



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

**ANGOLA – Complex Emergency**

Situation Report #1, Fiscal Year (FY) 2004

January 7, 2004

*Note: The last situation report was dated May 9, 2003.*

**BACKGROUND**

On April 4, 2002, representatives of the Government of the Republic of Angola (GRA) and the National Union for the Independence of Angola (UNITA) signed a memorandum of understanding ending armed conflict in the 27-year Angolan civil war. On November 21, 2002, the GRA and UNITA issued a joint declaration announcing the successful implementation of the Lusaka Protocol Peace Agreement. The conflict caused massive internal displacement and refugee outflows, estimated by the GRA to be more than four million people (one third of Angola’s total population) in 2001. Accompanying these population movements was the collapse or destruction of key agricultural, health, education, and transportation infrastructures, limiting the government’s ability to provide basic public services.

The 2002 peace agreement fundamentally changed the humanitarian situation in Angola, creating a new set of opportunities and challenges for the provision of humanitarian assistance. While the end of the war increased access to vulnerable populations, other factors including the demobilization and reintegration of ex-combatants, the return and resettlement of displaced populations and refugees, the lack of basic health access, food insecurity, and landmine incidents are reminders of the continued need for emergency assistance. According to the United Nations Consolidated Appeal for Transition for Angola 2004 (UN CAP), more than one million vulnerable people will receive emergency humanitarian assistance during 2004. Although Angola is now at peace, humanitarian assistance remains critical in order to reduce the continued vulnerability of conflict-affected populations and to allow the country to move towards recovery.

NUMBERS AT A GLANCE		SOURCE
<b>Internally Displaced Persons (IDPs)</b>	500,000 - Remaining in IDP camps and temporary areas	GRA, December 2003*
	400,000 - Remaining with host families	
<b>Refugees</b>	195,000 - Returned refugees	UNHCR, December 2003*
	250,000 - Remaining in neighboring countries	
<b>Ex-Combatants and Families</b>	100,000 - Ex-combatants returned	GRA, December 2003*
	350,000 - Family members returned	

\* As reported in the United Nations Consolidated Appeal for Transition for Angola 2004

**Total FY 2004 USAID/OFDA Assistance to Angola (To Date).....\$1,500,463**  
**Total FY 2004 USG Humanitarian Assistance to Angola (To Date).....\$45,589,763**

**CURRENT SITUATION**

**Returnees and resettled.** According to the UN CAP, more than 3.8 million IDPs, refugees, and demobilized ex-combatants have returned home since the signing of the 2002 peace agreement. However, according to the UN CAP, approximately 70 percent of these returnees received little or no assistance from local authorities or humanitarian organizations and resettled in areas that did not meet the minimum conditions set in the GRA’s Norms for the Resettlement of Displaced Populations. The start of the rainy season in November has slowed the pace at which remaining IDPs, ex-combatants, and refugees are returning home. Many returnees continue to receive emergency food assistance and other essential relief items as their only means of subsistence, and some must walk long distances to U.N.-supported reintegration points to receive distributions. Without seeds and tools, access to health care, potable water, and basic household

items, many families will not be able to maintain food security and move beyond this crisis.

**Internally displaced persons.** As of November 17, the GRA estimated that there were 832,296 remaining IDPs, of which 364,584 are in Lunda North Province and the rest in Cuando Cubango and Moxico provinces. These populations continue to live in camps and sheltering areas, and most are expected to remain there until the next dry season that begins in May 2004. Provinces with the largest numbers of resettled IDPs are Huambo, Cuanza Sul, and Bié.

**Refugees.** As a result of three decades of conflict, more than 400,000 Angolans sought refuge in neighboring countries, primarily the Democratic Republic of the Congo (DRC), Zambia, and Namibia. Following the cease-fire and end to the civil war, an estimated 150,000 refugees spontaneously returned to Angola in 2002 and

2003. Most of these returnees have settled in Cuando Cubango, Moxico, Uíge, and Zaire provinces.

In June 2003, the U.N. High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) started the voluntary repatriation program in coordination with the GRA and the countries of asylum. As of December 14, UNHCR had assisted approximately 43,300 refugees return from the DRC, Zambia, and Namibia. An additional 30,000 Angolans who spontaneously returned have received assistance from UNHCR with emergency food, non-food items (NFIs), official documentation, and in-country transportation. According to the U.N. Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (UN OCHA), there are still an estimated 250,000 Angolan refugees in neighboring countries. The start of the rainy season has resulted in a reduced number of returnee convoys. UNHCR has suspended all convoys from Zambia and the DRC, while convoys from Namibia have been reduced. UNHCR expects to resume convoys from all countries at the beginning of the dry season in 2004. UNHCR plans to facilitate the voluntary repatriation of 145,000 Angolan refugees in coordination with the GRA and other relief agencies during 2004. UNHCR has stressed to the GRA that the areas of return must meet a set of minimum conditions including: accessibility, a relatively low risk of landmines, and availability of basic health, education, and water facilities.

