

## NATIONAL AND INTERNATIONAL RESPONSES

### Government response

---

#### Government convenes provincial planning workshop in order to facilitate proper return and resettlement (June 2002)

- Government-led workshop results in the development of provincial emergency plans for the resettlement and return of IDPs across the country
- Priority caseloads for resettlement and return include IDPs in sub-standard transit centres and overcrowded camps and IDPs without sustainable coping mechanisms
- Up to 500,000 IDPs may resettle or return before the end of 2002

"Following the cessation of hostilities in April, the Government has indicated that closure of IDP camps and the return of displaced populations to their areas of origin is a major priority. In an effort to ensure that return movements are conducted on the basis of agreed standards, the *regulamento* for the Norms on the Resettlement of Displaced Populations have been adapted. The revised *regulamento* aim to ensure that appropriate conditions are in place at return sites.

In light of these priorities, the Government's Technical Unit for the Coordination of Humanitarian Assistance (UTCAH), supported by OCHA, will convene the third annual Provincial Planning Workshop on 3-4 June. The 2002 Provincial Planning Workshop will include Government, UN and NGO representatives. The aim of the workshop is to familiarise participants with the new *regulamento* and provide direct training on drafting a Provincial Emergency Plan of Action for Resettlement and Return (PEPARR) in accordance with the Norms and related *regulamento*.

Following the Workshop, participants will be asked to prepare a PEPARR for their province and to submit final plans by the end of June. Each PEPARR will have two phases: the first phase will cover the IDPs that will resettle or return prior to the main 2002 agricultural season. The second phase will cover the IDPs that will resettle or return during 2003. On the basis of their PEPARR, provincial governments will begin the first phase in early July." (UN OCHA, 20 May 2002)

"Following the Provincial Emergency Plan of Action of Resettlement and Return (PEPARR) workshop in Luanda on 3 - 4 June, Government authorities and humanitarian partners have begun developing provincial plans aimed at facilitating the resettlement and return of populations before the beginning of the next agricultural campaign. PEPARRs for all 18 provinces will be completed by the end of June.

Priority caseloads for the first phase of resettlement and return activities include: 1) IDPs living in sub-standard transit centres and overcrowded camps and 2) IDPs without sustainable coping mechanisms. The criteria for selecting return and resettlement sites include: 1) areas without minefields or serious logistical constraints; 2) areas where State Administration is functioning; 3) areas that have sufficient quantities of quality land for agricultural activities; and 4) areas where basic social infrastructures are in fair condition. Preliminary information from Luanda, Huambo, Huila, Cunene and Bié Provinces indicate that more than 267,000 IDPs could resettle or return before the end of the year in these provinces alone. Partners estimate that the total number for all provinces could reach 500,000 persons." (UN OCHA, 24 June 2002)

### **President dos Santos considers the situation of internal displacement in the country as "serious" (November 2001)**

- President dos Santos admits the government need to reassess its strategies to resolve the problem of internal displacement in the country
- Government priorities to include increasing access, improving water supply, improving the education and health sectors, and launching resettlement campaigns

"The Angolan Head of State, Jose Eduardo dos Santos, has recommended, in Luanda, the study of eventual sources of extraordinary or special funds to finance the execution of policies for the resolution of the displaced population's plight.

Jose Eduardo dos Santos made this remark when addressing the nation in the framework of the 26th anniversary of the independence, on November 11.

The statesman added that we have to know how to combine the preparation of huge plots of fertile lands with scheme of organization of the territories in the provinces, with the stimulation of the agricultural and cattle breeding activity with the rural trade and the boost of the staff training and employment.

He considered the situation of the nearly four million existing displaced persons as serious, underlining that they live on the international charity and solidarity of the government and other philanthropic organizations.

Jose Eduardo dos Santos said that following this situation, the unemployment rate reaches 60 per cent of the active population, plus the large number of demobilized and war veterans, that live in a very precarious situation.

The President also considered the people resettlement and reintegration in the communities as very slow.

He said that the normalization of the country's life implies that the government has to reassess its strategy for the resolution of the displaced population's problem and the sovereign bodies of all the society study together eventual sources of financing for the execution of policies following this strategy.

The Head of State recommended the government to have priority over the creation of ways of access, conditions for the supply of water, education and health and to launch resettlement campaigns, appealing to the national solidarity." (Government of Angola 12 November 2001)

### **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, MINSÁ 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, Uíge 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 Huíla." (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, Malanje, 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)

*See also the OXFAM report entitled "Angola's Wealth: Stories of War and Neglect" for more information on the prosperity of the oil and diamond industries in Angola [\[External link\]](#).*

## Regional response

---

### **Central African countries meet to coordinate policies and efforts on behalf of refugees and IDPs (November 2001)**

- Meeting organised by the l'Association des Parlementaires Europeens pour l'Afrique (AWEPA) brings together representatives of five central African governments, including Angola, to attempt to synchronise policies and efforts related to refugees and IDPs
- One point of discussion was the possibility of expanding the mandate of UNHCR to increase its capacity to assist IDPs

"Representatives from the governments of the Central African Republic, the Democratic Republic of the Congo (DRC), the Republic of Congo, Gabon and Angola met last week in the DRC capital, Kinshasa, to synchronise their policies and efforts on behalf of refugees and internally displaced persons (IDPs) in the region.

The meeting was organised by the l'Association des Parlementaires Europeens pour l'Afrique (AWEPA), in collaboration with the government of the DRC and the UN High Commissioner for Refugees, from 24 to 26 Oct. AWEPA is an association of current and former members of national parliaments in Europe that works 'to support the functioning of parliaments in Africa and to keep Africa on the political agenda in Europe'.

Primary objectives of the conference included the promotion of human rights and in particular the rights of refugees, with special attention to women and children in light of their vulnerability; seeking long-term solutions to the problems of refugees and IDPs with a view to a safe return to their place of origin; and adoption in each country of national legislation and a national commission for refugees where no such thing already exists. Discussions were held regarding the possibilities of expanding the mandate of UNHCR to



increase their capacity to assist IDPs uprooted by war, and providing assistance to local populations that host refugees." (IRIN 1 November 2001)

## **International political response**

---

### **UN Secretary-General calls for an expanded UN mandate in Angola (July 2002)**

- UN-SG recommends expanded mandate of the UN Office in Angola in order to implement new tasks in support of peace consolidation
- New mission would be required, headed by a Special Representative of the Secretary-General (SRSG)
- For military tasks, the new mission would require additional personnel, including 11 military liaison officers
- 16 additional UN human rights officers would be deployed to key provinces, to work in close coordination with humanitarian personnel on the ground
- Significant increase in donor support is required for the UN system to address the most urgent task in Angola, namely the delivery of humanitarian assistance to 3 million needy Angolans
- Recommendations follow on high-level assessment mission to Angola led by UN Special Adviser on Africa in June 2002

"To implement the new tasks described [in the report], the mandate of the United Nations Office in Angola, which is set out in Security Council resolution 1268 (1999), would need to be adjusted to include the following additional tasks:

To liaise with the parties through the Joint Military Commission and the Technical Group.

To provide advice to and general observation of the quartering, demobilization and reintegration process, if so requested by the Government of Angola.

To chair the Joint Commission, once it has been established, and promote reconciliation through good offices.

To assist in the development of strategies and programmes to consolidate peace.

In the area of human rights, to provide assistance for the building of institutions in support of the rule of law and to assist the promotion and protection of human rights in the context of national reconciliation and democratization.

48. This expanded mandate would require a new mission to succeed the United Nations Office in Angola, headed by a Special Representative of the Secretary-General who would lead the United Nations system in Angola and ensure coordination and integration in support of the consolidation of peace. In this connection, the Special Representative would assume the lead on the provision of United Nations support for the political and military functions envisaged in the first and second phases of the peace process, and help to conclude the implementation of the Lusaka Protocol. He or she would also promote, in the framework of the Memorandum of Understanding, the coordination of quartering, demobilization and reintegration and other activities between the United Nations and the World Bank.

49. For military tasks the new mission would require an increase in personnel, including 11 military liaison officers who would liaise with both FAA and military or former military components of UNITA. In my letter of 25 June 2002, I requested that the Security Council urgently approve the deployment of these personnel in connection with the immediate tasks of the United Nations in this area, and I am grateful for the Council's positive response. I wish to report that, to date, 7 of these United Nations military personnel have already been deployed in Angola.

50. As provided for in the Memorandum of Understanding, the military personnel would take part in the work of the Joint Military Commission, the Central Technical Group established in Luanda and, as needed and as logistical and security conditions permit, in the regional technical groups. In addition, they would provide military advice to the Head of Mission. They will be based in Luanda and will visit locations in the provinces if and when required.

51. To assist the Special Representative of the Secretary-General in chairing the Joint Commission, a few political affairs officers would be required for assignment to the Commission's secretariat when it is re-established. The actual number of officers will be determined when the scope of political tasks is clearer. Some modest interpretation facilities may also be required. In order to promote enhanced coordination within the United Nations system, some of those officers would perform liaison functions with the World Bank.

52. Assistance in the promotion and protection of human rights would require the deployment of 16 additional United Nations human rights officers to key provinces, in close coordination with humanitarian personnel already on the ground in those locations. This deployment would enable the United Nations to extend the reach of its programmes to more effectively support institution-building and national reconciliation, and to assist in the promotion and protection of the human rights of refugees, internally displaced persons, ex-combatants and their families. In view of the magnitude of the problems associated with rehabilitation of children and the needs of youth, the deployment of a Child Protection Adviser would also be considered.

