	Tuberculosis
UCAH	Humanitarian Assistance Coordination Unit
UN	United Nations
UNAVEM	United Nations Angola Verification Mission
UNDP	United Nations Development Programme
UNESCO	United Nations Economic, Social and Cultural Organisation
UNFPA	United Nations Population Fund

UNHCR	United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees
UNICEF	United Nations Children's Fund
UNITA	National Union for the Total Independence of Angola
UNOA	United Nations Office in Angola
USD	United States Dollars
UTCAH	Technical Unit for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs
UXO	Unexploded Ordnance
WFP	World Food Programme
WHO	World Health Organization

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