**Demobilization and reintegration.** During 2003, the GRA completed the process of demobilization and reintegration of UNITA ex-combatants. The GRA closed all 35 gathering sites and seven satellites in mid-June 2003. More than 100,000 demobilized soldiers and 350,000 family members had returned to their areas of origin by September. The GRA has contributed \$138 million since the beginning of the demobilization and reintegration process for vocational training programs, transportation of demobilized soldiers, and reintegration kits. The kits contain maize, rice, beans, and oil for demobilized soldiers. However, the UN CAP reports problems in these activities due to delays in the disbursement of funds to the provincial governments and a lack of coordination to transport the demobilized soldiers and dependents. According to UN OCHA, the World Bank is funding a project for 50,000 agricultural kits for demobilized ex-combatants to be distributed in January 2004.

**Security and access.** Years of war and neglect ruined Angola's transportation network. Although access and security improved during 2003 due to demining operations on roads and fields, landmines and the poor condition of roads and bridges in many areas continue to hinder accessibility to populations in need of emergency assistance. The U.N. declared 60 percent of the intended return and resettlement areas open to humanitarian operations as of October 2003; however, many key roads and bridges to these areas have not been rebuilt or are in poor condition, hindering road transportation of humanitarian assistance. In addition, rains from

November to April worsen the situation as the roads become muddy and impassible and landmines are closer to the surface when the soil is washed away.

In October 2003, the U.N. World Food Program (WFP) announced plans to reduce passenger air transport services for relief workers at the beginning of 2004. WFP transports on average 2,000 relief workers and 500 metric tons (MT) of NFIs each month. At present, WFP is only accepting critical non-food cargo requests and is encouraging the use of commercial air service where available. U.N. agencies and non-governmental organizations (NGOs) have expressed concern about the suspension of air passenger and cargo transportation.

**Landmines.** Twenty months after the peace agreement, the threat of landmines continues to restrict the provision of humanitarian assistance, inhibiting the movement of people and preventing sufficient agricultural production. On December 12, 2003, six CARE International staff members were killed and one staff member was injured as a result of a landmine explosion. The staff members were Angolan nationals working in one of CARE's agricultural training programs.

According to the UN CAP, funding to mine action programs increased during 2003, thus accelerating progress on declaring areas to be free of mines. U.N. agencies and demining NGOs are implementing survey and demining activities in areas receiving returnees, conducting awareness campaigns in resettlement and return areas, and supporting assessment teams to extend humanitarian operations in newly accessible areas. The Intersectoral Commission for Demining and Humanitarian Assistance (CNIDAH), the GRA's coordinator for mine action activities, is receiving technical assistance from the U.N.

The Survey Action Center (SAC) will be conducting a countrywide landmine impact survey starting in April 2004. Five NGOs will be conducting the survey that will last a year and a half: Norwegian People's Aid (NPA), HALO Trust, Mines Advisory Group (MAG), Inter SOS, and the Santa Barbara Foundation. The results of the survey will be utilized to prioritize humanitarian demining tasks in Angola.

**Food security and agriculture.** The joint U.N. Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO)-WFP Crop and Food Supply Assessment report, released in June 2003, indicated that 1.4 million people will require emergency food assistance in 2004. Beneficiaries will include a large number of returning IDPs, refugees, and ex-combatants and dependents. According to the FAO/WFP report, cereal output in 2003 was 22 percent above 2002, meeting only half of the country's total cereal requirement. USAID's Famine Early Warning System Network (FEWS NET) reported on October 23 that despite the higher crop harvest, rising food prices and poor market systems are increasing food insecurity, particularly in the Planalto area.

In October, WFP reported shortfalls in the food pipeline due to logistical and management issues, such as delayed or damaged international maize shipments. As a result, recipients in seed protection programs and food for work activities received half-rations of cereals in the November and December distributions.