53. The logistical and administrative capacity of the United Nations Office in Angola would also need to be augmented to adequately support the new mission. There would be a requirement for some additional vehicles, offices, communications equipment and support personnel. In this regard, I trust that the Government of Angola will make the necessary additional accommodation and other essential premises available to the new mission. Furthermore, the deployment of one light aircraft and one long-range helicopter would be required to ensure the necessary mobility of the military liaison and observer personnel.

54. Meanwhile, the most urgent task of the United Nations system with regard to the consolidation of peace in Angola remains the delivery of humanitarian assistance to the 3 million Angolans in need. Key priorities in this regard will be rapid delivery of food assistance to prevent hunger, support for resettlement and return, the provision of health packages and improved access to health care, an expansion of access to safe water and adequate sanitation systems, and the promotion of education and mine action. For the present, the United Nations humanitarian agencies will try to face these tasks with the current level of personnel deployed on the ground. However, significant additional resources will be urgently required from donors if the humanitarian organizations are to address the needs of vulnerable populations in an adequate manner. For the economic and recovery and development tasks, UNDP and other United Nations agencies would need to formulate mid-term and longterm programmes." (UN Security Council, 26 July 2002)

"Senior United Nations officials have completed a multi-agency assessment mission to Angola in an effort to clarify the UN's future role in the country.

Speaking to reporters prior to leaving the capital, Luanda, the UN's Special Adviser on Africa, Ibrahim Gambari, said that he will soon brief Secretary-General Kofi Annan and the Secretariat as to how the UN can best organize itself in Angola and advise the Security Council on the mandate necessary to best assist the country to consolidate peace, promote national reconciliation and national reconstruction.

Meanwhile yesterday, a senior UN relief official who participated in the just-concluded mission said that the purpose of the visit was also to see what the UN could do to reinforce humanitarian action in Angola.

Ross Mountain, the UN's Deputy Emergency Relief Coordinator, told a press briefing in Geneva that the UN has been dealing with key aspects of relief assistance for the nearly 1.9 million people.

'But we are wanting to focus on the quartering areas where the UNITA troops have been regrouped,' he added, referring to the some 80,000 former rebel fighters of the National Union for the Total Independence of Angola and about 230,000 of their dependents who have been gathered in 34 centres around the country.

Aside from those disarmed combatants, another area of focus for the UN was internally displaced people, many of whom were seeking to return to their homes now that peace has settled in Angola, Mr. Mountain said." (UN News Service, 19 June 2002)

### **Refugees International calls upon US government to continue to support IDPs in Angola (March 2002)**

- Refugees International (RI) argues that US should continue to fund UNHCR's IDP program in Angola, as it believes UNHCR is the UN agency best able to help displaced people
- The US would be inconsistent if it supports UNHCR's work with IDPs in Afghanistan but withdraws from such support in Africa, charges RI

"For the last two years, the United States has supported an important and successful effort to protect internally displaced people in Angola. That program, run by the UN High Commissioner for Refugees, has dramatically improved conditions for displaced people near Luanda and in the northern provinces of Uige and Zaire.

[...]

Although the UNHCR's program for internally displaced people (IDPs) deals directly with only 200,000 of Angola's 3.4 million IDPs, its impact is far broader. Angola was the first nation to adopt as law a set of protections for IDPs based on work done by Roberta Cohen and Francis Deng at the Brookings Institution. Conditions for many IDPs remain deplorable, but the standards are causing the government to pay more attention to the internal victims of Angola's long civil war.

The expansion of services for internally displaced people, who suffer many of the same problems as refugees but lack the same legal protections, is an important humanitarian development, one that is encouraging the international community to focus on helping IDPs around the world.

[...]

The IDP work in Angola has succeeded in part because the UNHCR, the UN agency best able to help displaced people, has run the program with U.S. support. However, I understand, that the U.S. funding is about to end. One reason is that the U.S. doesn't believe that the UNHCR is the appropriate agency to assist IDPs. If this is correct, it would be a step backwards. It would reverse an increasing and significant U.S. commitment to the protection of IDPs, and it would weaken the UNHCR's ability and interest in providing such protection.

Although it may be possible for the European Union and other donors to fund a portion of this program, I hope that the U.S. will not bail out of an effort that it helped inspire, thereby signaling a declining interest in IDP protection. It seems inconsistent for the U.S. to support the UNHCR's work with IDPs in Afghanistan while backing away from similar protections in Africa.

I hope that the U.S. will continue to work to help bring the protections for IDPs up to the level received by refugees." (RI 1 March 2002)

### **Widespread agreement that the United Nations could play a more proactive role in Angola (December 2001)**

- UN USG Ibrahim Gambari tells the Security Council that the Angolan government would not object to facilitating contacts with UNITA through the UN
- Issues on which the government wished to begin immediate cooperation include the resettlement of IDPs
- Security Council members expressed widespread support for the idea of the UN becoming more proactive in Angola

"A convergence of opinion was emerging for the first time that the United Nations should play a more proactive role in the Angolan peace process, Ibrahim Gambari, Under-Secretary-General and Special Advisor of the Secretary-General for Special Assignments in Africa told the Security Council this morning.

Briefing Council members on his recent mission to Angola, he said the Angolan Government would not object to a church role in facilitating contacts with the National Union for the Total Independence of Angola (UNITA) through the United Nations. Issues on which the Government wished to begin immediate cooperation included management of the Fund for Peace and Reconciliation; pilot projects for demobilized soldiers and resettled internally displaced persons; and assistance in the electoral process.

Among the issues that the Government felt required further consideration, he said, were modalities for disarming UNITA combatants and weapons collection; direct contacts with UNITA leader Jonas Savimbi; and the possibility of establishing humanitarian corridors. While ruling out any attempts to resolve the Angolan conflict outside the Lusaka Protocol framework or to renegotiate the Protocol, the Government recognized the need for some adjustments to take account of the changed realities on the ground.

He said the position of UNITA parliamentarians was that the Lusaka Protocol should be implemented with adjustments indicated in the 12-point peace plan that UNITA had communicated to the United Nations. While reiterating their commitment to dialogue within the Lusaka Protocol, they cautioned that the Protocol should not be used simply as a platform to obtain Mr. Savimbi's surrender. Although the parliamentary group could largely convey UNITA's position, the final decision lay with Mr. Savimbi.

Following Mr. Gambari's briefing, Council members expressed widespread support for the idea of the United Nations becoming more proactive in Angola. Many saw the Government's willingness to engage the Organization as an opportunity to be seized and one that would definitely enhance the peace process. Speakers also urged the Angolan church and civil society organizations to continue efforts aimed at national reconciliation and called on Mr. Savimbi and UNITA to return to the negotiating table and dialogue." (UN SC 21 December 2001)

### **International sanctions against UNITA remain in force (December 2000-October 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
- Supplementary report submitted in October 2001 and mandate extended

***Most recent extension of mandate:***

"The Security Council this afternoon decided to extend the mandate of the monitoring mechanism on sanctions against the National Union for the Total Independence of Angola (UNITA) for six months, ending on 19 April 2002." (UNSC 19 October 2001)

***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 [\[External link\]](#). Also of importance is the Mechanism's Supplementary Report to the UN Security Council dated October 2001 [\[External link\]](#). 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 USG for Humanitarian Affairs describes situation in Angola as 'dire' following visit (July 2002)**

- UN USG for Humanitarian Affairs visits Angola and cites the return and resettlement of IDPs as one of the major challenges facing the country
- UN USG Oshima highlighted the need for a significant increase in donor support to Angola

"Briefing the Council on the latest developments in the humanitarian situation in Angola, Kenzo Oshima, Under-Secretary-General for Humanitarian Affairs and Emergency Relief Coordinator, said that Angola, the United Nations and its partners had a unique opportunity to create a new partnership to address both humanitarian needs and reconstruction and development issues.

It was important, he continued, to seize that opportunity with renewed effort and commitment, developing an appropriate framework for the partnership. Mr. Oshima had just returned from a mission to Angola and southern Africa, where he visited three of the six countries affected by the looming hunger crisis -- Zimbabwe, Malawi and Zambia. The mission followed an earlier, broad-based mission led by Under-Secretary-General and Special Adviser on Africa Ibrahim Gambari.

The purpose of the latest mission, he said, was to assess the situation on the ground, ensure that effective aid coordination was in place, and discuss a set of key issues with the Government of Angola. Despite positive political developments since the signing of the ceasefire in April, the humanitarian situation in the country remained dire. Among the major challenges were the return and resettlement of internally displaced persons (IDPs), including the National Union for the Total Independence of Angola (UNITA) combatants and their families, and demining.

Significant step-up of donor support was needed to immediately carry out those activities, he continued. The 2002 Consolidated Appeal for Angola had requested \$233 million. To date, just \$81 million (35 per cent of the funds requested) had been granted. In the light of the changed circumstances and additional needs, there was a need to revise the Consolidated Appeal for Angola." (UN Security Council, 17 July 2002)

## **Four NGOs give rare oral briefing to the UN Security Council on the humanitarian and human rights situation in Angola (March 2002)**

*Human Rights Watch, Médecins Sans Frontières, Oxfam and Save the Children testified before the Security Council in an Arria Formula briefing (an informal meeting of the members of the Security Council rather than of the Security Council per se)*

**Human Rights Watch** charged that the UN and the government of Angola are failing to protect the rights of millions of people displaced by the country's civil war. For the full briefing [click here](#).

**Médecins Sans Frontières** focused on the lack of access to vulnerable civilians and the forced displacement of populations. For the full briefing [click here](#).

**Oxfam** warned that Angola is at a crossroads between peace and a descent into fresh bloodshed. For the news release [click here](#).

*(Save the Children did not publish a briefing paper)*

## **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.

#### **Increase d 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 [\[External link\]](#).*

## **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)

## International donor response (2001-2002)

---

### UN launches 'bridging request' for US\$ 142 million to support humanitarian operations in Angola (June 2002)

#### Total Funding Requirements

Sector Requirements	
Food Security	66,077,615
Nutrition	3,309,000
Health	25,468,000
Water and Sanitation	5,337,000
Education	5,413,000
Protection	4,206,000
Mine Action	2,362,000
Emergency Response	4,316,000
Resettlement and Return	5,927,000
Refugees	1,913,085
Coordination	5,851,310
Security and Communications	2,308,000
Logistics	9,408,128
<b>Total</b>	<b>141,896,138</b>

Agency Requirements	
FAO	2,750,000
OCHA	5,363,310
UNDP	2,280,000
UNFPA	1,500,000
UNHCR	1,870,085
UNICEF	22,600,000
WFP	71,092,743
WHO	9,200,000
NGOs	25,240,000
<b>Total</b>	<b>141,896,138</b>

(UN OCHA, 18 June 2002)

For full document, [click here](#)



### **US Government has provided significant support to programmes benefitting IDPs in Angola (June 2002)**

- USAID/ OFAD supports various programmes benefitting more than 2.2 million vulnerable IDPs in Angola
- As of June 2002, the US government had - in that fiscal year - provided more than US\$ 75 million in humanitarian assistance to Angola

"The GRA [Government of the Republic of Angola] estimates that more than 4.0 million Angolans have been affected by the civil war. To date, the United States Government (USG) has provided more than \$75.1 million in emergency assistance to those affected by war in Angola in FY 2002, channeled through the United States Agency for International Development's Office of U.S. Foreign Disaster Assistance (USAID/OFDA), Office of Food for Peace (USAID/FFP), and Africa Bureau (USAID/AFR), as well as the State Department's Bureau of Population, Refugees, and Migration (State/PRM) and the United States Department of Agriculture (USDA). Since 1990, the USG has contributed nearly \$750 million in emergency assistance to affected populations in Angola.

[...]

Total FY 2002 USAID/OFDA Humanitarian Assistance to Angola1: \$20,331,802

Total FY 2002 USG Humanitarian Assistance to Angola1: \$75,121,802

[...]

USAID/OFDA supports a variety of humanitarian assistance programs directly targeted at more than 2.2 million vulnerable IDPs, the majority of which are women and children." (USAID, 12 June 2002)

*For full report, [click here](#)*

### **IDPs are main beneficiaries of European Commission's Euro 125 million action plan for Angola (May 2002)**

- EC package includes Euro 10 million to be channelled through ECHO, mainly for nutrition and health programmes; almost Euro 32 million for operations run by WFP and various NGOs; and Euro 83 million for humanitarian interventions including demining, as well as rehabilitation and reconstruction activities

"The European Commission has drawn up an action plan to support the people of Angola following the recent signing on 4 April of the peace agreement between the Government and UNITA. A total of €125 million has been identified from the Community budget and the European Development Fund for a wide range of actions including emergency relief, food aid and food security, support for displaced people and returnees, and de-mining operations. Commenting on the action plan, Poul Nielson, the Commissioner for Development and Humanitarian Aid, underlined the European Union's long-standing commitment to the victims of 'this often neglected crisis'. He continued: 'At last, peace is being given a chance. The Commission fully supports the peace process and is offering substantial and practical assistance to tackle the continuing suffering and help in the huge task of reconstruction.'

Now that the fighting has ended, enormous needs have been identified among the displaced populations in previously inaccessible areas. It is estimated that there are more than 4 million internally displaced people in the country. Significant humanitarian support will be required for the foreseeable future together with rehabilitation and longer term development assistance, to assist the most vulnerable sections of the population and consolidate the peace process.

The €125 million package is made up of three major components:

The Action Plan includes €10 million for emergency actions funded through the Humanitarian Aid Office (ECHO). This €10 million is made up of the 2002 Global Plan plus a recently adopted new decision for €2 million concentrating on nutrition and health actions. A number of nutritional emergencies have become apparent and urgent action is needed to avoid loss of life, especially amongst children. ECHO will work with established partners in the nutritional field.

Almost €2 million is being targeted by the Commission's food security unit in the EuropeAid Co-operation Office for operations run by the World Food Programme and various Non Governmental Organisations.

Resources from the seventh and eighth European Development Funds (EDF) totalling €3 million are also being deployed for humanitarian interventions including essential de-mining activities, as well as for rehabilitation and reconstruction activities." (EC, 29 May 2002)

### **IDP children, among others, to benefit from OPEC boost to the education sector (May 2002)**

- OPEC Fund for International Development signs US\$ 9.39 million loan agreement with Angolan government, aimed at reforming the country's education system
- Project will target four of the most seriously affected provinces, where there are large concentrations of IDPs
- Activities will include the construction, rehabilitation, refurbishment and equipment of educational facilities, as well as teacher training and job skills training

"The OPEC Fund for International Development today signed a US\$9.39 million loan agreement with the Republic of Angola to help finance a scheme to reform the country's education system, placing a special emphasis on boosting the quality of learning and providing job skills training for youth and adolescents.

After years of civil unrest, Angola has placed a high priority on meeting its educational needs, particularly along the country's western coast, which is home to some four million displaced people. Refugee children's access to schools is limited, as camps are often situated far from population centers. Existing schools are overcrowded and in poor condition, instruction materials and textbooks virtually non-existent and many teachers are inadequately trained. In addition, older children often drop out of school to work and help support their families, adding to the rising number of unskilled workers.

In order to address these shortfalls, the project will target four of the most seriously affected provinces, namely, Luanda, Kwanza Sul, Benguela and Namibe. Works will include the construction of 244 primary school classrooms and rehabilitation of 122 existing ones. The Skills Training Center in Luanda, which provides technical and vocational training in the higher grades, in addition to adult literacy programs, will be refurbished and equipped accordingly. All schools will be fitted out with new furniture, computer and audio-visual equipment, and around 30,000 students will be supplied with learning materials. Over 7,000 teachers, school directors and other personnel will attend in-service training workshops and programs in new course curriculum. A special job skills training program will also be developed for in/out-of-school youth, particularly girls and street children.

Once underway, not only will learning conditions in primary schools be substantially improved, but out-of-school older children, who are less likely than their younger counterparts to return to the regular educational system, will have the chance to partake in skills training programs to help them find good jobs." (OPEC FID, 22 May 2002)

## **UN requests US\$ 232,768,666 in 2002 CAP - but response is slow (November 2001)**

*Up-to-date summaries of CAP requirements and contributions can be accessed on the financial tracking system of the UN OCHA ReliefWeb [\[external link\]](#)*

"In a positive step forward, the Government and humanitarian partners are adopting a rights-based strategy in the 2002 Appeal to ensure that assistance is provided in accordance with core principles contained in the Angolan constitution and on the basis of international standards. Through the new partnership targets, humanitarian actors will be moving systematically during the next several years towards the gradual attainment of the rights expressed in Angolan law. Recognising that conditions are highly variable, the operation will continue to be focused, cost-effective, pragmatic and flexible enough to cover rapid onset emergencies, prolonged emergencies and resettlement initiatives.

The overall direction of the operation will remain the same, with agencies continuing to integrate programmes through coordination structures at the national and provincial levels. On the basis of assessments, food agencies will shift from general distributions to targeted assistance for the most vulnerable groups and will promote self-reliance through food-for-work. Populations living in transit centres and displaced camps will be relocated in accordance with the Norms for the Resettlement of Displaced Populations and food security increased as a result of integrated agricultural programmes. Major efforts will be made to lower morbidity and mortality through targeted programmes in water and sanitation, nutrition, polio eradication, and mother and child healthcare. Learning opportunities will be boosted by expanding access to both formal and nonformal education systems and mine action will be integrated into the humanitarian operation. Agencies will support campaigns to provide proof of identity to Angolan citizens and will help to address protection issues by implementing Provincial Protection Plans.

The Government will continue to coordinate the humanitarian operation with support from the United Nations and is expected to significantly increase resources for emergency programmes and humanitarian sectors. The Government will also ensure that humanitarian activities are linked to strategies for poverty alleviation and national reconciliation. To cover their part of the humanitarian operation, UN Agencies and non-governmental organisations (NGO) are requesting **US\$ 232,768,666** for 130 projects in 13 sectors. Projects have been included in the Appeal on the basis of clear priorities. To ensure the success of the integrated approach, adequate funding is required for all aspects of the operation." (UN November 2001)

## **Selected activities of UN agencies (2002)**

---

### **Inter-agency teams carry out assessments in newly accessible areas (April 2002)**

- Following April 2002 ceasefire, joint teams proceed to carry out rapid assessments of critical needs in 36 areas in 13 provinces
- Most of these areas had been without humanitarian assistance for a long period of time
- UN estimates that up to 500,000 people in these locations may need some kind of emergency, life-saving assistance

"The United Nations Humanitarian Coordinator, Mr Erick de Mul, announced the launching on 18 April of a rapid assessment of critical needs. During the next three weeks, joint teams will assess conditions in 36 areas in 13 provinces. These areas have been inaccessible during the past several years to humanitarian agencies due to insecurity and logistical constraints. The aim of the assessment is to identify the most acute

humanitarian needs of at-risk populations and the concrete actions that are urgently required to stabilise vulnerable populations.