**Health.** The overall public health situation in Angola remains critical. Civil war and economic decline disrupted the health services sector. According to the U.N. Children’s Fund (UNICEF), one in four children in Angola dies before reaching the age of five, one of the highest rates of child mortality in the world. Preventable childhood diseases, particularly measles, claim the lives of more than 10,000 children per year. Beginning in April 2003, U.N. agencies and NGOs conducted a nationwide measles campaign that reached more than seven million children under the age of 15 in 18 provinces. In addition, during National Immunization Days, five million children under the age of five were vaccinated against polio. Following the measles vaccination campaign, the GRA has been working with UNICEF and the World Health Organization (WHO) to implement a routine immunization program in 59 municipalities, which started in September and will be expanded to other municipalities in 2004.

Of increasing alarm is the possibility for an upsurge in the HIV/AIDS prevalence rate. The lack of HIV testing facilities throughout the country prevents an accurate assessment of the extent of the HIV/AIDS epidemic. As Angola increases cross-border commerce and internal population movements, the risk of spreading the HIV virus increases. On December 3, 2003, the GRA held the first meeting of the National Commission on HIV/AIDS, chaired by President Jose Eduardo dos Santos, to raise awareness and prevention among Angolans.

The rates of severe and moderate malnutrition have decreased in areas accessible to humanitarian relief organizations. UN OCHA reported on December 10 that emergency feeding centers in some provinces are experiencing a reduction in admissions. However, there are health and nutrition concerns for populations in those areas where access is still difficult or restricted during the rainy season.

## USG HUMANITARIAN ASSISTANCE

Since 1990, the U.S. Government (USG) has contributed approximately \$844 million in emergency assistance to affected populations in Angola.

USAID/OFDA’s program in Angola has focused on emergency interventions in food security, agriculture, nutrition, water and sanitation, and health, while strengthening capacity building, international coordination, information dissemination, and monitoring. Of particular note is OFDA’s effort to support the

development of the NGO sector in Angola through a capacity building program implemented by Catholic Relief Services (CRS) that strengthens local NGO partners and has the potential to help in the transition to development. In FY 2003, USAID/OFDA contributed more than \$19.5 million to assist the people of Angola.

To date in FY 2004, USAID/OFDA has contributed more than \$1,500,000 toward humanitarian programs in Angola. As part of this assistance, USAID/OFDA has provided \$214,172 to CARE to reduce maternal and infant mortality through emergency maternal health programs. International Medical Corps has received more than \$385,000 to implement the Angola Emergency Health Care and Training Program. To address humanitarian concerns resulting from limited access, USAID/OFDA has contributed \$400,000 to WFP to provide air transport of non-food items and humanitarian personnel to areas inaccessible by road, rail or sea. USAID/OFDA is also addressing food security issues by providing an initial tranche of \$400,000 to support World Vision’s seed recovery program for smallholder farmers in the central highlands of Angola. This program is co-funded with Chevron-Texaco.

With USAID/OFDA support, the U.N. Development Program (UNDP) maintains a team of Security Liaison Officers at the provincial level who are responsible for assessing security risks and declaring areas open for humanitarian operations. The majority of relief and development NGOs working in Angola depend on this security network for clearance to operate in newly accessible areas.

In FY 2003, USAID/OFDA contributed \$2 million to the FAO seeds and tools campaign for the 2003/2004 agricultural season, to procure agricultural inputs for more than 80,000 returning and resettling families.

In addition to these contributions, USAID/OFDA maintains a permanent field presence in Angola through an Emergency Disaster Response Coordinator to monitor USAID/OFDA’s programs, coordinate with USAID/Angola, and report on humanitarian issues in the country.

USAID’s Office of Food for Peace (USAID/FFP) supports the Consortium for Development Relief Assistance (CDRA), a food assistance program comprised of five NGOs, which covers the Planalto area of Angola and targets ex-combatants, returning refugees, and former IDPs. In addition, USAID/FFP contributes to WFP’s Protracted Relief and Recovery Operation (PRRO), which distributes emergency food assistance in Angola. To date in FY 2004, USAID/FFP has contributed 74,260 MT of P.L. 480 Title II emergency food assistance valued at \$40,289,300 through the CDRA and PRRO programs. In FY 2003, USAID/FFP designated 164,760 MT of P.L. 480 Title II emergency food assistance valued at more than \$103 million.