The 36 areas were chosen on the basis of information received from local administrations, churches and humanitarian agencies. According to Mr de Mul, 'Most of these areas have been without humanitarian assistance for a prolonged period of time. We estimate that as many as 500,000 people in these locations may require some kind of emergency, life-saving assistance.'

The assessments will be coordinated under the leadership of the Inter-sectoral Commission for the Peace Process, with support from the Ministry of Social Affairs and Reintegration and the Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (OCHA). Assessment teams will be composed of Government representatives, UN Agencies and NGO partners. The teams will assess critical needs in food security, health, nutrition, water, sanitation, shelter, non-food items and education in each location. A standardised assessment report and plan of integrated action will be drafted for each location. The integrated plans will identify the roles of the Government, UN Agencies and NGOs in each sector. A consolidated final report will help to prioritise emergency interventions and will serve as the basis for the mid-term review of the 2002 Consolidated Inter-Agency Appeal for Angola.

'The humanitarian situation in Angola remains critical. Once we have identified the most acute needs in the 36 locations, it will be crucial that the Government takes the lead in providing humanitarian assistance. UN Agencies, donor and NGOs are willing and ready to support the Government's activities to assist vulnerable Angolans,' said Mr de Mul." (UN OCHA, 19 April 2002)

### **UN's humanitarian strategy based on pragmatism, constrained by logistics and funding (May 2002)**

- Most agencies were already working at full capacity at the beginning of 2002
- 'Significant and rapid increase in funding' is required before further expansion of humanitarian programmes can take place
- Approximately 800,000 vulnerable people in newly accessible areas need emergency aid

"The aim of the UN's humanitarian strategy is to continue providing assistance in areas where programmes are already underway and to initiate life-saving operations for vulnerable populations in newly accessible locations as well as in family areas established under the 4 April Memorandum of Understanding. Operations will be extended in a pragmatic manner within current logistical and funding constraints. In addition, humanitarian partners are working in close collaboration with Government authorities to accelerate resettlement and return on the basis of minimum standards specified in Angolan law." (UN OCHA, 20 May 2002)

"The ability of humanitarian organisations to address the needs of internally displaced persons (IDPs) and newly accessible populations is strained. Most agencies were already operating at full capacity in January, particularly in areas receiving large influxes of IDPs, including Kuito, Camacupa, Caála and Luena. Although major efforts have been made since March to extend existing programmes, further expansion is dependent on a significant and rapid increase in funding. Only 30 percent of the amount requested in the 2002 Consolidated Inter-agency Appeal has been funded. In light of the enormous needs in the country, agencies are working closely together to identify the highest priorities until the end of the year.

*New Areas:* In a major effort to reach populations in critical distress in newly accessible areas, provincial and national teams composed of Government, UN Agencies and NGOs conducted rapid assessments in 28 locations in 12 provinces during April and May. The assessment confirmed that 800,000 people are living in these areas and that the most critical humanitarian conditions exist in areas where insecurity was

persistent and agricultural fields were destroyed during military operations, resulting in large-scale displacement and extreme vulnerability. Malnutrition rates among IDPs and residents have reached alarming levels in more than half of the assessed locations. Morbidity and mortality rates are also high in most locations, particularly where large numbers of IDPs are concentrated in locations without adequate access to water and basic sanitation." (UN OCHA, 18 June 2002)

"Humanitarian partners continue to respond to the life-saving emergency needs of highly vulnerable people while supporting the return of as many internally displaced persons (IDP) as possible before the next agricultural season. During the next six months, humanitarian activities will focus on:

meeting the emergency needs of 1.9 million vulnerable people, including newly arrived IDPs, in areas where there were operations prior to the 4 April 2002 Memorandum of Understanding;

meeting the emergency needs of approximately 800,000 vulnerable people in newly accessible areas;

meeting the emergency needs of approximately 250,000 people in family areas;

providing support for the first phase of resettlement, repatriation and return." (UN OCHA, 24 June 2002)

### **WFP faces dwindling stocks as food needs soar in newly accessible areas (May 2002)**

- WFP reports that large numbers of hungry and malnourished IDPs are flocking to relief centres where WFP food aid is available
- WFP food supplies for some 1 million people currently being fed in Angola are running out, with stocks reaching dangerously low levels
- Food rations have to be reduced in order to feed the most desperate
- WFP appeals for a rapid response by donors to its expanded food aid distribution programme

"The UN World Food Programme (WFP) has started distributing food aid to thousands of severely malnourished people who are being discovered in areas of Angola now open to aid workers after last month's peace agreement was signed between the Government and UNITA.

Last week, a frantic crowd of more than 10,000 people in the remote village of Bunjei, Huila Province, greeted the arrival of 15 WFP trucks carrying food rations which are supposed to last for one month. The vehicles, loaded with maize, corn soya blend, vegetable oil, salt and sugar, travelled 130 kilometers from Huambo along precarious roads.

This is the first aid that the desperate people, mostly women and children, have received. To avoid the fighting, they have been hiding in the countryside for the past four years, and many were dying of hunger-related diseases.

'We are finding people suffering extreme hunger and malnutrition in the interior of the country,' said Ronald Sibanda, WFP Country Director for Angola. 'WFP is already making arrangements to start feeding programmes in new areas.' These areas include Chipindo, Huila Province, and Sanza Pombo, Uige Province.

Since the recent improvement in security in Angola, WFP is gaining access to a greater number of hungry and malnourished people who have been cut off from help - until now. Each day, WFP emergency teams witness large numbers of internally displaced people flocking to relief centres where WFP food aid is available.

However WFP food supplies for some one million people currently being fed in Angola are running out, with stocks reaching dangerously low levels. This comes at a critical time, just when the number of hungry people is soaring.

'We have no choice but to reduce rations for some groups of people to make sure we can feed others who are more desperate,' said Sibanda. 'It is absolutely vital that new donations are made urgently.'

WFP requires US\$ 52 million in order to cope with both the current and extra caseloads for the next six months. With the present stock levels, some essential food commodities will start to run out in June and July, and by September, there will be no food available." (WFP, 8 May 2002)

"Over recent weeks, WFP has started feeding an extra 120,000 desperately hungry people who were until recently completely cut off from aid due to the war, including families of former UNITA soldiers being demobilized across the country in some 34 so-called quartering areas. While WFP feeds the children, women, elderly and physically disabled, the government took the responsibility of giving aid to the former soldiers themselves.

The food basket normally consists of maize, pulses, enriched corn soya blend, vegetable oil, salt and sugar, totaling 15 kilograms per month per person. WFP expects to provide food to about 220,000 beneficiaries in the quartering areas alone.

WFP today urged for rapid response to its expanded food aid operation, due to start in July. The agency will need US\$241 million to feed up to 1.5 million people over the next 18 months. Despite WFP's growing activities in Angola, pledges from international donors have been sporadic.

WFP food aid distributions are also being quickly expanded as a result of assessment missions carried out in 28 locations between April and May to identify the immediate needs of the population.

However WFP expressed concern that as it continues to locate tens of thousands of new beneficiaries, it may not be able to feed them all unless it receives urgently needed supplies. It also warned that significant logistical hurdles must be overcome." (WFP, 26 June 2002)

[Click here](#) to access *WFP's Protracted relief and recovery operation for Angola (July 2002)*

### **Wide-ranging UNICEF programme benefits displaced children in newly accessible areas, among others (2002)**

- Displaced children, among others, benefit from UNICEF projects in health and nutrition, water and environmental sanitation, education and protection

**"Immunization:** To fight child mortality in newly accessible and quartering areas, children need to immediately be immunized against measles. As most of them have never been vaccinated before, they also need to be immunized against BCG, DPT, polio, and yellow fever. Their immune status also needs to be reinforced through the intake of vitamin A. Measles remains one of the most important causes of child mortality, particularly among displaced children, and outbreaks are likely. UNICEF has begun a round of emergency measles vaccination campaigns in 28 high-risk municipalities where IDPs are concentrated, in Uige, Malanje, Huambo, Bie, Benguela, and Kwanza Sul provinces with the aim to vaccinate 170,000 displaced children by the end of June. Campaigns in quartering areas have also started through implementing partners. The needs to reinforce and expand the routine immunization infrastructure are also enormous. [...] routine immunization services are operating in only 91

municipalities (of 164), illustrating the state of decay of the public health system and the geographical scope of the work that needs to be done. This year, UNICEF has already provided the national Expanded Programme of Immunization (PAV) with 7.7 million doses of polio vaccine, 1 million doses of measles vaccine, 1.2 million doses of TT vaccine, cold chain and vaccination materials, and training for PAV staff.

[...]

**Malaria and Essential Drugs:** UNICEF will seek to assist the Government and NGOs in covering the essential drugs needs in the quartering areas and newly accessible areas. UNICEF presently has a contingency stock of essential drugs that can cover the needs of 2 million people for 6 months. As essential drug kits are sent to various parts of the country, UNICEF will require additional financial support to replenish its stock. Essential drugs are crucial to address malaria episodes and treat diarrheal diseases and respiratory infections - the leading 3 causes of mortality among Angolan children. Within the minimum health package proposed for newly accessible and quartering areas, UNICEF has included the distribution of mosquito nets to protect some 8,000 pregnant women against malaria.

**Nutrition:** Findings of rapid assessments conducted by MSF in April in Chilembó (Huambo province) and Chitembo (Bie province) found a Global Acute Malnutrition rate of 42% and 25.9%, respectively. The number of children admitted into Therapeutic Feeding Centres (TFCs) throughout the country is rapidly increasing. There are today 20 TFCs operating throughout the country at maximum capacity. Additionally, 50,000 children and lactating mothers are already receiving supplementary food. UNICEF has supported in February, March, and April MSF-France and MSF-Spain to face the sudden increase of children admitted in TFCs in Huambo and Huila provinces and provided 27 metric tons of therapeutic milk to assist 2,700 severely malnourished children. In addition to the current caseload, at least 6,000 severely malnourished children and 24,000 moderately malnourished children and pregnant/lactating mothers require immediate nutrition rehabilitation interventions, either in newly accessible areas, quartering sites, or provincial and municipal capitals where displaced population continue to arrive. UNICEF is therefore requesting additional funding for life-saving nutritional interventions. These funds will be used to immediately procure therapeutic food for the treatment of 6,000 children and establish a network of 20 Supplementary Feeding Centres (SFCs) to benefit 24,000 children and pregnant/lactating mothers. At this moment, general food distribution and focus on supplementary feeding are critical interventions required to avoid additional children

falling into severe malnutrition.

**Polio Eradication:** Following 3 polio cases reported among Angolan refugees in Zambia at the end of 2001, UNICEF and WHO supported in March and April a massive polio campaign in Moxico province, during which 86,000 children under 5 years of age were vaccinated. The Angolan Army also contributed in the campaign and vaccinated children in remote municipalities. From 10 to 12 May, sub-National Immunization Days (sub-NIDs) were conducted in Luanda province and 25 municipalities in another 9 provinces. Preliminary reports indicate that 2.2 million children received a dose of polio vaccine. With improved accessibility, polio eradication in Angola should now be within reach. The next rounds of NIDs will take place in June, July, and August. Strong multi-year donor support for polio eradication will be required until 2005.

**HIV/AIDS:** According to the recently released MICS data only 8% of women have sufficient knowledge regarding the transmission and prevention of HIV. It is also apparent that HIV/AIDS is spreading rapidly: a recent study conducted by the National Public Health Institute and UNICEF demonstrates a 250% increase in the sero-prevalence of women attending antenatal clinics in Luanda (from 3.6% to 8.4%). UNICEF is using a two-pronged strategy to reach populations in newly accessible and quartering areas. Firstly, prevention and transmission messages are integrated into activities undertaken by UNICEF child protection, health, and education programmes. Secondly, groups of 350 peer-to-peer educators will be created and responsible for spreading messages, materials in national languages, and conducting events in the newly accessible and quartering areas.

**Water and Environmental Sanitation:** At least 60% of the general population and 90% of the displaced communities use contaminated water. Problems with water quality and quantity are most acute in areas

where large numbers of IDPs are living in overcrowded camps. This year, UNICEF is supporting several water construction and rehabilitation works to benefit 80,000 vulnerable people, in Uíge, Kuando Kubango, Huambo, Moxico, and Huíla provinces. In addition, the Ministry of Water and Energy and UNICEF brought to the country a considerable stock of water equipment and materials to deal with emergencies and prepare an emergency drilling unit ready to intervene whenever required. Activities will now have to expand to newly recently accessible areas where the humanitarian situation is more critical and where safe water has to be provided together with minimum promotion of sanitation and hygiene.

**Education:** Findings of rapid assessments conducted in previously inaccessible areas revealed that 7 of 10 children have no access to learning opportunities. Of those, about 60% do not speak Portuguese. There is therefore an urgent need to offer these children alternative educational opportunities in order to prepare them for the new 2003 school year. UNICEF is seeking to implement a 'Peace and Life Education' programme that aims to immediately provide 150,000 children (5 to 14 years) with basic kits to learn as well as teach materials. In addition, children will be provided with materials for learning through playing. Groups of adolescents will be mobilized and trained in targeted areas to care for children educational and recreational needs and ensure basic skills among the communities such as communication, emotional development, and self-care. UNICEF supported programmes in education are severely under-funded at present, although it is now critical to focus on education, as it will play a key role in the successful reintegration of children and adolescents in Angolan society.

**Child Protection:** In April, UNICEF Angola released an independent study entitled "Children Living with UNITA". Conducted among recently arrived Angolan refugees in Zambia, the study depicts the living conditions of children that lived in areas previously controlled by UNITA. Of children interviewed, 81% had some experience of combat violence and 56% had had the horrific experience of watching someone trigger a landmine. It concludes that 'Perhaps more than any other Angolans, civilians living in UNITA territory have been robbed of the ability to control or improve their lives by the war and the culture of reprisals which predominates in Angola. All that they can do, is hope for peace while they try to stay alive'. With peace, it is now urgent to address the needs of these children. Through education and protection programmes in newly accessible and quartering areas, UNICEF proposes to bring back a sense of normality in the life of these children. Specifically, UNICEF is seeking additional funding for family tracing and reunification activities, monitoring and reporting of child's rights violations, birth registration (already 500,000 children have been registered throughout the country with UNICEF support), establishment of a network of Child Friendly Spaces, and training of FAA and police in key child protection issues. UNICEF has adopted a 2-phase strategy: firstly, focus on children and adolescents in quartering areas, and secondly accompany these children and adolescents in their re-integration into communities of origin." (UNICEF, 29 May 2002)

### **WHO and partners provide health assistance to 40,000 IDPs in Bengo province (2002)**

- WHO finds 'substantial improvement' in the standard of health services, sanitation and water supply in the IDP camp at Boa Esperanca, Bengo province
- According to WHO, improvement is partly due to strong coordination in the health sector between the government and international partners

"Health assistance to 40 thousand IDPs located in Boa Esperanca (Bengo), 40 km north of Luanda was evaluated last Wednesday by MoH, MINARS and WHO. The delegation, led by the Vice Minister of Health, Dr José Van Dunem, was composed by the Vice Minister of MINARS, the Vice Governor of Bengo Province, the WHO Representative, the UNICEF Representative and various delegates from implementing partners.



The visit was carried out to evaluate health assistance to the IDPs proceeding from Nambuanguo Municipality, that was given after the WHO Representative assessed the situation as alarming on 5 December 2001.

Since that visit, partnership and health assistance to IDPs has been substantially improved in the areas of health and nutrition services (MoH, WHO, ECHO/EU, HCR, UNICEF and COSV), Sanitation (WHO, GOAL, Swiss Cooperation), First Needs Kits (LWF, ECHO, HCR, UNICEF and MINARS); Water supply (DNA, Swiss Cooperation, InterSOS, UNICEF), Food distribution (WFP and German Agro Action). Other entities, that also have supported the actions, are the Provincial Government, MINARS, OCHA among others.

According to the Vice Minister of Health 'Partners have shown a great cohesion and this has led to substantial achievements'. 'Now - he stated - after the cease fire signed between the Angolan Armed Forces and UNITA military forces, conditions for return to Nambuanguo need to be created and good practices learnt while in the camp should be replicated and strengthened once back home'.

The WHO Representative, Dr Balladelli, pointed out: 'I am learning with satisfaction of the big improvement of health services, sanitation and water supply in the camp'. 'This results - he stressed - was achieved because of the strong coordination achieved in the health practices between the Government and the international partners: vaccinations against polio, measles and tetanus; malaria control; STD and HIV actions; fight to infection diseases; motherhood protection, sanitation are only some good example of how all partners involved have been able to work together in the camp for the well being of its population'.

In the camp, along with the local health technicians, a medical doctor and a laboratory technician supported by WHO, are currently working on a permanent basis. A small but very operational laboratory set is operational in the camp. A well equipped pharmacy is providing all essential drugs on a regular basis and without charges. Besides the vaccination to all children under five against polio, measles, tetanus and BCG, other 4,488 children with more than 5 years were vaccinated against measles; 5 laboratory technicians, 15 health technicians; and 15 traditional midwives have been trained in the first 4 months of 2002." (WHO, 10 April 2002)

### **With UNHCR's IDP programme in Angola under threat, assessment team recommends continuation until at least the end of 2003 (May 2002)**

- Since 2000, UNHCR's IDP programme in Angola has been aimed at addressing the immediate protection and assistance needs of IDPs in 3 provinces, and following up the emergency response with protection and assistance activities aimed at building local coping mechanisms
- Building upon previous evaluative studies, and considering various criteria to justify a UNHCR programme continuation, the EPAU/ DIP review recommended that the UNHCR Angola IDP operation be continued through at least 2003

"1. Although, with some 3.1 million internally displaced persons (IDPs), Angola has one of the largest IDP populations in the world, UNHCR's operations with IDPs there are relatively recent. Previous operations in Angola had focused on refugees and on preparations for an anticipated repatriation. In 2000, emanating from publicity regarding UNHCR and Angolan IDPs and pursuant to requests from both the government and the Security Council, UNHCR embarked on a geographically limited and time-bounded intervention on behalf of IDPs in Angola. The original goals of that operation were to:

- address immediate and acute protection and assistance needs of the IDP population in the provinces of Uige, Zaire and Luanda; and,
- follow the emergency response with carefully designed protection and assistance activities to promote some degree of self-reliance among the beneficiary population. The purpose was to build local coping mechanisms so that the communities would not slip back into a crisis situation when UNHCR phases out.

2. These activities have been implemented in the context of a tight inter-agency structure.

### **Mission objectives**

3. With the deadline for UNHCR's continued involvement with internally displaced persons (IDPs) in Angola fast approaching (31 December 2001), the Regional Directorate for Southern Africa requested that a joint Department of International Protection (DIP) and Evaluation and Policy Analysis Unit (EPAU) team review the operation. The review was intended to assess the effectiveness of the programme to date, examine the consequences of an eventual UNHCR withdrawal or, if pertinent, explore the parameters of any possible future UNHCR involvement with IDPs in Angola. More specifically, the review was tasked with making a recommendation on one of the following possible actions for 2002:

- terminate the IDP programme as planned on 31 December 2001;
- extend the present programme until end March 2002 using available carryover funding;
- establish a new IDP programme for 2002 focused on protection of IDPs using the carryover from the 2001 programme and appealing for new funding during 2002.