USAID's Office of Transition Initiatives (USAID/OTI) has planned a three-year transition assistance program to lay the foundation for a more democratic and peaceful Angola. Since February 2003, USAID/OTI has worked with Creative Associates International, Inc. to implement programs that promote key transition issues, such as strengthening independent media and nurturing broad participatory processes. Programs have been implemented countrywide and are aimed at increasing civil society advocacy capacity and promoting citizen and local authority engagement to address community concerns. USAID/OTI has an anticipated budget of \$3.8 million for this program in FY 2004, while in FY 2003, USAID/OTI provided \$2.5 million to the program.

The U.S. Department of State's Bureau for Population, Refugees, and Migration (State/PRM) continues to support the humanitarian needs of Angolan refugees in the region and returnees in Angola through funding to UNHCR, WFP, UNICEF, International Organization for Migration (IOM), International Medical Corps, International Federation of the Red Cross (IFRC), Lutheran World Federation, and CARE International. In FY 2003, State/PRM contributed \$8.1 million in support of UNHCR's Supplementary Appeal for Angolan Refugee Repatriation. State/PRM also provided an additional \$4.5 million to other NGOs and international organizations assisting with Angolan refugee repatriation. Funding to UNHCR was in addition to unearmarked contributions of \$54.6 million to UNHCR's Africa programs. State/PRM also provided \$52.6 million to the International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC)'s CY 2003 Emergency Appeal for Africa, a portion of which was used to assist conflict victims in Angola.

The U.S. Department of State's Bureau of Political Military Affairs (State/PM) contributed \$3.5 million for mine action in Angola in FY 2003. Clearance activities were implemented through demining operators HALO Trust, Menschen gegen Minen (MgM), MAG, and NPA. Mine risk education was implemented by Handicap International. Funding for demining is slated to continue in FY 2004.

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

<i>Implementing Partner</i>	<i>Activity</i>	<i>Location</i>	<i>Amount</i>
<b>FY 2004 (to date)</b>			
<b>USAID/OFDA ASSISTANCE<sup>1</sup></b>			
CARE	Health	Bié	\$214,172
IMC	Health	Huambo, Malanje	\$385,828
WFP	Air service	Countrywide	\$400,000
World Vision	Food security/Agriculture	Bié, Huambo, Huíla, Benguela, Cuanza Sul	\$400,000
OFDA	Administrative and logistical program support	Countrywide	\$100,463
<b>TOTAL USAID/OFDA .....</b>			<b>\$1,500,463</b>
<b>USAID/FFP ASSISTANCE</b>			
CDRA	31,260 MT in P.L. 480 Title II Emergency Food Assistance	Countrywide	\$9,289,300
WFP	43,000 MT in P.L. 480 Title II Emergency Food Assistance	Countrywide	\$31,000,000
<b>TOTAL USAID/FFP .....</b>			<b>\$40,289,300</b>
<b>USAID/OTI ASSISTANCE</b>			
Creative Associates International	Transition assistance	Countrywide	\$3,800,000
<b>TOTAL USAID/OTI .....</b>			<b>\$3,800,000</b>
<b>TOTAL USAID HUMANITARIAN ASSISTANCE TO ANGOLA IN FY 2004 .....</b>			<b>\$45,589,763</b>
<b>TOTAL USG HUMANITARIAN ASSISTANCE TO ANGOLA IN FY 2004 .....</b>			<b>\$45,589,763</b>

<b>FY 2003</b>	
<b>TOTAL USAID/OFDA .....</b>	<b>\$19,516,211</b>
<b>TOTAL USAID/FFP .....</b>	<b>\$103,703,677</b>
<b>TOTAL USAID/OTI .....</b>	<b>\$2,500,000</b>
<b>TOTAL STATE/PRM.....</b>	<b>\$12,519,666</b>
<b>TOTAL STATE/PM.....</b>	<b>\$3,500,000</b>
<b>TOTAL USAID HUMANITARIAN ASSISTANCE TO ANGOLA IN FY 2003 .....</b>	<b>\$125,719,888</b>
<b>TOTAL USG HUMANITARIAN ASSISTANCE TO ANGOLA IN FY 2003 .....</b>	<b>\$141,739,554</b>

<sup>1</sup> USAID/OFDA funding represents committed and/or obligated amounts as of January 7, 2004.



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