4. The review was undertaken by Guillermo Bettocchi, Special Advisor, DIP, and Arafat Jamal, Operational Policy Officer, EPAU. In addition to ensuring that both protection and evaluation perspectives were incorporated, both mission members had undertaken previous missions to Angola, and were well acquainted with the programme. The mission travelled to the region and met with UNHCR, UN, government and NGO staff, donors and IDPs, in Luanda, Uige and Mbanza Kongo, and debriefed the Regional Directorate in Pretoria (31 October – 12 November 2001).

5. UNHCR's involvement with IDPs in Angola has been the subject of a number of evaluative studies, and the present review builds upon them. A UNHCR rapid appraisal undertaken in early 2000 recommended that 'UNHCR intervene immediately to assist IDPs and refugee returnees in the Zaire, Uige and Luanda provinces.' In June 2000, a DIP mission recommended, *inter alia*, that UNHCR develop concrete protection activities, ensure that international protection standards are adhered to, establish a systematic protection reporting system and identify areas where policy guidance and training might be needed.

6. In November 2000, a real-time assessment recommended that the IDP programme continue until end 2001, and that UNHCR bolster its protection function and commit itself to guaranteeing a stable staffing situation and an adequate financial one. A mission of the senior IDP network in March 2001 recommended the UN agencies to support the establishment of the Provincial Committees for the Protection of IDPs, which had been included as part of the UN strategy at UNHCR's initiative.

7. The present report has been prepared with the intention to facilitate decision-making by senior management and the Operational Review Board (ORB). Earlier versions of the report were presented and discussed with the UNHCR offices in Luanda and Pretoria, and comments from these sessions were incorporated. The report was then presented to the High Commissioner and other senior managers at a meeting held in Geneva on 22 November 2001. It was also used to assist the ORB in its deliberations on the issue (14 December 2001).

### **Recommendation**

Based on its findings and on the assessment of the current state of the UN programme with IDPs in Angola, the DIP/EPAU assessment team recommends that the UNHCR Angola IDP operation be continued at least through 2003.

8. The mission's decision to recommend a UNHCR programme continuation is based on the criteria for IDP involvement, the momentum that already exists, the impact of UNHCR activities to date, and the potential for the Angola experience to serve as a model for future IDP involvement." (UNHCR, EPAU/DIP, May 2002)

## **Selected activities of international NGOs and the Red Cross (2001-2002)**

---

### **ICRC assists and protects victims of Angolan conflict, including IDPs (2002)**

- ICRC in Angola provides assistance to IDPs, among others, in the fields of protection (tracing), agriculture and food security, health and nutrition, mine action, water and sanitation, non-food items and shelter, and preventive action (dissemination)
- ICRC covers all 18 provinces of Angola, and some activities are carried out in close co-operation with the national Red Cross Society

"The Angola delegation of the International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC) carries out a range of activities to assist and protect victims of armed conflict. Currently, the delegation employs 34 expatriate staff and 392 Angolan employees, working in the capital, Luanda, as well as in the sub-delegations in Huambo, Kuito, Lobito and offices in Lubango and Luena. All 18 provinces of Angola are covered by the ICRC, either through the sub-delegations or by field delegates travelling from Luanda on a regular basis. Some ICRC activities are carried out in close co-operation with the national Red Cross Society, the Cruz Vermelha de Angola (CVA).

The figures provided refer to the ICRC's activities in Angola in the months from January to June, 2002.

#### **Protection - Restoring Family Links**

Following the signing of the ceasefire agreement between the parties to the conflict on April 4th, the Tracing Agency of the ICRC has seen a substantial increase in its activities. Thus, in the first half of this year alone, 7'470 Red Cross messages have been collected and 8'330 distributed in the different provinces of Angola, including in formerly inaccessible areas. In order to provide a better service in the face of this increase, a large number of new tracing offices has been reestablished throughout the country.

485 families have opened tracing requests asking the ICRC for assistance in finding out the whereabouts of their loved ones. At the same time, 286 unaccompanied minors have been registered by the ICRC. Assisted by new software and digital cameras, the delegates strive to localize their family members. Since the beginning of this year, it was possible to reunite 19 children with their families. It is expected that another 28 pending reunifications will be possible shortly.

All these activities are carried out in close collaboration with the national Red Cross Society (CVA).

#### **Assistance to conflict victims - Agriculture and Food Security**

The ICRC's Agriculture and Food Security programmes are concentrated in the provinces of Bié and Huambo. In Huambo, food distributions are made to 38'000 beneficiaries on a regular basis, in the camps for displaced persons (IDPs) of Cruzeiro and Caala. The same number of beneficiaries is given seeds in order to achieve food autonomy over time. Furthermore, horticultural seeds are to be distributed to 10'000 families in the province of Bié and twice (for the nacas and lavras planting seasons) to 36'000 families in the province of Huambo. Tree seedlings, providing for 500'000 trees, are distributed by the ICRC in these same provinces.

Emergency food rations were distributed to 8'300 persons in Chilembô, south of Huambo, following the opening of formerly inaccessible areas after the signing of the ceasefire agreement.

#### **Health and Nutrition**

The ICRC in Angola works in close collaboration with the Ministry of Health, providing assistance in government hospitals. In this way, the ICRC supports the Surgical and the Paediatric Wards of the Central

Hospital in Huambo, for a range of 15'000 beneficiaries each. Furthermore, in the provinces of Huambo, Bié and Uige, the ICRC supports 12 Primary Health Care centers and promotes HIV/AIDS preventive action for a range of 300'000 beneficiaries, in collaboration with the national Red Cross Society (CVA) and the Ministry of Health.

#### **Mine Action**

The ICRC continues to support three Ministry of Health rehabilitation centers, located in Luanda, Huambo and Kuito, and provides support to a range of 3'000 disabled persons from 7 provinces. The assistance provided covers technical and financial support to these 3 orthopaedic centers, including the manufacture and fitting of prostheses, as well as the manufacture and distribution of wheelchairs and crutches. All these services, including physiotherapy, transport and accommodation, are provided free of charge.

#### **Water and Sanitation**

Well and spring protection is carried out by the ICRC in Kuito (Bié Province) for a range of 12'000 beneficiaries, and emergency sanitation programmes are provided to 28'000 persons. In collaboration with the national Red Cross Society (CVA), soap is distributed to 280'000 internally displaced persons (IDPs) in Kuito and Huambo. In the Central Hospital in Huambo, the ICRC has supported the maintenance of the water and sewage system.

#### **Non-food Items and Shelter**

20'000 families of internally displaced persons (IDPs), mainly in Huambo and Bié provinces, were given non-food items, in collaboration with the national Red Cross Society (CVA).

#### **Preventive Action - Dissemination**

The ICRC actively promotes the dissemination of International Humanitarian Law and the principles of the Red Cross Movement to members of the armed forces, the police, traditional authorities and civilians, both through formal dissemination sessions (so far this year to close to 1'000 members of the security forces) and through more informal sessions and theater presentations (to close to 6'000 persons so far). Regular radio programmes in Luanda, Huambo and Kuito also contribute to the dissemination of these principles." (ICRC, 25 June 2002)

#### **Red Cross Federation (IFRC) assesses needs in Angola (July 2002)**

- In cooperation with ICRC, IFRC assesses needs in camps and villages of Bié, Cuanza Sul and Huambo provinces - finding severe malnutrition, health problems, inadequate water/ sanitation and insufficient shelter
- IFRC will launch appeal on behalf of the cash-strapped Angola Red Cross to provide health, water/ sanitation and agriculture programmes for IDPs and returning refugees
- 

"Working in cooperation with the ICRC, an International Federation team is in Angola, visiting camps and villages in the provinces of Bie, Cuanza Sul and Huambo to assess the humanitarian situation in a country ravaged by 27 years of civil war. Severe malnutrition as well as many cases of diarrhoea, skin infections, acute respiratory infections and malaria have been observed, while the health structure of the country is almost inoperative. People lack access to clean water, food, medicine, clothes and shelter. Additionally, mines are causing severe problems for the population as well as for aid organisations. Over the past few months, intervention by aid agencies has improved the nutritional level of the most vulnerable people, but the Angola Red Cross fears the humanitarian situation will deteriorate if not addressed urgently.

According to conservative estimates, at least 1.3 million people have been internally displaced by the war in Angola. In addition, some 500,000 Angolans have sought refuge in Zambia, the Democratic Republic of

Congo and Namibia. Some have started to move back home. However, their houses have been destroyed, most people have lost their cattle, water and sanitation systems are not working and many people will not be able to plough or sow their fields due to the presence of landmines. In order to bring assistance to the most vulnerable, the Federation is planning to launch an appeal on behalf of the Angola Red Cross. Priority will be given to the provision of clean water, the reconstruction of health clinics, strengthening HIV/AIDS programmes and providing people with seeds and agricultural tools. The Angola Red Cross is currently distributing soap and food in displacement camps and managing some 20 health posts. But it has too few resources to expand - or even maintain - its humanitarian work in light of the immense needs in the country." (IFRC, 25 July 2002)

### **MSF maintains 44 feeding centres in 11 of Angola's 18 provinces (July 2002)**

- In July 2002, MSF said it expected Angola's severe malnutrition crisis to last for another six months to a year - Africa's worst malnutrition crisis in the past decade
- MSF is running 44 feeding centres in 11 of Angola's 18 provinces, feeding over 14,000 people at any one time
- Estimates are that up to 500,000 people throughout Angola are in varying states of malnutrition

"With the severe malnutrition crisis in Angola expected to be the situation for the next six months to a year, MSF has shipped over 280 tonnes of milk and food to the country. These supplies will allow MSF to maintain its feeding centres in Angola for another three months.

The last of the shipments arrived in Luanda, Angola on June 26 and shall be distributed to the various MSF operations throughout the country. Part of the nutritional supplies left from Antwerp harbour three weeks ago; shipments take about three weeks to reach Angola from Europe.

MSF is currently running 44 feeding centres across 11 of the 18 provinces of Angola, feeding over 14,000 people at any one time. Estimates are that some 500,000 people throughout Angola are in varying states of malnutrition.

The shipments include 92 tonnes of milk, 40 tonnes of plumpy nuts, 30 tonnes of high-protein biscuits and 120 tonnes of corn-soya blend. All supplies have been delivered to the main feeding centres in Luena, Kuito and Camacupa. From there the supplies will be distributed to the MSF feeding centers throughout the country.

MSF has over 190 expats and over 2,000 national staff members working at the emergency, which is considered the worst malnutrition crisis in Africa in the past decade. MSF is active in 11 of the country's 18 provinces." (MSF, 1 July 2002)

### **Action by Churches Together members upscale humanitarian programmes for IDPs and other vulnerable populations in Angola (July 2002)**

- New needs emerging after April 2002 ceasefire prompts ACT members, the Lutheran World Federation (LWF) and the Evangelical Reformed Church of Angola (IERA) to revise their appeals
- LWF will, in addition to relief assistance, focus on on peace building programmes and assistance in the return of IDPs and refugees to their home areas
- IERA will continue to provide relief items and health facilities to IDPs in the camps and also provide assistance to the newly resettled populations

"The killing of the UNITA rebel leader, Jonathan Savimbi by government forces on 22 February 2002 brought to an end the 25-year brutal civil war that was responsible for the displacement of about 4 million people within the country and tens of thousands as refugees in the neighbouring countries. The end of the war further revealed the plight of hundreds of thousands of people that had been behind the UNITA military lines and could not be accessed by humanitarian organisations. The situation of these people was made worse by the government's scorched-earth policy in pursuit of the rebels - meaning that people were left with no food or personal belongings. These form part of the worst caseloads of people needing urgent humanitarian attention. The government working with the UN and non-governmental organisations has accessed some of the worst areas in trying to determine the numbers of people needing urgent humanitarian assistance. The number of people in critical need in these newly accessed areas has been found to be around 800,000. It should be mentioned though that some areas are still inaccessible due to the presence of land mines.

Among those in particular need are 250,000 family members of the rebel soldiers who came out of the bush and entered government quartering areas for demobilisation. The 420,000 people still in IDP camps also continue to need relief assistance.

The surfacing new needs has prompted ACT members the Lutheran World Federation (LWF) and the Evangelical Reformed Church of Angola (IERA) to revise their proposals in the original AFAO-21 Appeal in accordance with the current needs. For the LWF this revised appeal will, in addition to relief assistance, also focus on peace building programs and assistance in facilitating the return of IDPs and refugees to their home areas. IERA will continue to provide relief items and health facilities to IDPs in the camps and also provide assistance to the newly resettled populations.

Project Completion Date:

LWF 31 December 2002

IERA 31 December 2002

#### Summary of Appeal Targets, Pledges/Contributions Received and Balance Requested

	ACT Evaluation	LWF Angola	IERA	EASDA	Total US\$	Target
Total Appeal Target(s)	50,000	1,664,001	1,038,832	1,433,604	4,186,437	
Less: Pledges/Contr. Recd	0	665,422	151,350	9,728	826,500	
Balance Requested from ACT Network	50,000	998,579	887,482	1,423,876	3,359,937	

[...]

The Lutheran World Federation/Department for World Services (LWF/DWS) involvement in Angola dates back to 1985 when it initiated an emergency relief program in the Moxico Province for displaced people fleeing the civil war. The program focused on providing assistance to a destitute displaced population, returning refugees and other war affected people.

Since 2000 LWF has been the leading agency in a settlement program for the displaced people in the Moxico and Lunda Sul provinces with the view on one hand to stabilize their situation and on the other to enable them to become self sufficient in food. 15 settlements have been established for 80,000 people. They include a wide range of services from the basic in shelter, water and sanitation to construction of schools and health posts, food security, income generation, environmental protection, preventive health, promotion of mine awareness, human rights and peace building.

On 19 December 2001 an ACT appeal was launched to meet the humanitarian needs in Angola. It included the humanitarian work of both the Lutheran World Federation (LWF/DWS) and the Evangelical Reformed Church of Angola (IERA). The LWF/DWS budget was for 1,146,681 US\$. What is now presented is a revision of that same appeal, because since then the situation in the country has completely changed." (ACT, 26 July 2002)

### **CRS responds to increased needs of IDPs following the April 2002 ceasefire (May 2002)**

- CRS in Angola is working in the areas of health and nutrition, institutional strengthening of local partners, and agricultural recovery
- In Angola since 1989, CRS has five offices in the country

"Activities and accomplishments include:

#### **Emergency Nutrition**

In Benguela Province, the Emergency Nutrition Program, which is funded by the Office of Foreign Disaster Assistance, has provided life-saving nutritional assistance to over 60,000 malnourished children. The goal of the program is to reduce mortality and morbidity among war-affected children by providing quality nutritional treatment and services, as well as adequate preventive feeding and regular nutritional surveillance. In April, the program was expanded to fully integrate curative and preventive feeding with surveillance and preventive education activities for another 12 months.

CRS has partnered with the National Nutrition Program and UNICEF to conduct training for nutrition center workers from five provinces.

CRS' Emergency Nutrition and Child Survival Programs have conducted a project to improve preventive education and to learn the root causes of malnutrition.

CRS in partnership with the UN World Food Program has assisted 3,030 IDP families (9,576 persons) in Ganda. Security permitting, CRS will help resettle these war-affected populations this year.

#### **Improving Children's Health**

The Child Survival Project reaches 8,217 children under the age of five in the communities of Cubal and Balombo. CRS trains community health activists who teach mothers about the most common health issues affecting children in the region. CRS Child Survival staff visit the families and the activists to monitor program activities, and Health Days are conducted bi-monthly to address health issues through role-plays, songs and poetry. These essential health education efforts will be expanded as previously inaccessible areas are secured.

#### **Polio Eradication Campaign**

As part of a coalition of five U.S.-based PVOs (private and voluntary organizations), supporting the Angola polio eradication effort, the CRS Polio team works with other local partners to build capacity of the provincial and municipal Ministry of Health authorities. CRS participates in National Immunization Days, trains community volunteers for Acute Flaccid Paralysis surveillance, and supports routine immunization activities by providing both material and human resources to the national effort of eradicating polio. In the first quarter of 2002, CRS trained 768 surveillance volunteers. Polio campaigns will be stepped up to include people in areas isolated by the war.

**Building Farmers' Capacity.** With 20,000 beneficiaries, the Agricultural Recovery Program provides important assistance to farmer associations (FAs) in the province of Benguela. Despite the massive

disruptions caused by the war, farmers are eager to enhance their knowledge and learn new techniques that will help them regain or maintain their ability to grow food in this harsh environment.

Working with local FAs, project staff are teaching farmers how to cultivate, select and conserve maize, beans, groundnuts and sorghum seeds.

The Agricultural Team introduced a new building technique for grain storage using local materials, and 43 of these structures are scheduled for completion in 2002. They are used by FAs to store the seeds that are distributed to their members.

The program is also promoting vegetable production and provides technical and material assistance for the rehabilitation of small-scale irrigation systems. Seven systems have been refurbished, providing improved water management capacities to over 800 farmers.

CRS is also collaborating with the UN Food and Agricultural Organization (FAO) to address the agricultural crisis created by the war by distributing seeds and tools to 6,000 IDP families. Plans are underway to include demobilized soldiers and their families in the next emergency distribution of agricultural supplies.

[...]

#### **Background**

Over the past few years, the violence and fighting in Angola have steadily increased, causing major population movements. Humanitarian assistance remains difficult due to limited road access and attacks that target civilian vehicles, putting both drivers and supplies at risk. Despite the challenges, CRS/Angola remains dedicated to helping the most vulnerable.

CRS began working in Angola in 1989 when it provided food assistance to war and drought-affected people. In early 1992, a semblance of peace returned to the country and the agency began to focus on rehabilitation and development activities. When war broke out again later that same year, CRS/Angola reverted to providing emergency relief.

CRS/Angola's work has since shifted towards rehabilitation and development in hopes of encouraging long-term solutions to Angola's key social and economic problems. CRS currently works in the areas of health care and nutrition, institutional strengthening of local partners, and agricultural recovery. The agency has five offices in Angola." (CRS, 22 May 2002)

#### **Action Against Hunger running five new programmes to assist IDPs (February 2002)**

- AAH has seven bases, two logistic bases and five new programmes to assist IDPs in Angola
- Programmes include nutritional and health assistance, as well as development activities with food security and water activities
- AAH is the only international organization present in some locations

"Action Against Hunger has been present in Angola since 1993. Specifically, AAH has seven bases, two logistic bases and five new programs to assist the many displaced victims in the civil war-torn country.

***Caconda base***, situated in the center of Plano Alto region (Huila Province) is one of the emergencies of the year 2001. In the last month alone, 5,000 displaced victims arrived and the global malnutrition rates are over 21%. Two programs give nutritional and health assistance to the population (resident and the displaced). Action Against Hunger is the only international organization present in this area. Due to security reasons we had to evacuate the base two weeks ago, but the team is back from a two week forced absence.



**Ganda base**, situated also in the Plano Alto region (Benguela Province) has been our emergency base since 1999. Today the nutritional situation is under control with one Therapeutic Feeding Center and three Supplementary Feeding Centers. AAH also supports the hospital with a capacity building and health program. We are the only international organization in the region with three expatriate fieldworkers who stay in Ganda Town due to the instable security situation.

**Matala Base** has a development program with food security and water activities. A team of three expatriates just arrived. The program started in January. In the next months the humanitarian situation could be worse due to the arrival of thousands displaced in the last months.

**Cuito Cunavale Base**, known as "the end of the world", has a nutritional and health program in a very difficult and lonely place. It will probably be one of the major emergencies for the next year due to the military operation in the east of Cuando Cubango Province. There is one expatriate fieldworker there today, maybe two next month.

**Lubango and Menongue bases:** Logistical bases to support the operation in Cuito Cunavale, Caconda and Matala.

**Luanda, Capital Base** has a coordination team residence and a nutritional program. Next year we hope to have a very strong Nutritional and Capacity Building program." (AAH 22 February 2002)

### **Mines Advisory Group running awareness project in Luena (December 2001)**

- Mines Advisory Group (MAG) informs community on how to minimise risks posed by mines in day-to-day life
- Two MAG emergency response teams clearing high-priority areas around Luena, in eastern Moxico province

"Thousands of people who have fled their homes because of the civil war in Angola have been forced on to land contaminated by mines and unexploded ordnance.

The Mines Advisory Group (MAG) is running a project designed to help displaced people in the Luena area in the east of the country to find land that is safe from mines.

MAG staff point out dangerous areas and provide information on how to minimise the risks posed by mines in the day-to-day life of the community. Two MAG emergency response teams have been clearing high-priority areas. They destroy landmines and unexploded ordnance found by the community, and assist mine victims.

Among the communities aided by MAG staff is the Vicky camp near Sacassange village, about five km from the town of Luena. The camp was set up a year ago for people who fled their own village.

'There was so much fighting, many people were killed. Too many to count. All our crops were destroyed. So, we came here' camp spokesman Jose Luige told the visitors. 'We will not go back until the fighting stops.'

MAG has worked in the territory extensively over the years and has good information about the location and position of mined areas.

It also helped select a safe area for the Vicky camp to be built. There is very little 'safe' land around Luena and inevitably there are minefields. There is a minefield only 500 metres from the edge of the camp." (AlertNet 12 December 2001)

## **References to the Guiding Principles on Internal Displacement**

---

### **Known references to the Guiding Principles (as of August 2002)**

- Reference to the Guiding Principles in the national legislation
- Other references to the Guiding Principles (in chronological order)
- Availability of the Guiding Principles in local languages
- Training on the Guiding Principles (in chronological order)

### **References to the Guiding Principles in the national legislation**

<p>Norms on the Resettlement of Internally Displaced Persons: The Guiding Principles first of all formed the basis for Minimum Operational Standards (MINOPS) for Resettlement and Return of internally displaced persons, developed by the Government in cooperation with UN agencies in the summer of 2000. In October 2000, these standards were approved by the Council of Ministers and published in a Government Decree (1/01) of 5 January 2001 as the Norms on the Resettlement of Internally Displaced Persons. The preamble to the Decree states that the Guiding Principles establish the general principles governing the treatment of internally displaced persons.</p>
--

<p>Source: Government of Angola</p>
-------------------------------------

<p>Date: 5 January 2001</p>
-----------------------------

<p>Documents:</p>
-------------------

<p>Government Decree Number 1/ 01 [unofficial translation]</p>
--

<p>Original document in Portuguese available by fax from the Global IDP Project</p>
---

### **Other references to the Guiding Principles**

<p>Commission on Human rights (58th session): In his briefing to the Commission on mass exoduses and displaced persons, the Representative of the UN Secretary-General on Internally Displaced Persons, Dr. Francis Deng, made particular note of ongoing developments in Angola with regard to the protection of IDPs. Dr. Deng noted that since his last report to the Commission, in January 2001, significant steps have been taken by the Government and the UN in developing a national strategy for the protection of internally displaced persons, which includes efforts to promote and implement the Guiding Principles (see section below on training).</p>
--

<p>Source: Representative of the Secretary-General on internally displaced persons, Dr. Francis Deng</p>
--

<p>Date: 16 January 2002</p>
------------------------------

<p>Documents:</p>
-------------------

<p>Report of the Representative of the Secretary-General on internally displaced persons, Mr. Francis M. Deng, submitted pursuant to Commission on Human Rights resolution 2001/54; Specific Groups and Individuals: Mass Exoduses and Displaced Persons, 16 January 2002 (page 10) [Internet]</p>
--

High-level advocacy of the Guiding Principles: During his visit to Angola in October-November 2000, the Representative of the UN Secretary-General on Internally Displaced Persons, Dr. Francis Deng, welcomed the development by the Government, in cooperation with the UN, of the norms for the resettlement of internally displaced persons, based on the Guiding Principles. Notwithstanding this, Dr. Deng also called on the Government, inter alia, to develop and adopt national legislation on internally displaced persons; to ensure wide dissemination of the Guiding Principles; and to make greater efforts to train the military and police on the rights of IDPs and the civilian population.

Source: Representative of the Secretary-General on internally displaced persons, Dr. Francis Deng

Date: October-November 2000

Documents:

Report of the Representative of the Secretary-General on IDPs to the Commission of Human Rights, Profiles in displacement, Angola, 25 January 2001[Internet]

### **Availability of the Guiding Principles in local languages**

Following his visit to Angola in 2000, the Representative of the Secretary-General on internally displaced persons, Dr. Francis Deng, stressed that while the Guiding Principles are available in Portuguese, it may also be useful to facilitate their translation into local languages such as Umbundu and Kimbundu. He encouraged local NGOs and church groups to undertake such efforts, with the assistance of the national authorities and/or international agencies and NGOs.

Date: 2000

Documents:

GP in Portuguese [Internet]

### **Training on the Guiding Principles**

Provincial Emergency Plan of Action for Resettlement and Return (PEPARR): In June 2002, the government, supported by OCHA, held a provincial planning workshop to familiarise participants with the revised regulamento for the Norms on the Resettlement of Displaced Populations (derived from the Guiding Principles) and to provide direct training on drafting a PEPARR in accordance with the Norms and related regulamento. These regulamento were revised in light of the prospect of largescale return of IDPs following the cessation of hostilities in April 2002, to ensure that appropriate conditions are in place at return sites.

Sources: Government, UN and NGO representatives

Date: 2002-2003

Documents:

UN OCHA Angola Update on Humanitarian Activities, 20 May 2002 [external link]

UN OCHA Angola Update on Humanitarian Activities, 24 June 2002 [external link]

Government/ UN provincial protection plans: This involves a joint Government/ UN training group composed of representatives from the military, the judiciary, the Attorney-General's Office, the national police, the Ministry for Social Assistance and Reintegration (MINARS), UNHCR and UN OCHA. Participants identify problems specific to their province on the basis of the Guiding Principles, and the steps which need to be taken, and by whom, to address these problems. The resulting protection plan is monitored at provincial level by OCHA-led teams and at the national level by a joint technical group composed of UN agencies.

To support these efforts, the UN country team has established a system for collecting information and monitoring the conditions of IDPs at the provincial level. The system involves regular interviewing with displaced persons in camps by OCHA field advisers using a questionnaire based on the Norms on Resettlement and the Guiding Principles.

Documents:

Report of the Representative of the Secretary-General on internally displaced persons, Mr. Francis M. Deng, submitted pursuant to Commission on Human Rights resolution 2001/54; Specific Groups and Individuals: Mass Exoduses and Displaced Persons, 16 January 2002 (page 10) [Internet]  
Humanitarian situation in Angola monthly analysis: Nov 2001, UN OCHA, 30 November 2001 [Internet]

UN training workshop: UNHCR, UN OCHA and the Human Rights Division (HRD) of the UN Office in Angola jointly conducted a 5-day workshop which provided training to senior officers and provincial humanitarian coordinators of the Government's Technical Unit for Coordination of Humanitarian Assistance (UTCAH), as well as 10 OCHA national officers and 5 HRD national officers, on monitoring compliance at the field level with international and national human rights standards, including the Guiding Principles.

Date: November 2001

Documents:

Report of the Representative of the Secretary-General on internally displaced persons, Mr. Francis M. Deng, submitted pursuant to Commission on Human Rights resolution 2001/54; Specific Groups and Individuals: Mass Exoduses and Displaced Persons, 16 January 2002 (page 10) [Internet]

NRC training workshop: The Global IDP Project of the Norwegian Refugee Council (NRC), in collaboration with the Angolan government, held a 3-day training workshop on the Guiding Principles in Luanda, Angola. The workshop was part of a global NRC effort to disseminate and explain the Guiding Principles to representatives of governments, NGOs, the UN agencies and the displaced themselves, in order to ensure better protection and assistance to internally displaced persons. Over forty participants worked in groups and discussed the Guiding Principles in relation to the specific situation of internal displacement in Angola.

Sources: Angolan government, national and international NGOs, UN agencies

Date: 29-31 August 2000

Documents:

Report of the Workshop on the UN Guiding Principles on Internal Displacement, NRC, 29-31 August 2000 [Internal link]

## 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
INAROOE	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